

# The Ryukyuanist

A Newsletter on Ryukyuan/Okinawan Studies

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This issue features a paper, hitherto unpublished, by the late Professor Shannon McCune giving an overview of relatively accessible Western-language resources, especially books in English, for research on the Ryukyu Islands and their people. It was written for the first conference convened in Naha, Okinawa by the International Society for Ryukyuan Studies in August 1991. An open heart surgery prevented Professor McCune from making the trip to Naha.

The paper is a useful first guide to Ryukyuan/Okinawan studies. Some elementary knowledge about Ryukyu and Okinawa can result from the perusal of the sources cited in the paper. However, specialists know that for a scholarly or professional level of discourse about the subject, researchers must mine the vast Chinese, Japanese, and Korean resources. This gap of knowledge due to language differences, which should be narrowed, implies that Western Ryukyuanists are faced with great opportunities for research and writing.

On several occasions, Professor McCune lamented the underdeveloped state of Ryukyuan/Okinawan studies in the United States. He was therefore particularly delighted with the birth of the International Society for Ryukyuan Studies (ISRS). After some years of credible activities, however, the ISRS began to lose its vitality. The second conference convened in Cambridge, MA in March 1994 was the last organized activity of the ISRS. However, individual Ryukyuanists are active and productive. Their number is also on the rise.

A question that a survey article like this evokes is whether it may yield a fair evaluation of the state of the field concerned. We invite the readers to ponder this question and advise us appropriately. We would be happy to print the readers' comments in the future issues of *The Ryukyuanist*.

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## Some Western Accounts of the Ryukyu Islands

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Western travelers in the Ryukyu Islands have often written of their impressions. Depending in part on the length of their stays and on the skill of their research and observations, their writings have been insightful, superficial, or, even, misleading. Yet it has been from this literature that many people in the outside world have learned about the Ryukyu Islands. In this paper I am discussing some of the Western accounts of the Ryukyu Islands.

One of the early accounts is that of Father Antoine Gaubil first published in Paris in 1758. Father Gaubil was one of the distinguished French Jesuit scholars who were at the Imperial Court of China in Peking. In his

*Mémoire sur les îsles que les Chinois appellent îsles de Lieou-Kieou*, he used to a great extent an account of a Chinese scholar, Hsu Pao-kuang, who had been in Naha and Shuri on an investiture mission in 1719.

Father Gaubil's *Mémoire* and the map which accompanied it, *Carte des Isles de Lieou Kieou*, were valuable sources of information for the Western World. They were printed and reprinted in editions of the *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses* in 1758, 1781, 1819 and 1838. Father Gaubil wrote a very sympathetic account of the Ryukyu Islands. The *Mémoire* was translated into a number of European languages and extracted and quoted in numerous other writings. One of the

writers who extracted Father Gaubil's account was John M'Leod, the surgeon of the *Alceste*, a British ship. This ship, along with a smaller ship, the *Lyra*, comprised a British expedition which spent forty idyllic days anchored off Naha in the late summer of 1816. John M'Leod's book was entitled in one of its reprints as **The Voyage of the Alceste to the Ryukyus and Southeast Asia.**

Its 17-page extract from Father Gaubil's *Mémoire* goes into the history of the Liu Chiu Kingdom and the ceremonies associated with the visit of the Celestial Envoy from China. I arranged for a reprint of this book and wrote an Introduction in 1963.

John M'Leod's first impressions were of "a rich extent of cultivated scenery ... the grounds were disposed more like the finest country-seats in England than those of an island so remote from the civilized world, - the tranquil, placid, and refreshing look of everything around, forming a very pleasant contrast with the boisterous sea."

Later in his account, M'Leod writes that "this island can also boast its rivers and secure harbours, and last, though not least, a worthy, a friendly, and a happy race of people." The account of the British visit concludes with this expression of admiration: "... the kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants have fixed, upon every mind, a deep and lasting impression of gratitude and esteem."

A more somber and a more accurate account of the Ryukyu Islands was that given by Basil Hall, the captain of the *Lyra*, in his 1818 book: **Voyages of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo Choo Island.** Using the *Lyra* and its small boats, Captain Hall surveyed the coasts and anchorages around the island of Okinawa. They prepared maps of the places they surveyed. In the book are descriptions of places

Hall visited and of persons with whom he had contact.

Basil Hall was very appreciative of the efforts of a young court official whom the British called Madera. The young man's official name was Ka Sei Ei. Many years later he wrote a book on English conversation in order to train translators; unfortunately this book has not been found.

The British were not aware of the Japanese control over the Liu Chiu Kingdom. They regretted that they were not able to make a visit to the King's palace or to meet the King. They exchanged a number of dinners and entertainments with the officials of the kingdom. In Basil Hall's words: "... it was agreed by all hands, that conviviality is nowhere better understood than at Loo Choo." Lieutenant H. J. Clifford devoted himself to learning the language and compiled a lengthy list of names of objects. Years later, after a religious conversion, he raised funds for the Loo Choo Naval Mission which sent a missionary, Dr. B. J. Bettelheim, to Naha in 1846. Bettelheim was not successful in his Christianizing efforts and left Naha in 1854.

The Chinese source on which Father Gaubil relied heavily was translated into Japanese in various versions. One of these was used in a book by Hayashi Shihei on the three kingdoms or areas around Japan: Hokkaido to the north, Korea to the West and the Ryukyu Islands to the south. Hayashi's book was translated into French by Jules Klaproth and published in Paris in 1832.

One of the most eventful contacts with the Ryukyu Islands by a western group was that of the Expedition to Japan headed by Commodore Matthew C. Perry in 1853-1854. Since the Americans spent many months in Naha Bay between their visits to Japan, there was a great deal of observations of the Ryukyu Islands. This was included in edited form in the three volumes

of Commodore Perry's **Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan**, edited by Francis L. Hawks and published sumptuously in 1856 by order of the Congress of the United States.

Commodore Perry wrote a journal; this was used in the **Narrative**. Many years later the **Journal** was published with many illustrations, edited by Roger Pineau, with an Introduction by Samuel Eliot Morrison: **The Japan Expedition, 1852-1854, The Personal Journal of Commodore Matthew C. Perry** (1968). Perry's impressions of the people of the Ryukyu Islands were poor. He took violent exception to the sympathetic impressions of Basil Hall who had visited Okinawa in 1816.

Commodore Perry had given strict orders that the scientists and observers with the Expedition should turn over all their writings and journals for editing and printing in the **Narrative**. Most of them did so. Bayard Taylor, a newspaper man, wrote, with permission, some dispatches to the **New York Tribune**. Other writings of his were incorporated in the **Narrative**.

The second volume of the **Narrative** included articles on the geology of Okinawa by George Jones, one on the agriculture of Okinawa by D. S. Green, and one on the botany, ethnography, etc., of Lew Chew by C. F. Fahs. James Morrow also wrote on his observations on the agriculture of Lew Chew. He kept a journal which he did not turn over to the editor, Francis L. Hawks. This was eventually deposited in the Library of Congress and published in a book edited by Allen B. Cole: **A Scientist with Perry: The Journal of Dr. James Morrow** (1947).

The scientists and writers were quite sympathetic to the people and wrote glowingly of the scenery of Okinawa. James Morrow described "a most beautiful cultivated rural landscape" which he had seen as he traveled from

Naha north to Nago and Shioya Bay, named Melville Bay by Basil Hall some decades before.

At the time when the Liu Chiu Kingdom was amalgamated into the Japanese Empire as the Prefecture of Okinawa in 1879, there was relatively little writing of this political change. One visitor, the grandson of an earlier visitor, Basil Hall Chamberlain, was in Naha and its vicinity in March of 1893. A well-known linguist and a professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Chamberlain studied what he called "the Luchuan languages" and subsequently published his findings in three installments in **The Geographical Journal** of the Royal Geographical Society in London in 1895.

Basil Hall Chamberlain met high Japanese government officials and the former officials of the Liu Chiu Kingdom. He noted that "nothing could exceed the hospitality of the native aristocracy." He discussed at some length the relations between the Ryukyus, China and Japan. He wrote: "It is, however, easy to see that of the two nations, China was their favorite, notwithstanding the fact that Japan was more nearly allied by race." He went on to write: "Taking all things into consideration, more especially the gentle, yielding disposition of the islanders, it is probable that a few generations will suffice to obliterate all salient distinction between annexers and annexed."

The landscape around Naha and Shuri which Basil Hall Chamberlain described as "a scene which it would be hard to match for quiet charm" was completely obliterated by the Battle of Okinawa in 1945. The Battle has been described in numerous books and articles. Just before the Battle, a group of Navy historians and other social scientists stationed in Hawaii prepared a rather complete **Civil Affairs Handbook, Ryukyu (Loochoo) Islands** (1944), drawn

largely from Japanese language sources. After the hostilities, a group of Army historians, Roy E. Appleman, James M. Burns, Russell A. Gugeler and John Stevens wrote a history emphasizing United States Army actions, **Okinawa, the Last Battle** (1948).

Two Marine Corps historians, Charles S. Nichols, Jr. and Henry I. Shaw, Jr. wrote **Okinawa, Victory in the Pacific** (1955), emphasizing the actions of the United States Navy and Marine Corps. A very useful history, recently written by two brothers, James H. Belote and William M. Belote, is **Typhoon of Steel: The Battle for Okinawa** (1970).

During the American administration of the Ryukyu Islands from 1945 to 1972, there was a great deal of publication of reports, fact books, year books and popularized writing. After the establishment of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus (USCAR) in 1952, these publications became more systematized. The USCAR files, including these materials, are in the National Archives in Washington where they are available to scholars doing research.

With the financial assistance of the United States Army, the Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences sponsored a large research project entitled Scientific Investigation in the Ryukyu Islands (SIRI). This included geographical and anthropological studies of selected villages in the Ryukyu Islands.

Clarence J. Glacken, a geographer, studied three villages, one in northern Okinawa and two others in southern Okinawa. His SIRI report was the basis of a book: **The Great Loochoo, A Study of Okinawan Village Life** (1955). F. R. Pitts, W. P. Lebra and W. P. Suttle, a geographer and two anthropologists, wrote a general SIRI report on **Postwar Okinawa** based on village studies they had

made. Some years later William P. Lebra published a scholarly account of religion in the Ryukyu Islands: **Okinawan Religion: Belief, Ritual and Social Structure** (1966).

William W. Burd did a study of Karimata village in Miyako in 1951, but this is only in mimeographed form. Dr. and Mrs. Allan H. Smith did a study of Kabira in Ishigaki Island and a summary of this was published in 1960. Allan H. Smith was the editor of **Ryukyuan Culture and Society** published by the University of Hawaii Press in 1964.

The pattern of village studies established by the SIRI reports was continued in later years. Some of these studies were Ph.D. dissertations at American universities. One was on the land tenure system on Kudaka Island by Richard W. Lieban at Columbia University in 1956. Another study was done in northern Okinawa in 1954 by Thomas W. Maretzki with the help of his wife: **Taira: An Okinawan Village** (1966). There was a list of recent dissertations in **The Ryukyuanist**, No. 6 (1989). This list has been supplemented by additional listings in successive issues.

The archaeology and history of the Ryukyu Islands have been studied in some detail. Noteworthy is Richard J. Pearson's **Archaeology of the Ryukyu Islands**, published in 1969 by the University of Hawaii Press. Professor Pearson concludes that "The Ryukyus remained isolated from the great traditions of East Asia and Southeast Asia until about the 12th century A.D., in spite of their proximity to China, Korea, and Japan..."

George H. Kerr was a member of the group of Navy historians and social scientists who prepared the **Civil Affairs Handbook** mentioned earlier. Kerr later wrote a very useful book: **Okinawa, The History of an Island People** (1958).

One of the famed Ryukyuan

scholars and government officials was Saion (1682-1763). A book by Edward E. Bollinger, **Saion, Okinawa's Sage Reformer**, was published by the Ryukyu Shinposha in 1975. A young American scholar, Gregory Smits, has done some research on Saion and on other Ryukyuan statesmen-scholars.

An important source for historical research is the **Rekidai Hoan**, a collection of documents relating to the trade between the Ryukyu Kingdom on the one hand and China, Korea, and the countries of Southeast Asia on the other. Some of these documents were translated into English and annotated in a volume entitled **Ryukyuan Relations with Korea and South Sea Countries** (1969) by Atsushi Kobata of Kyoto University and a Ryukyuan scholar who had studied at Harvard University, Mitsugu Matsuda. The **Rekidai Hoan** is currently being recompiled and published, according to a note in **The Ryukyuanist**, No. 9 (1990).

There has been a great deal of writing about the American occupation of the Ryukyu Islands from 1945 to 1972. A very well researched history of the early years of the American governing of the Ryukyus is by Arnold G. Fisch, Jr., **Military Government in the Ryukyu Islands, 1945-1950**, published by the Center of Military History, Washington D.C., 1988.

In the Japanese language there is a vast literature on the politics of Okinawa. Two scholars have written insightful books in English. Mikio Higa's **Politics and Parties in Postwar Okinawa** was published by the University of British Columbia Press in Canada in 1963. Akio Watanabe's **The Okinawa Problem, A Chapter in Japan-U.S. Relations** was published by Melbourne University Press in Australia in 1970.

At the time of the reversion of the Ryukyus to Japan in 1972, there emerged some publications of value, but the official USCAR history has yet to

be published. The USCAR files are in the National Archives in Washington and have been used by Okinawan and Japanese scholars. Edward O. Freimuth, who served with USCAR for many years, has an excellent private library of materials on the Ryukyu Islands.

Douglas G. Haring, a professor of anthropology at Syracuse University, developed the Ryukyuan Research Collection at Syracuse. This was supplemented by the library of the late Norman P. King. Colonel King had prepared the useful **Ryukyu Islands: A Bibliography of English Titles** (1967). Professor Haring, shortly before his death, published **The Ryukyu Research Collection** (1969). Unfortunately the Syracuse Collection has not been kept up to date.

The best research collection in the United States is at the University of Hawaii. This was developed in part by the acquisition of a collection of materials assembled by the late Frank Hawley in Kyoto, Japan. On the basis of this collection, the late Shunzo Sakamaki prepared **Ryukyu: A Bibliographical Guide to Okinawan Studies** (1963). It does not provide a guide to Western languages materials, but annotates some 1200 books and 1800 articles and monographs, dated before 1961. Sakamaki also edited a book entitled **Ryukyuan Names** in 1964. This included monographs and lists of personal and place names in the Ryukyus.

Among the Americans who served in the Ryukyu Islands, there were some who became interested in the postage stamps of the Ryukyu Islands. The most famous stamp is a 7 sen mimeographed, stenciled by typewriter by a U.S. Navy yeoman for the American Military Government Detachment on Kume Island and made official by the seal of the postmaster, stamped on the stamp. The first issue of Ryukyuan postage stamps was July 1, 1948; these stamps were designed by an Okinawan artist and printed on sheets in Japan. One of the American organizations

which has been continuously interested in the Ryukyu Islands is the Ryukyuan Philatelic Specialist Society which publishes a journal: **From the Dragon's Den**.

There are two satirical novels on the American military occupation of the Ryukyu Islands by Vern Sneider: **The Tea House of the August Moon** (1951) and **The King from Ashtabula** (1960). **The Tea House** was made into a play and, later, into a motion picture. A novel written by an Okinawan writer, Tatsuhiko Oshiro, "The Cocktail Party," won a prestigious award in Japan in 1967. This, along with another award-winning novel by Mineo Higashi, "Child of Okinawa," were translated by Steve Rabson and published as **Okinawa: Two Postwar Novellas** (1989).

During my period of service as Civil Administrator (1962-64) I became well-acquainted with the Ryukyu Islands. Later, with a grant from the National Science Foundation, I carried on field work and research in 1970. As a part of this project I published in Xerox form 26 **Research and Information Papers** covering

various topics and reproducing out-of-print materials. A monograph, **Geographical Aspects of Agricultural Change in the Ryukyu Islands**, was published by the University of Florida in 1975. As a part of The Islands Series of a British publisher, I wrote **The Ryukyu Islands** (1975).

Since 1972, when reversion took place, there has been a continuing American military presence in the Ryukyu Islands. It is sad to note that out of the many tens of thousands of Americans who have been stationed in Okinawa, only a very few have carried on research on their host society.

Recently, some scholars in American universities have joined with Japanese and Okinawan scholars in forming The International Society for Ryukyuan Studies. **The Ryukyuanist** is a newsletter of the Society. The Society with the sponsorship of **The Ryukyu Shinpo** is holding a meeting of Ryukyuanists in Naha in August, 1991. This promises to be an excellent forum for exchanging information on research and writing on the Ryukyu Islands.

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#### CALL FOR PARTICIPATION AND PAPERS

The year 2000 marks the centennial of the beginning of Okinawan immigration to Hawaii. As a part of its celebration, the Hawaii United Okinawa Association and the University of Hawaii are co-sponsoring an International Scholars Forum on the theme "**Uchinanchu Diaspora: Memories, Continuities and Constructions.**" It will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii on July 3-7, 2000. The five-day conference will examine the conditions which encouraged Okinawans to leave their homeland, the challenges they faced in their host countries, and the kinds of livelihoods, families, and communities they constructed. The conference will also look at the traditions they brought with them, their modes and degrees of adaptation to the host-country cultures, their new identities, and their contributions to both their new homelands and to their motherland. The sponsors welcome papers on Okinawan communities anywhere in the world: the Pacific islands, the Americas, Asia, and Japan.

Dr. Joyce Chinen, program chairperson, would like a letter of interest, a 2-3 page curriculum vitae, a 2-3 page outline of the paper in English by October 30, 1999. Full papers will be required by December 31, 1999. The papers will be published as a set of conference working papers prior to the conference.

Dr. Joyce Chinen's address is Social Sciences Division, University of Hawaii - West Oahu, 96-129 Ala Ike, Pearl City, HI 96782. She can also be reached by phone: (808)454-4720, FAX: (808)453-6176, E-mail: <chinen@hawaii.edu>

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## Publications (XXXI)

We are grateful for the following gifts of publications, papers, and materials:

**Gajumaru**, No. 15. 1999. 120 pp. A journal of essays, fiction, and poetry, edited by Tetsuo Honda. Contents vary over a wide range of topics. The discussion of the Defense Agency's "Elephants' Cage" project continues. (For some detail of this issue, see **The Ryukyuanist**, No. 41, pp. 7-8.) An article, pp. 16-17, contains a graphic description of how the Japanese military unit stationed on Kikaijima (of the Amami group) beheaded an American prisoner of war. Another essay, pp. 28-30, critically searches for Amami identity, comparing it with Okinawa and Shimao's "Japonesia."

**Hokkaido FAZ: Accessing the Japanese Market**. 1997-1999. Vol. 1 (January 1997) - Vol. 10 (February 1999). 10-14 pp. each. FAZ stands for "foreign access zone" established to promote imports and inward foreign direct investment in Japan. There are 22 FAZs throughout Japan. Vol. 10 is the terminal issue.

Hosei University, Institute of Okinawan Studies, ed. 1999. **Okinawa bunka kenkyū** (Studies in Okinawan Culture) No. 25. 287pp. Proceedings of two symposia: one on "Ryukyu in Asia" held in Naha on November 28, 1998; another on "Okinawa in the World" held in Tokyo on December 1, 1998). The events commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Institute. Professor KAMIYA Nobuyuki, the first symposium's keynote speaker, offers a new historical interpretation, supported by good documentary evidence, of the nature and significance of Ryukyu's post-1609 "dual subordination" to China and Japan. His interpretation elevates Ryukyu's status to that of a respectable, independent foreign kingdom in the eyes of the Tokugawa Shogunate and sheds new light on Ryukyu's own efforts to cultivate and exploit its role as an intermediary between China and Japan. From this emerges a new image of the Ryukyu Kingdom as a self-assured and innovative

player in East Asian international relations, replacing the conventional image of a pitiful little country trampled under foot by Japan, but kept alive by the benevolence of the Middle Kingdom. Emphasis of Symposium II is on issues of Okinawa's place in Asian and world military security.

Hosei University, Institute of Okinawan Studies, ed. 1999. **Ryukyu no hōgen** (Dialects of Ryukyu), No. 23. 179pp. Two kinds of articles: (a) on regional dialects (Oki-Erabu, Taketomi, and Miyako-Nishihara) and (b) on linguistics.

Hosei University, Institute of Okinawan Studies. 1999. **Shohō** (Institute report), No. 47. 25pp. Includes a helpful bibliography of books and newspaper articles published in 1998.

Kōbunshokan Kanribu Shiryō Henshūsitsu (Public Archives, Historical Materials Editing Office), ed. 1999. **Rekidai hōan, Kōteibon dai-8 sastsu** (Diplomatic Papers of the Ryukyu Kingdom, Revised Edition, No. 8) (March). 664 pp. Recompiles the series of documents originally designated "2nd Collection, Vol. 90-104), covering the historical period of Jiaqing 4-13 (1799-1808). This issue is distinguished by detailed notes on the revising and editing processes that lay behind it. In addition, Professor HAMASHITA Takeshi, editor-in-chief, contributes an analytical essay, pp. 645-652, on the characteristics, scope and significance of the documents in this issue and the preceding one (No. 7).

Kōbunshokan Kanribu Shiryō Henshūsitsu (Public Archives, Historical Materials Editing Office) ed. 1999. **Rekidai hōan kenkyū** (Studies of Diplomatic Papers of the Ryukyu Kingdom), No. 10 (March). 102pp.

Koriyama, Naoshi. 1999. **A Collection of Poems and**

**Translations.** 22 pp. One of the poems translated is "A game nobody won" by Baku Yamanoguchi [Yamanokuchi].

Naoshi Koriyama, Mokuo Nagayama, and Mitsuru Ohike, eds. 1999. **Poetry Nippon: Anthology 1967-1999.** Tokyo: Hokuseido Press. 144 pp. Includes selections from **Poetry Nippon**, a journal of English verse predominantly by Japanese poets, founded and managed by Onsey Nakagawa (1927-1997).

Notre Dame Seishin University, Research Institute for Culture and Cultural History. 1999. **Annual Report**, Vol. 12. Japanese text. 156pp. Three of the articles concern Frank Hawley. Ms Etsuko Teruyama reminisces on days of close working relationship with Hawley: "Random Memory of Mr. Frank Hawley." Professor Manabu Yokoyama adds "A Note on Frank Hawley's Family." He also contributes "Corrections and Additions on 'Frank Hawley's Ryukyu Collection' [previously published]."

Taira, Koji. 1998. **Ryukyu sonraku no kenkyū: Kunigami-son Oku-ku chōsa hōkoku** (Studies of Ryukyuan villages: A report on the investigation of Kunigami Oku District). Oku District Office. 53 pp. A reproduction of a 1957 journal article, retrieved by

Seiji Nakamura, professor at Meio University.

Urasaki, Naotsugu. 1998. **Oku no ayumi** (A history of Oku). Oku District Office. 68 pp. The manuscript is dated 1951. Oku, located at the north-eastern corner of Okinawa island, is known as a "[utopian] communist village." The residents have mixed feelings about this reputation.

University of Okinawa. 1998. **Okinawa daigaku doyō kyōyō kōza: 300-kai no ayumi** (Saturday lectures for general education: a chronicle of 300 sessions). 61 pp. These lectures are open to the general public, the purpose being an enhancement of public understanding of a variety of topics and issues important to Okinawans. The first lecture was delivered by Professor Araki Moriaki, a well-known historian, on January 10, 1976.

University of Okinawa, Institute of Regional Study. 1998. **Shohō** (Institute report), No. 17 (September). 75 pp. 500 yen. Contains seven articles ranging over topics like Okinawa's struggles against military presence, Okinawan attitudes toward the Japanese emperor, Okinawan play "Takōyama," and others.

**Forthcoming:** Chalmers Johnson, ed. **OKINAWA: COLD WAR ISLAND**, in press. (See **The Ryukyuanist**, No. 44, for information on the home page and contents.) This year's political developments in Tokyo and Okinawa make the message of this publication doubly important. In Tokyo, the conservative coalition which boasts an indomitable majority has railroaded several reactionary, anti-peace bills through the Diet. In Okinawa, the prefectural administration, fearful of annoying or embarrassing the despotic Tokyo, has begun an extensive rewriting of the history of the Battle of Okinawa by expunging all references to Japanese army atrocities against Okinawans during the Battle from the exhibits and expositions of the "peace prayer archives" (*heiwa kinen shiryōkan*) throughout the prefecture. In due course someone might claim that there was no battle of Okinawa and get away with it!

The *Ryukyuanist*, a quarterly newsletter on Ryukyuan/Okinawan Studies, is edited by Koji Taira at ILIR-UIUC, 504 E. Armory, Champaign, IL 61820; E-mail, <k-taira@uiuc.edu>; Tel., 217-333-1483; Fax., 217-244-9290. Sub.: individuals, \$10; institutions, \$20.