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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

2430 D Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

3 May 1950

[Redacted]

25X1

Chief, Okinawa Bureau
Foreign Broadcast Information Service
APO 239, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear [Redacted]

25X1

Please accept my sincere thanks for your most thoughtful letter of 21 March 1950 concerning the conditions under which our non-American employees and their families at the Okinawa Bureau work and live. You are to be commended for your careful analysis and suggestions, your sympathetic consideration of the problems confronting this group and your loyalty to them.

First of all I should like to assure you of my intense interest in this problem and my strong personal desire to do everything reasonable and proper to establish and maintain a compatible working relationship and a high esprit de corps at our station on Okinawa as well as the others.

We should all recognize that the Okinawa Bureau is an infant organization. It will continue for some time to experience growing pains not unusual in the establishment of a new operation of this type involving the relocation of a number of people and their complete re-orientation to a new job and in fact in most cases a new way of life.

Some of our problems I am sure can be solved with little delay. Others will require a long period of time coupled with tolerance and patience of those primarily concerned and interested. Still others, while perhaps not impossible, at the moment appear not to have any practical solution. I am not given to making promises or commitments which I am not reasonably sure can be fulfilled and I shall not deviate from this principle in my discussion of these problems.

Basically I am sure that the apparent uncertainty and insecurity under which our non-American employees at least think they work and live is the principal cause for anxiety. A great deal of this anxiety can only be relieved by their own faith in the United States Government, whose record of fairness and consideration for its employees will, I am sure, compare favorably with that of any employer in the world.

FBIS is a very small, almost infinitesimal part of the United States Government. We are not in a position to influence legislation. The laws of this country have been enacted by the Congress and the President and other practices have been established because they are what 150 million

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Americans want and think they need to administer our government. As much as we might like to do so it would be extremely naive for us to think that we could substantially influence legislation or alter established practices for the benefit of a small part of our small operation. If we recognize this it immediately becomes obvious that it would be pointless to try to change the laws and practices of our government. On the contrary we must accept them and do our best to find ways and means of accomplishing our objectives within their framework.

I shall attempt to discuss some of the subjects which you indicate are of primary concern.

SALARIES: Even if our budget would permit, which it does not, we could not pay non-Americans salaries comparable to those paid Americans. As you know Americans are paid by Stateside standards plus added incentive in order to make an assignment on Okinawa attractive to them. Our government believes and practices that non-American citizens should be paid a salary based on wage scales in their native countries or on the wage scales in the area in which they work which compare to other salaries paid in that area for comparable work. In addition we also believe that, as for an American, the salary for a non-American should be sufficient to offer him an incentive to go to Okinawa to accept employment.

The salaries now paid non-Americans on Okinawa are considerably higher than those paid for similar services anywhere outside of the United States. However we do not want to have people existing on a bare existence. On the contrary we want them to have a good living standard. At the same time we must pay an employee for services rendered rather than an amount sufficient to meet his personal obligations or the social position which he might like to maintain.

I am afraid that many persons who have never been to the United States have the erroneous impression that the United States has unlimited money and that there is no reason why there should be any appreciable limitation on salaries. This conception is hardly realistic. A very large segment of our prominent citizens advisedly tell us that our government cannot stand the spending pace of the last few years very much longer. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get money from Congress and the manner in which it is spent is most carefully supervised and audited. Further the salaries recommended by FBIS are subject to approval by the salary administration experts of the government. I have asked a representative of the Salary Administration Section to visit Okinawa within the next few months and make a personal survey of the situation.

I hope that our non-Americans do not find salaries inadequate because they are attempting to "keep up with the Joneses". This is a serious situation which cannot be rectified regardless of what salary one receives. It is poor judgment for a man not to live within his means and to spend his salary entertaining, which results in depriving his family of a higher

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standard of living. We have this situation to contend with in the United States as well as any place else. If one person can afford to entertain with caviar and champagne it does not follow that his guests must reciprocate on that scale. In fact I would much more enjoy a hamburger and beer than I would champagne and caviar if I knew that my host could not afford to furnish the latter.

TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT: The phrase "limited appointment of indefinite tenure" in our Employment Agreements should not be a cause for alarm. A similar phrase is inserted in our appointment actions issued to American and foreign national employees alike. Our monitoring service is more important today than it has ever been as the cold war continues and the means available to the United States Government for obtaining information in foreign areas diminishes somewhat rapidly with the expansion of communism, the closing of consulates and the breaking off of diplomatic relations. While it is impossible for me or anyone else in the United States Government to guarantee any employee, American or non-American, that his employment for a set number of years is guaranteed, I sincerely believe that the chances of long, continued employment of your non-Americans on Okinawa are as good as my own. We are in business to stay and it is reasonable to believe that those persons whose behaviour and performance meet our standards can expect to retain their positions for a very long time.

PROMOTION POLICY: I believe you have by this time established a promotion policy which is clearly understood by all concerned at your Bureau. I have reviewed this policy personally and I believe it to be a fair and liberal policy at this time. It will be changed as the conditions warrant. All promotions will be based on efficiency, length of service and the ability to fit harmoniously into your diversified group as a member of the team. I believe that the present policy leaves plenty of promotion prospects for the ordinary person to look forward to for the next two or three years, during which period we will have settled down so as to more intelligently make long-range plans.

PENSIONS: The laws of the United States Government do not permit the giving of pensions to non-citizen employees. As I have already pointed out it would not be possible for us to make arrangements to the contrary in the foreseeable future. These laws apply to all non-Americans working for the United States Government around the world, and as you may guess they run into many thousands.

RENTALS: I am in complete agreement with you that it would be desirable not to charge non-Americans rentals if it is possible to make such an arrangement and I am attempting to do so at the present time. However in the meantime, and if we are unsuccessful, it should be pointed out

that the rentals being charged are very nominal and do not begin to pay the United States Government a fair return on its investment. As I remember it each individual quonset cost the Government approximately \$16,000. According to Stateside practices it would be necessary for the United States to obtain a net rental on each quonset of at least \$1600. per annum if it were to receive a fair return on its investment. However I shall do whatever I can to eliminate or reduce this charge to the absolute minimum and will advise you in the very near future.

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP: All immigration into the United States is controlled by the Immigration and Naturalization authorities here and is subject to quotas established by law. We are quite powerless to change these quotas. Foreign nationals who wish to apply for citizenship under the quotas of their respective countries of course may do so and I would give every possible support in the form of statements of employment, character references, etc. However we have no authority to secure citizenship priorities for our foreign national employees.

SECURITY IN CASE OF WAR OR DISASTER: It is of course absolutely impossible for us to guarantee protection or security to anyone, including Americans, in case of war or disaster. As one who left the Philippine Islands just before the war started on 7 December 1941, who knew a very large number of the many Americans and Filipinos lost on Bataan and who subsequently returned to the Philippines after combat in New Georgia, Vella Lavella, Bougainville and Luzon, I think I would be the last person to guarantee what we could and could not do. I believe however that the record of the United States in protecting not only its own citizens but those who are affiliated with and loyal to it will stand on its own merits. It would be too difficult for me to believe that protection afforded the personnel employed at the Okinawa station or any other FBIS overseas station would be any different for the various personnel assigned thereto because of their citizenship. I am of course not prepared to say what steps the United States might take to defend Okinawa if it becomes necessary but I for one have complete confidence that we are not to be found sleeping again.

You may at your discretion communicate any part or all of this letter to the non-American employees at your station. I sincerely hope that they will always feel that we have the utmost concern for and understanding of their problems. It is my desire that they gain at the earliest practicable date the esprit de corps and high morale that we are proud of throughout FBIS.

I look forward most anxiously to visiting our new station on Okinawa, meeting the personnel assigned thereto and discussing our operational and personnel problems with them in great detail. At the moment I anticipate that this will be in September of this year.

Sincerely,

L. K. White

Awase, Okinawa

2 March, 1949.

Dear [redacted]

Of course I remember you from CCD News Agency and Tokyo. Both [redacted] and I were most happy and surprised to receive your letter. Particularly I am pleased to know that you and [redacted] are coming to Okinawa. As Mr. L Carrol says "I'll tell thee everything I can, there's little to relate", etc., without fear or favor to Okinawa. [redacted] will write you, from the woman's point of view, along with this.

I have been here since 25th Sept, just a week before the typhoon. [redacted] arrived by Army Transport on 5 Dec. We are living in interim quarters at Awase, and army housing area about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rycon. AS YOU HAVE A MAP, I shan't have to do more than name the places. Incidentally, if you have a GOOD map bring it along. There are no good ones here, the old ones are out of print and the new ones are not yet printed.

The station will be at Zampa Misaki (Bolo Point). Our housing area (32 quonsets) will be in Kadena Air Base, these two points are 8.5 miles apart. The quonsets will all be large 60 ft family or BOQ type; three bedrooms for a family, five single rooms plus bath, kitchen, living-dining room for the BOQ's. There are twenty-three of the family type and nine of the BOQ type quonsets. Five are for males on the East side of the area and four are for the ladies in the south west corner.

We will have movie, PX, and Commissary privileges the same as in Japan, and for all DAC's here. Our housing area is adjacent to Kadena's area A dependent housing and to the 13th Air Force Hq. Nearest movie, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; PX about one mile; commissary one and one half miles.

We will have a limited amount of recreational transportation. But we will not be able to count on the army or air force for any additional. I assure you that what we do have will be equitably distributed. Anyone who has a car here would surely find it a great convenience, just as in Tokyo. There are no means of public transportation on this island. The forces furnish only their usual type of bus service for school and commissary within housing areas, etc.

[redacted] will cover the servant situation. I will just say here that we will have the same arrangement as prevails in Tokyo; two servants per quonset will be paid by Military Government. Any additional or special servants will be paid by the individual, at from \$8.50 to \$12 per month. Unless a family or a BOQ wish to have a servant "live in" these are all daytime servants, being brought to and taken from work in our own trucks each day except Sunday.

As for recreation here and travel outside Okinawa, I will refer you to a memo I have prepared on this subject under date of 24 November 1948. This was intended for general information and I am sure you will find it in the files.

Because Okinawa is rural island, and because all (and I mean ALL) buildings were destroyed during the invasion, the army has been forced to build every installation. There is a wait of from eight to eleven months before an army or air force officer or enlisted man can bring his family over here. This is only because of lack of housing facilities. We, of course, avoid this wait, and that makes us quite the envied group.

This island is a beautiful one, the people are friendly but are a ditty and ill fed group of natives. The native population is more than the island can support. Military Government brings in cheap food, sold for a fraction of its cost, but the Okinawans are still hungry. However the economic situation of the islands is definately not an EBIS problem except as it comes into our houses and [redacted] Incidentally, do you know that you are FBIS here, not FBIB?

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I am sorry that I cannot offer any firm date as to when the project will be ready to receive you. As you may know, our contractors have had a ship go on the reef and it is taking time to replace the materials lost.

Now to go over your questions and see what I have missed.

Q.2. We plan on furnishing all quarters with furniture, refrigerator, dishes, silverware, kitchenware, etc. The scope will be better than minimum, but not complete. The amount to be furnished will depend on how far the allotted funds will go. Table linen and bedding, rugs and drapes should be brought. We may be able to use a minimum issue of G-I bedding.

Q.3. We will all be in the same area. Like any newly constructed area, it will be somewhat muddy until the grass is started and the main walks and paths are built.

Q.4. [redacted] travels around any place she wishes and I consider it perfectly safe. There are some timid creatures who feel otherwise. Unless regulations are changed you will find your compound surrounded by a wire fence and a gate keeper on duty.

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Q.7. Kadesan has three movie "Palaces", a library, and other than that there is eating a bag of popcorn at the PX. However what they have for recreation we will have access to, the same as their civilians.

Q. 11. There is, RCA radio telephone and telegraph.

I am uncertain whether we will allow each BOQ to operate its own mess or whether we will operate a central mess for all single person in one of the units. Each has its advantages. One thing is certain FBIS will not operate this mess, it will be a community affair.

Q. 12. 110 v 60 cycle is used here, the same as there. Better bring what you like as electrical appliances are in short supply in the PX.

For myself, and I believe that [redacted] will tell you the same, we are enjoying Ukinawa and our new life here. It is quite different from Japan as fraternization is frowned upon here. After [redacted] has written her letter I will fill in any gaps. Again I wish to say that I am pleased that three will be here, and I feel sure that barring the usual occasional far Eastern inconveniences, we will all enjoy our tour of duty here.

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Sincerely

[redacted]

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
c/o G-2, Hq., Rycom, APO 331, c/o FM, SF

31 December 1948

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, FBIB,
2430 A Street, N.W.
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

This period, 16 - 31 December, has been quite inactive as far as FBIB here is concerned.

The following information, secured from Major Sewell, Construction Division of the District Engineers, may be of interest. Major Sewell carried both contracts to Manila where they were signed on the 20th inst. Mr Sunza has completed his bond, Mr Yu is expected to bring his bond with him when he or his superintendent arrive on 3 January.

Mr Sunza now has about 360 tons of equipment and supplies on the dock at Manila. The embargo because of over crowded port facilities is expected to last until around 15 February. To avoid this Major Sewell has been negotiating with Rycom, Naha Port and Manila, with approval to be secured from FEC, for the immediate assignment of an LST, which could unload, of course, at several places along the coast if not at the LST landing in Naha harbor. According to advices at 11:30 AM today, these arrangements are progressing, it is believed that Sunza will be able to load early next week and may be expected on Okinawa around the 10th of January.

I have informed Major Sewell and Mr Nixon, also of Construction, that I will be glad to help in any way I can here.

As I have stated, Mr Yu and/or his superintendent, Mr Clark, are expected by North West plane on 3 January. Mr Yu has most of his crew here and could, if he wished, commence any day. I doubt if Mr Sunza will come here until his ship is loaded in Manila, but I do expect him on the Northwest plane of 10 January.

Mr Brunner and Mr Rhode, of Construction, District Engineers, have been assigned to the housing area and the station respectively.

In the absence of Lt. Col. Murray, Port Commander, Naha, Lt. Col. Cluett, Ex. Officer, has informed me that the "P & T Forester" will probably be docked at White Beach, a sub port of Naha on the east side of Okinawa, and that a Port Transportation unit will haul FEIS cargo to either Bolo Point or Camp Kus.

Still to be determined after [redacted] arrival is the question of paying for men and equipment to unload the trucks with FBIS' part of the cargo. This question comes from the District Engineer's objection to accepting (TS) 400 reimbursement for this service. The objection extends to the use of Atkinson-Jones men or equipment. The District Engineer wants money, not credit in Washington.

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While [redacted] has informed me that he expects to arrive tomorrow (1 Jan.) and has made reservations on North West Airlines, a message from [redacted] received here the 29th, asks that [redacted] be allowed to remain in Tokyo for another week. Regretfully I have offered strong objection to this. To this moment, 1400, no reply has been received.

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During this period Rycom Military Government has been tendered a letter requesting authorization for the employment of natives and instructions for their payment. This present week has found Military Government almost continuously in a series of conferences with Brig. Gen. Weckerlin and party from Tokyo, making it impossible to follow up the letter.

Preliminary discussions with the heads of the Finance, Labor and Legal sections of Military Government indicate that FBIS will be asked to pay their operational employees, but with Military Government assuming compensation costs. Domestic servants of FBIS personnel will be furnished as at present to occupation families, i.e. two servants without cost to the individual (category I) all additional are paid at Military Government rates by the individual in dollars. The organization, in this case FBIS, changes these dollars into yen and pays the individual native, (category II).

Recruiting. A letter has been received from [redacted] now living in Bangkok. [redacted] spent the war years in Tokyo. He has been employed there by FBIS and was the most competent of the three [redacted] asks to be placed "number one on your list of prospects." [redacted] has been asked to check with CIC in Tokyo and to request an investigation if he thinks a clearance can be obtained. Pending reply from Tokyo, I'll not answer [redacted] letter.

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As a matter of interest I have conducted a survey on transmission time for 23 copies of the Daily Report received here between 17 and 31 December, incl. Time is in days from date of report to date of arrival;

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|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 7 days | 2 reports | 13 days | 1 report |
| 8 " | 4 " | 14 " | 1 " |
| 9 " | 4 " | 16 " | 1 " |
| 10 " | 4 " | 17 " | 2 reports |
| 12 " | 4 " | | |

At 1450 Signal gave me the following message from Tokyo:- leaving Tokyo Northwest flight eight zero three on one January." [redacted]

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Sincerely,

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
c/o G-2, Hq., Rycom, APO 331, c/o Postmaster, SF

15 December 1948.

Col. L. K. White,
Chief, FBIB,
2430 "E" St., NW,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

This period, 1 to 15 December, has gone by without any additions permanent or otherwise, to the FBIS staff on Okinawa. However, with the start of construction just around the corner I hope that both [redacted] and [redacted] will soon be here.

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In my last message to [redacted] sent yesterday, I told him that I felt he should be here before Sunza starts on the housing. As of noon today, nothing had been heard from Sunza, who is in Manila collecting his material and men. He planned, according to Maj. Sewell of the Dist. Engineer, to leave Manila today by chartered ship for Okinawa. On arrival here he has only to set up his camp before he will be ready to commence. I don't want to take [redacted] away from his job in Tokyo, but there are questions to be answered and decisions to be made on which only he has the information and which, I believe, must be done before work is started.

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Sunza is anxious to have the quonset shells up before the heavy rains start. Mr Christian of WOD is en route today to Korea and the states, I have asked [redacted] to meet him at Haneda airport as he goes through. [redacted] can explain the situation better than I can.

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Mr Yu is on the island again. Again, as of this noon, he has not yet finalized his contract on the new amount. He is expected in at the Dist. Engineers this afternoon. As a part of his crew is already here, I presume he will start about the first of the year, as planned. All questions, as far as I am concerned at present, apply to the housing.

The Engineer surveying crew have not yet spotted the quonset locations although manholes, sewers, etc are plotted. With Cris gone there is no one in the Engineers actively assigned to the FBIS projects.

Changes have been made in the arrangement of quonsets and the hasty sketch I sent you in November is obsolete now. The guest house has come down from the hill, its present location, if at all, is awaiting [redacted] decision. [redacted] and I haven't agreed on a new location. The two quonsets I pulled out on either side of the entrance have had to return on account of lack of space. With the present crowd there is little choice in location and the type of quonset in each space can be decided later on.

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I do hope that [redacted] and I can alleviate the situation by [redacted]

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placing even two or three across the gulch and I also hope that enough savings can be made to allow for electric stoves and water heaters. The Engineers are estimating the additional cost on this, and I am prepared to offer most of the lighting fixtures if [] thinks they will help.

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[] has mentioned the sewer system to which FBIS will connect. Apparently it is small, inadequate and temporary. The new and permanent system runs just north of the 13th A.F.Hdqs. I believe [] should look into this.

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On recruiting, I have just received a letter from [] dated 23 November from [] you will recall, formerly worked for FBIS in Portland. He says, in part - If you plan on employing Chinese citizens and will pay transportation I believe there are some young people here who would be willing and able to serve FBIS, what would be the approximate salary of a Chinese monitor?

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With the time approaching when we will want to employ our first natives I felt that it was time to go back to the Labor Department of Military Government for a decision on our status and an understanding on wages. I called on Lt Col Andrews, presently in charge of Labor, last Thursday and the letter which was delivered to him and mailed to you on Monday was at his request. I will see him again this week. Pending a decision he will take care of our first employees as I indicated in my memo of the 10th.

I found many changes in M.G., with indications of more to come. Limited free trade - although very limited - is an example. There have been no changes in wages, but the talk is of the special inducements offered by different military sections to their natives. These include; fishing boats (Engineers have five) week end transportation to homes, additional rations, etc. M.G. is now allowing civilian firms, not working for the occupation, to use native labor and I understand they will allow Okinawan firms to bid on construction. Last Monday M.G. allowed Mollars, a salvage firm from Hong Kong, to employ 200 Okinawans, bringing in the food for these people from Hong Kong. While the natives will pay the usual 2 yen (4¢) a day for food we can expect that they will get better food than M.G. has for sale and so this, in effect, is an increase in wages. Until M.G. can provide consumer goods the Okinawan yen has little value, Okinawans work for their food, and the best outfit to feed gets their choice of laborers, or for "presentos" or items they can scrounge.

I understand that it is M.G.'s hope that the Army and Air will pay for all of their native labor as of the next fiscal year. If so, it will improve the situation mentioned above. With this in the offing and MG's need to sell their yen for US dollars I doubt if they will offer to pay our natives.

Care packages will be available here as soon as they can be shipped from Yokahama. They can be purchased by anyone as gifts. I will find out later if MG contemplate any other use for them.

I am informed that the quonset shells left aboard the "John Towle" about 10 December. I wonder if the 65-85' creosoted piles might also be aboard? Notice of the "P & T Forester" was most welcome. By

regulation, I am informed, overseas ports are required to deliver freight to consignee's warehouses. The District Engineer, who have finally convinced Naha Port of this are anxious that FBIS do not offer an other alternative, such as paying for this, which might confuse the issue. Last Monday I talked with Mr Redondo, Administrative DAC at the Port. He will advise me on the arrival of the P&T Forester and he indicated that the 66th Truck Trans Company would deliver our material to either Bolo Point or Camp Kue. When [redacted] arrives we'll have a better understanding with both Lt. Col. Murray, in charge and Maj. Jones, Trans. Officer.

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Each time I visit Naha I see three or four vessels at anchor outside the port, with all berths full. I understand there has been quite a wait for some ships and I told Mr Redondo that I hoped it wouldn't occur on the Forester. I don't know who would be responsible for any demurrage but I fear it would be FBIS. Mr Redondo said that they couldn't foresee the situation in February and indicated that Naha's demurrage rate was small.

Besides the above I have several other small items on the hook for [redacted] of which the disposition of FBIS's buildings is one.

STAT

The files of this office have been revised in accordance with the Administrative Officer's memo of 22 November.

I picked up your message 130914 at the Signal Office about 2 PM yesterday. I left my reply there at about 3:45 PM yesterday. I mention this because I want to point out some S.O. deficiencies. My procedure is to make three copies, two to the S.O., one for file. One of the S.O. copies comes back with their message number, which I then file, destroying the first file copy. This particular message has not been returned, although they assure me it has been sent and have given me a message number, 1157. On 19 November I sent a message to [redacted] As far as I know it has never been delivered. The message was somewhat important in that it asked [redacted] to tell [redacted] that I had been assigned quarters and for her to pack and ship. Fortunately I called her on the 20th. Since that time I have had a slight hesitancy about delivery of messages. I suggest an acknowledgement for all except routine messages.

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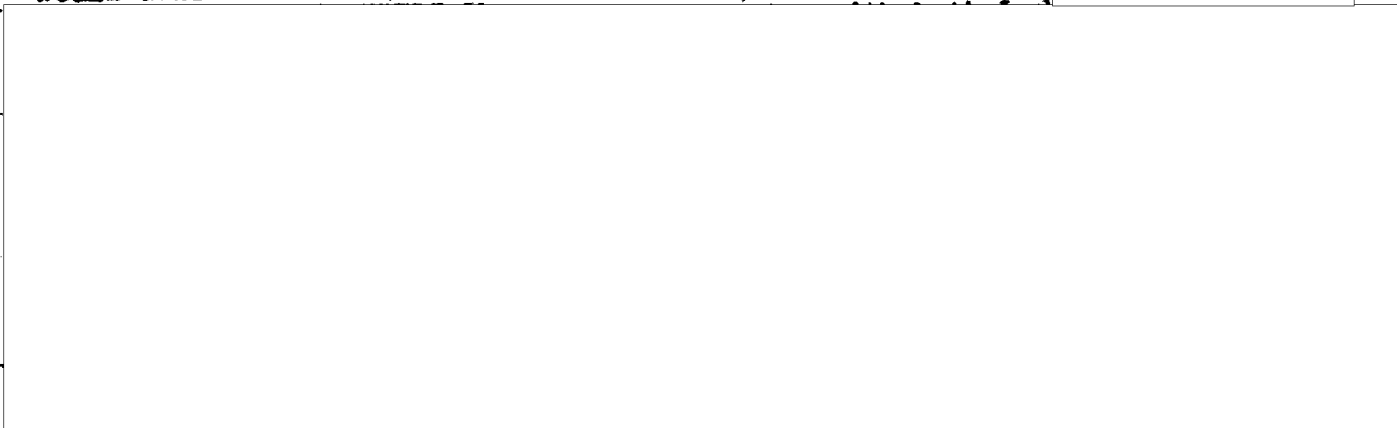
I am attaching a clipping from Stars & Stripes for 3 December, (Okinawa edition) concerning hand weapons. On the basis of this I felt that it was time to decide just who was to arm FBIS civilians when they want to take a girl out to tea.

To assure myself that there was a need for this I asked Col Patton if there was any possibility that this regulation might be modified or rescinded. The Colonel told me that the Provost Marshal had recommended a relaxation of these regulations just a few days before, saying that no incident has occurred in the last two years. This was turned down by the C.G. who reportedly said that possibly the reason there had been no incidents was because everyone carries a gun. From my observation these regulations are lightly enforced at present. Regardless of this, FBIS must be prepared to follow these regulations completely.

Capt. Lewis, G-4 tells me that it is present policy to issue .45

regulation, I am informed, overseas ports are required to deliver freight to the consignee's warehouse. The District Engineer, who has finally convinced Naha Port of this, is anxious that FBIS does not offer an other alternative, such as paying, which might confuse the issue. Last Monday I talked with Mr Redondo, Administrative DAC at the Port. He will advise me of the arrival of the P&T Forester and he indicated that the 66th Tr. Trans. Co. would deliver our material to either Dolo Point or Camp Kue.

ILLEGIB



The files of this office have been revised in accordance with the Administrative Officer's memo of 22 November.

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I am attaching a clipping from Stars & Stripes for 3 December (Okinawa edition) concerning hand weapons. On the basis of this, and realizing that it would take up to six months to receive guns and ammunition from the states, I felt that it was time for a decision.

To assure myself that there was, or would be a need six months from now I asked Col Patton if there was any possibility that the regulation might be modified or rescinded. The Colonel told me that the Provost Marshal had recommended relaxation just a few days before, saying that no incident had occurred in the last two years. This was turned down by the C.G. who reportedly said that possibly the reason for lack of incidents was that everybody carries a gun. From my observation these regulations are lightly enforced at present. Nevertheless, FBIS must be prepared to follow these regulations completely.

Captain Lewis, G-4, tells me that it is the present policy to issue .4

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cal. automatics to all civilians who request and can show proper training and proficiency in use of the weapon. The Captain stated that he would issue to FBIS civilian personnel under the same conditions. While I was careful to tell him that our requests would come from aliens as well as citizens I don't believe that the Captain quite took this in.

I have also asked Col Patton if there would be any objection to FBIS furnishing their own weapons, provided that we kept them under military conditions. He saw no objection.

SECURITY

As I pointed out in a previous report I prefer .38 revolvers to .45 automatics as a matter of convenience and safety. However I am willing to accept the .45s if I can qualify FBIS personnel to carry weapons and can issue the guns myself only to persons I consider qualified.

In passing I would like to say that I have done a lot of competitive pistol and rifle shooting, instruction for both civilian and army and for several years reloaded my own ammunition.

One item on which I expect to prepare a memo this next period is the matter of employee compensation for natives. The Army, of course, pay injured or killed natives out of their own funds. Purely civilian companies here now have two alternatives, (1) to take out a sufficient amount of insurance in a-to-be organized Okinawan insurance company, (2) agree to pay whatever amount the present Okinawan commission decides in each case. This commission is composed of one Okinawan, several M.G. officers or civilians. FBIS will establish a policy here in this as well as other items concerning natives.

Please extend Christmas and New Year Greetings to your staff from and myself. We have Japan made Christmas cards but with the move and everything I am afraid they'll not be addressed and mailed until after the dead line.

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Sincerely,

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Recent Rycom Ruling Requires Turn-In Of Private Weapons

OKINAWA, Dec. 2.—War souvenir and privately owned weapons will be kept under lock and key in supply rooms or in a designated place when not in authorized use, according to a Rycom regulation published recently.

Organization commanders will require all souvenir firearms in the possession of personnel under their command to be turned into organization supply room for safe keeping.

Commanders will make the following check on the turning in of souvenir firearms:

A) Bearer must have in his possession a valid signed and stamped souvenir clearance in duplicate issued by G-2, Rycom.

B) All arms will be tagged with the individual's name and a copy of souvenir clearance placed on file in vicinity of storage area.

C) A firearm will not be returned to the individual until his return to the U.S. or transfer.

D) If the individual is authorized to carry his souvenir firearm in an official capacity he must first register it with the Provost Marshal's office and obtain a gun carrying permit.

The Provost Marshal and organization commanders, Rycom, will seize all souvenir firearms found in the hands of individuals in violation of the provisions of this regulation. Seized firearms will not be returned to individuals but will be turned over to G-2, Rycom for final disposition.

When arms are issued to guards, sentries or for personnel protection, a record will be kept showing the time, date, serial number and the person to whom issued. Each entry should be authenticated by either the initials or the name of the person drawing the piece. A similar record will be made when the arm is returned. A record of ammunition issued and returned, with a full explanation for any expended ammunition, will be kept.

Officers may retain small arms and ammunition in their possession subject to approval by their immediate commanders. Such officers are personally responsible that all weapons so retained are secured against theft and are not used for unauthorized purposes. Permits for officers to carry weapons are not required. Enlisted men and civilian

male personnel are authorized to carry small caliber weapons when acting as escorts for female personnel. The enlisted men must have in their possession permits to carry them issued by their unit commanders. The civilian male personnel must obtain permits to carry such weapons from the Rycom Provost Marshal upon presentation of a written request for same from military commanders to which they are attached or assigned.

Civilian male personnel to which weapons permits have been granted may retain small arms and ammunition in their possession, but they are personally responsible that the weapons are secured against theft and are not used for unauthorized purposes.

War Department employes, military dependents and contractor personnel are required to possess a permit from the Provost Marshal, Rycom, authorized possession and carrying of the arm. Each request for permit will include a certificate by a responsible officer that the applicant is proficient in the use of the weapon for which the permit is requested.

Adult female personnel over 18 years of age, including ANC, ARC, War Department civilian employes and female dependents are authorized to carry small caliber weapons provided permits to carry such weapons have been obtained from the office of the Provost Marshal.

Firearms that are carried on the person will be carried or worn openly, except those authorized to carry concealed weapons when required to do so in the performance of duty. Knives with blades three inches or more in length, blackjacks, brass knuckles, straight razors and similar instruments are classified as weapons and possession of them is prohibited.

Periodic searches will be made of all quarters, lockers, barracks bags and other storage places to insure that no weapons or ammunition remain in the hands of individuals except as authorized.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
c/o G-2, Hq., Rycom, APO 331, c/o Postmaster, SF.

30 November 1948

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, FBIB,
2430 E St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

This period, 16 to 30 November, got off to a strong start with the opening of bids on the housing area on 15 November, mentioned in the last report, and the prospective arrival of [redacted] set for the 20th. Since then [redacted] has postponed his arrival for, I believe, three weeks, the engineers have been battling teletypes back and forth with WOD and I am informally advised that [redacted] will not arrive in Tokyo until next Sunday the 4th.

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Last week I religiously called or talked with Col Davis (at Kue) each day to learn if he had heard from WOD. Yesterday I spent some time with Christenson (from WOD) and at the site on location of qounsets, I'll drop down the hill again this afternoon.

The requisition for and receipt of a file cabinet, legal size, w/ comb. lock, etc. has been a big boost to FBIS operations on Okinawa. We now have two property record cards instead of one to file. Seriously, G-2's security is not of the best and I am very glad to have my own cabinet.

During this period I have dropped rather deeply into the G-4 section and finally found one person who told me what I had wanted to hear. Mr Stevenson, in charge of the requirements branch said, "you know, [redacted] we operate here on 120 days shipping time plus 60 days supply in reserve. Anything you want which will deplete our supplies below this six months level will have to be ordered sufficiently in advance." This requirement will not embarrass us in the least for what we will need this winter and next spring. As soon as either [redacted] or [redacted] arrive we will call on Mr Stevenson again and we will see that our estimated requirements are on his desk.

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After talking with Capt. Stansbury last week on petroleum products I had a feeling that he planned on shunting us off on the Army Exchange Service for our motor maintenance. The AES operates one garage on the island, at Tengan, 10 miles from Rycom, about the same from Kadena or Bolo Point. Prices there are high, compared to Tokyo, for example, greasing is \$1.60 (50¢ in Tokyo) mechanics labor comes at \$1.50 per hour (60¢ in Tokyo) other prices in proportion. From what I have heard, and after observing results on my own jeep, the work is no better than in Tokyo, which means that it is shipshod and rather poor. If we

- 2 -

were forced to use these facilities payment would have to be made on a petty cash basis. The few government owned, but not army, cars that I know of around here service with AES.

To avoid this I have talked with the Motor Pool Officer at Rycom, and I believe if we care to we can use his facilities. I have also talked with A - 4, 32nd Composite Wing at Kadena, Lt. Col. Hine and his assistant, Lt. Col. Chamberlin. Without any question they have promised to furnish or deliver gasoline, to deliver diesel oil and to service our cars in one of their motor pools. Prices I haven't discussed, I have asked Mr Parrish for his FEC prices first. From my recollection I believe he pays less than the 16¢ plus 20% for gasoline that Capt. Stansbury quoted me, if so I'll discuss the matter again with the Capt.

Possibly you will recall that there isn't a measuring gasoline pump on the island, at least in operation. Civilian cars use the regular motor pool gasoline, it is supposed to be measured in 5 gal. cans. Actually the operator generally fills your tank and then takes what tickets you have to offer, 5 or 10 or 15 gallons. This is most unsatisfactory, FBIS might get considerably more, or less, gasoline than they pay for. For this reason as well as for the convenience of having gasoline at one's own motor pool, I may suggest that we buy gasoline in tank trucks (750 gal.) lots and have it delivered at Bolo Point. I don't believe it will be hard to locate a proper sized tank. Some time or other we might need a small simple measuring gasoline pump. None of these fancy visible bowl whirling gadgets, when they go out of order there is apparently no one on the island who can fix them.

Actually it may easily be more advantageous, and a saving, for FBIS to operate a grease rack and take care of second echelon work at least, possibly more. Using Okinawan labor, of course. Whatever is done, I want to assure you that as far as I can prevent it, your cars will never be as dirty or as poorly maintained or as badly driven as the average of the army cars I see around here. I think army transportation here is disgraceful.

My memos of the 26th and yesterday told of recent developments in the housing area. Another item I might mention is the eventual need of some building for storage of property, tools, a small repair shop, etc. As one or more cars may spend their nights at the housing area, garage space would be proper, altho not essential. I mean for FBIS cars, of course. I'll get [] views on this space, there is no immediate need but if [] agrees with me I think we should select a location, if possible. Perhaps [] and I can provide this ourselves.

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Re recruiting, nothing to report. I am not planning on any trip to Manila at present. I wonder if your February trip to this area is still on the agenda? I hope so.

Receipt is acknowledged of part, ^{previously ordered} for this typewriter, it will be installed as soon as I can get down to my Okinawan repair man, who works for A J. (Atkinson-Jones). The Far Eastern section of the daily report has been arriving in good time, 9 to 11 days. If I am not on the list for the special report, I should appreciate receiving them by

- 3 -

air. The Far Eastern section circulates through G-2, CIC and occasio goes to one of the other sections.

When [] and I move to Kadema it may well be that we will want to change our APO to 239, the Kadema Air Base and 13th A.F. The Post Office there is located at 13th A.F. (formerly 1st A.D.) Hdqrs, a quarter of a mile from the housing. Use of this APO should save two trips to Rycom daily. Mail here is not handled by the post office, I refer to incoming mail only, but by a GI operated section of the 8104th Service Company, the mail room is open between 8 and 8:30 am and 1 and 1:30 pm, except Sat pm and Sunday. The post office itself is open from 8 to 11 and 1 to 3.

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[] sails on the Pvt Peters from Yokahama at 11 AM tomorrow, 1 December. She should arrive Sunday.

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The arrival of material from the mainland is going to produce, I think, more clerical work than my two fingers and [] one can handle. I don't think it is proper for me to ask for [] to come here some time in January for several reasons (1) he should be with [] for some time and I prefer not to ask G-1 for housing so that she can come, (2) Henry would like to keep Jim as long as possible. However I am sure there will be some dependent help available on a part time temporary basis, if needed.

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Attached, for your files and such of interest as they may contain, are copies of the following:

U.S. Military Govt Special Proclamation No. 33

M. G. Directives 37, 38 and 39.

These set up a system of free enterprise for Ryukyans and allow certain trade, with restrictions, between occupation personnel and Ryukyans.

My contacts at Camp Kue have nothing to report, for today. Col Davis left here Sunday and should be in Sausalito today. We all agree that he and [] together will take care of FBIS.

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Sincerely,

[]

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Chief, Okinawa Bureau.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

AFPO 331
16 November 1948

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, FBIB,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

Unfortunately several days of the period 1 - 15 November were spent, of necessity, in a location which afforded few developments of interest to FBIB. A memo has been submitted covering my trip to Amami O Shima during this time which, it is believed, covers all details of any interest.

My last report covered an interview with Lt. Col. Taute, of the 32nd Composite Wing. During this present period I talked to Col. Day, the C.O. and Col. Davis, his Chief of Staff. Both were cordial, their attitude seemed - "we'll help you as best we can, but we have little to spare." I mentioned the possible need of FBIS for an MP guard for our wahine stockade, as Col Taute had said we would need and that the 32nd Wing would furnish. From their answer I judge they will not supply a guard, and suggest that we use Okinawans. Col Day expounded at some length on his new plan for the employment - and treatment - of Okinawans. Briefly, he plans to put the local "honchos" in charge of recruiting and placement. I'll be interested in seeing how it works out.

During the period I also called on Col Jenkins, G-3, Rycom, he was on leave when I called before. The Colonels all right, even though we both lived in Maco, Arizona (about 20 years apart).

You asked about typhoon damage on Bolo Point. As you recall, there are no installations directly on the point, but as I remember from driving through the area that the damage to quonsets was about the same as on other parts of the island. The old hangar on Bolo Field went down, but I doubt if that proves anything. Actually typhoons here, and I have heard several discussions on this at the guest house, blow in a counter clockwise direction. The wind first hit Rycom from the east, then after we had passed through the "eye" of the typhoon the wind came from the west, or south of west. For typhoons there need be no lee or windward side.

By a recent change in policy the Fiscal Officer, Rycom, can now cash checks and drafts of an official nature. This will be a great help, next I hope will be the opening of a branch bank here. Any information you could obtain about this would be appreciated by the Fiscal Officer, as well as myself. If a bank will not be opened here some plan, it is believed, should be developed to take care of the minimum banking requirements of FBIS personnel, particularly the foreign nationals.

Recruiting. No answers to report.

With this will go forward a memo on the current death program. The questions are interesting and I believe the answers should be available here. I shan't go any further toward crossing the Styx than I have in arrangements to pay Charon's fee. But I still have one or two good questions to ask you - at the proper time.

This morning I attended the opening of bids on the housing area. I turned in a teletype at the Signal Office at 10:05 am giving you the figures on each bid. Copy of the same message went to [redacted] in Tokyo. I talked briefly to some of the Engineers and they seemed to feel that the low bid wasn't bad.

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I shall be very glad to meet [redacted] next Saturday, not only because of the brown shoe polish I have asked [redacted] to send by him. I hope that his visit here will be pleasant and profitable and that he will return with a good picture of Okinawa and its questions.

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I really am enjoying the Ryukyus, the days and weeks skitter by. I am anxious for more to do and to have more done to show.

Your requested paper of clearance procedure will be upcoming soon. Actually I think I can give all of clearance procedure in 10 lines. Let's see;

Japan - CIC investigates, recommends clearance, Rycom approves, FEC approves, Parrish loads applicant on a ship or plane and he goes to work.

China - CIC, if there is a CIC, investigates. If no CIC possibly some other US agency will investigate. If there is no one to investigate, FBIS must produce the information that Rycom will require. Rycom and FEC approve, Consulate in China is asked to issue a visa, when that is done the applicant can travel.

Phillipines - Phillipine citizens, G-2 Phillcom conducts security check, recommends clearance, Rycom approves, applicant is ready to travel.

Other than Phillipine citizens - as shown for China.

Ryukyus - Natives having any possible access to operational material, such as typists, will be investigated by Okinawan police under Mil. Gov't. Weel, it took twelve lines.

With reference to par 4 of your memo of 22 October, again on Clearance Procedures. Where ever there is a CIC, or any US investigative agency that can, and will, investigate our applicants, we should use them. This is surely the case in Japan where the CIC operates as it would in the U.S. Maj. Eggers in Shnaghai said that he did not have the personnel or facilities to offer us a complete investigation. Their investigations are actually made by the Shanghai Police Department (ref - Shanghai Report p. 3) and are, he considers, valueless. True, they give investigative clearances to some U.S. agencies, and the Major could probably be persuaded to take care of ours, but when he considers the investigations as valueless, how badly do we want them?

While I haven't been in Manila, I think there is a story there. I don't know about their security check, but in general they are only time and face saving. They catch the pimps and pickpockets who have been arrested, they offer little or no background information. Unless Manila's security checks approximate an investigation, I should not want to use them as any basis on which I would recommend an individual for

- 3 -

FBIS employment. A security check is very likely all right for Rycom employees, mostly young, clerks, typists, mechanics, etc. But I don't consider it adequate for FBIS monitors, who, as you point out, are well educated and well informed, even though G-2 here will undoubtedly accept Philcoms security clearance for their clearance.

I'd like to go on, Colonel, investigational work is most interesting to me, I have done little else in the last eighteen years.

Again, clearance requirements and procedure will be upcoming soon. I will ask Col Patton to look over the draft and make any corrections he wishes. And I'll work on "non-politically inclined".

This mornings weather is our first cold day. Everyone putting up oil heaters.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Chief, Chinawa Bureau.

STAT

Chief, FBIB

16 November 1948

Chief, Okinawa Bureau

The Current Death Program

1. To provide FBIB with information on Okinawan death and burial regulations Mr. J. V. Rice, Supervisor Current Death Program, QM Rycom, was interviewed at Tengan on 3 November and again interviewed with an Army mortician on 15 November.

2. Non-indigenous deceased persons equivalent to those subject to military control within the Ryukyu Command are processed in accordance with T.B. 10-285, 23 July 1947. A mimeographed change to this bulletin is concerned with overseas deaths. No extra copies of these publications are available locally.

3. No burials of non-indigenous persons are allowed within the Command. All bodies are embalmed, casketed and shipped to the deceased's country of residence without charge for Army or Department of Army civilians. So far these shipments have included only the continental U.S., Hawaii and the Philippines.

4. For non-War Department personnel, including A & J personnel, foreign nationals, merchant seamen and, according to Mr. Rice this will include FBIS personnel, this is done on a reimbursable basis at an approximate cost of \$26 for embalming and \$140 for a casket. Transportation from Okinawa to port of destination has been, so far, on a courtesy, non-cost basis. However, this may not continue and will not hold for transportation to countries other than indicated above.

5. The question of cremation has never been presented. It is the opinion of both Mr. Rice and the mortician that if there were a suitable crematory on Okinawa, the Commanding General might allow cremation, if assured that it was the wish of the deceased. The question is somewhat academic, as far as I have been able to find out, as cremation is infrequently practiced on Okinawa and there are no crematories as such.

6. The question of cremation is based, not so much in regard for the religious beliefs of some of our prospective monitors, as it is on the cost and difficulties of transportation of a corpse from Okinawa, to say Singapore, or Bombay. The body can't remain here, that is certain. Perhaps a good suggestion would be:--ship to Manila or Shanghai, cremate and air freight on.

7. Unless the answers to the following questions are, or will be, available to this office, it is suggested that it would be proper to consider them in advance of actual need.

- 2 -

8. Questions are:

(1) Will FBIS pay and claim reimbursement from individuals (or estates) for amounts advanced for casketing and embalming for (a) U.S. citizens, (b) foreign nationals? Will the individual (or estate) concerned be expected to settle accounts directly with the Army, or will FBIS pay?

(2) Will FBIS pay transportation charges for (a) U.S. citizens, (b) foreign nationals; (A) in full, (B) partially, or (C) not at all?

[Redacted]

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Chief, Okinawa Bureau

Chief, FBIS

15 November 1948

Chief, Okinawa Bureau

Amami O Shima Trip

1. On the morning of 4 November I accepted an invitation from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Rycom, to accompany a group visiting Amami O Shima, returning on 7 November. This trip was for the benefit of the Apostolic Delegate to Guam and the Ryukyus, Bishop Apollonius, who wished to visit the Catholic Mission at Naze on Amami O Shima. Accompanying were Father Felix, head of the Naze Mission; Maj. Garabadean, Staff Chaplain; Mr. Geer, PIO, Rycom; and myself. We traveled on the FS 179, "The Ryukyuan," the Commanding General's ship.

2. We left Naha at 2:30 p.m., 4 November, arriving at Naze at 2 p.m. 5 November after a moderately stormy trip. The Chaplain, Mr. Geer and I messed on the ship, the Bishop and Father Felix were put up at MG Headquarters. We were to leave at noon on Sunday, which would bring us into Naha at about 8 a.m. Monday.

3. On Saturday, 6 November I discussed with Colonel Adair, Commanding Officer of Military Government of Northern Ryukyus, the possibility of employing some of the island's surplus code operators. Amami O Shima has a former Japanese weather station which is still in operation and is therefore the most promising location in the Ryukyus for code operators. While operators are available, the following limiting factors render it inadvisable, in my opinion, to consider the possibility of their employment at the present time:

(a) The northern Ryukyus Islands have always been a part of Japan, the people are Japanese, proud of it, have little dealings with the Okinawans except as required by Military Government. The employment of these persons should be considered as employment of Japanese and subject to the same investigations even though their movement within the Ryukyus is unhampered at the present time. However, CIC personnel, available for investigations, are stationed at Naze.

(b) Any persons hired in Amami O Shima would have to be cared for here in FBIS native compounds. At the present time, I hope not to operate any such compounds.

4. Amami O Shima is the source of the bamboo furniture sold locally in the Okinawan shops to occupation personnel. The furniture, while lacking in a little of the professional construction of similar Philippines furniture, is sturdily and comfortably constructed and is so much cheaper that I wanted to look in to its possible purchase for FBIS houses. Again I talked with Colonel Adair before making any inquiries. Comparative prices in the Rycom PX are: Filipino chair -- \$9.80, Okinawan chair -- \$4.60. The Mori Takei Kago Shi K₂kujo (phonetic), the only manufacturer, I was able to find, employs about 6 persons. He receives the following prices:

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| Chair | yen 180 | or | \$ 3.60 |
| Table | yen 170 | or | 3.40 |
| Coffee table. . . | yen 160 | or | 3.20 |
| Stool | yen 60 | or | 1.20 |
| Cabinet | yen 450 | or | 9.00 |
| Arm chair(reclining) | 510 | or | 10.20 |

Personally, if O Shima furniture were available in complete sets, and apparently is not at present, I would prefer it to the Philippine furniture as examples of indigenous manufacture not less comfortable or attractive than its Philippine counterpart. Present Philippine furniture, as the Colonel will recall, is far inferior in workmanship and material to pre-war. After the arrival of [redacted] and [redacted] I will discuss this with them, showing them the samples of both sets of furniture available here, and depending on their reaction, will either drop the matter, or continue through Military Government and the District Engineer.

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5. As any use of local products is advantageous to the U.S., in that it reduces the cost of occupation, I consider that FBI3 has a responsibility towards determining the value and availability of locally-made items in comparison with imports.

6. I had also understood that floor coverings similar to Hawaiian ^{LAV}hala were manufactured in Naze, however, I was unable to find any other than the usual Japanese tatami and matting.

7. By Sunday noon, 6 November, typhoon Rita was developing south of Okinawa. On instructions from the Port of Naha, we were directed to seek refuge in Satsukawa Bay, in the southern part of Amami O Shima. We moved there early Monday morning and remained there until Thursday noon. At that time Rita had gone south toward the Luzon straits but left 40 knot winds and high seas behind. We moved out to the mouth of the bay Thursday afternoon, anchored until 10 p.m., then came in to Naha, arriving there at 3 p.m. on Friday, 12 November.

8. In conclusion I might say that while I enjoyed the trip, and improved my pinochle and cribbage, I am quite willing to defer any further trips within the Ryukyu Islands until next spring.

[redacted]
Chief, Okinawa Bureau

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

AFO 331

30 October 1948

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, FBIB,
2430 E St., NW,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

The period covered by this report has not been a particularly busy one. Two letters have been received from Washington, one an invoice, one on per idem. Few teletypes have been received or sent. My list of items to cover is not too long, for the benefit of my typist I will try to keep this short.

Incl. 1 is a copy of an item in the Rycom Bulletin on DAC's and overseas differential. I thought you might be interested in what the command here is saying. Civilian personnel contacts seem to think that the post differential for Okinawa will not be much different from the 25%, on what basis, I don't know.

After considerable mental strain I have my study on foreign national salary scales in draft form.

A good many memos have been added to my file on Okinawan natives. To clear my thinking I have prepared a series of statements, of which I have copied a selected group which may be of interest to you. They are attached as incl. 2. Your comments will be appreciated.

Last Monday I talked briefly with the just arrived "Care" representative. He is now with Military Government. G-2 plans on stocking 150 packages, mostly for CIC. G-2, FEC before I left was using about 250 a month. Other government organizations are using Care packages. If Military Government policy will allow, I expect to explore the possibility of using a limited number of packages for certain categories of native labor.

Of interest among contacts this period was one with Lt Col Taute, then C/S to C.O., 32 Composite Wing, the housekeeping unit for Kadena Air Base. Unfortunately, Col. Taute has since been transferred to a operational unit. Speaking of our plan for a woman's compound he said; "Of course you will have to have one, our woman's compound can not house any additional." The 32nd C.W. will have to furnish a 24 hour M.P. guard, which Col Taute indicated they would do. He went on to say that he felt the Rycom had been a little unrealistic in continuing their security regulations for women, he felt that a re-appraisal was due and the most of the restrictions should be removed.

I was glad to hear this as it resolved my mind, for the present, on one question, should I ask you for sufficient .38 cal. revolvers to properly equip FBIS personnel who want to escort a lady, FBIS or otherwise, to a movie or dance? I have here and registered two hand guns, a .41 cal.

rim fire Remington over-and-under nickel plated, ivory handled derringer and a .22 cal. Hi-Standard automatic, 6" bbl. adjustable sights, a very fine target gun, and I have asked to have my .38 cal. Colt, 6" heavy bbl, adjustable sights, also a target gun, sent here. These three, I think will suffice for the time.

If I do have to ask for some hand guns, please, I don't want any of your left-wheeling, hard actioned Smith & Wesson's. They can't be fired accurately, to my notion, either afoot or a horseback, single or double action.

I am sure that I can obtain .45s on M/R from the army, but I would prefer not to have them for non ex-service personnel.

I'll return to the 32nd Wing next week and see how we stand with Col Taute's successor.



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I am really very sorry about my failure to clear [redacted] entry. As I told you in my first message last June, I felt that she would have to come as our house guest and that was within FEC policy. I had undrestood that house guests were also possible here, but when I popped the question the answer was a very definate "no, we have never allowed guests". So then I tried my second string, loan of a "stout" house in Camp Kue by the Engineers and the answer then was "if those houses are available, we will allocate them". Selah!!

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Mr Yu, Manila contractor, now building a permanent structure at the 37th Station Hospital, has also a contract for a marine railway at Naha, is staying here at the guest house. He is also bidding on our contract. He tells me that he is finding the temporary water supply quite expensive. He has the local reputation of being able to secure many substitute materials and, I understand, is in well with the locals.

From a District Engineer radio I learn that bids will be opened for the station on the 9th and for the housing on the 15th. As I judge that [redacted] won't get away until the 20th and Henry has told me that he wants [redacted] there for two to three weeks, I take it that I won't see [redacted] here until around the middle of December.

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I hope that the qounsets can be shipped some time next month. They are the first requirement toward [redacted] arrival.

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From inquiries at the APO I find that they do not issue international money orders. Only for the U.S. or APO's. This will make the situation rather difficult for our foreign nationals who might want to send a few nickels home. I hope that the Bank of America opens up here. Maj. Budge, Finance Officer, tells me that he has heard informally that D A has approved the Bank of America's request. This may or may not be

additional to my information from Tokyo. If you hear anything, I would surely appreciate a word. I now understand there are two persons here who will cash bank drafts, the Post Exchange finance officer and the civilian who operates the slot machines. I shall arrange an introduction to the first.

Considering the transportation needs for our expected native help I believe that additional motor transportation will be justified. If I feel that I can produce sufficient justification I will send it in sometime after the first of the year. I contemplate asking for a station wagon, not a panel truck, if you approve it can be purchased out of either the 49 or 50 appropriation for delivery here between July and September next year.

Two clippings are from Stars and Stripes. The one on "U.S. Station etc is just in case your Tokyo Bureau hasn't already sent it in. The other only appears in the Okinawa edition of Stars and Stripes and is submitted for your possible interest.

I wonder if the new post differential will affect your plans on rental of quarters? And if so, what will it do to foreign nationals?

Colonel, I am afraid I will never make a typist. I started out this time, as always, with a determination to produce an almost flawless piece of copy. A glance over the previous two pages shown mistake after mistake. I am sure Lt Randazzo would loan me a typist for a few hours but as long as I have the time I prefer not to bother him or produce a new subject of conversation in the housing areas.

Sincerely,


Chief, Okinawa Bureau.

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The following is a summary of Executive Order No 10,000, as published in the Kyukyuan Bulletin for 23 October, 1948:

" The 25% overseas differential will be abolished on or before 1 January 1949 and will be replaced by a post differential. The percentage allowance of the new post differential is not yet known. Percentages will be fixed by the State Department and the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

"So far as is known, this change will affect only graded employees (P, SP, CAF, CPU) and will not apply to wage board (ungraded) employees, Filipino employees or foreign nationals under the Tropical Wage scale. The change will affect all Federal graded employees outside the United States, not merely Department of the Army employees.

" To be eligible for the post differential, graded employees must be U.S. citizens and their residence in the overseas command must be attributable to their employment by the United States.

" Payment of the post differential shall begin as of the date of arrival at the post on assignment, transfer or detail and shall stop as of departure from the post for separation, transfer or detail. This will presumably mean that incumbent employees will not receive the post differential during travel time to the U.S. or as a part of the lump sum leave payment at time of separation.

" The post differential will not be used as a part of the base pay in computing overtime pay, night differential, holiday pay or retirement deductions. Graded employees will therefore no longer be permitted to use the differential as a basis for investing future retirement annuities.

" DA radio gram WGL 32467 dtd 13 Oct 1948 indicates that the post differential may possibly be exempt from Federal income tax. This radio gram also states that employees whose net earnings are reduced as a result of the change may elect to return to the U.S. at government expense, without regard to their employment agreements. Employees are reminded, however, of the high cost of living in the United States and of the fact that there are very few vacancies in the Federal Government in the U.S." (underlines theirs)

level 1

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

APD 331
16 October 1948

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, F.B.I.B.,
2430 E. St., NW,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

The period 1 - 15 October was partially occupied by the "tropical storm" Libby and the minor dislocation thereafter. Sunday and Monday the third and fourth October were all for the storm, no offices in Rycom were open on Tuesday the fifth, but on Wednesday general activities were resumed.

As a matter of interest I have been told by one of the staff of the District Engineer that an estimate of damage caused by the typhoon "would run much closer to \$100 million than to the published figure of \$10 million". I understand that damage to the Machimoto Ordnance Depot was so severe that consideration was given to moving the entire depot.

Because of the typhoon Lt. Col. Ashdown's trip to Tokyo was cancelled. Further information on the 50 kw transmitter will not be available from that source. No information additional to my teletype and memo of 2 October has been received.

Before the storm I had called on the C.G., C/S and A-2 of 1st Air Division. Memo has been submitted.

During this period memos have been submitted on clearance requirements and clearance procedure. At the G-2's desire, these have been kept on an informal basis. I had anticipated that there would be at the least a letter from me to the G-2 explaining our requirements and what we proposed to offer. Nevertheless, I do not think that there is any marked difference between security requirements of FBIS and the G-2 here but until some clearances can be offered and approved there will be a question. For this reason, if for no other, I should like to proceed with some requests for clearance, whether or not the applicants would be moved here for some time, as soon as a definite position and pay can be offered.

Clearance procedure is not too complicated, but the regulations were not written with FBIS' problems in view. Changes which would put permanent FBIS personnel in the same category as State Department employees would simplify procedure for U.S. citizens, a delegation of authority for the clearance of foreign nationals to G-2 Rycom (Dept. of Army to FEC, FEC to Rycom) would keep operations and responsibility here.

As far as I am concerned I will provide CIA and the G-2 here with every available item of information on foreign national.

applicants and my recommendation will mean that I consider them good security risks. I don't want, however, to have investigations required that are impossible to obtain, such as CIC reports from foreign countries.

Besides BOSEY chinese employees the island has also marshman and company, an American organization working for Bosey, and there will be in some British and Filipino salvage companies, for both typhoon and war damaged ships.

Please be assured that I am not attempting to force my ideas on clearance over or around either Rycom or FEC, nor to clear any persons who would not be welcome here. Neither Rycom nor FEC have ever indicated that Japanese would require more for clearance than other nationals. Involvements are that the travel of Japanese outside of Japan has been a sore point with SCAP for a long time. Since the typhoon some thirty or forty skilled electricians have been sent down, not cleared but just sent by FEC. Incidentally, they are doing a better job, I am informed, than the Filipinos and natives.

During this period I have been collecting material for a recommendation on a salary or wage scale for foreign nationals. There are only three wage scales on Ukinawa, (1) the U.S. scale, higher than we need, (2) the Filipino scale, lower than we can hope to pay and keep the best personnel and (3) the Okinawan scale, according to military government, a starvation wage in a valueless currency, with change in prospect. There are no employees in Rycom, U.S. or Filipino, whose position corresponds either to that of a RBIS monitor or code operator. I mean, of course, civilian employees.

All foreign nationals, there are only two individuals besides Filipinos, are paid on the Filipino scale, in which a CAF 7 would be paid roughly the salary we pay the monitors, except Kim, in Tokyo. With mainland prices this scale is not satisfactory to the Filipinos, civilian personnel feel that it is too low. If, as has been stated, the Filipinos are to be returned and their places taken by U.S. citizens, wages will be nearly doubled.

The question, as it seems to me now, is - shall we use the Tokyo recommendation, CAF 5 pay for a CAF 7 job, and this I believe, will be adequate to hire anyone we want in Tokyo or Shanghai, or shall we accept somewhat near the Civilian Personnel suggestion here of the Tropical wage scale, somewhat higher and therefore less liable to cause dissatisfaction here later.

Just to touch on the employment of Ukinawans. I have quite a sheaf of memos in draft. My feelings, so far - typists and teletypists, yes, I have seen quite a few fair to good typists, now they will be hard to get, may have to train them; mechanics, chauffeurs, custodial employees, plenty, some good, some indifferent, some poor; code operators, some here, a question how many and how good, or good enough. At present the pay in yen means nothing, (250 yen a month with a bowl of rice on the black market at 40 yen) what counts are living quarters, food from military government, clothes the same (there is an extra ration of these for those employed by the occupation), personalized and individual treatment, a chance to

-3-

learn. not for all, of course. If you just want laborers and can hire four or five to do one mans work and the Japanese government pays, there is no problem. but with us, I believe, a little additional effort will give us some some fairly efficient and very cheap help.

It will be better to wait a while on this until we have seen any changes.

Today's mail has been the first, except for a few routine items, since my arrival. There was no mainland mail between 30 September and 13 October.

Colonel, I don't want any part of a cooperative mess for a case thirty or thirty five people. As I understand the housing, each BQ will have its own kitchen, and should run its own mess, possibly two together. Army or Air messes are not going to be particularly close and our shifts won't work in well with military meal hours. There is only one private restaurant on the island that I know of, here at Rycom.

Colonel, if we are to start by next July, even partially, the applicants should be started on their clearance by the first of March. If you want, and I hope you do, to open in April of May with perhaps a couple of Chinese monitors and a couple of others from whatever language we can find and clear in Shanghai, clearances should be started earlier. I believe there are several possibilities for a location, but I can't promise anything until I can talk with [redacted] I would prefer not to transfer from Tokyo until the station is completed.

25X1

By the way, when will [redacted] be here? And [redacted] How about shipping? And quonsets a few?

25X1

25X1

I wonder if you would care to start sending me the Far East section of the report. It will be a month before the first arrives. I would suggest air mail for the Far East section, regular mail for the others. One feels quite out of the picture here, with magazines in the PX from 6 to 8 weeks old. Later on I will ask you about subscribing to a paper or two from around here, Manila, Shanghai or Tokyo. Stars and Stripes reaches us erratically from 3 to 6 days late.

I have omitted any remark on clearance of kinawans, They are file checked through Dept. of Public Safety of Military Government.

The Chief, Okinawa Bureau, made a physical orientation trip to the north end of the island leaving Wednesday afternoon and returning at 8 AM Friday. Both nights were spent at Camp Okuma. He recalled that the north end of Okinawa was at one time proposed, in 1945, about June, as a FBIS station location.

My regards to your staff in Washington, and elsewhere.

Sincerely,

25X1

The occupation forces in Okinawa employ something over thirty thousand Ryukyuan natives. Until recently these were all paid, through Military Government by the Japanese government in the same way that indigenous personnel of Japan working for the occupation are paid.

As of August 1, this year, and similar to the plan in effect in Japan, native employees have been separated into two categories.

Category I. Personnel considered Essential to the Maintenance and Upkeep of Occupational Forces, Living Areas and Quarters and Utility Facilities. Salaries and wages for these will be paid out of yen budget funds.

Category II. Personnel whose services are considered of a personal nature and not essential to the maintenance of Occupational Living and Utility facilities. Salaries and wages of these personnel will be paid from funds collected from the individuals and agencies receiving the benefit of such services.

Number of indigenous personnel authorized. Individual family units will be authorized under Category I, one maid for each 1200 sq ft of floor space or major fraction. One gardener is authorized irrespective of floor space. Where no gardener is desired, one additional maid is authorized in lieu thereof. These will be paid on yen budget funds as in the past. Individual housing units are authorized to employ under Category II, personnel who perform strictly personal services in any number desired. Payment for these will be assessed against using individual or agency. Barracks or BOQs may be furnished, under Cat. I, one maid or janitor for each 1200 sq. ft. of floor space.

Wage scale for Category II personnel, in dollars, follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|----|--------|
| Maids, janitors etc. | \$3.80 | to | \$4.50 |
| Cooks | \$3.80 | to | \$6.00 |
| Gardener | \$4.50 | to | \$6.00 |

10% additional for English speaking, 12 mo. continuous employment gives 1/12 av. base pay additional.

With the above as taken from Military Government circulars; the following notes on Okinawan labor are offered as a partial presentation of the questions involved.

1. The operation and maintenance of FBIS facilities, including Category I servants for family and BOQ units, will require the full time employment of approximately 100 natives. My present ideas on these requirements are:

| | male | female |
|--|------|--------|
| Honcho (boss, supervisor) | 1 | |
| Maids or janitors, including 4 for opns. | | 64 |
| Typists, inc. 1 for native payrolls | | 3 |
| Teletypists | | 6 |
| Drivers | 6 | |
| Mechanic | 1 | |

- 2 -

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Maintenance crew, carpenter, plumber, painter, electrician, etc | 5 | |
| Gardeners | 6 | |
| Diesel operators | 5 | |
| Code operators (<u>if</u> available) | <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> |
| | 27 | 74 |
| Total | | 101 |

2. Additionally, x laborers for y days will be required to clean up, landscape and improve both areas.

3. FBIS, not being a part of the occupation, should pay all of these, actually I think that custodial employees coming under Cat I may well be paid out of yen budget funds by Military Government.

Regardless of who pays, FBIS, however, must assume hiring, time keeping and pay rolls, as well as all administrative details, transportation to and from work (if required), payment, including deduction of Okinawan taxes, for both Category I and II employees.

4. The number of Category II employees ^{FOR HOUSEHOLD UNITS} can not be estimated. Kadena limit these to one per house. Iwase has no limit, some houses have as many as five servants. Iwase, with 240 quonsets, has 750 native employees on its pay rolls. ^{WHILE} Some are commissary and school employees, around 600 are family servants. About half of these 750 natives live in Iwase's native compound.

5. ^{AND} If FBIS pays for all native labor, ^{ARE} families (and BOQ residents) will be required to pay all servants. FBIS employees with family housing will be required to pay \$8 to \$12 per month (BOQ residents less) more than any other families on the island.

6. Native labor on Okinawa either (1) live at home, walk or are transported to and from place of employment by employing agency, or (2) live in native compounds, administered by the employing agency under Military Government supervision, are subsisted on food purchased both from Military Government supplies and their local mura stores. 2 yen a day is deducted for the cost of food. The furnishing of left over food from messes is allowed, with the same deduction.

7. There are additional prerequisites received by those living in native compounds, such as purchase of certain items of clothing. Agencies operating native compounds usually arrange week end transportation for residents of distant mura. ^{AS} Mura near army installations can not furnish all labor required, native compounds are essential to the operation of units requiring large numbers of personnel. All native compounds that I have visited are over crowded and rather dismal places. I have seen quonsets with 36 persons sleeping, 30 is apparently normal.

8. The operation of a native compound, and mess, is considered impracticable for the number of natives that FBIS will employ.

9. Under present conditions employment by the occupation is not well paid nor attractive to the Okinawans. The majority of present employees

are young boys and girls. Heads of Okinawan families are farmers, if they intend to support their families. Or else the wife and children work on the farm.

10. Lt. Col. Howard, native labor officer, 32nd Composite Wing, (Kadena) says that he can not take care of any outside guests in his native compound, nor would he accept them if FBIS should furnish him a quonset in his compound. There are no other compounds closer than Rycom.

11. Transportation for day workers should not be too difficult for FBIS to handle. Transportation for shift workers is liable to be a headache.

12. The gradual elimination of Filipino workers now in progress by non renewal of their contracts is placing an additional strain on the already limited number of Okinawan typists, clerks, etc. Education division, Military Government, talks a lot about typing classes, but they have neither a place, nor typewriters, nor instructors. Individual organizations are training their own, the groups varying from the Dist Engineers last class of about 60, down through 32nd Composite Wings class graduating 12 next week to the smaller outfits that keep a girl and a typewriter in the corner.

13. This is the reason for the increase in typists and teletypists over the tentative T/O, to take care of trainees, lower efficiency, language barrier. Other positions will require the same over staffing.

14. You have a Military Government wage scale. Roughly I estimate that FBIS's 30 to 40 prospective employees will average out, at today's wages, between \$8 and \$10 per month.

15. Neither Col Howard nor Miss Cunningham, Rycom Native personnel, will accept the administration of FBIS's native labor.

16. The female code operator is available. She has been cleared, formerly worked for Signal here, work was satisfactory, left to accept a position as maid because she would not live in a native compound. She now lives with the family. Speaks good english.

FOB

The following is a summary of Executive Order No 10,000 as published in the Kyukuan Bulletin for 23 Oct 1948

"The 25% overseas differential will be abolished on or before 1 Jan 1949 and will be replaced by a post differential. The percentage allowance of the new post differential is not yet known. Percentages will be fixed by the state Department and the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

"So far as is known, this change will affect only graded employees (P, SP, CAF, CPC) and will not apply to wage board (ungraded) employees, Filipino employees, or foreign nationals under the Tropical Wage scale. The change will affect all Federal graded employees outside the United States, not merely Department of the Army employees.

"To be eligible for the post differential, graded employees must be U.S. citizens and their residence in the overseas command must be attributable to their employment by the United States.

"Payment of the post differential shall begin as of the date of arrival at the post on assignment, transfer, or detail, and shall stop as of departure from the post for separation, transfer, or detail. This will presumably mean that incumbent employees will not receive the post differential during travel time to the U.S. or as a part of the lump sum leave payment at time of separation.

"The post differential will not be used as a part of the base pay in computing overtime pay, night differential, holiday pay, or retirement deductions. Graded employees will therefore no longer be permitted to use the differential as a basis for increasing future retirement annuities.

"A radiogram WCL 32467 dtd 13 Oct 1948 indicates that the post differential may possibly be exempt from Federal income tax. This radiogram also states that employees whose net earnings are reduced as a result of the change may elect to return to the United States at government expense, without regard to their employment agreements. Employees are reminded, however, of the high cost of living in the United States and of the fact that there are very few vacancies in the Federal Government in the US"

SECRET

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

APO 331
1 October 1948.

Colonel L. K. White,
Chief, E.B.I.B.,
2430 E St., NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

The report for the period 16 - 30 September breaks conveniently into three sections, Tokyo, Shanghai and Okinawa.

The Tokyo time was spent in preparing for my departure and in waiting for Army Advisory Group clearance from China. Actually I would have left without clearance if my plane had been on time, as the plane was delayed until after 9:30 am, I had a chance to call AG and receive the clearance.

The Shanghai visit has been covered by three memos, two left yesterday, one will accompany this. I consider that the trip was satisfactory and I think that Shanghai, with effort, will produce quite a few well qualified monitors and I believe that an adequate clearance can be provided, one that will be satisfactory to G-2 here and to CIA. As an estimate I would say that it will take 100 days to hire anyone out of Tokyo, 40 to 60 days to get them out of Shanghai. That's quite a hunk of time, not especially for FBIS, because we can plan on it, but for the individual to wait for a job.

Among items covered here by memos or teletype are (1) final story (it is hoped) on the 50 kw transmitter, (2) storage space on Okinawa arranged for with the District engineer, (3) suggestion on a trip to Manila. The foundays on Okinawa have been spent in a personal orientation, and in establishing preliminary contacts with Rycom sections, the District engineer and the 1st Air Div. Contact with the new Staff Engineer of 1st Air Div., Lt Col Enge and his Assistant, Major Lyle, were most pleasant.

One of the privileges was an inspection of the newly selected housing site. This is just south and across Highway 20 from 1st Air Div. Headquarters and adjacent to one of the Kadena housing areas. A part of this area was formerly a military cemetery. I understand that air views of this area have been sent to WOD and I hope that you have already received a copy. I expect copies in a few days but thought to use them as illustrations for my report on "Okinawa as a Home for FBIS".

According to a letter received from [redacted] on the 29th. the number of quonsets has been increased by 10, making 20 family type units and 12 BQs. The present area holds 22 quonsets without any crowding, I would plan on adding about 4 to this area, placing the remaining 6 in the rear, towards highway 1. This area has a wonderful view of the bay (and a good view of Gen. Myers house) The use of this additional area has been discussed with Maj. Lyle.

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Allowing 5 to each BOQ, 12 will have a total capacity of 60, plus 20 in the family units, gives a total of 80, considerably more than the estimated 50 as I understand it. I should like to use the extra 10 quonsets in this way and I will give you my reasons later: the first 5 will family units, the sixth will be a FBIS club house, the seventh a BOQ, eighth a maids dormatory, ninth and tenth, if possible to be used as either BOQ or family type.

While the area is adjacent to a presently occupied housing area it is two miles from the commissary, nearly as much from PX and clubs. All clubs are unit organizations, this means changing personnel with a possible changing attitude toward civilians. Bluntly, there may be clubs that our polygot personnel would like to and could join and there might not. Some sort of a center for FBIS activities where small parties or dances could be held where at least all of our personnel, regardless of rank or pay, could meet and share a coke I believe will be needed.

Now for maids quarters, and it is ok if you turn me down on this if I can ask you again if I need to. I am not too familiar with the servant problem here yet, so I may change my ideas. Maids are furnished here on a basis of floor space, the same as in Japan. I don't know whether we individually will pay for the maids, but that is not important now, the cost isn't much. But the maids have to go home or stay in fenced and guarded maids quarters and they are supposed to leave their working places by 4:30 PM. That's just in the middle of the forenoon for a maid, Colonel. So it works out that the family uses one of their bedrooms for the maid, and if they need another the head of the family personally escorts her to the compound when she has finished the dishes. I don't know where the compound is at Kadana, but I haven't seen it yet, it must be some distance. And we'll won't have much transportation for maids and husbands nor will some one in each male BOQ want to escort a maid home each night. So if we can have one of our houses that can be used to house ten or a dozen little Okinawa girls, Okinawa living will be greatly simplified, dirty dishes will be washed after dinner and not annoy the husband when he tries to get his breakfast in the morning, the maids will be happier, last longer, do more work, etc.

This brings up another 'lil problem. As you recall, single wahinies here live behind barbed wire in a compound at Camp Kus, the engineer camp. The rule still holds that a gentleman taking a lady out for the evening must also pack a shootin' iron. (a couple of years ago there had to be two men with guns to one lady, so you see things are improving) This is on account of nigger troops, not the local Okies. Be that as it may, we must at least prepare to have a tall man proof fence around our wahine compound. Maybe they won't allow us to have a wahine compound in our area, but I am not going to ask for an answer on that at present. I just want to build some of the BOQ's so that they can be fenced, and put the maids in the same area.

Question - How many female BOQ's? 5 per each. Don't have to decide for a while.

[] says that the contractor should start on 15 December. I can see the engineers preparing me for delays of one kind or another. But with any delays how am I going to produce up to 5000 words a day in April, 1949? I'll try to have a plan for you and your staff to look over soon.

The engineers are very pleased that [] will be here and would like to see him almost any time. They have a desk for him now. There was no trouble in securing the storage space, the only thing is to get them to admit that they have it.

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

Colonel, how soon do you want my recommendations on wages? Can do soon. Do you want any figures on cost of transportation for monitors? We can move them by Army transport from Manila and Yokahama. Only ~~Shanghai~~ Shanghai by air. There might be shipping from there too, the engineers are buying some material there.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Milage from Rycom to station site | 12.3 |
| " " housing area to station | 8.0 |

I sent a meggage to you and to Tokyo on Monday morning. No answer from either. I feel there is something wrong but Capt Terry, Sig. Off. thinks that because I didn't ask a question there will be no answer. I cant convince him to trace them.

I move d today to G-2, promised myself a desk with drawers. Its a desk Ok, but the drawers are gone.

Think I should classify this as TS, to prevent stockaded for wahinies from becoming general knowledge.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Chief, Okinawa Bureau.

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Chief, F.B. I. B., Washington, D.C.

APD 331
30 Sept 1948.

Chief, Okinawa Bureau, F.B.I.B., APO 331
Shanghai Report.

1. En route from Tokyo to Okinawa on official change of station and in accordance with ~~MEMO~~ and FEC orders, I spent the period 20 to 25 September in Shanghai. Between 21 and 24 September, inc., with a view toward determining possibilities for recruiting of monitors in various languages and code operators and of setting up a plan for clearance of such persons, I contacted the following persons:

- Mr Styles, Executive and Vice Consul, at the U.S. Consulate .
- Mr Donald Edgar, US Information Service of the Consulate Staff.
- Maj. William H. Saunders, Ass't Military Attache, U.S. Consulate.
- Maj. Fred W. Eggers, Det. "6", WDCS, Shanghai Det., Army Advisory Group. (CIC under another name)
- Mr Robert Anderson, Ass't Mgr, Shanghai Office, Pan American Air., Sasseon House, Shanghai.
- Mr James H. Pott, Acting V. Pres., St. John's University, American Church Mission, 1875 Fan Wang Tu Road, Shanghai.

2. I met Mr Styles on the morning of the 21st, introduced myself and by him was introduced to Mr Edgar. Just before my departure I again called on Mr Styles to thank him for the courtesies extended, and it was most sincerely meant. At that time he remarked that there was, of course, always a possibility that the Chinese government might not care to issue passports for Okinawa. This was a passing thought, he offered no comment other than to say that we shouldn't attempt to cross that bridge until we came to it. Mr Edgar made a somewhat similar remark, which will be noted later. Mr Styles was most interested and helpful.

3. Mr Donald Edgar, Foreign Service Officer, is in charge of the U.S. Information Service. His first remark, "Well, so you have decided to locate on Okinawa" made it apparent that he is familiar with FBIB.

I did not have a chance to see Mr Edgar's translation set up but he described it to me as employing some nine or ten Chinese, entirely occupied with press and magazine translations and operating in a location away from the Consulate. There is no security check made on their personnel, the separate location being considered sufficient security. He checks translations occasionally from other sources. Starting pay is \$1970 per annum, paid, of course, in Chinese currency, with "usual" in-grade promotions. The pay is about twice what business, including American, organizations would offer in Shanghai.

They have had to make some effort, Mr Edgar said, to find properly qualified personnel. Selection of the last person hired required quite a lengthy period of search and tests. The consulate does have lists of all persons formerly employed by U. S. Agencies in Shanghai and these lists, with any other assistance they can provide, will be available to us.

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Mr Edgar's employees use the Shanghai dialect, however he believes that Mandarin monitors would be no more difficult to find. He did suggest that Peking would be an excellent source for Mandarin, particularly under the present conditions.

For other languages Mr Edgar felt that Shanghai should be able to provide almost any one needed althe to find persons both qualified and clearable would require more time and effort. A starting salary in the vicinity of \$2400 per annum should be very adequate to interest even the best qualified up to and including university professors.

Mr Edgar was quite interested in the possibility of the employment of a few university graduates as trainees and suggested that we talk this over with Mr Pott, acting V. President of St. John's University.

Of interest was Mr Edgar's opinion that Chinese employed would require certain kinds of Chinese food where ever they might be stationed. Whether this will be more than can be purchased at an army commissary is a matter to be determined during the recruiting. Also of interest was Mr Edgar's opinion on comparative U.S. and Chinese food prices. While this can be applied to only a few items, American meat, for instance, costs about three times the controlled price of Chinese meat.

Mr Edgar showed me translations from the North Shenshi radio furnished from Nanking, he did not indicate whether they came from the army or the consulate. He wondered if they might be of our production, I offered as my opinion that they were not.

Mr Edgar suggested the possibility that the Chinese government might not care to give exit visas for Okinawa, pointing out that this was only his thought. Placing this with the previously quoted remark of Mr Styles, I consider these as expressions of the uncertainty that surrounds a good many Chinese policies and actions.

4. I spent considerable time with Major Saunders. His translation interests are somewhat different from the general run of USIS press translations and the Major has at times used the China Weekly Review (Powell) translation service and has tired to employ his own translator. Both of these plans were too expensive for the value received.

Without being too conversant with comparative living costs in China and on Okinawa the Major felt that a starting salary of \$200 per month or better would be sufficient to attract the best of monitors. All Chinese, he said, are anxious to leave China and are fearful of their new gold yuan currency. They could be employed at any salary that would offer them a living away from the hazards of China.

The Major also felt that with some time and effort almost any language ability could be found in Shanghai. Clearance for these is a different matter as any foreign war time resident of Shanghai deserves a careful going over. At his request I interviewed two of his "contacts", a Chinese (Mandarin) and a Hindu from the Punjab. A separate memo for information only will be submitted on these two persons. Discussing Russian monitors, the Major has a Ukranian, [redacted] whom he would like to recommend and he remarked that the Polish Officers Association, anti-soviet, have

offered him their services, individually and collectively. As far as Russian linguists of other nationalities are concerned who could pass our security check, the Major agreed that there were most likely some in Shanghai, the question is to find - and clear - them.

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With reference to radio (code) operators, Maj. Eggers said that they had some forty or fifty names on file, former radio operators who had been replaced by American operators as a matter of policy, not for cause. He felt that there would be no difficulty in filling our needs.

Discussing salaries, Maj Eggers felt that a salary of \$2400 per annum was too high for Chinese, considering conditions, they would accept almost any living salary. He pointed out that AAG is hiring well qualified Chinese stenographic help for as little as 160 gold yuan (\$40) per month. (note- mentioning this to Mr Edgar he remarked that the Advisory Group are required to pay their Chinese at Chinese rates and that any one connected with the group is touchy on comparative pay.)

6. Mr Anderson of Pan American stated that his company pays their bi-lingual from \$150 to \$200 per month, the higher pay for the more than bi-linguals undoubtedly. From PAA's connection with CNAC most of their Chinese employees are on CNAC payroll. PAA's pay is about double that paid by American banks and businesses.

7. With Mr Edgar I talked to Mr Pott, Acting Vice President of St. Johns University. This University was the center of the student strikes of last May and Mr Pott, son of the founder of the University, has been called in to take over. Mr Pott stated that the enrollment of the University this term was about 1600, a drop of about 300 from last term, included in the losses are the ringleaders of the students.

Mr Pott felt that there would be some, but not many, of his seniors, and these in general from his journalism courses who would be qualified for a "trainee" position. On request, Mr Pott will be pleased to recommend his best students for our test, and his personal recommendation, which he indicated he might offer some, worth definite consideration for employment.

Mr Pott said that a salary of 42400 a year would be very interesting to some of his best professors. When asked about the comparative availability of Mandarin in Peking and Shanghai Mr Pott stated that a few years ago Mandarin was more generally known and used in Peking, now, while most persons could not speak Mandarin, nearly all persons of education could understand it.

8. Outside of the Consulate and CIC no indication was given on any of the details of employment. As shown by the list, all persons to whom I spoke are responsible U. S. citizens. However, it must be expected that sometime information on the Okinawa station will be published. If it doesn't go from Okinawa to China it will surely come out the first time a Chinese citizen asks for a passport for Okinawa saying, "my employment was based on my ability to translate Mandarin."

9. Summation - I feel that Shanghai will produce as many monitors, and perhaps in more varied languages, than Tokyo, but that Shanghai will require more time and effort per individual hired than Tokyo. I believe it is possible that Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila, in the order named, will develop all, or practically all of foreign nationals required.

I consider that if FBIS will assume the responsibility for developing the material required for clearance by using the close cooperation of CIC and by carefully interviewing applicants and references and requiring caucasian references in all cases, that a clearance can be developed which will be satisfactory to G-2 Rycon as well as to our parent organization. This paragraph will be amplified after I have had a chance to discuss it with Col. Patton.

Chief, Okinawa Bureau, FBIS.

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Col. Bratton, CIS,

15 September 1948

[redacted] FBIS,

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Report.

1. The following is a short resume of my contacts in FEC during the past two weeks. As I have already indicated, I am particularly interested in clearance arrangements for prospective FBIS employees to be hired in the Far East, in information on a wage schedule and in recruiting possibilities for FBIS monitors in Japan. I understand that all discussions were purely informative, for my guidance in following FEC policy.

2. I talked with Maj. Kellerman and Mr Wheeler of your section on clearances. FBIS would appreciate a CIC investigation of all applicants from Japan and a file check on all we would consider hiring from other far eastern countries. We would like to submit for your files a personal history statement for each applicant. Central Intelligence Agency would appreciate receiving a copy of the CIC investigation, if this would be available.

3. FBIS, Tokyo, has a few Japanese national employees whose services have been very satisfactory. With a view toward possible use of some of those on Okinawa I discussed hiring and payment problems with G-1 and Fiscal Director. My opinion is that FBIS will not at present attempt to employ Japanese nationals on Okinawa unless it appears that our clerical and Monitoring positions can not be filled by Okinawans or from Shanghai recruiting.

4. On wages and on recruiting Civilian Personnel Section and Labor Section, Tokyo Military Government have offered suggestions and assistance, if needed. Wage scales will be coordinated with the results of a survey I will make in Shanghai and with Rycoons opinion before a recommendation is made. There are apparently good recruiting prospects in Japan for foreign national monitors in several oriental languages.

5. As I hope to have consular service advice and help in recruiting outside of Japan, I called on Mr Sebald and Mr Coville of the Diplomatic Section.

6. [redacted] was contacted on radio teletype traffic and estimated wordage requirements. It is my hope that the Okinawa station will be filing up to 5000 words daily by 1 July 1949 and up to 15000 words daily by 1 January, 1950.

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7. I should like to assure you again that FBIS will at all times keep its appropriate G-2 fully informed as to our activities, conversely, our problems will continue to be presented to the G-2. The many courtesies extended by members of the G-2, FEC staff during the past two weeks are appreciated.

[redacted] Chief, Okinawa Bureau, FBIS

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ations. CIS here, the section --

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Chief, F.B.I.B.

Tokyo, Japan
16 September 1948

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Progress Report, 1 - 15 September 1948.

1. I left Washington on 1 August and spent the period 4 to 15 August at Reseda. From 16 to 26 August I was in Berkeley, on duty with Mr Gregory at Sausalito (Western Ocean Division, U.S. Engineers on 16-17 and 18 August and at Sausalito on 25 August. Memos dated 20 and 25 August cover these periods of temporary duty.

2. I arrived in Tokyo in the afternoon of August 30th. The period 31 August to 15 September has been used in contacts with various SCAP and FEC sections on matters connected with the Okinawa project. At the request of Col. Bratton, CIS, G-2, a memo was prepared on 31 August for submission to General Willoughby summarizing the present status of the Okinawa station and requesting permission to discuss clearance, wage scales and recruiting with GEC sections. This request was approved by General Willoughby on 2 September.

3. Memos have been prepared and submitted to the Chief, FBIB, on all important interviews and it is requested that they be considered as a part of this report. All statements concerning policy are to be considered as from SCAP or FEC and may or may not reflect RYOON's attitude.

4. In general, clearance of foreign nationals for entry on Okinawa are the responsibility of that command and reflect G-2 RYOON's attitude on security. It is unlikely that FEC would disapprove any of RYOON's recommendations. CIS here, as the section of G-2 concerned with security would like to their CIC conduct an investigation on EBIS applicants (non U.S.) who are residents of Japan and they suggest a file check on all nationals, applicants, from far eastern areas. They would want a copy of each personal history statement. I believe it may be possible to secure a copy of the investigative report for CIA. CIC investigations require a minimum of three months.

5. G-1 authority for Japanese nationals to leave Japan and fiscal arrangements so that they might be paid on a dollar basis on Okinawa are definitely difficult at this time. However, given RYOON's approval and sufficient time it is probable that a plan could be worked out. I gathered the impression from both G-1 and Fiscal that they would be interested in having the question presented, and would be in favor.

5. On wages and recruiting both Mr Mead (G-1, Civ. Pers. Div.) and Mr White (Civ. Pers. Sec.), the first in policy, the second the operating section, offered assistance in recruiting. Mr White, telling of CPS's employment of translators for war crimes assignment at CAF 5 without overseas differential offered what I consider the best wage suggestion so far. This would save about 20% on present salary scales, or about 30% if foreign nationals were employed without the last pay raise.

6. It is the opinion of both CPS and Labor Section, Tokyo Military

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Government that satisfactory monitorial prospects can be found in several of the languages desired and that code operators would be available at salaries equivalent to CAF 3 or 4, possibly teletype operators at CAF 2 and 3. The Tokyo Military Government will be glad to assist in any local recruiting.

7. From casual conversation with the Tokyo foreign national staff it is understood that most, if not all, will be interested in transferring to the new station. [redacted] and I have discussed generally the contents of this report for his consideration in local employment especially where a continuance of employment is indicated. 25X1

8. SCAP Diplomatic Section, Mr Sebald and Mr Coville, were both interested and cooperative. Brig. Gen Weckerling, now Chief of the Korean-Ryukyuan Liaison Section, and who is familiar with FBIS, recently transferred from Korea, will, I am sure, be glad to be of service to FBIS.

9. Other items include: [redacted] on Administrative traffic and wordage estimate for 1949; information on possible relocation of a 50 kw transmitter on Okinawa, shipping to Okinawa, arrangements for packing and crating of h.h. goods. 25X1

10. At this moment I plan on leaving Tokyo for Okinawa on Monday 20 September, with stop over in Shanghai from Monday noon until Saturday noon, arriving in Okinawa on Saturday afternoon, 25 September. However, to my regret, I found Tuesday that I would need clearance from the Army Advisory Group even though I am not requesting Army facilities. This clearance has been requested, and should be here by Saturday. Any delay in clearance will not delay my arrival on Okinawa.

[redacted]

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RESTRICTED**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**Tokyo, Japan
7 Sept., 1948.**MEMO FOR RECORD.****Subject: Employment of Japanese Nationals on Okinawa.**

1. The following is to summarize conversations of today with Capt. Koob, G-1, Plans and Policy; Mr. Osborne, Executive, Fiscal Director; and Brig. Gen Weckerling and Mr Fielding, Korean - Ryukyuan Liaison Office, Dep. C/S, SCAP. It should be noted that the following represents FEC and SCAP feeling, not necessarily in agreement with Ryukyu Command.

2. Capt Koob says; Travel of Japanese beyond the Japanese islands proper is at present a very ticklish question, however, with a proper showing that the interests of the occupation would be furthered, a request for the travel of Japanese to Okinawa would be approved. He indicated that there were a few Japanese already on Okinawa. Capt Koob wanted me to submit a check sheet on this at once, why I do not know. However, I did not wish to by pass Ryukyu Command, nor did I think that a proper showing could be made until employment possibilities on Okinawa and from Shanghai had been explored. At the end of the conversation Capt Koob agreed to defer this question and to ask Okinawa immediately for clearance for [redacted] and myself. I had thouSTAT this had been done last week.

3. I called on Mr Osborne because he is the oldest in the office, I have know n him for some time and he has always been communicative toward FBIS in the past. Mr Osborne said that Japanese, even if working for us, could not be allowed access to dollars or military certificates. They could, however, be paid in dollars placed to their credit in a bank, withdrawals to be made for living expenses. The balance would have to rem_ain in the bank or it could be sent to Japan where it would be converted into yen at the current rate of exchange. All this is complicated but not impossible, provided that there is a bank operating on the island.

Mr Osborne believes that the Bank of America will open on Okinawa rather soon, even the final action has been held up in Washington for several months. The exchange rate on Okinawa is still 50 to 1. Okinawans use their own military or occupation yen. Japanese yen is not acceptable. Wages are considerably lower than in Japan.

Mr Osborne pointed out that conditions might change radically in the next few months, any changes would advantageous to the question at hand.

4. Mr Fielding was most interested in the FBIS project. He had not heard of it before. Gen. Weckerling, transferred from Korea, has only headed the office since yesterday. The General is familiar with FBIS, of these been gentlemen who FBIB has taken over. It is made of local Okinawan labor. They are evidently not in favor of importation of laborers from either the U.S. or Phillipines. I assured the General that we would use local in the WD when FBIB was taken over. It is the desire of both of these gentlemen that as much use as possible be made of local Okinawan labor. They are evidently not in favor of importation of laborers from either the U.S. or Phillipines. I assured the General that we would use local

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labor whenever qualified.

5. It would appear that present efforts should be made to recruit the station staff from local Okinawans and foreign, not Japanese, nationals and that only if these are not sufficient, or if restrictions on use in Okinawa of Japanese are ameliorated, should the question of employment of Japanese be considered.

[Redacted]

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Tokyo, Japan
2 September 1948.

Col. I. K. White,
Chief, F.B.I.B.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel:

Attached is a memorandum prepared at the request of Col. Bratton, C.I.S. for General Willoughby's information.

General Willoughby, in his approval of the requests contained in the last paragraph said: I have a mild CIC interest in clearance of these people but put the pressure on [redacted] so that we can get this Washington material faster than the 20 days it now takes. The material from Korea and Japan is all right.

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I presume he means the air mailed daily report from Washington and the air mailed selections from Kauai and Portland. The above is for your interest only.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature box]

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1 incl.
as described.

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

APD 500
31 August 1948.

MEMORANDUM.

For: Col. Bratton

From: [redacted] F.B.I.S.

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Subject: Monitoring Station on Okinawa.

In accordance with your request of this date, the following information on the present status of the FBIS monitoring station on Okinawa is presented.

The Army Engineers at Sausalito, California will complete plans and specifications for the monitoring station and housing area this week. It is expected that construction contracts will be awarded about 1 November with actual construction to commence thirty days later. Two hundred calendar days are allowed for completion.

I am to report to Okinawa shortly after 15 September. A request for clearance of myself and family will be made through G-2 before that time. [redacted] has been designated as the FBIS engineering representative and clearance will be requested for him by CIA, Washington, so that he may arrive on Okinawa around 15 November - 1 December. [redacted] will remain until the station is completed and in operation. A request will also be made for [redacted] Chief, Supply Division, CIA, to visit Okinawa and Tokyo for a period of about six weeks some time in December and January.

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No time has been set for the activation of the station, however it is hoped that limited operations can be started before 1 July.

The station will be staffed by (1) FBIS civil service employees, who will be, in general, transfers from present FBIS stations, (2) employment of foreign national monitors working under supervision of US employees, (3) local Okinawans for custodial and similar duties.

Present tentative plans indicate a station complement of about twenty U.S. employees, some thirty foreign national monitors and code operators and indigenous personnel as required. U.S. employees and foreign nationals will be assigned FBIS constructed quarters. Foreign nationals will be employed on contract with transportation at FBIS expense from their residence to Okinawa and return.

It is understood that FBIS will conform to all FEC and RYCOM directives and instructions.

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Permission is requested to discuss with G-2 and other sections of the headquarters employment and clearance requirements for foreign nationals to be employed on Okinawa and to discuss foreign national wage scales and methods of payment so that appropriate recommendations can be made by the undersigned to the Chief, FBIS, Washington. G -2 will be fully advised of the progress of these studies and the recommendations made will be first presented to RYCOM and/or FEC as G-2 desires.

[Redacted Signature]

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Chief, Okinawa Bureau, F.B.I.S.

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
2450 E Street, NE
Washington 25, D. C.

9 August 1948

Colonel William L. Travis
U.S. Army Air Forces
1st Air Division, Staff Engineer
APO No. 239, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Bill:

I believe that you are one of the few classmates whose path I have not crossed since our graduation. I had it only too indelibly impressed upon me how long that has been by attending our 15 year reunion at West Point this June. Some 60 classmates were present and I think all in all the reunion was a grand success. I have, of course, heard of you many times through such mutual friends as Gabe Disoway, Wilt Summerfelt, Kingfish Kelly and others.

As a result of wounds received during the Luzon campaign, and after spending almost two years in the hospital, I was retired from the service on 1 March 1947 and have since been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. As Chief of the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch I have been connected from the beginning with the proposed new monitoring station at Solo Point and, of course, it is in this connection that I learned through Colonel John M. Sterling that you were at present the 1st Air Division Staff Engineer. I am certainly glad that you are there and I feel that I can fill in many of the missing links that apparently have caused some misunderstanding with reference to this project. It is, of course, for this reason that I am prompted to write at this time.

During the war the monitoring service in the Pacific was beamed on Japan. Therefore, we find ourselves at the present time with our most distant monitoring station in the Hawaiian Islands, from which location it is impossible for us to receive many of the broadcasts from the Asiatic mainland which are considered so vital by our intelligence agencies.

Well over a year ago we started surveying the Pacific for a new monitoring station from which we could accomplish our mission. Guam, Japan, the Philippines, Okinawa and other places were surveyed and tested. It was finally decided that the Solo Point site on Okinawa offered an almost ideal spot from a technical standpoint. Late last year we sent a team to Okinawa to test this site and discuss it with the authorities on the spot. The project was discussed in detail

with the 1st Air Division staff as well as the RYKOM staff. Initially there were some objections by 1st Air Division. After carefully examining the project, however, and having it explained to them by our team, it was decided that there was no objection to this project. Accordingly, the attached message (Tab A) was sent by 1st Air Division to CGFEAF on 4 December 1947.

This project having been found acceptable by all echelons of the command, we have proceeded with it to include getting the money allocated and farming out the job to the U.S. Army Engineers. Our engineer is at present working with the Western Ocean Division of the Army Engineers at Sausalito, California, in preparation of the final specifications, and it is anticipated that the contract will be let very shortly. About 1 July of this year I received an informal report from a member of this agency who had visited Okinawa that he understood your people were considering the reactivation of the Bolo Strip. Consequently, we queried the Air Forces here in Washington since we had been in touch with them earlier in connection with this project. On 7 July 1948 we were advised by the Air Forces in Washington that the Bolo Strip would be activated only in the event of war emergency.

With the project having reached quite an advanced stage of implementation, I was quite surprised when I received the attached message (Tab B) from my engineer who is working with the Army Engineers on the West Coast. The objections which he mentioned were identical to those which had been raised in the beginning and on which we thought we had completely satisfied the 1st Air Division prior to their dispatch of the message attached as Tab A.

I feel sure that all of this misunderstanding is due to the fact that the present 1st Air Division staff for the most part were not familiar with the actual project as presented late last year. The air target range was discussed in detail with the staff and it was agreed that there would be no interference to either operation since the range is more than a mile from the nearest antenna and I understand that the direction of fire is seaward. It was also agreed that the 80 foot poles would cause no interference to the strip since the nearest rhombic pole would be at least 1400 feet from the strip, and the terrain, direction of the strip, and prevailing winds preclude a landing or take-off from or toward the direction of the antenna field.

Of course, I may be prejudiced on this score, but I sincerely believe that there is no intelligence collecting activity in our intelligence structure that would be missed more than our service if it should be curtailed. It is not only a service for the Central Intelligence Agency, but a service for all government agencies particularly Central Intelligence, the Air Forces, Intelligence Division of the Army, the Navy and the State Department. We also supply the Voice of America, which, incidentally, is

headed by our classmate, Charlie Thayer, with a significant amount of material. We publish a Daily Report of foreign radio broadcasts of approximately 200 mimeographed pages each day and distribute it to all government agencies having a legitimate need for it.

It was certainly not our intention to interfere in any way with Air Forces installations or activities, and we certainly would not have gone on with the project had we had any idea that we would do so. However, we have reached such an advanced stage with this particular project at this time that it would be a serious blow to us and to our intelligence efforts if we should be forced to alter our course.

[redacted] who is presently in Tokyo, plans to arrive on Okinawa on or about 16 September 1948 and will be in charge of this project. He will be followed shortly thereafter by [redacted] who is our engineer. I am sure that you will find both of them fully cooperative and that all details of this project can be worked out to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of both the Air Forces and the Central Intelligence Agency. I will greatly appreciate your cooperation with [redacted]

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Please give my kindest regards to any of our mutual friends when you see them and I hope it will not be as long as it has been before we meet again.

Sincerely,

L. K. White

Attachments 2

- Tab A
- Tab B

LKW:hmq

cc: OO
Services Br

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ATTENTION RESEDA CALIF. FOLLOWING RADIO RECD
FROM CINCFE:

STAT

THIS MESSAGE IS FILE WODGD 222 SIGNED HUGHES. "SUBJECT IS FBIS
MONITORING STATION OKINAWA. REFERENCE YOUR RADIO WODGD 186 DATED
28 JULY AND 188 DATED 29 JULY 1948. FEAF ADVISES COMMANDING
GENERAL FIRST AIR DIVISION CONCURS IN PROPOSED LOCATION OF FBIS
MONITORING STATION PROVIDED NO INTERFERENCE WITH BOLO STRIP OR
AIR TARGET RANGE PER AGREEMENT BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF FBIS
AND FIRST AIR DIVISION AT CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER 1947."

CFN WODGD 222

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