



守礼の光

SHUREI NO HIKARI



ENGLISH TEXT

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APRIL 1970

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COVER PHOTO CAPTIONS

- Front: The striking design of the Tower of the Sun, created by the famous artist Taro Okamoto, is the focal point of the EXPO '70 fairsite.
- Back: A spring scene in northern Okinawa



This is a Japanese language magazine for distribution in the Ryukyuan Islands. This news-feature magazine is published to promote a better understanding of the role of the United States Forces, Ryukyus, and serve as a medium of communication between the Office of the High Commissioner and the people of the Ryukyus.

"TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING"

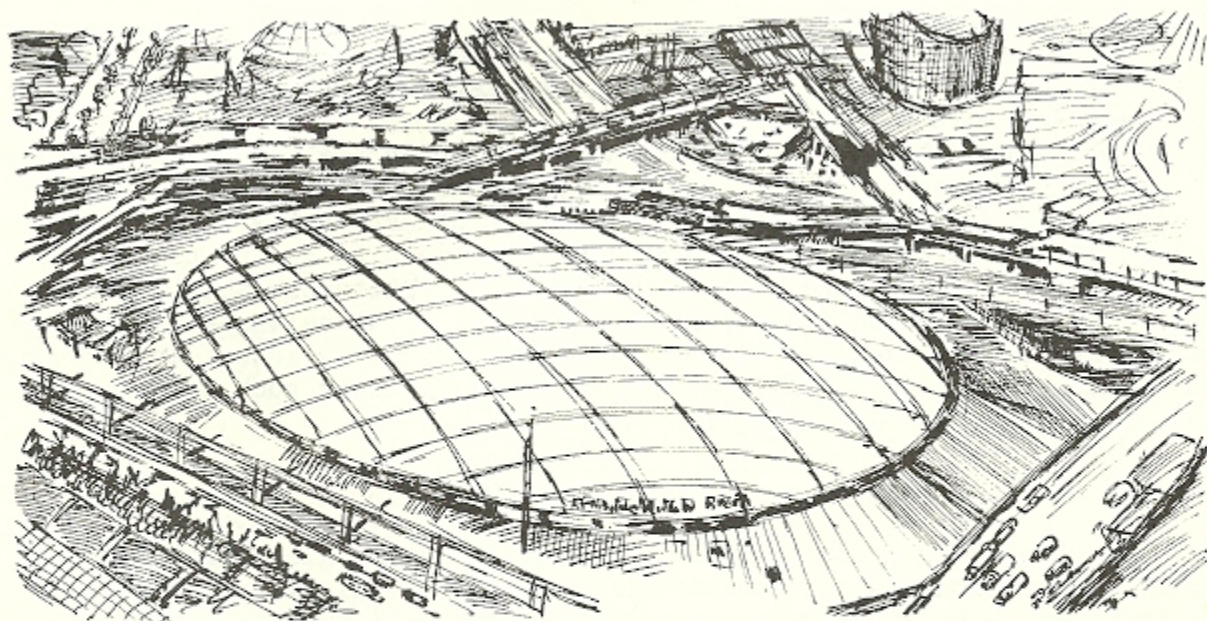
(Japanese text, page 1)

EXPO '70--the orient's first world's fair--Opened its doors on March 15 for a six-month run. More than 70 nations, 3 Canadian provinces, the states of Washington and Hawaii, and the city of San Francisco have joined with scores of Japanese firms in sponsoring pavilions in this mammoth exposition.

The Japanese Association For The 1970 World Exposition, the nonprofit corporation established to manage the exposition, has estimated that, between March and September 1970, some 50-million persons, including at least a million from countries outside Japan, will come to the Senri Hills area about 16 kilometers (10 miles) northeast of Osaka to see the 79 foreign and 30 Japanese pavilions erected on the 330-hectare (815-acre) exposition grounds. Official of the EXPO '70 Association also predicted that the American pavilion, because of its unique structure and the attractiveness of its exhibits, will be one of its "most-visited" buildings.

* * *

The American pavilion, located along the south side of the exhibition area between American Park--representing part of an American city--and the cantilevered "skyhook" of the Australian pavilion, presents the lowest profile of any of the national pavilions at EXPO '70. It barely rises above the grove of cherry trees west of the structure.



Seen from above, from EXPO '70's moving sidewalk or from the monorail, the white pavilion looks like a giant elliptical mattress. Its air-supported "cable-roof"--the first of its kind--covers a space the size of two soccer fields. At night, the translucent roof glows from the light reflected by the mirror lining of its bowl-shaped interior.

Measuring 82 meters by 139.5 meters (274 feet by 465 feet), the American pavilion is the largest clear-span, air-supported roof ever built. Weighing about four kilograms a square meter (about one pound a square foot), it is also the lightest roof of its kind. The roof is held in place by a network of cables and kept inflated by blowers that keep the air pressure inside the building slightly above that of the atmosphere outside.

Beneath The Roof

Visitors enter the American pavilion through revolving doors set in a concrete, tunnel-like passage. Inside, the visitors see a three-storied frame structure which seems to rest in the center of a vast, shallow, mirror-surfaced bowl. The bottom level of the structure houses administrative facilities; the exhibits are on its two upper levels.

Guiding the visitors through the pavilion's exhibits are 60 young Japanese-speaking American men and women between the ages of 21 and 30. With widely varied backgrounds ranging from fashion model and rodeo performer to scuba diver and social worker, most of the guides have been in Japan before. All possess a basic understanding of Japanese culture, traditions, and history as well as a thorough knowledge of the political, economic, and cultural aspects of American life.

The exhibits, as a whole, are entitled "Images of America": seven major exhibits that familiarize EXPO visitors with who Americans are, where and how they live, and what they have created in the fields of culture, science, and technology.

The first exhibit is the "Ten Photographers Exhibit," a documentary of 120 photos of contemporary America--of the land and its people--by 10 outstanding American photographers.

Moving from the photo exhibit, visitors enter the "American Painting Exhibit," a selection of American paintings from the 18th through the 20th centuries, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

The "Sports Exhibit," last of the three exhibits on the top level, uses a combination of media--fast action motion pictures, actual sports equipment, and personal appearances of the stars themselves--to present a panoramic view of American sports. On display are the actual lockers, complete with uniforms and accessories, of baseball stars such as Babe Ruth, Walter Johnson, and Joe Dimaggio.

Trip To The Moon

The "Space Exploration Exhibit"--the largest single exhibit in the American pavilion--is the exhibit that officials feel will be the "most visited" at EXPO '70. Devoted to American accomplishments in space exploration, it emphasizes man's first lunar landing from Apollo 11.

The space components on display in the Space Exploration Exhibit are

real. That is, they are either objects which have been flown, such as the Apollo 8 capsule, or engineering test-models which can be flown, such as the lunar landing module. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Smithsonian Institution, through which the items were obtained, are using "mock-ups" in their exhibits in the United States while the real items are on display at EXPO '70.

Adjacent to the "Space Exploration Exhibit" is the "Architecture Exhibit," which shows the wide range of American architectural styles by large, brightly-lit color transparencies. The photographs are mounted in specially designed light boxes in a variety of shapes.

The most diversified single collection of American folk art ever shown in Asia is in the "Folk Arts Exhibit." Native American art--that of the Indians and Eskimos--is represented by masks, pottery, weaving, carvings, totem poles, jewelry, and baskets.

A contrasting exhibit is the "New Arts Exhibit." On display are some of the avant-garde works created by an unusual joint venture of American artists and industry. The project, called "Art and Technology," enabled 20 artists to fulfill some of their most ambitious ideas with the financial and technical support of nearly 40 large United States corporations. In this project, conducted especially for EXPO '70, artists replaced familiar media such as paint and clay with new materials such as plastics and molten steel and new methods such as laser photography.

Behind The Scenes

What the visitors to the American pavilion cannot see is the monumental tasks involved in assembling this ambitious series of exhibits under one roof in Japan.

The man responsible for this task is 45-year-old Jack Masey of the United States Information Agency. After serving in the U.S. Army during World War II, he entered Yale in 1945 where he graduated from the School of Design. In 1951, while in New York where he worked for a design firm during the day and studied at Columbia University at night, Masey was offered an overseas job by the United States Information Agency.

Since then, he has prepared exhibitions in India, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union. It was while working in Moscow, in 1950, that he met his wife, Mary Lou, on a blind date in the last week of the exhibition. Mrs. Masay, who has an extensive background in Slavic languages, was a guide at an American cosmetic firm's display.

After nearly six years of supervising United States cultural exhibitions in the Soviet Union, Masey, in 1963, was given the task of overseeing the development of the American pavilion at EXPO '67 in Montreal, Canada. On completion of that assignment, he turned his attention to EXPO '70.

The design of the air-supported roof of the American pavilion, Masey said, reminded him of his days of "blowing up things" in the U.S. Army during World War II, when he was a member of a unit which inflated rubber dummies of tanks, jeeps, and artillery pieces as disguises.

"What I really enjoy," said Masey, "is the opportunity these expositions offer to be experimental: to try something that can't be tried anywhere else." Speaking with the same vitality he uses in designing exhibits,

Masey added, "Of course, the great challenge is to do a structure that is a nucleus for wider applications. That was true of Buckminster Fuller's dome for Canada EXPO '67 in Montreal; it's even more true here in Japan. This type of structure used for the American pavilion not only is economical but has limitless possibilities for almost infinite use." The American pavilion was designed by a team of two architects and three designers, all young men, who Masey said, "were trying to do more than just a piece of sculpture."

Masey's statement is supported by the famous Japanese architect, Kenzo Tange, who has said the American pavilion is "one of the few EXPO '70 structures designed for practical application..."

A Worthy Purpose

EXPO '70, as predicted by Wataro Kanno, former State Minister for EXPO Affairs, "will provide a unique opportunity to strengthen friendships through energetic exhibition by each participating nation and serve as a turning point towards achieving man's ultimate goal--Progress and Harmony For Mankind."

The American pavilion is only one of the 120 pavilions constructed by various nations and organizations to achieve this worthy purpose. Its construction also helped to make Japan's first world exposition the largest in the 119-year history of world expositions. Nearly ¥200-billion (over \$550-million) was spent by the various participating nations and organizations on construction costs alone, not to mention the costs of assembling the many exhibits they contain. These exhibits demonstrate the vast progress in many fields that the countries of the world have made since the first world exposition, the London Universal Exhibition, was held in the Crystal Palace in 1851.

Americans can be proud of their country's contribution to the goal announced by Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, who said, "We are trying our best to make this exposition a significant step, if not a giant leap, towards a better understanding of man and his world."

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

- Page 1 Seen here is the uniquely shaped roof of the American Pavilion. In the photo on upper right part of EXPO '70 fairsite at Senri Hill near Osaka is shown.
- Page 2 These spoked wheels are seen revolving inside the mirror-walled Canadian Pavilion.
- Page 3 This is an overall view of the interior of the American Pavilion.



SAVING THE WORLD'S TUNA

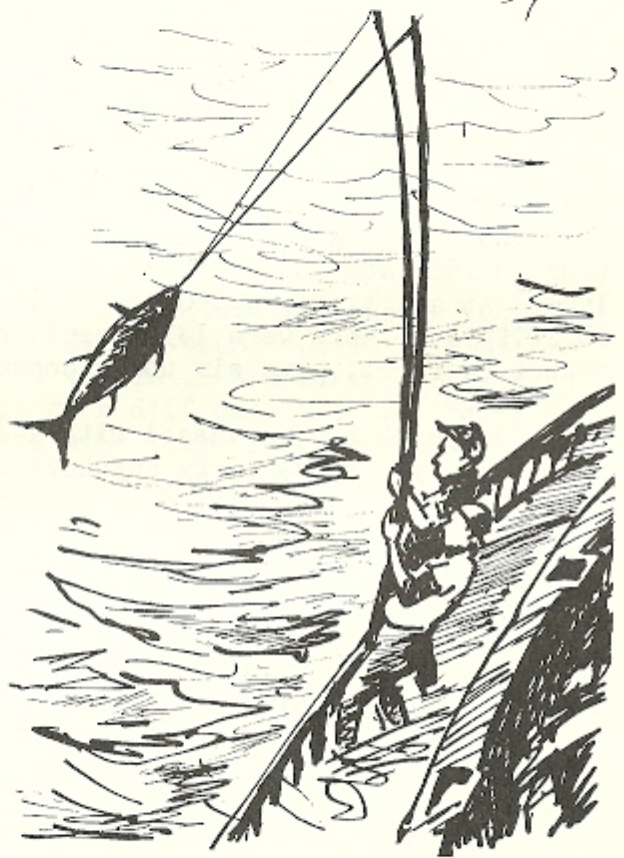
(Japanese text, page 4)

The tuna is remarkable among the food-supplying fishes of the sea: its rich, boneless meat comes in high yield, can be prepared in countless tasty ways, and is enjoyed in countries all over the world. Because of this, tuna fishing and tuna food preparation have become a huge international industry.

But that industry and the taste buds of tuna lovers now face a serious threat. Fishermen, scientists, and food distributors are wondering if there will be enough tuna left in the sea in the near future.

"There are already too many boats to catch available fish under present conditions," says Dr. John L. Kask, a director of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. He urges the prompt organization of a world convention to protect tuna resources before they go the way of the whale, a creature already close to extinction because of ruthless exploitation and lack of adequate international protection.

Dr. Kask recommends that an international treaty for the study and scientific harvesting of world tuna be organized with the help of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. "Prompt action is needed," he said in a recent report to this body, "before too many boats for the available fish frustrate conservation measures and bring economic hardship to well-meaning but unguided fishermen and fishing companies in all the tuna-fishing countries of the world."



Yellowfin In Danger

Dr. Kask's primary concern is for the highly prized yellowfin species of tuna. The yellowfin catch is now regulated by quota in the eastern tropical Pacific, traditional hunting grounds of the big American tuna fleet that operates out of San Diego, Cal.

The 1968 quota for the fleet was 106,000 tons. It was caught in six month's time. The quota was set by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which began the practice of setting limits on yellowfin in 1966. This action was taken after many years of preliminary study by biologists and statisticians.

Despite this limit, the tuna fleet that goes after yellowfin has been expanding at a tremendous rate to satisfy the rising demand for tuna in the United States, and this pattern is being repeated among other tuna fleets all over the world.

Growth Of The Fleets

The demand for tuna has about doubled every decade for the past 50 years. Some 100,000 cases of canned tuna were packed in 1910 when the San Diego yellowfin fishery began its operations; 500,000 cases were packed in 1920, 9½-million in 1950; and 23-million in 1965. Rising demand means rising profits; in the face of this, it is difficult to introduce conservation measures.

The carrying capacity of the U.S. tuna fleet was a little over 40,000 tons in 1967 and was expected to be well over 50,000 tons by the end of 1969. An additional 5,000 tons will be added by boats planned for delivery in 1970-71. There were 133 vessels carrying the American flag in the high-seas tuna fleet, plus six under construction and another eight in the planning stage.

Ten years ago, a vessel with a 250-ton capacity was a good-sized tuna boat. Today's ships carry anywhere from 700 to 1,000 tons and can go anywhere in the world in their quest for fish.

Technical Improvements

Typical of the modern tuna boat are three vessels built in San Diego. Costing about \$540 million (\$1.5-million) each, they are over 54 meters (180 feet) long, carry 700 tons of tuna, make 16 knots, and have such comforts as wall-to-wall carpeting and recorded music for the crews on their long jaunts to the fishing grounds.

Modern tuna boats are not only larger but employ technical improvements that enable them to catch more fish in a shorter time. Within the past 10 years, almost the entire American fleet has changed from the old pole-and-hook method of fishing to the seine method, which employs huge nets to trap entire schools of fish. By the use of seines, vessels can catch as much fish in 30 days as they formerly did in 90 or more.

While American vessels fish primarily with seines, the Japanese employ the long-line method, by which thousands of baited hooks are attached to long lines so that large numbers of fish are caught at once. Sometimes, in large schools of fish, only single poles are used. With this simple gear, Japanese boats roam every ocean in which tuna is caught.

Some Fishermen Optimistic

Although conservationists like Dr. Kask think modern fishing methods may some day wipe out the world's tuna supply, many professional fishermen

are inclined to disagree. They admit that tuna is getting scarcer, but they also believe that intensive exploration in other areas of the world will provide all the fish--especially the yellowfin--that are needed.

Some fishermen who formerly worked Pacific Ocean areas that could be reached from California are already basing in Puerto Rico and fishing for yellowfin tuna and skipjack tuna (bonito) along the west coast of Africa. They report good catches there. Other tuna-captains are eyeing the South Atlantic and even the Indian Ocean as potentially rich areas for seine-fishing, although the Japanese have been exploiting these seas for years with their long-line method. The California fishermen have an association which is trying to arouse interest in exploratory seine-fishing in the western Pacific.

The Major Fleets

Ten countries now fish for tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific, the original fishing grounds for the San Diego fleet. Japan, a newcomer to this area, is expected to have four large seiners operating this year. Canada and Ecuador are enlarging their tuna fleets, with Canada also interested in the coast of Africa.

In 1938, world production of all species of tuna was about 300,000 tons. In 1966 this figure had risen to 930,000 tons. So it is that the launching of each new boat puts an added strain on the world tuna supply. The growing fleets of the world make it more difficult all the time to introduce conservation measures. Owners with large investments in new boats naturally resist having their catch--and their profits--limited. Furthermore, no one nation cares to limit itself until all the other tuna-fishing nations agree to do likewise. That is why conservationists see the limiting of world tuna production as a United Nations problem.

At any rate, Dr. Kask has a gloomy prediction if something isn't done. "The yellowfin tuna," he says, "will probably go the way of the whale."

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

Page 4 The old-fashioned method of catching tuna by line. Modern seining methods triple the catch and threaten the world's tuna supply.

Page 5 Top Tuna on their way to market. Each fish yields great quantities of boneless, tasty meat that can be prepared in countless ways.

Bottom The deep-sea fishermen here employ huge nets. The method resembles "seining," which has greatly increased the world's tuna catch.



U. S. EMPLOYEES NOW ELIGIBLE FOR VARIOUS BENEFITS

(Japanese text, page 6)

With the start of the new year of 1970, some 36,000 Okinawan employees of the U.S. Government gained the new benefit of coming under the provisions of the Government of Ryukyu Islands Welfare Pension Insurance Program.

Benefit rights began to accrue on January 1, 1970, for 26,000 Ryukyuan direct-hire employees of the United States Government and for 10,000 contractor employees working on U.S. projects, as well as in private industry employing five or more workers. The new program will provide retirement pensions and also benefits to disabled employees and families of deceased workers.

Ryukyuan employees of the U.S. are already receiving benefits under the GRI unemployment insurance and medical insurance programs.

The U.S. Forces' contribution under the new law will be approximately \$1-million annually, matched by an equal amount withheld from direct-hire appropriated and non-appropriated fund employees' wages. In addition, approximately \$330,000 will be paid by contractors and an equal amount by their workers. The participation of the contractors and their employees is required under the GRI law.

"The application of the latest GRI social insurance law to Ryukyuan employees of the U.S. Forces is a significant step under the continuing overall policy of unification of Okinawa with mainland Japan," High Commissioner James B. Lampert said. "U.S. Forces' employees in Japan are covered by the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law. The GRI law is very similar to the Japanese law."

"The U.S. Forces here are not legally required to participate under the GRI law but have voluntarily decided to do so just as they did previously in participating in the GRI unemployment insurance and medical insurance programs when they were enacted in 1960 and 1966, respectively," the High Commissioner added.

Retirement benefits are to be paid to all eligible employees after they have worked for four years from the inception of the program. Males must reach the age of 60 and females, the age of 55, to become eligible. Workers who are disabled and survivors of workers who die will be eligible to received benefits after July 1, 1970.

To qualify for a disability or survivor pension, a person must have had six months of coverage and be currently covered at the time the illness or accident causing the disability or death was incurred.

Since the GRI program is being initiated in Okinawa later than the one in the main Japanese islands, the GRI law contains special provisions to permit retirement annuity payments of benefits after four years of covered work. Normally, such benefits are payable only after at least 20 years of coverage.

The premium rates for the GRI program, similar to those under the Japanese law, are as follows: males, other than mariners, 5.5 percent of wages; females, other than mariners, 3.9 percent; mariners, 6.7 percent; and

employees who resign but decide to continue premium payments, 5.5 percent.

Workers will be able to shift their employment from the U.S. Forces to private firms or from the firms to the U.S. Forces and still continue to earn coverage credits within the system in the Ryukyus.

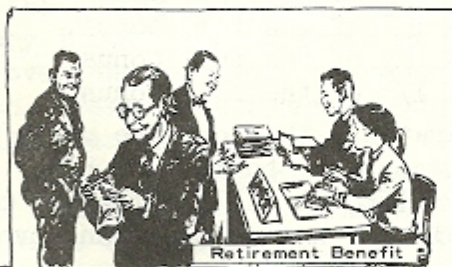
Benefits For Separated Workers

In those cases where workers lose their jobs through reductions-in-force on U.S. military installations, a special system of benefits are provided for the separated employees. Among these are:

1. In addition to other benefits, the U.S. Forces will give departing workers separation allowances. If they are separated due to reduction-in-force, their separation allowance will be as follows:

<u>Length of Service</u>	<u>Amount of Separation Allowance</u>
6 months or more, but less than 5 years.	1/12 of one month's wage for each month of service.
5 years or more, but less than 10 years.	1/12 of 120% of one month's wage for each month of service.
10 years or more.	1/12 of 130% of one month's wages for each month of service.

The separation allowance will be paid automatically. It is not necessary for the separated worker to apply for it. An attempt will be made to have this payment ready for each individual at the time he receives his final pay. In some cases, this will not be possible and in that event the individual will receive the payment on the next regular pay day.



2. Voluntary Separation Benefit: During the period of this reduction-in-force, employees who resign of their own volition will be paid the same separation allowances given the separated employees as described above.

Under usual conditions, employees who resign will be entitled to lower allowances as described below:

<u>Length of Service</u>	<u>Amount of Separation Allowance</u>
Less than 5 years.	No separation allowance.
5 years or more but less than 10 years.	1/12 of 50% of one month's wage for each month of service.
10 years or more.	1/12 of 100% of one month's salary for each month of service.

3. Lump-Sum Leave Payment: On separation each employee is entitled to be paid the value of his accrued annual leave as a lump-sum. This means that each individual will be paid one hour's wages for each hour of accrued annual leave which he has to his credit. The maximum amount of the payment which can be paid to any one individual is the equivalent of 240 hours of work. This lump-sum leave payment will be paid at the same time and in the same way as the separation allowance as explained above.

4. Year-End Bonus: Those employees who received a reduction-in-force notice in December 1969 were nevertheless given their year-end bonus. This type of payment is computed as follows:

a. Employee's hourly schedule rate times the number of hours in normal scheduled work week times 4.33 (weeks) times 250%.

b. Employees with less than six months continuous service immediately prior to 1 June or 1 December, as appropriate, will receive the following:

- 5 months' continuous service - 5/6 of the full bonus.
- 4 months' continuous service - 2/3 of the full bonus.
- 3 months' continuous service - 1/2 of the full bonus.
- 2 months' continuous service - 1/3 of the full bonus.
- 1 month continuous service - 1/6 of the full bonus.

5. Medical Insurance: After separation, the coverage which each worker has under medical insurance will continue to protect him. If he becomes ill within 265 days after separation, he can receive the benefits for a maximum duration of one year. This extended protection covers the worker himself but not his family.

6. Welfare Pension Insurance: The U.S. Forces will report to the Social Insurance Agency, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, all employees who separate (voluntarily or involuntarily) after the first day of January 1970 as being covered in January under Welfare Pension Insurance. This will entitle such persons to special benefits under this program. Older employees who are given coverage credit for January 1970 may be able to retire and receive a retirement pension after only four years of total coverage. After separation from U.S. Forces employment, additional coverage credit can be obtained by working in private industry. Persons who do not receive credit for coverage in January 1970 will generally be required to work for 20 years before they can qualify for a retirement pension under the law.

7. Unemployment Insurance: The U.S. Forces have covered Ryukyuan employees under unemployment insurance since 1960. Money has been contributed by employees, and the U.S. Forces have contributed as employer, for the reserve fund of this insurance program. Benefits are now available to all employees who are laid off. To obtain benefits, each individual must register with the Public Employment Security Office.

Benefits will be paid the separated worker once a week in the amount of 60 percent of his regular pay up to a maximum of \$22.05 per week. An additional amount is payable if he has dependents. He will be entitled to receive this benefit every week for 3 months if he had been employed for 6 months or longer. If he was employed for 9 months or longer he can receive these benefits for 6 months. If he was employed for 5 years or longer he can receive benefits for a maximum of 7 months, and if he had been employed for 10 years, he can get benefits for 9 months. The separated employee should go to his nearest Public Employment Security Office to apply for these benefits and to obtain full details about his entitlement. To obtain benefits he will be required to report to the employment office once a week.

8. Benefits Under Act 113 of 1969 (Temporary Measures for Persons Separated from U.S. Forces Employment): This law has been established to provide special measures such as employment guidance, promotion of re-employment, vocational training, etc., to persons who are separated from employment with the U.S. Forces stationed on Okinawa. Each separated worker should go to his nearest Public Employment Security Office for a determination of what benefits are specifically available to him. Benefits which may be available are as follows:

8.1 Public Vocational Training: Separated employees may receive vocational training as necessary and desired.

8.2 Employment Guidance And Payment Of Employment Promotion Allowance: This allowance may be payable if the individual remains unemployed after he has used all his unemployment insurance benefits. Upon approval of the Chief of the Public Employment Office, employment guidance shall be provided to Category I and II employees who are separated. Persons must have been employed over one year and are entitled to guidance up to three years after separation. Persons who receive this vocational guidance shall be provided an allowance ranging up to \$2.00 per day during the period of guidance.

8.3 Vocational Training Allowance: If the separated employee takes a vocational training course to equip himself for a new job, this allowance may be payable to him while he is in training.

8.4 Moving Expense: If separated employees of the first and second categories, who worked with their previous organizations for more than one year, move to a new location to enable them to accept employment in that location through the referral of the Public Employment Office, actual expense needed for personal transportation and moving costs will be covered under the law. The moving expense will be based on the provisions of the unemployment insurance law, depending on the distance to the new location.

8.5 Bounty For Re-Employment: This may be payable to employees of the first and second categories, who worked with their previous organization for more than one year, if they obtain new jobs through referrals of the Public Employment Office.

8.6 Allowance For Self-Supporting Business: This will be payable to separated employees of the first and second categories, who worked with their previous organizations for more than one year, with approval of the director of the Public Employment Office, if they begin their own self-supporting businesses within two years. The schedules of such payments can be explained by the Public Employment Security Office.

8.7 Bounty For Employers: This will be payable to employers who hire on a full-time basis separated employees of the first and second categories, who worked with their previous organizations for more than one year, provided the hiring was accomplished through referral of the Public Employment Office and this employment is continued for another considerable period. The employers will receive the benefit of \$19.40 a month for a period of one year to compensate for part of the wages of those aged more than 35 years, but less than 40 years old, \$22.20 to compensate for the part of the wages of those aged more than 40 years and less than 50 years old, and \$25.00 to compensate for the part of the wages of those aged more than 50 years old.

8.8 Special Benefit: This benefit may be payable under certain circumstances to persons who were employed for at least six months and were then separated involuntarily by the reduction-in-force, or to surviving family members of a person who died while employed by the U.S. Forces. The amount will be a minimum of \$55.50 and a maximum of \$750, depending on the length of service. This benefit, however, will not duplicate similar benefits provided by other social insurance programs. This is aimed at providing separated workers certain benefits after their unemployment insurance coverage has expired. The Public Employment Office can provide further details in individual cases.

8.9 Assistance In Business Financing: If separated employees of the first, second and fourth categories begin carrying out new business enterprises, the government will make efforts to assist them in obtaining loans needed for the business.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

- Page 6 William T. Burke, newly assigned re-employment Coordinator to the High Commissioner, recently called on Ambassador Jiro Takase, Government of Japan representative to the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner, at the latter's office.
- Page 8 Top Separation allowance will be given to laid-off employees.
- Bottom The Public Employment Office will do their best in securing jobs for separated workers.
- Page 9 Top The government-supported vocational training is one of the benefits discharged workers can get.
- Bottom Those who begin self-supporting businesses will be given special allowance. Government will also assist them in obtaining loans needed.

* * * * *

NEW INQUEST SYSTEM NOW IN OPERATION

(Japanese text, page 10)

By Seikei Ishizaki
Chief, General Affairs Section
Naha Office, Inquest On Prosecution

The new Government of the Ryukyu Islands law covering inquests on prosecution became effective in September 1969. Pursuant to this law, Secretariat offices for inquests on prosecution have been established in Naha for Okinawa cases, in Hirara City for Miyako cases, and in Ishigaki City for Yaeyama cases. These offices are now in operation.

Since most citizens are eligible for selection to serve as members of inquest boards, it is appropriate to provide some explanations so that the people may get a better understanding of how the system works.

What The Inquest System Means

Under the United States administration following the end of World War II, various new democratic concepts were introduced on Okinawa. The inquests on prosecution system was launched under the democratic concept that the citizens should have a means of expressing their desires concerning certain public prosecution cases. In other words, the inquests on prosecution provide a means whereby the watchful eyes of the citizens can be focused on the official actions of the public procurators.

This same inquest system was established in Japan in 1948 and has already been in operation there for twenty-two years. This opening of prosecution matters to democratic procedures has been welcomed by the victims of criminal acts since it provides a means for re-opening cases originally rejected for prosecution through individual decisions of public procurators.

Selection Of Inquest Board Members

Almost anyone, who has the right to vote in elections for legislators, may be called upon to serve on an inquest board. Board members are selected under the lottery system with names being drawn from lists of eligible voters. This lottery system is, of course, very different from the ordinary selection procedures. Because of this, it can be said that the inquest board selection system is an epoch-making new procedure in governmental affairs. The term of service for the members of each 11-man inquest board is six months.

Some Are Ineligible For Board Service

While it is a privilege to serve as a member of an inquest board, some citizens are not eligible for such an assignment. For example, people with very poor eyesight or impaired hearing are not eligible for consideration.

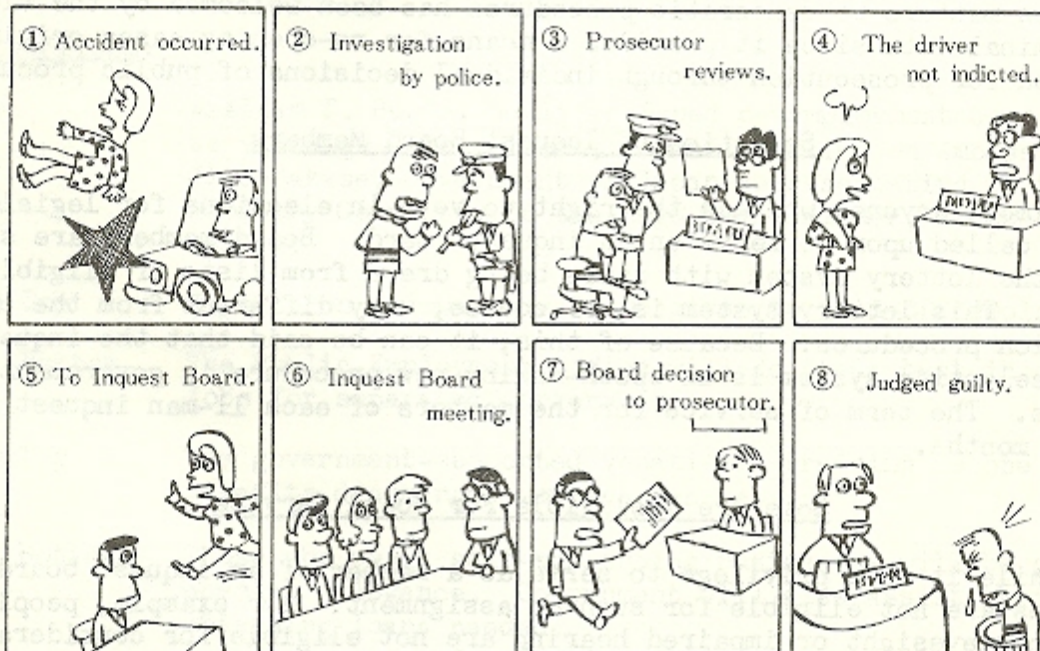
Those individuals, who have been convicted of crimes carrying a sentence of one year or more of imprisonment, are not eligible for this duty. We must also note that professional people currently serving as judges, procurators, lawyers, or government employees cannot serve on an inquest board.

Any other citizen, who is an eligible voter and is sound in mind and body, can be called upon to serve on an inquest board. Thus these boards may be composed of farmers; shop workers; office workers; university students; company directors; and people from many other occupations.

There may be some who wonder how people lacking in special knowledge of the law can provide advice on prosecution matters to public procurators, who are professional justice officials. The answer is that the system is set up so that there is no need for worry about the board members' scanty knowledge of legal matters. What is needed for the board actions are considered opinions by average citizens on the facts of each case rather than interpretations of the applicable laws by a government lawyer. Whatever legal questions arise during the course of an inquest can be referred to the Secretariat officials for necessary answers. Inquest board members may also refer special legal questions to private lawyers for advice, if this is desired.

Duties Of Inquest Board

Under the existing system of justice, criminal matters do not come up for court trial unless the public procurator decides that the individual should be indicted and tried. Thus the decision whether or not each individual case should go to court is made by the public procurator, even though the cases may involve such serious crimes as stealing of another man's property, swindling of other people's money, or bodily injury to others. Even in cases where the available evidence is quite strong, a public procurator may decide against the prosecution of the offender.



Although cases should not go to trial where the evidence is insufficient to prove the guilt of the offender, there is no assurance that each procurator decision not to issue an indictment is necessarily correct. After all, a procurator is a human being and may be involved in handling many cases. It is possible that, in certain cases, the procurator's original decision for non-trial may have been based on insufficient investigation or faulty judgment. Action should be taken in those cases in which the public procurator's original decision calls for non-prosecution even though other interested individuals feel there is sufficient evidence to merit a trial. Corrective action in these cases is the main duty of the inquest board.

How To Request An Inquest

In cases where the public procurator has decided not to issue indictments against certain accused persons, further action can still be taken by either those individuals who made the accusations in the first place or the actual victims of the criminal acts. They are authorized to ask for inquests on the particular cases in which they are directly concerned. There are no costs involved for these who request inquest actions. All they have to do is to visit the nearest Inquest Board office to ask for consultations on the complaints they are making.

How To Learn About The System

As it has only been seven months since the inquest on prosecution system was started, there are probably many people who are not yet familiar with this new system. However, all citizens should learn something about the system because there is the ever-present possibility that many of them may be selected to serve on an inquest board.

Those desiring to know more about the system are invited to visit the Secretariat Office in their district to request a briefing. The office personnel will willingly respond to such requests. The addresses of these offices are:

- Okinawa District: Naha Office, Inquests on Prosecution
Naha District Court
377 Sobe, Naha-shi, Okinawa
Telephone: 085-0253
- Miyako District: Hirara Office, Inquests on Prosecution
Hirara Branch, Naha District Court
345 Nishizato, Hirara-shi, Miyako Island
Telephone: Miyako-3428
- Yaeyama District: Ishigaki Office, Inquests on Prosecution
Ishigaki Branch, Naha District Court
55 Tonoshiro, Ishigaki-shi, Ishigaki Island
Telephone: Yaeyama-3813

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

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Tokuo Hirata, Chief of the Naha Office, Inquest on Prosecution, explains the newly established inquest system to an interested citizen.

Bottom

Since picture taking is not permitted during official meetings of an inquest board, this simulated board session was posed with Seikei Ishizaki (center) acting as board president.

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These cartoons explain how the new inquest system works.



THE ARTS ON CAMPUS

(Japanese text, page 12)

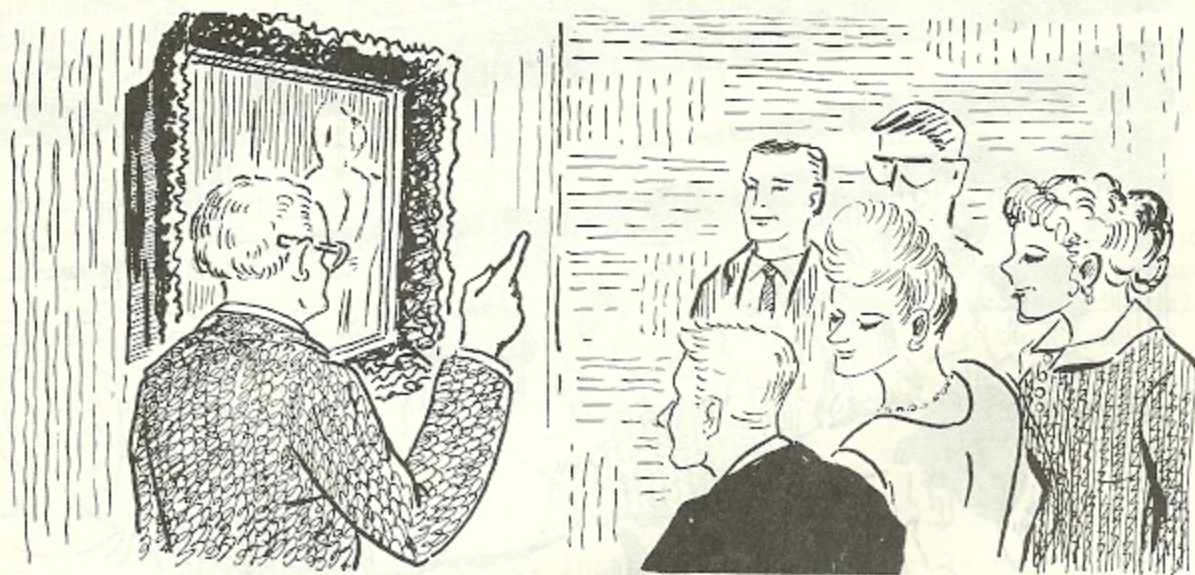
One of the most fascinating aspects of the current American cultural resurgence is the increasingly important role being played in it by institutions of higher learning.

The development is significant as well as interesting because it represents a dramatic expansion of the activities with which they have been associated traditionally. No longer content merely to develop the students' appreciation of the arts in the context of a broad general education in the humanities, U.S. colleges and universities have taken on many other responsibilities, the most tangible of which is service as their communities' cultural centers.

Stephen Spender, the English poet and journalist, brought out this point in his recent report on the world's university scene ("The Year of the Young Rebels"), in which he recalled commenting on a friend's good luck in getting a position at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor because he would be near a big city (Detroit).

The friend had replied, "Ann Arbor doesn't go to Detroit. Detroit goes to Ann Arbor." He then had told the poet about the wealth of concerts, Plays, festivals, lectures, conferences, and other cultural activities that attract Detroiters to the campus.

While large institutions such as the University of Michigan lead in this respect, even small colleges accept culture as a part of education for the entire community. So general is this attitude that the Rockefeller Foundation, in a review of its grants to U.S. arts institutions during 1963-1968, asserts that the university "has assumed a cultural role similar to that played by the ducal court in 18th-century Europe." In that connection it also notes that colleges now account for more than 70 percent of all professional concert bookings in the United States.



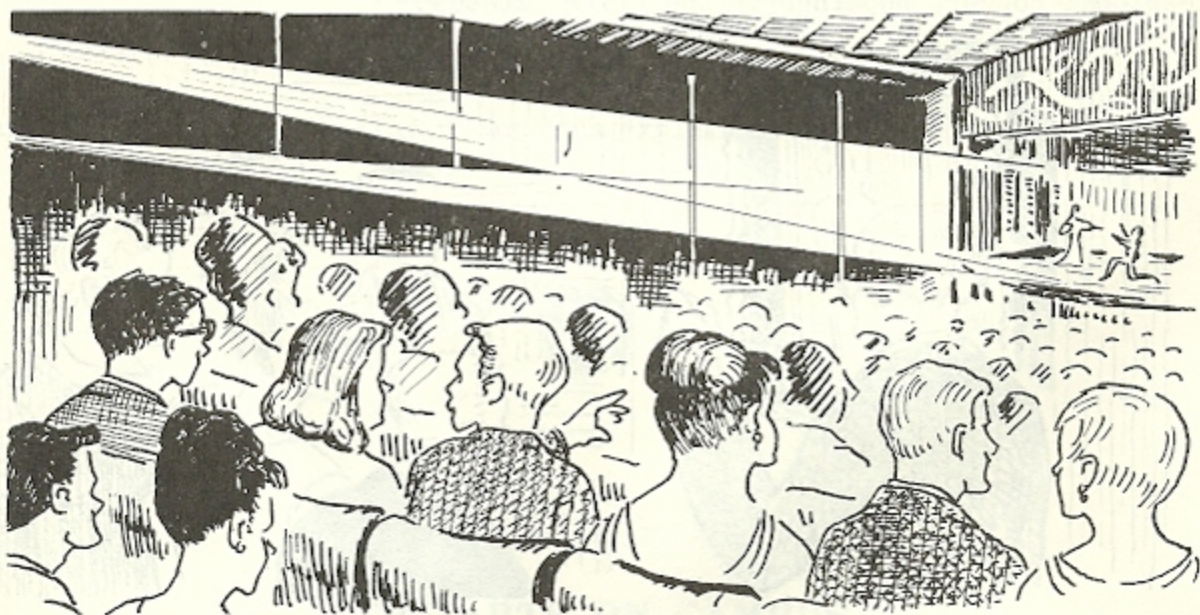
The universities' feeling of greater cultural responsibility toward their students and the community as a whole is reflected in the variety of cultural and popular programs presented on campus, some free, others at moderate admission prices (generally colleges do not try to make a profit on performances).

A quick look around the country at current attractions gives an impression of their diversity: Spanish guitarist Jose de los Reyes (in a free lecture-demonstration at the midwestern Baldwin-Wallace College); the New York Pro Musica ensemble (at Washington University in St. Louis); the Eleo Pomare Dance Company (at Temple Buell College in Denver, Col.); soprano Marni Nixon in short Bernstein and Weill works (at the California Institute of Technology); the Berlin Philharmonic Octet (at New York University); and the Negro Ensemble Company (launching a national tour at the Yale University Theater in New Haven, Conn.)

College-sponsored concert series which bring outstanding performing artists and groups to the campus for students and the general public alike are an institution by now, as are tours by young professionals just starting their careers. A somewhat different approach is taken by an organization called Affiliate Artists which places professional performers in colleges, universities, arts centers, and community arts programs for 10-day to two-week periods. During that time, they may give lecture-demonstrations but their primary function is to perform not only for students but for community groups and in the process to develop the audiences' interest in the arts through contact with the artist as a person.

Even without outside talent, most colleges could maintain their position as a cultural center through the active participation of faculty and students. Choral groups, concerts, bands, chamber ensembles, symphony orchestras, jazz bands, dance ensembles, and drama groups--some or all of them--flourish on every campus and give performances which are open to the public as well as to the academic community.

At a number of universities, theater has extended beyond the tradi-



tional campus performances and made a serious attempt to reach the public. One of the most ambitious projects is the Montana Repertory Theater which involves University of Montana teachers and students in plays not only on campus but on extensive tours to meet what its director describes as "the growing need and awareness of the people of the Northwest for live theatrical performances."

In the field of fine arts, too, American universities have begun increasingly to demonstrate that they constitute a dynamic cultural force capable of shaping the taste of a community. From modest art displays in libraries, music centers or classrooms, many schools have developed collections that now repose in their own impressive galleries or museums. Of these, several--notably Harvard's Fogg Museum and Yale's Art Gallery--rank with the finest public museums.

At some smaller colleges the permanent displays may be no more than modest collections owned by the art department. However, they are supplemented by frequently changed exhibitions of works lent by galleries and individual artists. Faculty members naturally are well represented in campus exhibitions and many also show their works in regular galleries as well, as 12 Virginia Commonwealth University teachers did recently in a critically acclaimed group show in Richmond.

Universities are involved in their communities in numerous other ways as well. Recent instances include a series of lessons and lectures in contemporary dance offered to secondary school students by California State

College at Los Angeles; a comparative theater institute held by the University of Louisville's Belknap Theater and the professional Actors Theater of Louisville for students and public; and a nationally significant Youth Music Project held at the University of Wisconsin (under the co-sponsorship of the U.S. Office of Education), at which music educators discussed the need to incorporate rock music into school curriculums.

The increasing sense of responsibility felt by American universities toward their communities as well as their students in many instances has flowered into handsome cultural centers which incorporate the most advanced facilities for study.

These centers are found not only at large institutions--such as Brandeis University, Iowa State University, and the University of Illinois--but also at schools which at first seem unlikely seats of culture.

West Virginia University's Creative Arts Center, located in a southeastern mountain region long considered a vast pocket of poverty, is perhaps the most unexpected. With its striking, 1,500-seat concert auditorium, rehearsal halls, workshops, art and design studios, electronic piano laboratory and other sophisticated features--not to mention the ceramic and sculpture studios and the experimental opera and drama theaters to be added as funds become available--the university is an example of an institution that has surmounted many difficulties to assume the leading role in the cultural enrichment of its community.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

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Among the many U.S. institutions of higher learning with their own art galleries or museums is Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Tex. Its Meadows Museum, opened in 1965, already has a distinguished collection of Spanish paintings as well as some 20th century Latin American works. Here guest lecturer Dr. Jose Lopez-Rey pauses with a group of museum visitors before Murillo's "Immaculate Conception."

Page 13

Focal point of West Virginia University's Creative Arts Center is the 1,500-seat concert theater, a handsome auditorium with walls and ceiling of gold-colored wire mesh whose acoustics can be varied electronically to provide the best sound for plays, operas, choral and orchestral concerts and numerous other events.



"SPRINGTIME"--A FLOWER ARRANGMENT

(Japanese text, page 14)

The flower arrangement on the opposite page is another in a series presented by members of the Okinawa Chapter of Ikebana International. It is entitled "Springtime" and it was created by Mrs. Mary Miyares who has served as president of the local ikebana chapter since June 1969.

Mrs. Miyares is a graduate instructor of the Sogetsu Academy of Tokyo, and holds the degree of Jonin Sanyo (Executive Counselor). She is a nationally accredited instructor of flower arranging for the National Council of Garden Clubs in the United States and has been an accredited judge of flower shows since 1958.

Before coming to Okinawa in July 1968, Mrs. Miyares served as president of FLARE (Flower Arranging in Europe) while residing in Frankfurt, Germany.

Here, Mrs. Miyares discusses her "Springtime" arrangement:

"Springtime is a joyous season. It is the time of the year when deciduous trees and shrubs bud out, and there is an abundance of flowering branches and blossoms. It is the time of year when nature puts forth her most colorful garments, when birds sing melodious tunes, and when the hearts of men, appreciative of nature, pay homage to their Creator for His gift to mankind.

"In keeping with the gaiety of the season, I chose red tulips as the center of interest for this floral design. Tulips, which originated in Asia Minor and have become the national flower of Holland, grow profusely in many regions of the world, including Japan.

"A walk through my garden on Okinawa provided me with the colorful wild hydrangea whose new growth harmonizes in color with the tulips.

"Placing the tulips to the left front, leaning forward in a wind-blown fashion, I enclosed the space on both sides of the tulips as if to frame them and emphasize their beauty.

"Thus, we in the Okinawa Chapter of Ikebana International, Ryukyuan and foreigners, work together in harmony as we share the wealth that Nature offers."

PHOTO CAPTION:

Page

Mrs. Mary Miyares, president of the Okinawa Chapter of Ikebana International.

* * * * *



ULTRAMODERN NUCLEAR REACTOR FOR JAPANESE INDUSTRY

(Japanese text, page 16)

A new advance that is being heralded as the second stage in Japan's peaceful use of atomic energy occurred recently with the completion of an agency contract by C. Itoh and Company, Ltd. of Tokyo with the Gulf General Atomic Company of the United States.

Under this contract, the Japanese company has won the right to import a high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor, a new type of nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes which was developed in the United States.

The high-temperature, gas-cooled nuclear reactor differs vastly in structure and performance from the light-water nuclear reactors now being used in Japan for electric-power generation.

Nuclear-power generating plants in Japan currently use boiling water-type and pressurized water-type reactors with operating temperatures ranging about 350 degrees centigrade (662 degrees Fahrenheit).

The high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor being used in the AVR Electric Power Plant in West Germany uses helium gas as a coolant and has produced temperatures up to 850 degrees centigrade (1,562 degrees Fahrenheit).

The Gulf General Atomic's test reactor has already produced temperatures up to 1,350 degrees centigrade (2,462 degrees Fahrenheit). The main features of this new reactor are:

1. Radioactive thorium is used as its fuel.
2. The safety factors are high.
3. There is very little public hazard from the release of heat.
4. Power generation costs are lower.
5. The reactor can be used for purposes other than power generation.

Since the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor produces very high temperatures, it could serve as the center for a nuclear complex containing chemical factories, powerplants, desalination and desulphurization facilities, regional heating facilities, and steel works not using coking coal.

The first commercial use of the new reactor may occur in the Niigata area on the Japan Sea at the new steel plant being constructed there by the Nippon Steel Corporation. This corporation came into being on March 31, 1970, as a result of the merger of the Yawata Iron and Steel Company and the Fuji Iron and Steel Company. The new corporation hopes to be able to begin manufacture of steel with the new-type nuclear reactor in the latter half of the 1970's if everything goes well with the test reactor. The steel corporation is not only interested in securing more efficient methods of producing steel but also in reducing air pollution in the plant area.

Some chemical and power companies in Japan are also considering conversion from heavy oil to high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors because of the need to combat the problem of excessive carbon monoxide in the air.

A council on the multiple uses for nuclear reactors has been established within the Japan Atomic Energy Industry Conference in order to begin research on other possible uses of the reactor in the future.

According to C. Itoh and Company, it signed the agency contract with Gulf General Atomic Company because it felt that the entire reactor must be imported. Previously, the Japan Ministry of International Trade and Industry had estimated that it would take at least 10 years to develop such a reactor in Japan.

All the capital for the Gulf General Atomic Company is provided by the Gulf Oil Company, which is currently constructing an oil trans-shipment facility and an oil refinery on Henza Island near Okinawa.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

- Page 16 The Sketch shows basic difference between the nuclear-power plant and the conventional thermal-power plant.
- Page 16 - 17 Engineers monitor operations at the Japan Atomic Power Company's first plant, at Tokai-mura, Ibaraki-ken.
- Page 17 The Japan Atomic Power Company Tsuruga Station, in Fukui-ken, will provide some of the electric power for EXPO '70. Its reactor was readied for operation in November last year.



SAKISHIMA LIVESTOCK RAISERS VISIT HAWAII

(Japanese text, page 18)

By Seiichiro Miyaguni

With the assistance of the U.S. Civil Administration, four representatives of the livestock raisers from Miyako and Yaeyama, including Yasuyuki Uezu of the Panari stock farm, Keifuku Sunagawa of the Sunagawa farm, Tetsu Miyara of Maruhachi Nyugyo, and I, were able to go to Hawaii for a short visit to study livestock-raising techniques used there. This is a brief account of what I observed in Hawaii.

This trip provided me with a welcome change from my everyday way of living and thinking. Actually this opportunity to visit Hawaii gave me the best chance I have ever had to observe the outside world and to study American agriculture, industry, and culture at close range. I deeply appreciate USCAR's kindness in providing us with this travel assistance.

The four of us took off from Kadena Air Base on a TWA jet liner (Flight 210) at 7:30 p.m., November 30, en route to Hawaii, the islands of everlasting summer. Eight hours and 30 minutes later, our plane landed at Honolulu International Airport on Oahu Island. By Hawaiian time it was then 9:00 a.m. on November 30.

Stay At East-West Center

We were met at the airport by a Mr. Johnson, who escorted us to the East-West Center on the University of Hawaii campus. After a brief orientation I was taken to the room in which I was to stay and was surprised to discover that my roommate was a native American.

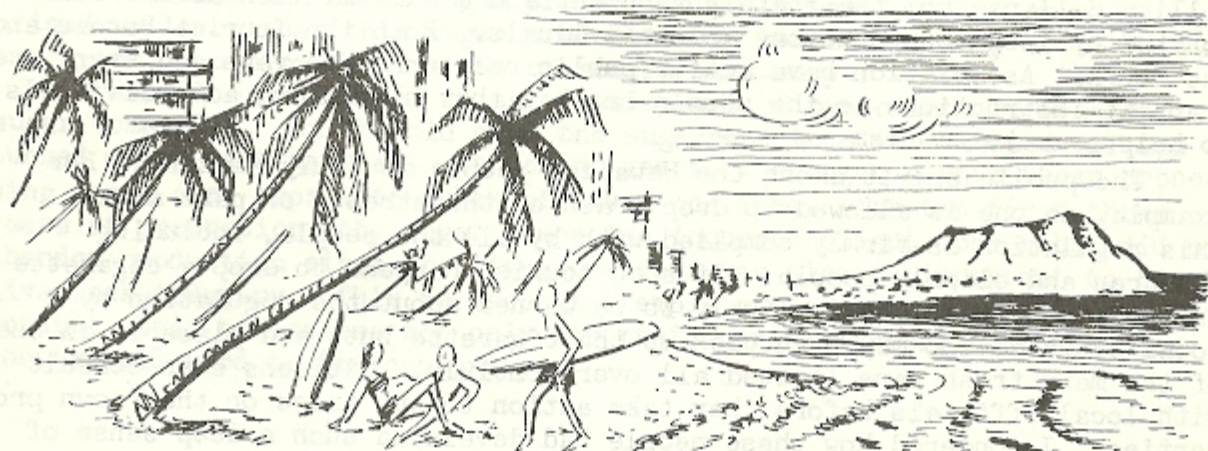
Being poor at English conversation, I was debating in my own mind whether or not I should go back to the desk to ask to be reassigned to another room with a fellow Okinawan, when the American spoke to me in quite good Japanese, saying "Hello. Where is your home?" I felt greatly relieved.

After we introduced ourselves to each other, I found out that the American had spent some time in Japan where he studied the history of American-Japanese relations. He explained to me that it was a customary practice at the East-West Center to have a person from one country share his room with someone from another country in order to promote international friendships. He said, "It is God's will that we should happen to be assigned to the same room for a while so let us make the most of this opportunity." Saying this, he extended his hand and we shook hands.

During the week of sharing the same room with the American, whose name is Mr. Cordybeal, I was favored by his volunteering to guide me not only on a regular visitors' tour of Honolulu but also on side visits to lesser-known places of special interest. Although our stay together was for a relatively short period, this kind American will always be remembered by me. I truly appreciated his friendly assistance to me.

Honolulu Is Scenic

My first impressions of Hawaii can be summed up as astonishment with the grand sights of Honolulu, the State's capital city. I will always remember the views of Diamond Head volcanic mountain, a symbol of Hawaii; Waikiki Beach; the sight of the city itself with towering mountains in the background; the many fine trees lining the well-regulated streets and avenues and filling the various parks and open green areas in the city. The city's residences and office buildings are so grand that they reminded me of the Sea God's Palace described in ancient Ryukyuan legends.



Waikiki Beach Area

Standing on the corner of a main street, I was amazed at the great variety in the complexions and clothing of the people walking by. The color of the peoples' skins varied from plain white to plain black with many Oriental types also represented. It seems that practically all races live together harmoniously in Hawaii, including peoples from Europe, the Orient, and other areas of the world. I would say that there is no single American race like there is the single Japanese race. As a lifetime resident on a small island, I was something like the frog who lived in a well and knew nothing about the great ocean. I was totally surprised to learn about the multiracial people of Hawaii.

I was also surprised to learn about the economic income of Hawaii, which has only some 800,000 people but an income about six times greater than Okinawa. The State's income includes:

1. Military Base	\$650,000,000
2. Tourism	500,000,000
3. Sugar	220,000,000
4. Pineapple	120,000,000
5. Livestock	210,000,000
Total	<u>\$1,700,000,000 (per year)</u>

Tourism Is Big Business

Blessed with fine weather all year-round, beautiful natural landscapes, many historical spots, varied cultural and recreational events, and warm-hearted people, Hawaii is an important center for tourism. With its variety of people Hawaii can make visitors from other countries feel at home since they can usually find people with whom they can talk in their own native languages. It is natural for many people desiring to take pleasure trips abroad to decide to go to Hawaii.

In addition, the state government of Hawaii and most of the people work hard all the time to foster the development of the tourist industry. The state government maintains a Tourist Bureau, which is headed by a chief with a rank comparable to that of a university president. Hawaii also has a powerful Tourist Association, which is financed by an annual grant of a million dollars from the state government and a half-million dollar fund donated by local corporations and individuals. Both the Tourist Bureau and the Tourist Association have active public relations programs and even transmit instructions to the people on what they should do, as individuals, to help promote tourism.

The public spirit among the Hawaiian people is truly amazing. For example, no one is allowed to drop trash on the streets or park areas. This regulation is firmly complied with by all the people, including children and elderly people. If some tourist happens to drop a cigarette butt on the street, he is likely to be warned about the regulation by a local citizen, who may even pick up the cigarette butt and place it in one of the many trash cans located all over Honolulu. Citizens even consult with local officials before they take action to cut trees on their own properties. I wondered how these people had developed such a deep sense of public spirit.

Each Friday afternoon, nearly all the Hawaiian people don their native costumes with aloha shirts for the men and mumu dresses for the ladies. This is another activity to promote tourism in Hawaii, which is so well conducted that I could not find anything wrong with it. Through its superb tourism policy, Hawaii lured some 1,500,000 visitors to the islands in 1969 and the number of tourists keeps increasing each year. The income from these tourists amounts to about \$500-million each year, or about 30 percent of the total income of Hawaii.

How does tourism promotion on Okinawa compare with that of Hawaii? Many tourists will not be lured to visit Okinawa by only its natural beauty and low priced goods. Aren't we lacking in the public spirit to promote tourism? Don't we tend to be insular and to keep apart from foreign people? Are we generous enough to welcome foreign capital which could contribute much to the Okinawan economy? Among the main factors contributing to the vigorous tourist industry of Hawaii have been the facilities created by large corporations from the continental United States. Unless we correct some of these matters discussed above, we cannot expect a great growth in tourism on Okinawa. What is your judgment?

Sugar Industry on Hawaii

Operating their own farms, the major sugar companies of Hawaii also process their own crops. According to one sugar-plant superintendent, the efficiency of the sugar processing in Hawaii is not exceptional since producers in a number of other countries have developed similar production procedures.

To have profits from sugar there must, of course, be good yields each year from the sugarcane crops on the farms. There are well-developed irrigation systems on Hawaii and good water is constantly supplied to the sugarcane fields. The condition of the fields' soil is regularly analyzed and needed chemical fertilizers are selected and spread on the fields, sometimes by helicopter. It is apparent that sugarcane farming in Hawaii is conducted very efficiently.

Each year the sugarcane production in Hawaii totals about 1,240,000 tons valued at about \$220-million after processing. This is about six times more than the total sugar production on Okinawa. I was greatly surprised to learn that this sugar production is handled by only about 5,000 employees, who make maximum use of modern machinery.

I was also interested in the development of byproducts by Hawaiian sugar companies. In the old days the sugarcane tops were lopped off and burned after each harvest. In recent years, the sugar plants began processing these cane tops into cubes of livestock feed. For the first three years of production, the sugar companies incurred slight losses but did not abandon production since the livestock feed was already important to Hawaii's livestock industry. This is another example of how many people in Hawaii conduct their businesses not only for their personal profit but also for the overall good to the community.

Pineapple Industry Is Important

Each year Hawaii produces pineapple products valued at about \$120-million. Hawaii provides about 55 percent of the world's pineapple production.

I would like to give a brief description of the operations of the Dole Pineapple Company, which processes about 47 percent of Hawaii's total production.

The company's pineapple fields cover some 12,140 hectares of land (30,000 acres), which enables the company to process about 430,000 tons of pineapple products each year.

The Dole Company's operations are very efficient and make full use of machines to expedite production. For example, in Okinawa after the fruit is harvested the remaining leaves, trunks, and roots of the plant are left on the fields to be plowed under. On the other hand, the Dole Company finds uses for the entire pineapple plant. The company uses machines to trim off the leaves of the pineapple plant and stores them in silos for future feed for livestock. This pineapple-leaf livestock feed sells for \$8 per ton and the value of these sales amounts to around \$350,000 a year.

The Dole Company has also found uses for pineapple plant roots, which are taken to the company plant and squeezed under rollers to produce a sweet sap which can be converted into sugar. The remaining parts are then processed into pineapple bran, which is used as feed for livestock.

Automated machines are used to process the pineapple fruit, most of which is placed in cans for worldwide sales. The fruit cores and excess peelings are pressed by a roller to extract sugar-producing sap and the remains are then pulverized into livestock feed, which is sold at \$48 per ton.

The Dole Company earns about \$1-million a year from the sale of its pineapple byproducts, produced from plant odds and ends that are normally thrown away on Okinawa.

I was amazed to find that the Dole Company, which has such a large production, only has some 3,900 employees including the president. It is hard to realize how large the productivity rate per person is in this highly efficient company.

In downtown Honolulu, a city of some 500,000 people, it is easy to find hotels and restaurants but not so easy to locate stores. After some time I



found out that most of the shopping is done in ten large shopping centers, some of which are located at the edges of the city.

I visited the Ala Moana Shopping Center, which is one of the largest in the world. The shops are surrounded by a large parking lot capable of accommodating 10,000 automobiles at a time. In the various stores within the center you can buy almost anything you need in the line of clothing, food, and household appliances. In Honolulu, I did not see any tiny stores of the type so prevalent on Okinawa.

Livestock Raising In Hawaii

I would like to mention the number of livestock on Hawaii to indicate the importance of this activity there. Hawaii has some 1.5-million head of beef cattle, about 160,000 dairy cows, nearly 1-million hogs, and some 4,200,000 laying hens, including about 3,400,000 broiler-type chickens.

I would like to discuss the care and raising of beef cattle on Hawaii, the study of which was the main purpose of my trip.

On Hawaii the breeding of beef cattle and their fattening for market are carried on separately. During the breeding season, the beef cattle are kept in pastures. For the fattening process, the cattle are kept in enclosed feeding lots.

Hawaii has many cattle pastures, particularly on the famous Parker Ranch, which keeps as many as 25,000 head of beef cattle on hand at a time.

These pastures are so well kept that it is hard to find weeds anywhere on them.

The mating of the beef cattle is so arranged that the calves are born during the period when the grass grows best.

The new calves are left on the stock farm for about 12 months before being transferred to the feeding lots for fattening. At the Parker Ranch, the feeding lots, which handle about 12,000 yearlings at a time, are controlled by only 18 employees. It is amazing that so many animals could be so well cared for by so few men.

At the feeding lots, the young cattle are taken off the grass diet and are fed sugarcane tops, pineapple bran, and other enriched feed. I was surprised to learn that these cattle gain weight on an average of 1.1 kilograms per day (2.4 pounds) while on the feeding lots.

Hawaiians Demonstrate Efficiency

While observing the various types of commercial activities on Hawaii, I sometimes found myself feeling somewhat frustrated. One reason was that the Hawaiian production methods and efficient use of time were so outstanding in comparison with the usual slow tempo of similar operations on Okinawa.

Since Okinawa is not yet thoroughly industrialized, I found the development of industry on Hawaii so outstanding that I was dumfounded. I wondered what makes the Hawaiians so vigorous in doing everything. Is it possible for us to do things in the same manner? Then I remembered that a number of senior Okinawans emigrated to Hawaii years ago and went on to achieve significant successes in the Hawaiian business world after overcoming their language handicaps. I asked myself, could we achieve a similar

state of development if placed in a new environment? The answer seemed to be "yes" and that we should be able to do it even though we remain on Okinawa. Do we do things in the most efficient ways? Are the things we do reasonable and constructive? Don't we expend too much energy in ideological struggles?

Before this visit I had never done much thinking about the future of Okinawa in general and Miyako Island in particular. Now I am aware that what we, who are living today, do or fail to do may have a great effect on the future of Okinawa. This trip to Hawaii made me feel keenly that all of us should do our share to insure better conditions for Okinawa over the next 50 years.

The first thing I believe should be done on Okinawa is that the farmers, including livestock raisers, should unselfishly work towards the readjustment of farming lands to promote increased production. I believe greater use should be made of underground water resources, which are presently untouched, to increase farm productivity for all farmers. Isn't it also appropriate for those, who are engaged in nonagricultural businesses, to do their part in an unselfish manner to build up a new Okinawa for the future?

On my Hawaiian trip, I was so fascinated with the many new sights and ideas that I may have slighted my main field of study, livestock raising. For that reason, my trip report is perhaps not as complete or well-arranged as it should be. I apologize for it.

PHOTO CAPTIONS:

- Page 18 - 19 Honolulu's famous Waikiki Beach winds towards Diamond Head mountain.
- Page 19
Bottom The Pagoda is one of the many interesting luxury hotels of Honolulu.
- Page 20 Scholars and students of many races study at the East-West Center on the University of Hawaii Campus. The Center is national U.S. institution for cultural and technical interchange, the only one of its kind in the nation.
- Page 21 People of various races can be seen every day on Honolulu's busy streets.
- Page 22 Beef cattle on the Parker Ranch, Kamuele, on the island of Hawaii. In the foreground are two white-faced black steers which are crossbreeds of the Black Angus and the Hereford breeds.
- Page 23
Top In Dole's new fruit-handling system, pineapples are washed as they are elevated into the cannery.
- Middle At the Dole factory, intricate machines remove the peels and cores from the pineapples automatically and quickly.
- Bottom Skilled Dole Pineapple Company employees quickly cut out the eyes and blemishes from the pineapples.

RYUKYUAN ARTISTS OF YESTERYEAR :

MUSICIANS (*Part II*)

(Japanese text, page 24)

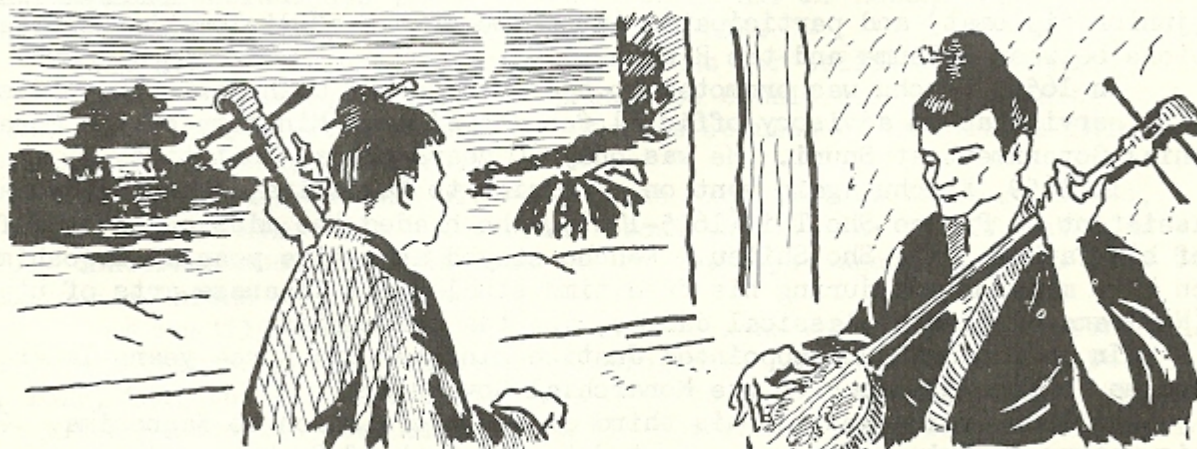
Kenchu Kochi (1623-1683), the father of the Tansui School of Ryukyuan Music, created such excellent musical compositions in the 17th century that they have been regarded as classics of Ryukyuan music. Among his compositions that are still being played today in these islands are Chikuten, Haichikuten, Shuri, Shuden, Agechikuten, Janna, and Akatsuki.

When the music of the Tansui School was played before a Japanese Music Research Board at the Tokyo Music College some 35 years ago, it was heard by a Japanese musician named Tetsuteki Togi, who made the following comments:

"When I heard the music of the Tansui School of Ryukyuan music, I felt that here were truly classical compositions somewhat like the Japanese court music. Chikuten was a composition played at a slow tempo in binary time. Haichikuten much resembled a type of Japanese classical music style in both the manner of singing and the sounds of the melodies. The melodies of these compositions had some resemblance to the Japanese Shinto religious music in vogue before the Kamakura Era (1185-1332)."¹

In commenting on the Tansui School music, historian Fuyu Iha wrote: "When I first heard the Tansui School music conducted by the well-known musician, Seiki Yamachi (1842-1916), the father of musician Seihin Yamachi, I was impressed by the simple, country-like atmosphere of this music. After some reflection, I have come to the belief that the Tansui School music bears a close resemblance to the simple music of the period before the Genroku Era (1688-1703)."²

The responsibility for carrying on the Tansui School type of music passed from Kenchu Kochi to his gifted student, Ryotaku Takushi (1653-1702), and from him to Choju Shinzato (1651-1713). Two of Shinzato's music students later became quite famous in the music world. One was the musical



dramatist, Chokun Tamagusuku (1684-1734) and the other was Meisen Terukina (1681-1753), the founder of the Monkaku School of music.

Chokun Tamagusuku continued the Tansui School tradition for a number of years and then passed the leadership of this school to his first son, Choki (1714-1766). Choki later changed his family name from Tamagusuku to Okudaira. After that the tradition of the Tansui School was carried on for so many years by various members of the Okudaira family that the people began referring to it as the Okudaira School of music.

Up to 1805, members of the Okudaira family had been carrying on the Tansui School tradition, but after that the school's work was passed on to Chobu Ishimine (1767-1825) and later to Seirin Kamegawa (1767-1835).

During the period when Kamegawa was in charge, the popularity of the Tansui School music was on the wane, since a number of people began to consider the music as too classical for their personal tastes. Kamegawa's successor, Ryoho Nago, was barely able to keep the Tansui School type of music alive.

King Sho Tai (1843-1901) became personally interested in the continuation of the Tansui School music and did much for the cause by placing Ryoho Nago in charge of musical arrangements for the coronation drama staged in 1866. Working with three of his senior music students /Shinshin Matsumura (1831-1898), Choken Kishaba, (1840-1916), and Seiki Yamauchi (1842-1916)/, Nago completed the Tansui School's Kururunshii (music book) while working at the royal family's villa in the Sakiyama area of Shuri.³

The Eventful Life Of Kenchu Kochi

Kenchu Kochi was born in Shuri on June 15, 1623, as the second son of Oyakata Choin Kochi. He was a seventh-generation descendant of Kenyu Oshiro, the valiant military leader whose troops defeated the forces led by Amawari, the rebellious Lord of Katsuren Castle.

Kenchu's mother, Mamichi (1595-1658) was the first daughter of Lord Chosei Osato. According to the Kochi family records, Kenchu became a page at the royal court in Shuri when he was 12 years old. In 1638 he accompanied Lord Katsuren on a mission to Kagoshima.

When Kenchu was 18 years old he was promoted to become a sashino-oyaku (junior diplomat) and participated in various types of diplomatic negotiations between Satsuma and the Ryukyus.

In 1653, Kenchu was promoted to become Mayor of Gushikawa-son, while also serving as an advisory official for the Finance Ministry of the Monarchical Government at Shuri. He was only 30 years old at that time.

In 1659, Kenchu again went on a mission to Kagoshima, this time as an assistant to Prince Sho Tei (1645-1709), who headed the mission on behalf of his father, King Sho Shitsu. Kenchu stayed an entire year at Kagoshima on this mission and during his free time studied the Japanese arts of utai (No drama singing), classical dances, and tea ceremonies.

In 1661 Kenchu was appointed Justice Minister and three years later became Foreign Minister of the Monarchical Government.

In 1666 Kenchu went on his third diplomatic mission to Kagoshima. On his return to Okinawa he was promoted to the rank of Oyakata and became entitled to wear the purple hat. He then changed his name to Oyakata Taba.

It was in the same year of 1666 that Prince Choshu Haneji became regent, succeeding Prince Gushikawa, a brother of King Sho Ho. Prince Haneji was a forceful leader and took a number of decisive actions which brought innovations in the fields of politics, culture, and economy of the Ryukyus.

Kenchu Ousted From Office

Kenchu's wife, Otomegane, died in September 1669 at the age of 44 years. She was born in 1625 as the third daughter of Jusho Kochinda of Naha. She was survived by Kenchu, one son, and three daughters.

Four years after the death of his wife, Kenchu married a young geisha. Then 50 years of age, Kenchu was currently serving as Director, Office of Dance.

It is said that when Prince Haneji heard about Kenchu's relationship with the geisha, he became extremely angry. The Prince sent a letter to the State Ministers suggesting appropriate disciplinary action. This letter stated:

"It has come to my attention that, despite the annual issuance of orders against such practices, increasing numbers of men in Shuri and other communities have been keeping geisha in their homes. I would like your opinions on what actions should be taken in these cases.

"It is my opinion that anyone found keeping a geisha with him should be immediately arrested and investigated.

"Among those who spend much money on geisha are some who draw their salaries from the government. Some of them are bold enough to ask for increases in their government salaries. This is really scandalous behavior on the part of these government officials.

"I recently heard a rumor that a man of prudent age has become deeply involved with a geisha and has even let her control his land. I also heard there were some young men who took geisha home and have them live with them. If this situation becomes known in Satsuma, it would result in disgrace for this country. Anyone involved in such a situation should immediately resign from his government position and return his land to the government. Should he choose to continue his immoral acts with an air of nonchalance, I would like to take especially quick action against him.

"These are merely preliminary suggestions for policies in handling such matters. However, this letter should be considered as a warning that we must take proper actions lest we later be accused by Satsuma of maintaining a low state of public morality.

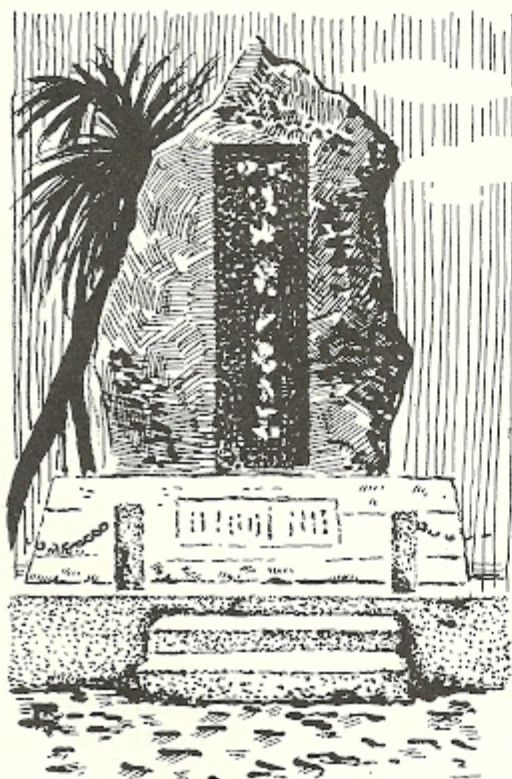
"If there is anyone who wishes to take exception to these policies, I am ready to face him. I'm not worried about trouble for myself but I am deeply concerned about any disgrace for my country. Again, I would like to hear your opinions on this problem."

It was readily apparent that Kenchu's actions had stimulated Prince Haneji's letter suggesting official disciplinary action. It was on December 12, 1679, that the Prince's letter was sent to the State Ministers. Three days later Kenchu was discharged from his government position and his salary and land were taken back by the government. Kenchu was exiled to live the remainder of his life in Taba village of Gushikawa-son.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Page 329, A Thousand Years' History of Okinawa by Anko Majikina
2. Page 112, 1st Volume, Selections of Fuyu Iha
3. Lineage Record of Tansui School

Kenchu Kochi (1623-1683)	Meisen Terukina (1681-1753) Chokun Tamagusuku (1684-1734)	Chosho Okudaira (1728-1805)	Ryoho Nago (1808-Unknown)
Ryotaku Takushi (1653-1702)	(First son of Chokun)	Chobu Ishimine (1763-1825)	Seiki Yamauchi (1842-1916) Shinshin Matsumura (1831-1896)
Choju Shinzato (1651-1713)	Choki Ikudaira (1714-1766)	Seirin Kamegawa (1767-1835)	Choken Kishaba (1840-1916) Seihin Yamauchi (Extant)



Monument

PHOTO CAPTION:

Page 24 Monument of Kenchu Kochi (1623-1683), founder of the Tansui school of Ryukyuan Jusic, erected April 1965 in Koza City.



LEGENDS OF THE RYUKYUS:

THE KING WHO REMEMBERED (*Part II*)

(Japanese text, page 26)

Note: In the previous installment it was related how a poor but ambitious young man left his native Izena Island in the early part of the 15th century to seek his fortune in northern Okinawa. Finding some unoccupied land near Ginama Village, the young man began farming on it and was so successful that he incurred the fierce jealousy of some of his farmer neighbors. After receiving some threats from them, the young man decided to follow the advice of a friendly Okuma blacksmith and go to central Okinawa to seek employment. Soon after his arrival at Goeku Village, he found work on a nearby farm.

* * *

As he had done previously in Ginama Village, the young man worked hard and long hours each day and soon became known as a grower of fine crops and as a trustworthy and honorable individual. Eventually he came to the attention of Prince Goeku, the seventh son of King Sho Hashi. The Prince began to ask the young man to perform special tasks for him and was impressed with the calm and efficient manner in which he accomplished these missions.

Prince Goeku became King Sho Taikyu, in 1454, following the early deaths of two older brothers (Sho Chu and Sho Kinpuku) and a nephew (Sho Shitatsu). All three had served as King but for only very short periods. Then good fortune came to the young man, who once had to flee from a northern Okinawa village. King Sho Taikyu brought him to the Monarchial Court at Shuri and gave him ever-increasing responsibilities as a key member of his staff. The young man, who meanwhile had adopted the name of Kanemaru, became widely known and respected as a fair and able administrator, especially during his excellent performance of duty as chief supervisor of exports and imports at Naha Port on behalf of his King.

All went well at Shuri for Kanemaru until 1461, when King Sho Taikyu died and the reins of government passed to his young and headstrong son, King Sho Toku. Kanemaru tried to serve the young King well, just as he had for his father before him, but found the situation becoming increasingly difficult since King Sho Toku often ordered drastic governmental actions that were contrary to the recommendations of most of his senior court officials, including Kanemaru.

After eight years of dictatorial misrule, the people finally rebelled and forced King Sho Toku to abdicate. Because of his widespread reputation for administrative skill, personal integrity, and governing ability, Kanemaru was selected, in 1470, to become the new royal ruler, King Sho En.

Under the skilled guidance of King Sho En, the Monarchial Government quickly resumed its position of power and leadership.

After completing the flurry of various emergency actions required to get the Monarchial Government of the Ryukyus back into efficient operations,



King Sho En found time to reflect on the many events that had taken place to change his status from a poor, young emigrant to the highest official on Okinawa, the King of the Ryukyus. The King remembered how discouraged he had been after his harsh treatment at Ginama Village and how he might have left Okinawa had it not been for the help and advice of the kindly old blacksmith of Okuma Village. He resolved that now he should do something tangible to show the old blacksmith how much he appreciated his kind deeds towards him.

The King dispatched one of his high court officials to Okuma to find the old blacksmith. The official found that the old man had only recently died and that his oldest son was having difficulties in trying to support the surviving members of the family.

King Sho En immediately directed several actions to help the family. He presented a strip of land adjoining Okuma Village, which had been owned by the Monarchical Government, to the blacksmith's family. He also decreed that the family could adopt the family name of Okuma.

Feeling great gratitude to the King, the Okuma family then set to work to create a model farm on their newly acquired land, which was given the name Okuma Tabukkwa. For the next five centuries, succeeding generations of people from Okuma have kept this plot of land green with fine crops of rice.

This action by King Sho En, the leader who remembered, reminds one of the old saying, "One good deed deserves another."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Japanese text, page 28)

Dear Sir:

To the staff of Shurei no Hikari, thank you very much for your hard work.

I have appreciated very much the copies of Shurei no Hikari which you have sent me every month. I was especially pleased to receive the nice 1970 calendar. There may be hundreds of different kinds of calendars but I am using the calendars prepared by your office to decorate my guest rooms. I also bind my copies of Shurei no Hikari together. They are well read by my visitors.

I hope you will continue your work to brighten our society.

Mr. Minoru Tamashiro
Tamashiro Butsuryo-in
366 Asato, Naha-shi
Okinawa

Dear Tamashiro-san:

We were especially pleased to learn that you are sharing your Shurei no Hikari magazines and the calendars with other people. This helps us gain new friends.

The Editors

* * *

Dear Sir:

Even though I am an old woman, I am able to learn many valuable things through your magazine. Your magazine carries many interesting and significant articles and is a good friend to this old woman.

Regarding the opinion written by a reader from Naha and published in the October issue, I have read it myself in my very slow style. I quite agree with the writer. I have confidence in his significant and interesting opinions and was really encouraged by them.

The desire to return to the fatherland is, of course, held by everybody. But, every Okinawan citizen should carefully consider the postreversion problems which should be solved through careful planning penetrating every detail. This is the best way to cope with the difficult problems

which will occur in the future after reversion.

Mrs. Ushi Nakaema
1623 Goya
Koza-shi, Okinawa

Dear Nakaema-san:

We are pleased to have you as a steady reader and value your opinions since you have lived long and seen much history in the making.

The Editors

* * *

Dear Sir:

I am one of Shurei no Hikari's regular readers. Since I live in Japan, it is difficult for me to get correct information on Okinawa. Many things can be learned through Shurei no Hikari. I have developed an earnest desire to visit Okinawa some day in the future. In preparing for the visit I would like to learn more about Okinawa through your magazine. In this regard, I hope you will continue your everyday work in ever greater vigor for the benefit of your readers.

Mr. Kentaro Kawahara
1363-2 Hojo Shinden, Mibukawa-cho
Shusc-gun, Ehime-ken, Japan
799-13

Dear Kawahara:

We are glad to have you on our list of subscribers. Many Okinawans now living in Japan have written us asking to be placed on the Shurei no Hikari subscription list.

The Editors



DISTRIBUTION OF SHUREI NO HIKARI

(Japanese text, page 28)

In the past, the bulk of Shurei no Hikari magazine was distributed in the Ryukyu Islands through the Ryukyuan-American Cultural Centers, shi-cho-son offices and schools. As many of our readers were not able to receive the magazines on a regular basis by this system, we have established another system of delivering the magazines to our readers in the Ryukyu Islands-- either by mail or door-to-door delivery service. Readers desiring placement on mail delivery list may do so by forwarding one year's supply of Ryukyuan stamps (60¢ worth) to the Ryukyuan-American Cultural Centers or Shurei no Hikari magazine, PO Box 624, Naha Central Post Office, Naha, Okinawa.

READERS' POEMS

(Japanese text, page 29)

Note: The English versions of poems submitted by Shurei no Hikari readers are not included in this Translation Sheet. The editors have carefully reviewed all poems submitted and are publishing only those considered to be in good taste and of greatest interest.

NOTICE

(Japanese text, page 29)

- * Please feel free to send your haiku, tanka, and other poems to be in the "Readers' Poems" page. You are also invited to send your letters concerning heart-warming news, about things you are interested in, about your impressions, opinions, and so forth. Articles written in either Japanese or English are accepted.
- * Please limit all articles to 1,200 characters. Please print or write clearly, your name, age, occupation, and address.

