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連合軍の本土進駐並に軍政関係二件  
「Press Release」

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連合軍の本土進駐並に軍政関係二件  
「Press Release」

第  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

10 Sept 1945

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

CRIMES AND OFFENSES

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

In order to make provision for the security of the armed forces under my command and for the maintenance of public peace, order and safety in the occupied area, as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows:

ANY PERSON WHO:

Violates the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender, or any proclamation, order, or directive given under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, or does any act to the prejudice of good order or the life, safety, or security of the persons or property of the United States or its Allies, or does any act calculated to disturb public peace and order, or prevent the administration of justice, or willfully does any act hostile to the Allied Forces, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer death or such other punishment as the Court may determine.

Given under my hand at Yokohama

This Seventh day of September 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR  
General of the Army of the United States  
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pac.

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PROCLAMATION NO. I (Cont.)

ARTICLE IV

Your property rights will be respected. You will pursue your normal occupations, except as I shall otherwise order.

ARTICLE V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any English and Korean or Japanese text, the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE VI

Further proclamations, ordinances, regulations, notices, directives and enactments will be issued by me or under my authority, and will specify what is required of you.

Given under my hand at YOKOHAMA  
THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

General of the Army of the United States  
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

10 Sep 45

PROCLAMATION No. 3

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:  
As Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE I  
LEGAL TENDER

1. Supplemental military yen currency, marked "M", issued by the Military Occupation Forces is legal tender in Korea, south of 38° north latitude, for the payment of all yen debts, public or private.
2. Supplemental military yen currency, marked "M", issued by the Military Occupation Forces, and regular yen currencies now legal tender in Korea south of 38° north latitude, except Bank of Japan and Bank of Taiwan notes, are interchangeable at face value without distinction.
3. No other currencies shall be legal tender in Korea south of 38° north latitude.

ARTICLE II  
JAPANESE MILITARY YEN

4. All military and all occupational currency which has been issued by the Imperial Japanese Government, Army or Navy, is void and valueless and the giving or accepting of such currency in any transaction is prohibited.

ARTICLE III  
EXPORT AND IMPORT OF CURRENCY PROHIBITED

5. All foreign financial transactions, including the export and import of currency, coin and securities are prohibited except as authorized by me.
6. All financial transactions shall be deemed to be foreign except those taking place solely within the area of Korea south of 38° north latitude.

ARTICLE IV  
REGULATION OF OTHER CURRENCY

7. The delivery or acceptance of any currency other than the supplemental military and regular yen currency now legal tender in Korea south of 38° north latitude in any transaction is prohibited, except as authorized by me.

ARTICLE V  
PENALTIES

8. Any person violating the provisions of this proclamation shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer such punishment as the Court shall determine.

Given under my hand at YOKOHAMA  
THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR  
General of the Army of the United States  
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces,  
Pacific.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General MacArthur, will broadcast the following speech on V-J Day:

My Fellow Countrymen:

Today the guns are silent. A great tragedy has ended. A great victory has been won. The skies no longer rain death - the seas bear only commerce - men everywhere walk upright in the sunlight. The entire world lies quietly at Peace. The Holy Mission has been completed. And in reporting this to you, the people, I speak for the thousands of silent lips, forever stilled among the jungles and the beaches and in the deep waters of the Pacific which marked the way. I speak for the un-named brave millions homeward bound to take up the challenge of that future which they did so much to salvage from the brink of disaster.

As I look back on the long, tortuous trail from those grim days of Bataan and Corregidor, when an entire world lived in fear; when Democracy was on the defensive everywhere, when modern civilization trembled in the balance, I thank a merciful God that he has given us the faith, the courage and the power from which to mould victory. We have known the bitterness of defeat and the exultation of triumph, and from both we have learned there can be no turning back. We must go forward to preserve in Peace what we won in War.

A new era is upon us. Even the lesson of Victory itself brings with it profound concern, both for our future security and the survival of civilization. The destructiveness of the War potential, through progressive advances in scientific discovery, has in fact now reached a point which revises the traditional concept of War.

Men since the beginning of time have sought peace. Various methods through the ages have been attempted to devise an international process to prevent or settle disputes between nations. From the very start, workable methods were found in so far

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To the Pacific basin has come the vista of a new emancipated world. Today, freedom is on the offensive, democracy is on the march. Today, in Asia as well as in Europe, unshackled peoples are tasting the full sweetness of liberty, the relief from fear.

In the Philippines, America has evolved a model for this new free world of Asia. In the Philippines, America has demonstrated that peoples of the East and of the West may walk side by side in mutual respect and with mutual benefit. The history of our sovereignty there has now the full confidence of the East.

And so, my fellow countrymen, today I report to you that your sons and daughters have served you well and faithfully with the calm, deliberate, determined fighting spirit of the American soldier and sailor based upon a tradition of historical trait, as against the fanaticism of an enemy supported only by mythological fiction. Their spiritual strength and power has brought us through to victory. They are homeward bound - take care of them.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

Remarks of the Supreme Commander at the Ceremony of Surrender:

HOLD FOR RELEASE.

We are gathered here, representatives of the major warring powers, to conclude a solemn agreement whereby Peace may be restored. The issues, involving divergent ideals and ideologies, have been determined on the battle fields of the world and hence are not for our discussion or debate. Nor is it for us here to meet, representing as we do a majority of the peoples of the Earth, in a spirit of distrust, malice or hatred. But rather it is for us, both victors and vanquished, to rise to that higher dignity which alone befits the sacred purposes we are about to serve, committing all of our peoples unreservedly to faithful compliance with the undertakings they are here formally to assume.

It is my earnest hope and indeed the hope of all mankind that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past - a world founded upon faith and understanding - a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish - for freedom, tolerance and justice.

The terms and conditions upon which surrender of the Japanese Imperial forces is here to be given and accepted are contained in the instrument of surrender now before you.

As Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I announce it my firm purpose, in the tradition of the countries I represent, to proceed in the discharge of my responsibilities with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to insure that the terms of surrender are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with.

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I now invite the representatives of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government, and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign the instrument of surrender at the places indicated.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will now sign on behalf of all the Nations at war with Japan.

The representative of the United States of America will now sign.

The representative of the Republic of China will now sign.

The representative of the United Kingdom will now sign.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will now sign.

The representative of Australia will now sign.

The representative of Canada will now sign.

The representative of France will now sign.

The representative of Netherlands will now sign.

The representative of New Zealand will now sign.

Let us pray that Peace be now restored to the world, and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed.

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HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PRESS SECTION

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese Armed Forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its Commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-Controlled Forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to Commanders acting on behalf of the United States, The Republic of China, the United Kingdom and The British Empire, and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Immediate contact will be made with the indicated Commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

a. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China, (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China North of 16 degrees North latitude shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

b. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea North of 38 degrees North Latitude and Karafuto shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East.

c. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China South of 16 degrees North latitude, Malaya, Borneo, Netherlands Indies, New Guinea, Bismarks, and the Solomons, shall surrender (to the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command or the Commanding General, Australian Forces - the exact breakdown between Mountbatten and the Australians to be arranged between them and the details of this paragraph then prepared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers).

d. The senior Japanese Commanders and all ground, sea, air, and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated Islands, Ryukus, Bonins, and other Pacific Islands shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

e. To the Imperial General Headquarters, its Senior Commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main Islands of Japan, minor Islands adjacent thereto, Korea South of 38 degrees North Latitude, and the Philippines shall surrender to the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1 (Cont'd)

f. The above indicated Commanders are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender, and all surrenders of Japanese Forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its Commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control, wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such time and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied Commanders indicated above.

Pending further instructions, the Japanese Police Force in the main Islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision. The Police Force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of Law and Order. The strength and arms of such a Police Force will be prescribed.

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (time limit) of receipt of this order, complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control, as follows:

a. Lists of all land, air and anti-aircraft Units showing locations and strengths in Officers and Men.

b. Lists of all aircraft, Military, Naval and Civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

c. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Naval Vessels, surface and Submarine and Auxiliary Naval Craft in or out of commission and under construction giving their position, condition and movement.

d. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled Merchant Ships of over 100 gross tons, in or out of commission and under construction, including Merchant Ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations which are now in Japanese Hands, giving their position, condition and movement.

e. Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps, showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields, and other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air, and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

f. Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1 (Cont'd)

g. Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

III. Japanese Armed Forces and Civil Aviation Authorities will insure that all Japanese Military, Naval and Civil Aircraft remain on the ground, on the water, or aboard ship, until further notification of the disposition to be made of them.

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled Naval or Merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will immediately render harmless and throw overboard explosives of all types. Vessels not at sea will immediately remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will insure that:

a. All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.

c. All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of A. above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

a. All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (Except as specifically prescribed in Section IV. of this order).

b. All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

c. All Military installations and establishments, including air-fields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1 (Cont'd)

d. All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used by or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (Time Limit) of receipt of this order, complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs a., b., and d. of section VI. above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities:

a. The safety and well-being of all United Prisoners of war and civilian internees will be scrupulously preserved, to include the administrative and supply service essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

b. Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations Prisoners of war and civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms, and ammunition will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer of designated representative of the prisoners of war and civilian internees:

c. As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Prisoner of War and Civilian Internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities:

d. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, within (time limit) of the receipt of this order, complete lists of all United Nations Prisoners of War and Civilian internees, indicating their location.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-Controlled areas by Forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese Officials shall be prepared, on instructions

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1 (Cont'd)

From Allied occupation Commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese Civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instruction issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces of other Allied Military Authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-controlled Military and Civil Officials and private persons. Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied Military Authorities and the Japanese Government.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

11 September 45.

PRESS RELEASE:

The Supreme Commander for the allied Powers has directed that the following men be at once taken into the custody of American Military Forces:

1. Sigenori Togo, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet, Minister of Colonial and Foreign Affairs.
2. Okinori Kaya, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. ~~Minister~~ Minister of Finances.
3. Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. ~~Min~~ Minister of Navy.
4. Nobusuke Kishi, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister of Commerce and Industry.
5. Rear Admiral Ken Terashima, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister of Communications and Railways.
6. Michiyo Iwamura, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister of Justice.
7. Kunihiko Hashida, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister of Education.
8. Hiroya Ino, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
9. Chikahiko Koizumi, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet.
10. Sadaichi Suzuki, Member of the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet. Minister without portfolio. (Not same one who became prime minister).
11. Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander, Japanese Forces in Philippines, responsible for "Death March." (Tock Wainwright surrender)
12. Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, Japanese Commander in P.I. 1943.
13. Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to P.I. during occupation.
14. Col. Akira Nagahama, Commander of Kempei in the Philippine Islands (Responsible for tortures in Ft. Santiago)
15. Lt. Col. Seichi Ohta, responsible for atrocities in Manila.

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16. Capt. (Dr) Tokuda (Kouda), responsible for medical experimentation on Prisoners of War at Shinagawa POW Hospital, Tokyo. (Many experiments resulted in deaths).
17. Col. Suzuki, Commanding Officer of Shinagawa, alleged to be responsible for atrocities committed at that Camp.
18. James S. Sakaki, Chief Civilian Interpreter at Ofuna Prisoner of War Camp - alleged responsible for mistreatment of Prisoners of War. (Commanded camp in absence of CO)
19. Sgt. Tokio Tobeta, Guard at Shinagawa, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.
20. Sen Osanae, Civilian Official at Prisoner of War Camp No. 8 near Kosaka, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.
21. Gunzo Muira, Japanese Army, Prisoner of War Camp No. 8 near Kosaka, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.
22. Sgt. Mutsuhiro Watanabe, Guard at the Ofuna Prisoner of War Camp near Tokyo, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.
23. Lt. Honashi Takauchi, 1-B POW Camp, Kawasaki Area, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.
24. Ueda Yashitake, (Japanese Government official).
25. Streeter, American Civilian, employed at Wake Island, wrote scripts and took part in Radio Tokyo propaganda activities.
26. Lily Abegg (or Sybille Abe), naturalized German citizen. Broadcast propaganda, Radio Tokyo.
27. Maj. Charles H. Cousens, Australian Army, formerly Sydney (Aust.) radio announcer engaged in propaganda activity, Radio Tokyo.
28. John Holland (believed identical with David Lester), Australian, presented propaganda broadcasts in English over Shanghai radio, later believed moved to Tokyo.
29. Josias Van Dienst, broadcast anti-European propaganda in Dutch over Radio Tokyo.
30. Dr. Thein Maung, Puppet Burmese Ambassador to Japan.
31. Aung Than, Military Attache to Puppet Burmese Embassy, organizer of Burma Independence Corps.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

Operational Press Release No. 5  
For Release 11 Sept. 1945 (east longitude date)

1. Representatives of the Commander, Third Fleet, and Commanding General, Eighth Army, landed at Katsura Naval Base on the east coast of the Chiba peninsula on 9 September to inspect and direct demilitarization of Japanese fleet units and shore installations.

By noon yesterday, the following naval vessels had been destroyed by United States naval demolition forces in the Katsura area: 34 suicide boats, four waterborne midget submarines and three landborne midgets. In addition two 12 centimeter coastal guns and a number of torpedoes found on railway cars were destroyed.

Approximately 30 tons of various kinds of ammunition and 70 tons of beach mines and other naval explosives were found in caves in the Katsura area.

At the naval headquarters, the representatives found approximately 90 heavy and light machine guns, 770 assorted rifles, 40 pistols and 21 motors, all apparently in operating condition.

Also discovered were five submarines stowed in caves in Ubara Wan, with explosive charges removed.

Katsura was revealed to be a major radar station for the Tokyo area, with seven radars and one radio station in good condition. The Japs, however, had removed the tubes and disconnected the power leads.

Demilitarization operations are continuing.

2. Patrols under the command Brig. Gen. William T. Clement, USMC, dismantled eight anti-aircraft batteries and demilitarized a training area on Uraga Peninsula in operations on 9 September.

3. Three new prisoner of war camps in the Kobe-Osaka area were located by Third Fleet carrier pilots on 8 September. One had American and British flags flying. At Tsuruga, 60 miles northeast of Osaka, a sign read "U.S. Fourth Marines."

Following the evacuation of prisoners from the Hamamatsu area on 7 September, one repatriate ate 32 eggs at one sitting, believed to be a world record.

4. An inspection of the NAGATO, seized by U.S. naval prize crew on 30 August, has disclosed that the secondary battery and ammunition has been removed for land defense. From interrogation of the Officers and crew it was learned that in Manila, in October, 1944, one near miss opened a hole about 20 feet by 10 feet on the port side near the waterline. On 18 July three direct hits demolished the bridge, damaged the tower and wrecked a large area in the vicinity of one of the turrets. The captain of the NAGATO stated that 60 near misses opened the blister and some double bottom fuel tanks, flooding them with at least 2000 tons of water.

*Ministry of*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

12:30 PM  
12 September 1945

FIFTH AIR FORCE TOKYO, Sept. 12 -- Medical evacuation of liberated prisoners of war, beginning today, will be assumed entirely by the 54th Troop Carrier Wing of the Fifth Air Force, which, since initial landings here, has maintained operational control for the Eighth Army of all evacuations, including those by the Air Transport Command.

Evacuation of POW's from this airstrip has been temporarily curtailed because of limited facilities at Okinawa, first stop on the "long trip back" for the internees.

With 260 cargo aircraft at their disposal, the 804th and 820th Medical Air Evacuation Squadrons are prepared to begin evacuations from isolated inland areas where hundreds of prisoners of war await liberation. Meanwhile, the 54th Wing is ready to handle two to three thousand POW's in the next 48 hours from the Atsugi strip, using Curtiss C-46's.

To date, approximately 6000 Prisoners of War have left Atsugi for Okinawa and then Manila for necessary hospitalization and processing before returning to the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

1930  
12 Sept 1945

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has directed that the Black Dragon Society (Kokuryo-Kai) be abolished and the following leading members be taken into custody of the American military forces:

Rychei (Ryuhei) Uchida  
Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto  
Seigo Nakano  
Toyosaburo Kikuchi  
Koki Hirota  
Takatora Ogata  
Professor Genchi Kato

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(Background information on Black Dragon Society--Semi-official secret society organized in 1901 with strong assistance from Army, Navy and other governmental leaders, many of whom held membership in the society. It had far reaching interests in the War Ministry abroad and was represented in all occupied territory. Like secret societies in other countries it had strong-arm squads and assassination groups which followed terrorist policies toward Japanese officials whose acts the society considered detrimental to the country. The society is credited with fostering the fascist tendencies of the Japanese military organization and it was instrumental in the steps which led up to the "China Incident" and the attack on Pearl Harbor. Most widely known of its members was Mitsuru Toyama, sometimes referred to as the "unofficial prime minister" of Japan because of his unofficial power and immunity to punishment. He is reported to have died in 1944 at the age of 90.)  
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STATEMENT BY BRIG. GEN. T. F. FAPPELL  
CHIEF, ATOMIC BOMB MISSION

Tokyo, Japan  
12th September 1945

We have made a preliminary inspection of Hiroshima. Our doctors stayed over in Hiroshima, in order to make a further study of those injured by the explosion of the atomic bomb. Detailed studies of the effects, both physical and on personnel, will be continued in order that we may have a true picture of the results of the explosion.

Detailed measurements of the city were made by our scientific personnel to determine if there was any radio activity present. No measurable radio activity was found under the point of detonation or elsewhere on the ground, streets, in the ashes, or on other materials.

Col. Stafford Warren, Medical Corps, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been the Chief Medical Officer of the project for the past three years and who is an expert in the field of radiology, has made a preliminary check on the casualties. These investigations will continue.

Col. Warren's preliminary conclusions are as follows:-

The largest number of casualties at Hiroshima probably resulted from blasts, missiles and fires. The actual numbers and proportions will probably never be known. Many, of course, will die from the initial effects of the explosion. Colonel Warren and his party of doctors have examined a number of patients whose symptoms are such as would be caused by radiation. It is Col. Warren's opinion that those patients who were affected by radiation resulted from a single exposure to a dose of gamma radiation at the time of detonation, and that they did not result from the deposit of dangerous amounts of radio activity on the ground. His conclusions are based on the information obtained as to locations of the affected individuals at the time of the blast, and on the results from the New Mexico test as related to the detonation at Hiroshima. It is believed by Colonel Warren that the much higher altitude of detonation would prevent the deposit of much radio activity on the ground and, at the same time, would increase the blast effects of the weapon. Persons could survive the blast, missiles, or flames, and still be within the comparatively limited range of the gamma radiation at the time of the explosion. Some of them could have been shielded by buildings or other obstructions from the effects of the blast and heat.

The bomb was designed primarily as a blast weapon, with secondary effects from heat and light and, at the elevation used, it was expected that there would be a

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radio active effect in a limited area under the point of detonation just at the moment of the explosion. It was further expected that any one so affected would have received serious damage from the primary effects of the bomb. Many of the patients examined by Colonel Warren who showed results of radio active damage also had either burns or other injuries.

The story that personnel coming into the area to assist in evacuation were seriously injured is the truth, but not the whole truth. The personnel were already in the area to carry out a previously ordered evacuation and were caught there by the blast. Many of them became casualties. Some other personnel, mostly military, arrived in the area about ten hours after the explosion. Statements have been made by the Japanese that these showed ill effects, including fatigue. Japanese officials at Hiroshima on 9 September stated that none of these died and none were seriously affected. This confirms the opinion of our experts that there would be no residual radio activity on the ground in dangerous amounts.

At our meeting in Hiroshima, Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, radiologist at the Imperial University, made a statement that he considered it possible that poison gasses were released at the time of the explosion of the bomb, and asked for confirmation or denial. An official statement was made to Dr. Tsuzuki that such an assumption was entirely erroneous. No poison gasses were released.

The Japanese have made an official report, dated 15 August, of their investigation of Hiroshima, largely by Medical Officers, and the following is quoted from an official U. S. translation of their report:-

"At present (15 August 45), an increase in radioactivity in the area of explosion has been noted, but not to the extent that it will be injurious to humans. Immediately following the explosion, the amount of radioactive rays which caused human injuries could not be determined. Also, the actual presence of radioactive substances, and the assumption that artificial radioactive substances were created, could not be proved."

We have no means of checking the radioactive conditions existing on the 15th of August, but we found none on the 9th of September.

There was no crater. There was no sign of heating of the ground beyond that due to burning buildings. There was no fusing of the ground nor melting of materials such as occurred at New Mexico, where the bomb was set off at a much lower altitude. The area immediately under the point of detonation is not marked by any special phenomena on the ground, either physical or radio active.

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The flash burning by radiant heat was quite spectacular. A cardboard sign at about 1-1/4 miles away had the black lettering charred and the white background untouched. In a building a mile away from the explosion, plush chairs in front of a window were scorched on the portions exposed to radiant heat coming through the window.

The physical destruction in the target area was practically complete. The scene was one of utter devastation.

The number of totally burned buildings at Hiroshima was 55,000. The number half-burned was 2500; totally destroyed by blast 6800; half destroyed by blast 3800. The total number destroyed and damaged buildings was 68,000, or somewhere between 60 and 90% of the entire buildings in the city. The above statistical information is from Hiroshima officials.

For a radius of 1-1/4 miles from point of detonation, the area including the Japanese military headquarters was completely demolished. To a radius of two miles, everything is blasted with some burning. Between two and three miles, the buildings are about half destroyed. Beyond three miles, the damage is generally slight, with roof damage up to five miles and glass broken up to twelve miles. About twenty well built structures of masonry and steel remain standing in central portion of city, but all windows are out and interiors <sup>are</sup> gutted. A few bridges are destroyed but most modern bridges are intact except for hand rails and some sidewalks which have torn loose. Individual warehouses are collapsed on the pier area. Nearly three miles away, <sup>R</sup>elatively close areas were protected from the blast by intervening hills. Light shelters were caved in, street cars were derailed and burned, automobiles had the roofs caved in. A fire started in the forest on a mountain about four miles away. Black letters on signs burned while the light paint remained. Huge trees were uprooted and broken.

The Japanese reported that of the 9,000 soldiers in Hiroshima, 4,000 were killed, 3,000 were wounded, and 2,000 escaped. The dead include the Commanding General and his entire staff.

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

PRESS RELEASE (FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE) 12 September 1945

Scores of thousands of officers and men of the United States Third Fleet, whose warships and auxiliaries have lain at anchor in Tokyo Bay in support of the occupation for almost two weeks, will have their first opportunity to go ashore and inspect Japan, under a directive issued yesterday from Admiral William F. Halsey's Flagship, USS SOUTH DAKOTA.

Initial quotas for battleships, carriers, cruisers, destroyers and other Fleet vessels have been established at not more than five percent of the ships' companies ashore at any one time. All will observe the Third Fleet policy "that maximum liberty and recreation be extended to Fleet personnel," but "that strict discipline and proper conduct be observed."

Sightseeing parties will be controlled and will not carry weapons or knives. Illegal entry of buildings, looting or pilfering will be punished. Shore patrol headquarters have been established at Yokosuka and Yokohama.

At Yokosuka, site of the major U.S. naval base in the occupied Empire, a recreation beach has been established, capable of handling large parties of enlisted personnel.

A Fleet Landing is also being established at Yokohama, and sightseeing parties soon will be permitted to visit that onetime great Japanese port city.

Uniform for liberty in Japan is undress whites for enlisted men, and khaki without neckties for officers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

12 Sept. 45.

PRESS RELEASE:

According to Brig. Gen. George W. Wright (Carlisle, Penna) 8th Army Surgeon, ex-Prime Minister Hideki Tojo rested comfortably last night in the 98th Evacuation Hospital, Yokohama. As of 0900 today (12 September) his condition is good and the prognosis is fair. At the present time no visitors will be admitted to the patient's room. As soon as conditions permit, visits will be arranged.

\* \* \* \* \*

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger will be available for a press conference at 1500 on Friday, 14 September, in his headquarters, NYK Building, Yokohama.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Japanese Government will be directed today (Wednesday, Sept. 13) to deliver Haneda Airfield into the hands of Allied occupation forces.

Haneda, a small municipal airport on Tokyo Bay midway between Tokyo and Yokohama, will be reconstructed as the principal Air Transport Command terminal in the Tokyo area.

The Japanese also will be directed to furnish dredging equipment to build up the shore line for lengthening runways. Japanese civilians occupying buildings on and adjacent to the airfield will be evacuated. Reconstruction of the field will be completed in 60 to 90 days.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Japanese government has requested it be furnished regulations for uniform and insignia so that Allied soldiers, sailors and marines of the occupation forces may be correctly identified.

In a note from Lieut. Gen. S. Arisue, chief of the Yokohama Japanese liaison commission, headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allies has been requested to furnish "dress and insignia regulations" for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and attached civilians.

A color chart identifying uniforms and insignia of Allied officers already has been supplied and a similar chart for dress of enlisted men is being prepared.

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

PRESS RELEASE (For Immediate Release: 12 September 1945)

Combined Army-Navy rescue teams, including fast Third Fleet ships under the command of Commodore Roger Simpson, USN, will have liberated more than 14,000 Allied prisoners-of-war from camps on eastern Honshu when the current mission in the Sendai-Kamaishi area ends.

Organized and placed into operation on August 29 -- two days after the Third Fleet under Admiral William F. Halsey steamed into Sagami Wan to start the naval occupation of Japan -- the special rescue task group under Commodore Simpson has conducted missions in the Tokyo Bay area, the Hamamatsu-Nagoya area, and are at present concluding operations at Sendai.

Late on the afternoon of August 29, small boats from Commodore Simpson's group went ashore at Omori Camp No. 8, headquarters for all POW camps in the Tokyo area. The mission had been sent out quickly, ahead of schedule, and prior to the formal surrender. Reconnaissance by Task Force 38 carrier aircraft indicated that Allied prisoners were in a critical condition from lack of food and proper medical attention.

In a two-day operation, 1531 Allied POW's, a large percentage of them Americans, were freed from seven camps and brought to the USS BENEVOLENCE, a Navy hospital ship, for screening and preliminary medical treatment.

Immediately thereafter a joint rescue plan was inaugurated between the Eighth Army and the Third Fleet, with Commodore Simpson's fast-moving Task Group 30.6 as the sea-going and amphibious component.

Headquarters were established at Yokohama, and the 42nd Army General Hospital moved into a dockside warehouse to furnish receiving facilities along with the Navy hospital ship BENEVOLENCE, the Army hospital ship MARI GOLD, the British-operated Dutch-owned hospital ship TJJITJALENKA, and the Navy LSV's OZARK and MONITOR. The latter are being used as receiving ships for ambulatory POW repatriates.

On September 3 Commodore Simpson's group, including his Flagship, the light cruiser SAN JUAN, moved to southern Honshu to evacuate 2751 Allied POW's from Hamamatsu and Nagoya. In a minor amphibious landing through heavy surf, they were brought to the Navy hospital ship RESCUE and later transported to Yokohama.

Next day a joint Army-Navy contact unit flew in Avengers from a Third Fleet carrier to Niigata on the west coast of Honshu, where arrangements were completed to evacuate 2841 POW's from six camps in seven special trains.

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

The Sendai operation began on September 10, when Commodore Simpson's group sailed north to liberate an estimated 3000 Allied prisoners. A minor landing is being made at Kamaishi, which, with Hamamatsu, was the scene of one of the Third Fleet's destructive battleship bombardments in July.

In addition, more than 4000 POW's have been brought to Yokohama by rail from intermediate camps throughout the area in which the Third Fleet operates. Of this overall total of more than 14,000 prisoners freed, the Army and Allied POW's are taken to Manila by air or fast transport for hospitalization or return home; Navy, Marine and Canadian repatriates go to Guam enroute home.

Among the American POW's recovered in eastern Honshu have been survivors of such famed ships as the USS HOUSTON, the submarine TANG and GRENADIER, the old Fourth Marine Regiment that fought on Bataan and Corregidor, Army survivors of the early Philippine campaign, the Wake Island garrison and civilian contractors' units, pilots from Third and Fifth Fleet carriers, Doolittle Tokyo raiders, and Army heavy bombardment planes.

It is estimated that approximately 18,000 Allied POW's will be freed in the Western Honshu-Kyushu-Shikoku area in which Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet operates; and about 1500 from the Hokkaido area in which Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher's North Pacific Force operates.

In all of Japan's home islands, where a total of more than 33,000 Allied POW's either have been or are being recovered, there are estimated some 8000 American prisoners, many of whom already are free.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

4:30 PM  
12 Sept 1945

Jorge B. Vargas, former puppet ambassador from the Philippines to Japan, and his two sons, Eduardo R. and Gregario M., were taken into custody at 0500 today and taken to the customs building in Yokohama for interrogation.

Mark L. Streeter, American civilian captured at Wake Island who took part in Japanese propaganda broadcasts, was taken off the hospital ship Marigold at 0900 by 11th Corps Provost Marshal.

Henrich Stahmer, German ambassador to Japan, was placed in protective custody in Fujiya Hotel at Miyarioshita by 27th Division troops.

The Vargas and Streeter have been placed in the custody of the 11th Corps Provost Marshal in one wing of the Yokohama Jail four miles south of Yokohama.

First troops of the 43d Inf. Division (New England) will land 13 Sept. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wing, Commanding General will come ashore at main dock at Yokohama in afternoon of 13th. Brig. Gen. Cleland, Assistant Division Commander is in Yokohama now near the 11th Corps Command Post and will make available any required information. He also will arrange for meeting of correspondents with General Wing if desired.

Ex-Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's condition this afternoon was reported as unchanged from this morning when it was reported as good and the prognosis as fair, after a blood transfusion at 1430. The transfusion was given by Sgt. John Archinal, mess sergeant at the 98th Evacuation Hospital in Yokohama, one of several volunteers. The sergeant, one of the original cadre of 20 enlisted men who helped activate the hospital in 1942, is from Allentown, Pa., where his wife, Miriam, resides at 17 N. Penn St. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Archinal, live at Hampton Rds., Upper Darby, Pa.

When he was asked why he volunteered to give a pint of blood to the Japanese ex-prime minister, Sgt. Archinal said, "I think he ought to live and meet the real justice that's coming to him."

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

1700  
14 September 1945

The Supreme Commander has ordered the entire suspension of the Domei News Agency.

The following statement was issued today by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

I have noticed some impatience in the press based upon the assumption of a so-called soft policy in Japan. This can only arise from an erroneous concept of what is occurring.

The first phase of the occupation must of necessity be based upon military considerations which involve the deployment forward of our troops and the disarming and demobilization of the enemy. This is coupled with the paramount consideration of withdrawing our former prisoners of war and war internees from the internment camps and evacuating them to their homes. Safety and security require that these steps shall proceed with precision and completeness lest calamity may be precipitated. The military phase is proceeding in an entirely satisfactory way. Over half of the enemy's force in Japan proper is now demobilized and the entire program will be practically complete by the middle of October. During this interval of time safety and complete security must be assured.

When the first phase is completed the other phases as provided in the surrender terms will infallibly follow. No one need have any doubt about the prompt, complete and entire fulfillment of the terms of surrender. The process, however, takes time. It is well understandable in the face of atrocities committed by the enemy that there should be impatience. This natural impulse, however, should be tempered by the fact that security and military expediency still require an exercise of some restraint. The surrender terms are not soft and they will not be applied in kid gloved fashion.

Economically and industrially, as well as militarily, Japan is completely exhausted and depleted. She is in a condition of utter collapse.

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Her governmental structure is controlled completely by the occupation forces and is operating only to the extent necessary to insure such an orderly and controlled procedure as will prevent social chaos, disease and starvation.

The overall objectives for Japan have been clearly outlined in the surrender terms and will be accomplished in an orderly, concise and comprehensive way without delays beyond those imposed by the magnitude of the physical problems involved.

It is extraordinarily difficult for me at times to exercise that degree of patience which is unquestionably demanded if the long time policies which have been decreed are to be successfully accomplished without repercussions which would be detrimental to the well being of the world but I am restraining myself to the best of my ability and am generally satisfied with the progress being made.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

1230  
15 Sept 45

The following persons were turned over to Eighth Army on 14 September by the Japanese Government and are now in the custody of the 11th Corps Provost Marshal in Yokohama:

Capt. (Dr) Tokuda (Kouda, responsible for medical experimentation on Prisoners of War at Shinagawa POW Hospital, Tokyo. (Many experiments resulted in deaths.)

Col. Suzuki, Commanding Officer of Shinagawa, alleged to be responsible for atrocities committed at that Camp.

James S. Sakaki, Chief Civilian Interpreter at Ofuna Prisoner of War Camp - alleged responsible for mistreatment of Prisoners of War. (Commanded camp in absence of CO).

Sgt. Tokio Tobata, Guard at Shinagawa, alleged to have mistreated Prisoners of War.

Josias Van Dienst, broadcast anti-European propaganda in Dutch over Radio Tokyo.

Dr. Thein Maung, Puppet Burmese Ambassador to Japan.

Aung Than, Military Attache to Puppet Burmese Embassy, organizer of Burma Independence Corps.

Pratap Mahendra, President of "Aryan Army," Indian Quisling organization in Japan.

\*\*\*

Lt. Austin, PRO of the 27th Division, is bringing a small group of PM of the 27th to Tokyo for a sight-seeing trip. These are original members of the outfit whose motto has been "On to Tokyo" since they came overseas. All of the group turned down rotation back in Okinawa to get the chance to come to Japan. The group will stop in front of Dai-Iti Hotel about noon, 16 September.

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United States Army Forces, Pacific  
Public Relations Office

General Release

1330  
15 September 1945

Representatives of the Japanese press were called together today by Col. Donald Hoover, chief Civil Censorship Unit, Office of Counter Intelligence, to be told that Domei News Agency would be permitted to resume operations under censorship and on sufferance at noon today.

The following representatives of the Japanese press attended:

Inosuke ~~Hasegawa~~<sup>Furuno</sup>, president of Domei.  
Yoshiatsu Hori, director of Domei.  
Hasegami Takahashi, director of Domei.  
Shiji Hasegawa, chief of overseas bureau, Domei.  
Hachiro Ohashi, Press Radio Tokyo (Japan Broadcasting Corp.)  
Kenjiro Yabe, director and chief of news bureau (Radio Tokyo)  
Taichiro Sato, Chief of Liaison officer (Radio Tokyo)  
Tatsuo Kawai, president of the Board of Information.  
Togase, director of Nippon Times.

The following statement was made by Col. Hoover at the conference:

You have been called together to receive instructions regarding censorship of news distributed in Japan through press and radio.

The Supreme Commander is not satisfied with the manner in which the Japanese government, the press and radio have observed the directive of 10 September on the subject.

General MacArthur has decreed that there should be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speech and discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan. His limitations was that this discussion could not be untrue, that it could not disturb the public tranquility and that it not be harmful to the efforts of right-thinking Japanese to help their nation emerge from defeat. Freedom of the press is very dear to the Supreme Commander, and it is one of the freedoms for which the Allies have fought.

You have demonstrated that the latitude provided in the directive cannot be entrusted to you. You have not met this responsibility cooperatively. In the days since your surrender you have revealed your lack of good faith in handling the news. Therefore, the Supreme Commander has directed a more severe censorship. Domei News Agency was suspended yesterday at 1729 hours, for the dissemination of news which disturbed public tranquility.

Any other media which violates the directive will be similarly suspended.

General MacArthur desires that it be clearly understood that the Allied Powers do not regard Japan as an equal in any way. It is a defeated enemy which has not yet demonstrated a right to a place among civilized nations. The tone of the colored news which you have been presenting to the public gives the impression that the Supreme Commander is negotiating with the Japanese government. There are no negotiations, and the public should not be permitted to gain a false idea of the position of the Japanese government in relation to the Allied Powers.

The Supreme Commander will dictate orders to the Japanese government... He will not negotiate with it. Negotiations take place among equals... and the Japanese are not to be led to believe that they already have regained the respect of the world or the status whereby they can "negotiate" over orders of the Supreme Commander. This slanting of news must be discontinued immediately.

You are upsetting the public tranquility in that you do not give the truth to your people; you are creating an inaccurate picture of the true status of Japan.

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You have known many of the statements you published were untrue. All matter going to the Japanese people will be more strictly censored from now on. One hundred per cent censorship of press and radio will continue to be enforced. No more false statements, no misleading statements will be permitted; no destructive criticism of the Allied Powers. The government will take steps immediately to assure that this policy is carried out. If it does not do so, Supreme Headquarters will.

Domei News Agency may return to the status of a national Japanese news service as of 1200 hours today. This service is limited to Japan only, utilizing telephone, radio and telegraph for internal distribution subject to 100% censorship by U.S. Army representatives stationed in Domei. The ban on overseas broadcasts will continue, and news from overseas bureaus of Domei will not be used until such time as relaxation of this prohibition may be made.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
15 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines, was remanded into custody of the Eighth Army today (15 Sept) at Yokohama.

Laurel, with two members of his staff---Jose Laurel III and Benigno S. Aquino---were taken to the resort city of Nara, near Osaka, late last night by officers and men of the Eighth Army.

The actual detention of Laurel was made by Staff Sergeant Van Millari, a Filipino-American of Los Angeles, Calif., who notified each prisoner individually that he was now in United States hands.

Laurel, with members of his family and staff, were living in the Nara Hotel. Following United States liberation of the Philippines, Laurel fled to Formosa and came later to Japan.

His son, Jose P. Laurel III, was commander of the Presidential Guard during Japanese occupation of the Philippines. Aquino was speaker of the puppet assembly.

Laurel was quiet and outwardly cheerful as he placed himself in the hands of the arresting party. He refused to comment on his detention or on the future.

Other members of Laurel's family, including two more of his sons, Jose Jr., and Mariano, remained in Nara under American orders.

Lt. Col. Chapman P. Turner of Kansas City, Mo., heads the G.I.C. unit which made the arrests.

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GENERAL RELEASE

Imperial General Headquarters has furnished us with the following information on the status of their Naval and merchant craft:

SUICIDE CRAFT---In defense of the home land there were 273 midget subs, 203 human torpedoes, and 1499 suicide boats. They also had suicide boats as follows: Chichi Jima and Haha Jima 91, Chu Shantao Is. 100, Formosa 300, and Miyako Is. 200.

NAVAL VESSELS---Five aircraft carriers, 3 destroyers, 15 escorts, and 77 other vessels were under construction; work on the carriers was discontinued by 1 Apr 45 while on the others it continued until as late as 27 Aug 45.

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MERCHANT VESSELS--In Japanese waters there were a total of 760 merchant vessels, over 100 tons (1,277,236 tons). Of these 154 (452,040 tons) were not in active service.

Including Korea, Manchuria, China and SE Asia waters they had 914 steamer vessels (1,585,532 tons) and 1266 wooden vessels (231,188 tons), of which only 515 wooden vessels were in service.

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PRESS RELEASE

Approximately 13 million pounds of artillery ammunition were used against the Japanese on Luzon in the Sixth Infantry Division sector alone, division artillery officers announced. Recapitulating after more than seven months of continuous combat by the Sixth (Red Star) Division, officers said the three 105 mm. battalions and one 155mm. battalion averaged 1,100 rounds per day. If the projectiles were laid end to end they would extend for 88 miles.

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0033

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
16 September 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese government last night turned over to Eighth Army custody the following:

Lt. Gen. Masahara Homma, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines, and the commander responsible for the Bataan "Death March."

Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kureda, Jap commander in the Philippines in 1943.

Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, a leading member of Japan's Black Dragon Society.

Ueda Yashitake, Japanese government official.

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PRESS RELEASE

Evacuation of American troop units from eight stations in the Philippines and three other Pacific islands at "earliest practicable date" has been ordered by General MacArthur.

At three of the points reserve airfields will be maintained, with Far East Air Force keeping only the minimum detachments for servicing aircraft. These are:

Mindoro, Philippines---invaded December 15, by the 503d Parachute Infantry Regiment.

Cebu, Philippines---invaded by the Americal Division March 26, 1945.

Biak I., off the Dutch New Guinea coast---first invaded by the 41st Infantry Division May 28, 1944.

The other areas from which troops have been ordered evacuated are:

Morotai I., captured by the 31st Division, which landed Sept. 15, 1944.

Sulu Archipelago, Philippines---taken by 41st Division in April 1945. The archipelago includes the islands of Tawi Tawi, Bongao, Sanga Sanga and Jolo.

Middleburg I. (Sansapor, Dutch New Guinea, area)---taken by the 6th Infantry Division, D-Day on July 30, 1944.

Palawan, Philippines---invaded by 41st Division February 28, 1945.

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Davao and Malabang, Mindanao I., Philippines---Davao was taken May 7, 1945, after an intensive drive by the 24th and 31st Divisions.

Iloilo, Panay I., Philippines---invaded by 40th Division Mar 18, 1945.

Negros I., Philippines---invaded by 40th Division March 30, 1945.

Troops from these areas, mainly service units, will be moved to other areas under General MacArthur's command as occupational needs dictate, with the exception of those eligible to return to the United States.

(NOTE: Listing of Divisions invading and capturing areas listed above DOES NOT indicate that divisions are in these areas at present. Areas to be evacuated are occupied chiefly by service units rather than combat divisions.)

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PRESS RELEASE

Brigadier General Hugh Hoffman, San Antonio, Tex., commander of the Second Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Tokyo.

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NOTE FOR CORRESPONDENTS WISHING TO CONTACT FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION:

The 1st Cavalry is continuing to send a vehicle to the main entrance of the Dai-Iti Hotel daily at 1:30 p.m. for round trip to division areas.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1230  
16 September 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese premier, Prince Higashikuni, called on General MacArthur, at 1700 yesterday.

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PRESS RELEASE

The British flag will formally be hoisted over the British Embassy in Tokyo in a 30-minute ceremony at 11:50 Monday morning, Sept. 17, with 70 officers and 350 enlisted men participating. Proceedings will include changing of the guard.

The ceremony, the British emphasized, does not mean that the embassy is being re-opened or that the British government is resuming normal diplomatic relations with Japan. It merely marks the opening of the embassy as a place of residence for high-ranking British officers.

The highest ranking British Army officer who will live at the embassy is Lt. Gen. G. Gairdner, the Prime Minister's personal representative to General MacArthur. General Gairdner, who will not be present at the ceremony, will be represented by Brig. G. Davy.

Senior naval officer in the embassy will be Commander C. S. Sheppard, R.N., British naval liaison officer with General MacArthur's headquarters.

Witnessing the ceremony will be Vice Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, KCB, KBE, second in command of the British Pacific Fleet, who was the British naval attache in Tokyo in 1938.

Correspondents who want to cover the ceremony must arrive at the embassy between 11 o'clock and 11:30 o'clock in the morning. The Embassy gates will be closed at 11:30. Twenty-four correspondents and photographers will be able to view the ceremony from a good roof-top vantage point overlooking the ceremony site. No correspondents will be permitted in the area where the ceremony itself takes place. Those who wish to attend give your names to Lt. Blanchard in Field Liaison Office by 1800 today.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese Imperial Government has been ordered by the Supreme Commander to impound and report within 15 days all property and other assets, books of account and other records owned or controlled in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by the government or any nationals within or without Japan of Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Thailand, Rumania and Hungary. The same order requires the Imperial Government to cause to be preserved in good order and condition all property and other assets, books of account and other records owned or controlled in whole or in part by the government or any national of any of the United Nations on December 7, 1941, and to make a complete report to the Supreme Commander within one week.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

1630  
16 Sept 1945

Admiral William F. Halsey today kept his promise to ride a white horse in Tokyo.

The horse was not the Emperor's, nor was it perfectly white, but it was the best substitute that Maj. Gen. William G. Chase, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, could find. The horse was ready for the Third Fleet Admiral when he paid a visit to Gen. Chase, an old friend, in the Cavalry Division bivouac area on the outskirts of Tokyo.

After reviewing honor guard troops of the 1st Squadron, 5th Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Major Henry B. Greer, Tucson, Ariz., the Admiral consented to posing with the horse and later mounted it to ride slowly around the field.

Admittedly no horseman, the Admiral said, "Please don't leave me alone with this animal," and later, after dismounting, jokingly remarked, "I was never so scared in my life."

Then he quickly patted the horse farewell and smiled as the GI Cavalry troopers cheered and applauded. Because the ride was an impromptu one, the Admiral had not brought along the silver-trimmed saddle sent from Reno, Nev.

Gen. Chase said he "was proud to have had the opportunity of letting Admiral Halsey ride his first white horse, by courtesy of the 1st Cavalry Division."

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

Operational Press Release No. 8 (for release 16 September 1945)

1. Third Fleet demolition forces completed the demilitarization of the Aburatubo midget submarine base on Uraga peninsula on 14 September and reported the destruction of additional Japanese fleet units, equipment and installations in continuing operations on Uraga and Chiba peninsulas.

At Aburatubo, the following warcraft, weapons and coastal fortifications were destroyed: 42 midget submarines, 46 torpedoes, four six-inch guns, two five-inch guns, one four-inch gun and six 37-millimeter guns.

Forty-three torpedoes, one midget sub and two five-inch guns were demolished at the Kurihama naval base on 14 September, while in the vicinity of Katsu Wania on the same date eight midget subs and 14 torpedoes were destroyed.

In the Katsura area on Chiba peninsula, four 12-centimeter guns and two eight-centimeter guns were demolished. Fifty-two suicide boats were scuttled at Vraba Wan, 26 suicide craft, two 12-centimeter and two eight centimeter guns were destroyed at Kominato naval base and another 25 suicide boats were sent to the bottom off Sagi Wan.

Light weapons, small arms and ammunition in all areas were seized.

2. Joint Army Navy liberation teams operating from Third Fleet light units commanded by Commodore Roger Simpson, U.S. Navy, evacuated five additional prisoner of war camps in the Sendai area on 14 September, taking aboard 1422 internees. They were taken to Yokohama for further transfer.

3. Clearing of minefields by Third Fleet minesweepers continues in the Choshi area, 60 miles east of Tokyo off the east coast of Honshu. Forty-four mines were destroyed on 14 September.

4. Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, celebrated mass and held a reception for several hundred naval officers and men aboard the U.S.S. SOUTH DAKOTA on 15 September. Following the mass and reception, His Excellency had lunch with Admiral Halsey and members of his staff.

In a brief address following the ceremony, which was held on the after deck of the battleship, Archbishop Spellman declared that he had prayed that members of the armed forces who had sacrificed their lives in the war just ended had not died in vain. The same unity which prevailed in wartime must prevail in peace, he said, if the United States is to enjoy a continuous vict cry.

"We have a solemn obligation as Americans and as Christians," he said, "to establish a firm and lasting peace."

Archbishop Spellman is the ecclesiastical superior of all Catholics, clerical and lay, in the U.S. armed forces.

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HEADQUARTERS  
ADVON FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
Public Relations Office

1990  
16 Sept 45

The following stories were written by Sgt. Al Martin, FEAF combat correspondent, following an air evacuation mission to Prisoner of War camps on Hokkaido:

Utashina, Hokkaido, Japan--September 14--Master Sergeant Reuben E. Wiseman, of Sunnymead, Calif., rescued from Hakodate Branch Prisoner of War Camp No. 3 here, probably holds the record for being the oldest Army Air Forces enlisted man to be released after the Japanese surrender.

He was 66 years old last July 21, and is looking forward now to spending "a while" at home with his wife and three sons, then doing whatever the Army wantshim to do until he rounds out thirty years on January 1, 1948.

A member of the 38th Reconnaissance Squadron of the famous 19th Bombardment Group, Sergeant Wiseman was taken prisoner on January 1, 1943, when his ship, the Malama, was set afire by a Japanese plane in the South Seas near Tubui.

Put aboard a Japanese raider, he was among the first American prisoners of war to be taken to Japan--landing February 13, 1943. A few days later, however, he was taken to Shanghai, China, and put in Wusun Prison Camp. A short while later he was transferred to Kaingwan, where he remained until July, at which time he was brought to the camp at Hakodate.

"They didn't treat me so rough," he said, "and I was sort of a handy man. I made a lot of little things for the boys--lockers, things like that."

His wife, Dorothy, and three sons--17, 15 and 8 years of age, live at Sunnymead, Cal. He's been in the Army since January 2, 1918.

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Tokyo, Japan--Marine Corporal Winford J. McNally, who fired the first gun in the defense of Wake Island--and kept on firing it until the surrender--has been rescued from a Prisoner of War camp in Hokkaido.

The fighting Marine, whose home is at 1526 West Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, was with the Wake Detachment, First Defense Battalion, manning one of two machine guns at the end of the airport. Between the two guns, nearly 150 Japs swarming onto the small island were killed.

"They came at us time after time, with small arms, mortar and even a flame thrower," McNally said. "We cut them down each time and were ready to take on more of them when word came through to cease firing."

His wife and nearly four-year-old son he's never seen, live at 25 Ward avenue, Silver Creek, Mich.

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McAnally, along with other Wake Island defenders, was kept in prison camps near Shanghai until recently, when they were taken to Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese homeland islands.

\*\*\*  
Utashinski, Hokkaido, Japan, September 13---Two Marine Corps sergeants, stationed at Tientsin in North China at the start of the war and taken prisoner at that time by the Japanese, have asked the Red Cross to help them find their wives, who were taken into custody at the same time and put in a different prison camp.

The sergeants are Alan Sydow, St. Joseph, Mo., and Platoon Sergeant Jack R. Bishop, of Clayton, Mich. Both were among those rescued from Hokodate Branch Camp No. 3 here.

Sydow's wife, Iris, was a British subject, and was employed at the National City Bank at Tientsin. He has not heard from her in nearly eight months.

Bishop's wife, Margaret, was employed at Kailan Mining Administration offices. They were married four days before the war. Both wives were interned at Weishien in North China, the boys said.

\*\*\*  
Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 13---Ensign Clifford S. Mehelich, of Coleraine, Minn., member of Air Group one, Fighter Torpedo Squadron One of the USS Bennington, returned to civilization today after two months as a Japanese prisoner of war. In place of his ensign's gold bar he wore a larger gold bar which was a second lieutenant's insignia of World War One.

The Navy pilot, shot down July 15, and kept in solitary confinement since his capture after being adrift at sea for five days, was minus insignia when he showed up at the Chitose airbase in Hokkaido to await evacuation in a Fifth Air Force transport plane.

For a while he used a piece of yellowed tin, cut from a can of Army rations, as an insignia, but before he left a G.I. correspondent, who'd been carrying two World War One second lieutenant bars as a luck piece, donated one for the ensign's collar.

His wife, Dorothy, lives at 122 W. Steward Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa. They were married six days before he shipped out from the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
17 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

On the recommendation of General MacArthur, the War Department has approved return to the United States at an early date of the 31st, 37th and 38th National Guard Infantry Divisions for deactivation.

In accordance with demobilization plans announced by the War Department, high point men from other units will be transferred into these returning divisions, and low point men now in the three divisions will be transferred to other organizations remaining overseas. The three returning divisions are now all in the Philippines.

The 31st (Dixie) Division was originally composed of National Guard troops from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana. The division came into federal service in November, 1940, and has served overseas approximately 18 months. Its campaigns include: Aitape, New Guinea (one regt.); Wakde-Sarmi, New Guinea (two regts.); Morotai I. (all units); Mindanao, Philippines, (all units). The division's three infantry regiments are: 167th, originally an Alabama outfit; 155th, from Mississippi; and 124th from Florida. Commanding General is Maj Gen Clarence A. Martin.

The 37th (Buckeye) Division, originally an Ohio national guard outfit, came into federal service Oct. 15, 1940, and left for the Pacific in May 1942. For many months they trained in the Fiji Islands, then staged through Guadalcanal for the New Georgia campaign and the bitter battle for Munda airfield. The division then moved to Bougainville, where it was engaged more than a year, then to Luzon. In the latter campaign they participated in the capture of Manila, Baguio and the Cagayan valley. The 37th's infantry regiments, and States where they originally served as guard units are: 145th and 148th, Ohio; 129th, Illinois. Present commanding general is Maj Gen Robert S. Beightler, Columbus, Ohio.

The 38th (Cyclone) Division was originally composed of Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia National Guard troops, but its three regiments now represent only the first two states. The division came into federal service late in 1940, moved to Camp Shelby, Miss., Jan. 17, 1941. It came overseas in January of 1944, trained and did defense work in the Hawaiian Islands. Campaigns include Leyte (landed in December) and Luzon (Subic Bay, Battle of Zig-Zag Pass, Mariveles, where division adopted nickname, "Avengers of Bataan," and Marikina.) Regiments: 151st and 152d, Indiana; 149th, Kentucky. Present commanding general, Maj Gen Fred Irving.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Relations Office

1630  
17 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The following statement was made today by General MacArthur:

The smooth progress of the occupation of Japan has enabled a drastic cut in the number of troops originally estimated for that purpose. The unknown quantity in the initial situation was the debatable question of whether a military government would have to be set up to run the country during early occupation. This might well have involved the employment of several million troops. The entire structure below the political plane, involving hundreds of thousands of people on the professional and lower levels, would have had to be reconstituted and replaced. This would have involved a force running into millions of our men, would have taken many years of additional time and untold billions of additional dollars. By utilizing the Japanese governmental structure to the extent necessary to prevent complete social disintegration, insure internal distribution, maintain labor and prevent calamitous disease or wholesale starvation, the purposes of the surrender terms can be accomplished with only a small fraction of the men, time and money originally projected. This situation involved grave initial risk but the successful penetration and subsequent progress of the operation now assures the success of the venture. Probably no greater gamble has been taken in history than the initial landings where our forces were outnumbered a thousand to one but the stakes were worth it. As a consequence of the saving in men the occupation forces originally believed essential are being drastically cut and troops will be returned to the United States as rapidly as ships can be made available. Within six months the occupational force, unless unforeseen factors arise, will probably number not more than two hundred thousand men, a size probably within the framework of our projected regular establishment and which will permit the complete demobilization of our citizen Pacific forces which have fought so long and so nobly through to victory. Once Japan is disarmed this force will be sufficiently strong to insure our will.

The questions involved in this matter are entirely independent of the future Japanese politico-governmental structure on a national and international plane. This problem is one the

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ultimate solution of which hesgerily awaits the completion of the military phases of the surrender. It is one which unquestionably will be determined upon the highest diplomatic level of the United Nations and is one in which the answer cannot fail to be influenced by the incident of events in the near and proximate future.

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PRESS RELEASE

Rear Admiral Ken Terashima, minister of communications and railways in the Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet, was taken into custody of Eighth Army yesterday afternoon.

\*\*\*  
PRESS RELEASE

Six hundred officers and 1400 enlisted men of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters (advance echelon) moved today to Tokyo from Yokohama, where the headquarters had been located since the Yokohama landings on 31 August.

The move started at 0800 and was expected to be completed by 1700. It was accomplished by the Fleet of GHQ trucks headed by 50 six-by-six 2 1/2-ton trucks which, with lighter vehicles, shuttled back and forth over the 20-mile route all day, hauling men and equipment.

General MacArthur and his aides, with other high officials, will be quartered in the United States embassy building. His offices, with those of his general staff and most of his special staff, will be in the Dai-Ichi Mutual Insurance Building in downtown Tokyo. Gen MacArthur has moved to Tokyo.

Other GHQ offices will be located in the NYK and Forestry Buildings. GHQ personnel will be billeted in parts of the NYK Building and in the Imperial Hotel, Dai-Ichi Hotel, Navy Club and Finance Building.

The enlisted personnel's billeting place in the massive Finance Building will include all facilities for maintenance and recreation, such as utilities, laundry, theater, barber shop and PX.

Yokohama buildings that have been occupied by GHQ have been taken over by the Eighth Army. The organization here is the forward echelon of GHQ, base headquarters of which remains in Manila.

The move was preceded by a GHQ reconnaissance party headed by Capt. F. F. McGuiness of Butte, Mont., whose selection of GHQ office and billeting sites in Tokyo was his last job before returning to the United States after length service in the Pacific. The move was accomplished physically under the direction of Col. V. D. Whatley, of Raleigh, N.C., headquarters commandant for GHQ.

0044

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1230  
17 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

Plans for a broad-scale information program for the Japanese people, through the media of Japan's press, radio, film distributors and schools, were revealed today with the conversion of the AFPAC Psychological Warfare Branch into an "Information Dissemination Section."

Maintaining close contact with all Japanese information services, the IDS lists among its objectives:

1. To aid in eradicating militarism and ultra-nationalism.
2. To make clear the fact of Japan's defeat and to acquaint the Japanese with their responsibility for the war, atrocities committed by their armies, and with the war guilt of their leaders.
3. To foster a sound economy and to encourage democratic organization.
4. To encourage a free government responsible to the people.
5. To promote political and civic liberties, right of assembly, public discussions, education, free elections and respect for human rights.

Initially the IDS will operate through the Japanese Board of Information, contacting representatives of Japanese publications, radio, movie distributors and schools.

Each week, officers explained, a program of accurate information and ideas will be developed. Certain news articles and radio commentaries will be "must" items for use by the Japanese. Among these will be factual presentations of the atrocities committed by the Japanese military.

Information for other programs, editorials and features will be prepared and offered to various Japanese agencies for publication at will. Most of the articles will not be written by IDS, and the Japanese may use their own methods of presentation as long as the essential ideas and information are given in proper light. Close contact will be maintained with various film agencies to encourage presentation of movies showing allied goals for peaceful reconstruction, democracy and liberalism in proper perspective.

Japanese schools will be guided by the IDS education unit to assure factual presentation of government, history, political and civic liberties, etc. Dictatorial methods will not be used and free discussion of all phases of the subjects will be encouraged.

Executive officer of IDS, which is under the overall supervision of Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers, military secretary to the C-in-C, is Lt. Col. J. Woodall Greene, St. Petersburg, Fla. Officer in charge of dissemination of information is Major Michael Mitchell, Philadelphia, who worked as a newspaperman in Japan for 14 years.

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0045

The planning group is headed by Capt. Arthur Behrstock, Chicago, former newspaperman. The IDS staff in charge of various departments includes:

Education---Major Harold G. Henderson, on leave from Columbia University where he heads the Japanese Department, with five years research experience in Japan.

Movies---Mr. Robert Perkins, of OWI, who was born in Japan.

Chief of Releases---Captain Donald F. MacCammon, Chicago, formerly with the United Press.

Radio---Captain William Roth, Helena, Mont.

Pictures and Art---Lt. Alfred D. Avison, Norwalk, Conn.

Magazines---Captain John R. Kennedy, Washington, D. C.

Nisei and Japanese employees---Lt. Taro Tsukahara, San Francisco.

OWI representatives---Mr. Bradford Smith and Mr. David Conde. Mr. Smith, chief OWI representative in Japan, previously spent five years here as a teacher and writer, and has served with the Central Pacific OWI unit in Honolulu.

As an example of the work done by IDS, Japanese papers recently published in its entirety a G.I. report entitled, "Typical Japanese Atrocities during the Liberation of the Philippines."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
18 Sept 45

NOTICE

All correspondents who are to interview the Japanese Prime Minister please give names to Lt. Blanchard in Field Liaison Office, PRO, by noon today. Transportation will leave in front of Radio Tokyo at 1300.

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PRESS RELEASE

Authority for operation by the Japanese government of a limited air courier-liaison-transport service has been granted by Supreme Allied Headquarters. The permits limit such flights to 14 round trips per week on regular schedules.

The flights cover four routes, all originating in Tokyo. Flights unable to depart within 15 minutes of their scheduled times must be postponed until the next regularly scheduled flight. No more than four Japanese aircraft can be in the air at one time.

The service, which went into effect on 14 September, is subject to cancellation at such time as it ceases to further Allied interests in facilitating surrender. Plane types are restricted and the aircraft must be marked with a green cross on a white background for recognition.

The service, permitting one round trip on each day mentioned, covers the following routes:

1. Tokyo-Osaka-Fukuoka, on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.
2. Tokyo-Nagoya-Yamato-Osaka-Takamatsu-Iwakuni-Oita-Fukuoka, every day except Saturdays.
3. Tokyo-Sendai-Aomori-Sapporo, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
4. Tokyo-Niigata-Toyama-Fukui-Osaka, on Fridays only

PRESS RELEASE

The XIV Corps headquarters is on the move to the Sendai-Fukushima area now occupied by the 11 A/B Div. Remaining in the Tokyo-Yokohama area are the Americal, 1st Cav, 27th, 43d Divisions, the 4th Marine Rgt., and the 112th RCT. The area of occupation in this area includes approximately a 30-mile radius from Tokyo.

An advance echelon of the V Amphibious Corps and the 5th Marine Division has entered Sasebo with a quartering party, preparing to move into Nagasaki and Sasebo in strength on the 22d. They will be supported in this area by the 2d Marine and the 32d Infantry Divisions at a later date.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1200  
18 Sept 45

Press Release

WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION, TOKYO--Major General William G. Chase, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, yesterday presented Presidential Unit Citations to the 2d Squadron and to A Troop of the 5th Cavalry Regiment at the unit's bivouac area on the outskirts of Tokyo. The citations date back to actions in the Admiralty Islands and the Philippines some months ago.

After attaching the blue Presidential ribbons to the units' guidons the General commended the officers and men for "your record of unqualified success in the many missions undertaken in this war."

The 2d Squadron won its award for winning and holding the Los Negros beachhead in the Admiralties on February 28, 1944, in the face of overwhelming odds. Troop A was decorated for the rescue of a beleaguered unit in the mountains of Leyte in late November 1944.

The flag of the 5th Regiment carries streamers for four campaigns in the Pacific war--New Guinea, the Admiralties, and the Philippines (Leyte and Luzon).

In yesterday's ceremonies, Major R. G. Langham, 2d Squadron commander, of Miami, Arizona, and Lt. C. I. Flumer, A Troop commander, of Sedgewick, Kansas, received the citations for their respective organizations.

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WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION, TOKYO--Lt. Gen. Robert L. Michelberger, commanding general of the 8th Army, yesterday paid an informal visit to Major General William G. Chase's 1st Cavalry Division at the unit's bivouac area on the outskirts of Tokyo.

An honor guard and troops of the 12th Cavalry Regiment under Colonel James B. Corbett of Palm Beach, Florida, were inspected briefly by the Army commander. The guard was provided by the 2d Squadron of the 12th, which is commanded by Capt. William R. Johnson of 5275 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
Public Relations Office  
APO 925  
Room 853 Dai-Iti Hotel

ATSUGI AIRDROME, Tokyo, Sept. 17---This tiny airdrome which received the first American occupation troops to land in Japan three weeks ago is going to have its face lifted.

Colonel Harry G. Woodbury, engineering officer for Far East Air Forces and base engineer at Atsugi, reported today that plans are going ahead for improvement of the field's landing strips and taxiways which have suffered under the heavy traffic of early operations.

"It's fortunate we haven't had a lot of rain," said Colonel Woodbury, "or we would have been forced to close this place in a hurry. The field was drawn to poor specifications by the Nips and wasn't designed for heavy aircraft. It's more or less three or four inches of concrete poured over sand and gravel."

The field has been handling upwards of 150 C-54 "Skymasters" and as many C-46s every day since the initial landing, plus all other types of heavy aircraft. About 2400 Japanese laborers were set to work in the first couple of days on maintenance but when the Army was disbanded, Colonel Woodbury lost his laborers.

Arriving on Sept. 5, the 872d Airborne Engineers set to work on strip maintenance work which they've been handling 24-hours a day ever since, making temporary repairs. The field has been divided in half for the maintenance but equipment and materials have been inadequate.

Runways and taxiways will be given an asphalt, inverse penetration job and plans call for extension of parking facilities to accommodate about 250 planes. The Army's steel matting will also undoubtedly be utilized.

At the moment, the flow of heavy traffic has been somewhat lessened. The ATC is bringing in 10 of its Trans-Pacific planes every day. In the future, P-38's, A-26's, P-61's, OA-10's, and a few B-17's will be based at Atsugi, while C-54's and C-46's will be using the field sporadically.

"With improvement of existing facilities, we should be able to keep Atsugi in operation," Colonel Woodbury said.

Full maintenance work will begin about October 5, he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1690  
18 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---Plans for a complete program of athletics, recreational and welfare activity in the Eighth Army's area of occupation have been completed by the Special Service Office of the Eighth Army.

One of the most important phases of Special Service work will be the establishment of rest camps and recreational areas in former Japanese resort towns. Operation of these camps will follow closely on the European model establishments in the Riviera.

Special Service has engaged trained personnel of Japanese travel bureaus to aid in the planning of redreational train schedules, organized sight-seeing tours and fishing expeditions.

Eighth Army SSO is establishing clubhouses for enlisted personnel. Together with the American Red Cross, SSO will open recreational buildings and cafeterias. Snack bars operated by the Red Cross will dot the Eighth Army area. One of the first of these will soon be opened in the basement of the Special Service building in Yokohama.

A series of Post Exchanges will be in operation by October 10. Post Exchanges in the occupation area will be modelled on stateside exchanges with sale of ice cream and beer.

Post Exchanges will procure and sell Japanese products for souvenirs. This function has been assumed by SSO for the purpose of heading off a threatened inflation in the souvenir market. Silk products and other souvenirs will be sold at prices deemed "reasonable" to both buyer and seller.

A comprehensive motion picture service, providing three new films to 150 theatres each week, has been outlined. Six film circuits, now in process of organization, will use standard Army 16 mm. prints. Where theatres are equipped with 35 mm. equipment, plans have been made to use Navy film issued in that size.

Procurement of two motion picture theatres in Yokohama is now being negotiated. Under present plans, films will be shown to Army personnel from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Theatres will revert to Japanese owners at other hours.

USO troupes will be brought to the Pacific to play the "Sake Circuit." Main emphasis of USO entertainment will be angled toward isolated occupation units. USO troupes will begin to arrive when adequate housing facilities have been made available.

Special Service plans to emphasize staging of shows with GI talent. Teams of production assistants have been set up to aid units in production.

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and direction of "local talent" shows. Each team consists of a lieutenant and four enlisted men.

These teams will contact unit personnel interested, and will give direction to proposed unit activity. The main burden of production and direction will be left in the hands of the unit members.

Platoons of specialists from two Special Service Companies of Eighth Army will be made available to occupation troops. Function of these specialists is to establish and supervise libraries, furnish theatrical technicians and film projectionists to divisions, and otherwise aid in efficient functioning of the SSO program.

All major sports activities, baseball, football, and basketball, have been planned on the basis of an overall competitive schedule. Sufficient equipment for all major activities has been requisitioned from the United States and has been shipped to this area.

Baseball and football will receive emphasis in the major sports program. Equipment to outfit 100 full football squads of twenty players each is on its way.

Until football equipment arrives, Eighth Army's championship baseball team has issued challenges to other units and other services for interservice games in the Tokyo area. The Chicks hope also to play Japanese teams.

The Yokohama stadium, seating 15,000, will be the site of all major sports activities in the Yokohama sector. The playing field in the stadium is up to major-league caliber, according to Sgt. Al Flair, peace-time first baseman for the Boston Red Sox. Home run possibilities in the Yokohama stadium are slim, Flair says, presenting a challenge to any ball player.

Eighth Army Chicks are undefeated in play in the New Guinea and Philippines area.

Minor sports, under the program of Special Service Office, will be left, for the most part, in the hands of units of division size or smaller. Tennis courts and golf courses in the Eighth Army area will be made available to occupation personnel.

In the major sports field, tournament play will be programmed to establish championship combinations. Minor sports activities will be climaxed with championship contests modeled on Olympic Games.

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#### Announcement

Correspondents interested in visiting vital Jap war industries now being taken over in the Yokohama district are invited by Americal Division to visit their area in that city.

Included among interesting spots are the Nakajima aircraft plant, completely underground and undamaged, and a Jap sub factory containing several completed "midget" sea-pigs. Correspondents interested are asked to contact the Division PRO. He can be reached by military phone through PARADISE to MAPLE exchanges.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

1696  
18 Sept 45

WITH THE AMERICAL (CORRECT) INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA, JAPAN---"Today I have seen the beaches, the treacherous terrain over which the Americal Division was scheduled to make its assault landings on Japanese soil. I am indeed grateful to God that our arrival was not a combat action." So spoke Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Vicar of the Military Forces, in a special address to Catholics of the Americal Infantry Division in Fuchinobe, Japan.

"I say nothing of the assault landings I have seen, the beachheads I have personally made, or the hospital beds --- row on row --- that I have visited," the Archbishop continued. "The patients included men of your division. I know your record at Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Cebu. I have seen the cemeteries where your gallant comrades are buried. But I speak not of these. Instead I offer a prayer of thanks for victory, and a prayer of peace."

The Archbishop spoke after celebrating a mass for approximately 1200 troops of the Americal Division. He was assisted at the Mass by Major Edmund L. Whelan, of 230 Pleasant St., Winthrop, Mass., and Cpl. Arthur H. Pearce, of Randolph St., Memphis, Tenn. Capt. John F. Dey, of 394 First St., Albany, N. Y., sang a selected group of hymns.

After the services, Archbishop Spellman met individually almost all the troops that had participated in the Mass, shaking their hands, signing his autograph, and adding assurances that "those at home are praying for your welfare and guidance, as you overseas pray for their continued happiness for which you were willing to sacrifice even your lives."

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PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA, JAPAN--- For fourteen days Antonio V. Siyangco, a 23-year old Filipino student, existed on four quarts of water and a handful of rations in order to stay with his American friends, for whom, he says, he would "sacrifice his life."

The privations he endured as a stowaway aboard one of the troopships carrying the Americal Division from Cebu to Japan were nothing, Siyangco said, to the torture he suffered during seven months in a Japanese prison camp. Hunger was to him a small price to pay for the privilege of remaining with his friends in the 132d Infantry Regiment.

During the Americal's five-months stay on Cebu, Tony worked for the Army, and became so attached to the G.I.'s that he was heartbroken when he learned they were about to leave for Japan. When the 132d started loading its equipment, Tony hid in a tank.

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"The driver didn't know I was there," he said, "and that night he moved out from camp. The tank was loaded on the boat at the Cebu piers and was put in a hold. One I felt the ship start moving I got out and found a dark corner to hide in, and I stayed there for the whole trip."

When the transport docked in Yokohama, the tank driver left his vehicle to find someone to help him with some engine trouble. Tony crawled out and hid by the roadside until he saw a Service Company truck approaching. He stopped it, and a few minutes later was back with his friends.

Tony was educated at Cebu Junior College, where he studied law and took military training. It was the latter which came within an ace of costing him his life after the Japs invaded Cebu in 1942.

"They imprisoned and tortured me to find out whether or not I was a soldier," he said. "I lied to them for a long time, but after three months of beatings I told the truth. That was all they wanted, I guess, because they told me then that I was going to be executed."

"One morning before dawn they loaded 17 of us in a truck with our hands tied behind our backs and drove us out where a firing squad was waiting. Just before we reached the place, my friend and I jumped off the truck. We ran as fast as we could with the Japs shooting at us all the time. My friend was hit, but I got away."

Tony's troubles were not over. He went into the hills to join the guerrillas and was immediately imprisoned again. "They thought I was a spy," he said, "and it wasn't until a month before you Americans arrived that I convinced them I wasn't."

The men of the company were glad to see Tony, and after they heard his story they dug into their barracks bags and provided him with the necessary clothing and rations. He's proving useful in many ways, not the least of which is his work as an interpreter giving instructions to Jap labor crews. "You should see how he makes those Japs work," said one G.I. "When we moved in here he had them working in no time, and the area was cleaned up in about half the time it would ordinarily take."

Tony's big problem now involves the question of his entry into Japan and whether or not he will have to be returned to the Philippines. His American friends hope he will be allowed to stay.

Tony himself is nervous about the situation. He does not want to return to the Philippines. "This time," he said, "the only thing I beg is that I want to stay with the boys here and work and whatever they want me to do, because I have no place to go."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
18 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

ASAHI SHIMBUN, Tokyo daily newspaper, was suspended today for a period of 48 hours by order of the Supreme Commander. Suspension becomes effective at 4 p.m. today and remains in force until 4 p.m. September 20.

Material printed by ASAHI SHIMBUN in the issues of 15, 16 and 17 September, the three days following delivery to them of General MacArthur's censorship order was found to be in violation of the directive prohibiting publication of matter designed to disturb public tranquility, destructively criticizing the Allied Powers, or containing false statements.

On September 15 the newspaper published an article which said in part:

"The United States stands for the slogan 'Justice is power.' Accordingly they cannot deny that the use of the Atomic bomb and attacks on hospital ships are violations of international law more than the use of poison gas and they do constitute war crime. Let Americans inspect conditions in the war-suffering areas as much as possible and let them awaken to the sense of compensation for their acts and their responsibility for reconstruction. We should tell them plainly that it is impossible for Japan to attain reconstruction by her own power alone and endeavor to let them recognize the fact that the return of Japan to democracy and her participation in international trade would never go against the interests of the United States and the welfare of the world. We should also endeavor to have them give us positive cooperation for the restoration of Japan."

On Sept. 17, ASAHI SHIMBUN printed the following under the heading "Yokohama Americans continue Negotiations With Prefecture."

"Colonel Burgess, 8th Army, said that in view of the present situation in Japan we will bring food from America so do not worry. Over 20 days have passed since then but no change. Since then we have been given ice, vegetables, etc..."

On 17 Sept., the newspaper published the following article:

"The American army side maintains that the contents of the report come from reliable sources and that proof thereof may be offered if necessary. Virtually all Japanese who have read the report are unanimous in saying that the atrocities are hardly believable. The government repeatedly stressed the moral quality of the war of Greater East Asia. The soldiers who were good fathers and good sons at home cannot be believed to have committed such cruelties on the unarmed masses even though they were on the blood-smelling fighting front. These atrocities do not represent the true Yamato-Demashi, the soul of Japan....What is the reason for such a report by the American forces at this time? A section of the people expresses the doubt that the announcement of the Japanese Army's atrocities and the news about the outrages committed by some of the American soldiers in Japan in the Japanese press may have some relation.

"Atrocities arising from abnormal psychology amid fierce battle and the outrages during a peaceful advance cannot be comparable but it is pointed out by American newspapermen that atrocities committed by the Japanese forces in the Philippines constituted one of the causes for which our fighting forces failed to capture the hearts of the Filipinos. This point applies also to the Allied Forces now in Japan though circumstances may be somewhat different

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It is desired that on the occasion of a fresh start by Japan towards Peace, the allied side will rightfully act in accordance with the principals of humanity."

The Supreme Commander, in ordering the suspension, held that the headlines used by ASAHI SHIMBUN have been cautiously inflammable whenever possible, and cited an example from the issue of Sept. 17 which said: "Shipping Situation Extremely Critical-- Present 420,000 Tons Suicidal."

It was also held that the articles selected from foreign news for reprint by the newspaper reveal an intent to implant discontent in the public mind and create the impression that Japan is an abused equal. Cited as an example was a paragraph preceding a series of provocative foreign press pickups which said:

A month has passed since Japan surrendered. The people are calm and temporary security has been established. However the world which has turned its eye toward Japan does not look on with pity or sympathy; on the contrary, with doubt and suspicion."

The Supreme Commander held that all of the material cited contained evidence of intent to evade both the letter and the spirit of the censorship order.

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PRESS RELEASE

Eighth Army yesterday took into custody the following:

Lt. Col. Seichi Ohta, responsible for atrocities in Manila.

Nobosuka Kishi, member of Tojo "Pearl Harbor" cabinet, minister of commerce and industry.

Lieut Honashi Takeuchi, charged with mistreating prisoners in I-B POW camp at Kawasaki.

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0055

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1950  
19 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The 49th Fighter Group landed its P-38's today at Atsugi airfield, its occupation station after nearly four years of fighting all the way up from Darwin, Australia.

The group was the first to leave the United States for the Pacific theater, first to initiate fighter plane dive-bomb tactics, first to operate land-based planes in the Philippines since Pearl Harbor and the first aerial unit to land in Japan.

The group, whose record of 678 enemy planes destroyed in aerial combat has been unsurpassed, is acting as air honor guard for General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Its aces included Maj. Richard I. Bong, Maj. Thomas B. McGuire and Col. Gerald R. Johnson.

\*\*\*

OKINAWA, Sept. 14 (Delayed)--Women suffrage has made its first appearance in Okinawa, it was announced here today by Col. Charles L. Murray, USMC, Deputy Commander for Military Government of the island.

Both men and women who have passed their 25th birthdays will have an equal voice in native affairs, subject to strict supervision and control by the American Military Government.

Suggestion of what in the Orient amounts to a revolutionary innovation originated with civilians and was presented formally to Colonel Murray, who, after consideration, consented to its adoption.

The suggestion was made during the deliberations of a native council established under American auspices to handle affairs of a purely native nature. A speaker observed that many families lacked representation on the council because they had no males of voting age, and therefore, the native decisions could not be considered truly representative. Among the unrepresented families were those whose adult males were dead in Japanese hands, abroad working for wages, or otherwise separated from their relatives.

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PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE AMERICAN (CORRECT) DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA--Veteran G. I.'s of the American Division, who for more than three years have endured such misprints as "American," "Miracle," "Medical," "Mericals," and even "Commercial" Division, shouted with joy today when they received assurance that the exploits of their division will be

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remembered by posterity.

In the comic strip "Book Rogers," forwarded from home to Sgt. Roy W. Buckley, of Redmond, Wash., the hero mutters, as his enemies close in on him in the darkness, "What Reminds me of my foxhole days with the Americal Division on Mindanao, five centuries ago."

The name of the division was spelled correctly.

\*\*\*  
PRESS RELEASE

Eagerness of the Japanese to salute and bow to American occupation troops reached a new high in the streets of Tokyo recently, according to Capt. Asa Roach, Houlton, Me., of the Americal Division.

When a Japanese on a bicycle pulled out into his path, Capt. Roach's driver jammed on his brakes. The jeep barely touched the bike. But as the rider toppled slowly from his seat he saluted, in mid-air. Then he arose from the pavement, stood stiffly and saluted again, bowed very low, mounted his bike and rode off.

\*\*\*  
PRESS RELEASE

The Americal Division, which decked at Yokohama on September 8th, is occupying the region immediately west and south of Tokyo. Its zone of occupation includes virtually all of Kanagawa Prefecture and part of Tokyo Prefecture, although Tokyo itself is not included in the Americal area.

Major cities being patrolled by troops of the Americal include Yokohama (pop. 738,000), Odawara, Hiratsuka, Kawasaki, Tachikawa, and Maehioji. The division occupation zone extends southward along Tokyo Bay past Yokosuka.

The northern area is occupied by the 164th Infantry; the central sector by the 132d Infantry; and the southern by the 132d Infantry. Division artillery units are occupying Yokohama. Division headquarters is located in the Sagami Arsenal School, near the town of Fuchinobe, approximately 15 miles west of Yokohama.

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0057

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

NIPPON TIMES, Tokyo English language daily newspaper was suspended today for a period of 24 hours, by order of the Supreme Commander. Suspension becomes effective at 1530 hours today and remains in force until 1530 hours 20 September 1945.

NIPPON TIMES was suspended for failure to submit certain copy for censorship prior to publication.

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MEMORANDUM

The Kyushu junket planned by Far East Air Forces is leaving on Saturday morning. The party will be headed by Col. Blodgett, Air Ordnance officer for FFAF, and will include three FFAF Operations Analysis officers who will visit the following seven targets in Kyushu and Honshu.

Kanoya	S. Kyushu
Furumizu City	S. Kyushu
Kagoshima City	S. Kyushu
Sumita Industry	N. Kyushu
Nagasaki	N. Kyushu
Kurume City	N. Kyushu
Tsuiki Airfield	N. Kyushu
Iwakuni	SW Honshu

The party will be flown to Kanoya, and from there will travel by jeep. They will carry with them the target folders on each of the target areas, including all the aerial recon reports of bomb damage. These will be compared with the findings obtained from the ground examination. Approximately 24 hours will be spent at each target. The entire trip will last one week. Each of the FFAF officers in the party is an expert at analyzing the targets and may be quoted directly.

Airplanes will meet the party at Iwakuni Airfield on the 29th for return to Atsugi airfield.

Correspondents wishing to go along on this trip, must submit their names to Lieut. Blanchard in PRO News Section by noon tomorrow.

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Establishment of an "Economic and Scientific Section" as an advisory body on allied economic, industrial, financial, mining and scientific policies to be pursued in Japan and Korea has been announced.

Functions of the unit, to operate as a special staff section advising the Supreme Commander, include:

Recommendations concerning operation or non-operation of economic and scientific activities in Japan and Korea, exports and imports, use of transportation and public utilities and conversion of Japanese facilities to the production of civilian goods, maximum production and equitable distribution of essential civilian goods, and price stabilization.

The E and S will further coordinate the activities of scientific and economic missions in Japan and Korea from the United States and other nations and will arrange for preparation of inventories of economic and scientific resources in Japan, including patents and cartel agreements.

Approval of E and S will be necessary before dismantling of industrial enterprises, removal or transfer of machinery, transfer or removal of non-military records, basic changes in characters of products, transfer of money, bullion of securities into or out of Japan.

Chief of E and S Section, Far East Air Forces

0058

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

1090  
20 Sept 45

On the recommendation of General MacArthur, the War Department has approved return to the United States at an early date of the 43d Infantry Division, veterans of the Solomons, New Guinea and Luzon.

Low point men will be screened from the division before its return, and high point men from other divisions will be added. The 97th Infantry Division, which served in the European theater, will be diverted to the Yokohama area now occupied by the 43d. The same shipping used in transporting the 97th to Japan will be used in returning the 43d to the States.

The 43d was originally a New England National Guard Division, representing Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The division came overseas in October 1942.

Commanding General is Major General Leonard F. Wing, of Rutland, Vt.

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0059

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1290  
20 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

Three-fourths of the Japanese Army of 2,253,000 men, under arms in the Japanese home islands on August 15, has been demobilized in half of the two months time allotted by Allied occupation authorities, at a rate of over 50,000 a day.

A report by the Japanese War Department disclosed today that 1,645,000 service men had been demobilized as of September 17 with 607,500 remaining to be released from the service by the deadline of October 15 set by the Allies.

The report showed 670,200 were demobilized to September 2, with 359,000 more released during the next five days and an additional 616,000 during the ten-day period ending September 17.

The report stated that homeland Army demobilization was 72 per cent accomplished.

Several figures in the report did not coincide with those published in earlier compilations, discrepancies in which were unavoidable due to the preliminary nature of such compilations.

That situation has been corrected to a large extent and the current report was believed by occupation authorities to present a "fairly accurate account" of home islands demobilization progress to date.

\*\*\* \*\*

WITH THE XIV ARMY CORPS IN SENDAI, HONSHU---Troops of Lt. Gen. O. W. Griswold's veteran XIV Army Corps are moving into an area of Honshu north of Tokyo, with headquarters in Sendai, approximately 200 miles north of the Nipponese capital.

The area occupied by the XIV Corps extends for about 200 miles north and south and 50 to 120 miles east and west. Major units now under Corps control are the 11th Airborne Division and the 27th (New York) Infantry Division.

Corps reported no disturbing incidents as troops came ashore and the civilian population was described as orderly and well behaved. The city of Sendai, population about 250,000, has been about three-quarters destroyed and damaged by aerial bombardment.

XIV Corps was the first to operate as a combat corps in World War II during the final mop-up on Guadalcanal in December 1942, and January and February 1943 under Maj Gen (now Lt Gen) Alexander M. Patch. Subsequently, under Lt. Gen. O. W. Griswold, XIV Corps captured New Georgia and virtually annihilated the 17th Imperial Japanese Army in Bougainville. The Corps liberated Manila and central Luzon in January, February of 1945.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1630  
20 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The 720th Military Police Battalion, claiming one of the longest war service records of any MP unit in the Pacific, has been assigned to duty in Central Tokyo.

Including some 700 officers and men, the 720th is now assigned to XI Corps and is attached to the 1st Cavalry Division for operations. Brigadier General Hugh Hoffman, the division's 2d Brigade commander, was recently named Provost Marshal General for Tokyo.

First MP Battalion to enter the Nipponese capital, the 720th has served more than 40 months overseas and has had companies stationed at nearly every point on MacArthur's march from Melbourne to Japan. It was among the first units into Port Moresby and arrived there before the 32d Division, which launched the first big counter-offensive against the Japs in New Guinea. Its last station was Manila.

Captain Michael Frisch, home near Princeton, N. J., is acting battalion commander.

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0061

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1230  
21 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

John Holland, Australian who aided the Japanese by presenting propaganda broadcasts in English over Shanghai radio, was apprehended in Hokkaido and is now in Eighth Army custody. Holland was on the Sept. 11 "war criminal" list issued by General MacArthur.

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PRESS RELEASE

Information concerning "the whereabouts and welfare of the Ambassador for Turkey in Japan, and his staff," was sought yesterday in a note from Supreme Allied Headquarters in a note to the Japanese government.

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PRESS RELEASE

One of the few sergeants who ever sat on a general and got a Silver Star for it returned to duty yesterday in Tokyo with his chief---General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Sgt. Domingo H. Adversario, 42-year-old Filipino, still bears the scars of wounds received when he used his own body to shield his chief from Japanese bomb fragments on Corregidor---and shows the effects of more than three years as a Japanese prisoner and guerrilla fighter in the Philippines.

Yesterday he was assigned to duty as receptionist in General MacArthur's office on the top floor of the Dai-Ichi Mutual Insurance Building---where the former "resident" of the Japanese prison camp at Camp O'Donnell receives the names of high Japanese moguls who desire to see the general.

The slightly-tuiled, soft-spoken non-com well recalls when he and his chief were caught outside the tunnels of Corregidor when Japanese bombers roared over about noon on 29 December, 1941.

"We heard the bombs dropping and both of us hit the ground," he said. "I knew they were close and when the general went down, I landed right on top of him and covered him with my body."

Sergeant Adversario pointed to the scars on his forehead and hands: "I got those there."

"But," he added proudly, "the general wasn't hurt."

When General MacArthur left Corregidor for Australia in February, 1942, the sergeant remained behind and was captured when Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright surrendered the garrison on "The Rock" in May.

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Afterwards he spent a year in the prison camp at Camp O'Donnell and then got away into the mountains where he spent the rest of the war with guerrilla bands---but ever confident that his chief would return to the Philippines so that he could resume his service with the general that Corregidor interrupted.

He met United States troops who landed in January, 1945, in Camarines Sur Province and immediately set out to find his chief. He hitch-hiked his way to Legaspi, thumbed a plane-ride to Leyte, and was sent to Manila where he spent a couple of weeks in the 5th Replacement Depot.

On June 2 of this year---three years and four months from the time he last saw the general on Corregidor---he walked into the Manila City Hall.

The general greeted him warmly and also as one almost risen from the grave.

"He didn't think I was still alive," the sergeant grinned, "but I can take a lot of bumping around. I got my old job back."

At a ceremony later he was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for his action in shelling General MacArthur with his own body.

Sergeant Adversario, who hasn't had a promotion since the days of Corregidor, also met General Wainwright when the latter stopped off in Manila recently en route to the United States from his own Japanese prison camp.

"The first thing General Wainwright said when he saw me," chuckled the sergeant, "was, 'What? Are you still a sergeant?'"

The sergeant, whose home is in Camaligan, Camarines Sur Province, where his wife lives at present, hasn't any immediate plans for the future. He has about \$4,000 in back pay and doesn't yet know what he's going to do with it.

Sergeant Adversario joined General MacArthur as a civilian valet in 1928 when the general was commander of the Philippines department and joined the Army in 1930. He enlisted in the 31st Infantry and was placed on detached service. He accompanied the general to Washington when General MacArthur resided there as chief of staff.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1930  
21 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The following persons, both on General MacArthur's "war criminal" list released 11 September, have been taken into Eighth Army custody:

Lily Abegg (or Sybille Abe), Swiss-German who made propaganda broadcasts from Radio Tokyo.

Col. Akira Nagahama, commander of Kempei, Japanese army police unit in the Philippines.

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PRESS RELEASE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---"For eminently meritorious and valuable service rendered in the reconquest and liberation of the Philippines," Lt. Gen. Robert L.ichelberger, Eighth Army commander, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Star by the Philippine Government.

Although the General Orders announcing the award were published by the Philippine Army on August 17, the presentation itself will not be made until the medal has been struck.

The complete citation follows:

"For eminently meritorious and valuable service rendered in the reconquest and liberation of the Philippines, General Richelberger, as Commanding General, Eighth Army, led his forces with extraordinary brilliance and outstanding effectiveness in annihilating a powerful and tenacious enemy in the Philippine Islands. Striking the foe with devastating fury and tireless efficiency, the Eighth Army showed its splendid leadership to perfect advantage, as, in spite of fanatically resisting Japanese and defensively favorable natural obstacles, it brought operations in the Visayan and Mindanao areas to an early and successful conclusion. In addition, General Richelberger demonstrated organizational skill of the highest skill in skillfully reorganizing guerrilla units, thus rendering most signal service to the Philippine Army at a most critical time. By his devotion to duty, extraordinary military knowledge, and capacity for most noteworthy and successful leadership, General Richelberger served with great credit and distinction in the Philippine Liberation campaign."

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0064

PRESS RELEASE:

One American soldier was killed, and more than 60 Americans and an undetermined number of Japanese troops were injured when a Japanese ammunition dump exploded near Tateyama airfield, Chiba prefecture, at 1:55 Thursday afternoon, September 20.

The explosion occurred when an American soldier accidentally dropped TNT or picric acid, the Japanese explosive, in the dump, which was located 2500 yards southwest of the airfield. There was no evidence of Japanese sabotage.

Explosions were violent for over an hour after the first blast and then gradually diminished, but minor explosions continued during the night.

Only three of the American soldiers were injured seriously. Identification of all casualties is being withheld pending notification of next of kin.

NOTE: This is the first U.S. death during occupation.

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NOTE: THE ABOVE STORY WAS POSTED AS A BULLETIN IN THE MAIL ROOM ALONG WITH THE REGULAR 1630 RELEASE.

0065

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1330  
22 Sept 1945

PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE AMERICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---The dirtiest form of Jap torture he endured during three years of internment was far removed from clubbings, Marine Lieutenant Robert F. Jenkins, Jr., 2346 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, told representatives of this Division here yesterday. It had to do with his mail.

En route from Atsugi Airfield, Lt. Jenkins gave the following indictment: "Once every three months the Red Cross would get mail through to us. The Japs would let us see the delivery; then they'd stack the mail up in front of us and start calling out names. When the list had been read off they'd burn the stuff right under our noses and think it one helluva big joke."

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PRESS RELEASE

ATSUGI AIRDROME, TOKYO, Sept. 21---In the short space of four weeks Fifth Air Force units have evacuated from this crudely-built Jap strip a total of 10,000 prisoners of war released from internment on Honshu and Hokkaido islands.

More than three-fourths of all Allied PW's liberated in these Jap areas have been handled by air, according to Major Hugh Crumey, FEAF medical air evacuation officer. All known prison camps on the two islands have been reached by Fifth Air Force units, with the internees flown to Atsugi for processing, and the job has been done in half the time originally estimated.

During the same period these air units have handled, through Atsugi, some 6000 tons of equipment, and have landed two full infantry divisions for occupation as well as thousands of service troops.

Bulk of the job has fallen to the 54th Troop Carrier Wing and the 804th and 820th Air Evacuation Squadrons.

Biggest task at the moment at Atsugi is maintenance of the flimsy concrete runway, chewed up by some 2800 landings and 2600 take-offs by heavy transports since the day of occupation.

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PRESS RELEASE

The atomic bomb dropped on the industrial area of Nagasaki on August 9 delivered an explosive force greater than that of the first bomb used at Hiroshima and despite the increased impact, left no measurable sign of radio-activity in the area where it was dropped.

Brig. Gen. James B. Newman Jr., head of the War Department's Atomic Bomb mission in Japan, returned yesterday from Nagasaki. He left a part of 17 scientists and medical officers at Nagasaki to complete the observations, but exhaustive tests have already shown, he said, that there was no residue of radio-activity in the bombed area that could have any effect on the human body or plant

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life. Hiroshima is being surveyed by a similar party.

"The destruction at Nagasaki", General Newman said, "was more spectacular than that at Hiroshima because the type of industrial buildings was such as to give more visible audience of the effect of the bomb. The bomb did not cause a crater.

"The bomb hit between Japan's largest torpedo factory and a great steel mill. The Japanese now estimate the death toll at 35,000 to 40,000, with some 80,000 injured. The modern structural steel buildings of the steel plant some 2000 feet from the center of blast became a single mass of twisted girders and was completely burned out, while the buildings of the torpedo plant, some 4000 feet away were completely wrecked by the blast. These were not burned, however, except one building where fires in the forges ignited the falling debris. Almost all buildings in the city sustained minor damage. Practically all of them in the industrial area were completely destroyed.

"The lower number of casualties at Nagasaki than at Hiroshima, was due to the fact that a major evacuation of the city had been in progress for some time so that the normal population of 400,000 had been materially reduced, with the number in the effective area reduced to about 120,000. The reverse was true at Hiroshima. Evacuation plans had just been started there and some 50,000 additional people had come into the city to help move the population out. The bomb hit here at the peak of this influx."

General Newman said there were 280 patients remaining in the Nagasaki hospital when he left, with 80 to 100 of these expected to die from their injuries. Interviews with the doctors who came to the scene immediately after the disaster indicated that most of those killed died from the immediate blast. Many others were killed by the debris of the buildings which fell on them, from being thrown against walls by the force of the explosion, and from being burned either from the heat of the bomb or the secondary fires. One of the difficulties in assessing the total number of casualties is the fact that many of the bodies in the center of the blast must have been destroyed beyond recognition by the heat and force of the explosion. Some few who were fairly near the point of impact and survived show the effects of exposure to radioactive rays emitted at the moment of the blast. Death in such cases may occur days or weeks later.

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Note to Correspondents: Col. Stafford L. Warren, Chief of the Medical Section of the Atomic Bomb project, assisted by a staff of specialists, is completing the medical survey of the effect of the bombs dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On his return to Tokyo from Nagasaki about Oct. 1 he and General Newman will meet the correspondents to give detailed answers to questions on the medical aspects of this new weapon.

Col. Warren is professor of radiology of University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N. Y. and has been associated with the medical aspects of the atomic bomb project the past three years.

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#### FOR CORRESPONDENTS:

A special air trip has been arranged for Monday, 24 September, for correspondents desiring to visit Kyoto.

The group will leave the Dai Ichi Hotel at 0730 that day for Atsugi and fly to Kyoto, returning the following day. The plane will make an observation flight en route over Kobe, Nagoya, Gifu, Shimizu, Hamamato, and Hiroshima.

Correspondents desiring to go should leave their names with Major Sinykin before 1200 Sunday, 23 September.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
23 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE:

#### JAPAN TO REPORT ON FILIPINO PRISONERS

In accordance with a request of the Philippine Senate, General MacArthur today called on the Imperial Japanese Government for a full report on Philippine military personnel and civilian internees removed from the islands by the Japanese.

The directive requires the Japanese to report the total number of Filipinos removed from the islands, the date of each movement, number moved and destination; the identity of all Filipinos taken from the islands; the location of each camp to which the Filipinos were taken; and the present location, status and physical condition of these Filipinos.

The request was made of General MacArthur in a formal resolution of the Philippine Senate signed by Manuel Roxas as president of the Senate.

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#### PRO AIR COURIER SERVICE ENDS 28 SEPTEMBER

PRO air courier service between Manila and Tokyo via Okinawa will be terminated with flights leaving Manila and Tokyo 27 September and arriving Tokyo and Manila 28 September. Thereafter regular GHQ air courier service between these points will be utilized.

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#### FIRST CAVALRY FLAG RAISING

A formal flag-raising ceremony will be conducted by the 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, at 1530, 24 Sept., in its new area, formerly occupied by a Japanese artillery unit. Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, division commander, will be the guest of honor.

Transportation from 1st Cavalry will be available at Radio Tokyo at 1330 24 Sept. and daily thereafter at the same hour.

\*\*\*

#### JAP SURGERY "ROUGH," SAYS POW

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, TOKYO, Sept. 17--Having one's appendix removed without an anesthetic can hardly be called an "atrocious"---even when it's done by a Jap. But Merchant Seaman Edward Cudd, Whitney, S. C., thinks it's border-line, and wants no more of it---thank you.

A Jap major did the job on Cudd at an internment camp on Hokkaido, where the Carolinian was confined for 34 months, while three U. S. medics held him down. Cudd was refused ether, and a half-hearted attempt at local anesthesia didn't take. The seaman described the experience to 5th Air Force personnel who evacuated him from Hokkaido as "an awful, awful rough deal."

The Japs put Cudd to work in a coal mine only a month after the operation, but an American medic who examined him here said he had suffered no complications and that the Jap doctor had apparently done a "good job."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
24 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

Taking over the No. 2 network of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, the Armed Forces Radio Service yesterday began operating a seven-station network for Allied occupation forces in Japan as part of an eventual 19-station set-up covering 25 cities in Japan and Korea.

Broadcasting of news and music, American style, began on the network at 6:30 yesterday morning as G.I.'s at breakfast in or near 11 Japanese cities listened in on the seven outlet stations--Tokyo, Yamamoto, Hiroshima, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai and Sapporo. Four other occupation points covered by these stations are Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Kure.

Besides the network, eight mobile broadcasting stations are--or soon will be--operating from Sasebo, Yawata, Fukuoka, Aomori, Niigata and Hamamatsu in Japan, and Kaju and Gansen in Korea. Occupation troops at Shimonoseki will receive the programs from Yawata, and those at Minato from Aomori.

In addition, four fixed radio stations for the occupation forces will be established at Kohji, Okayama and Tsuruga in Japan, and at Fusan in Korea.

Use of the No. 2 Japanese network was arranged for at conferences between occupation authorities and officials of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation. Japan's No. 1 network, with 80 outlets throughout the Empire, will continue operations as usual in Japanese.

The American network took over its stations only in cities where two or more formerly had been operated, leaving one outlet for the No. 1 Japanese network which is undisturbed, according to Maj. Graf A. Boepple of St. Louis.

Major Boepple, former radio advertising man in St. Louis and Los Angeles, is in charge of the Armed Forces Radio Section of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's I. and E. Services. Chief of the I. and E. Services is Col. Ken R. Dyke of New York.

The Tokyo station, key of the network, will operate daily from 6:30 in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. The other stations in the net will be on the air from 6:30 to 8:30 in the morning, 11 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 4:30 to 11 o'clock in the evening.

Broadcasting from Radio Tokyo (Station JOAK), the network is manned by a complete operating staff and will be run just like any network back in the States.

The network programs will include transcriptions of the top shows of the United States--networks like Bob Hope, Jack Benny and Fibber McGee and Gilly; A.F.R.S. Hollywood-produced shows like "Command Performance," "G. I. Journal," and "Male Call," flown weekly from the States; regular newscasts, starting with four 15-minute round-ups a day; information and education programs; recorded music; and locally produced shows with G. I. performers.

The mobile radio stations are 400-watt units that have been used all the way up from Australia and ordinarily lend with invasion troops to start radio service as soon as practicable after the beachheads are secure.

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Programs for both the mobile and fixed stations, not served by the network, will be provided by the Armed Forces Radio service in Tokyo.

Radio receiving sets, over which these programs may be heard, are issued to army units in the basis of one per 50 men.

Capt. Thomas T. Kendall of Los Angeles is technical officer for the Armed Forces Radio network.

The eight-man staff operating the G. I. network from Tokyo includes a nucleus that broadcasts from WVTM in Hollandia and New Guinea and is composed of the following:

Capt. Melvin M. Bartell of Rochester, N.Y., former radio announcer and newscaster with WHAM, Rochester; in charge of the Tokyo station.

Sgt. Earl Moreland of Memphis, Tenn.; former production manager for WMC, Memphis; program director.

Cpl. Phil Cross of Boulder, Colo., formerly with WLO and WUTA, Salt Lake City; news and sports editor.

Sgt. Howard Dorsley of Louisville, Ky., formerly with WHAS in Louisville; announcer and writer.

Sgt. Roger von Roth of Englewood, N.J., formerly an announcer with NBC in Washington and New York; chief announcer.

Sgt. Sam Tission of Des Moines, Iowa; clerk-librarian and part-time announcer.

Sgt. William R. Hunter of Paterson, N.J., formerly chief engineer with WFAT, Paterson, N.J.; chief engineer.

Sgt. James F. Spivey of Dallas, Texas, formerly with WPAW, College Station, Texas; engineer.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
24 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE:

The following directive has been issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Imperial Government:

1. General. The Japanese Imperial Government is hereby directed to comply, or to insure the compliance as the case may be, with the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated in this directive.

2. Economic Controls.

a. You are responsible for initiation and maintaining a firm control over wages and prices of essential commodities.

b. You are responsible for initiating and maintaining a strict rationing program for essential commodities in short supply, to insure that such commodities are equitably distributed.

c. You will report to the Supreme Commander all details of existing economic control machinery and procedures covering the objectives outlined in paragraphs "a" and "b" above within ten days after the receipt of this directive. You will include data on wage schedules and ration allowances of essential commodities in short supply. You will include a statement as to the manner in which such economic control measures are operating and the reasons for inadequacies, if any.

3. Production.

a. You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities, including industrial, agricultural, and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to the production of such essential consumers' goods. Priority in allocation of materials, fuel, equipment, and labor will be given to the production of commodities necessary to the feeding, clothing, and housing of the population.

b. Where conversion is considered necessary, of plants heretofore engaged in the production of items prohibited by Par. 4, below, to the production of essential consumers' commodities, you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned.

4. Prohibited Items. No production will be permitted of the following types of items:

a. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war. Applications will be presented for the use of such industrial explosives as may be deemed necessary, accompanied by complete supporting data as to its essentiality and methods by which their distribution and use will be controlled.

b. Parts, components or ingredients especially designed or produced for incorporation into aircraft of any type.

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c. Combat naval vessels.

d. All types of aircraft, including those designed for civilian use.

e. Parts, components, and materials especially designed or produced for incorporation into aircraft of any type.

5. You will preserve and maintain in good condition for inspection and such disposition as may be directed by this Headquarters all plants, equipment, patents, and other property, and all books, records, and documents of Japanese Imperial Government or private industrial companies and trade and research associations which have manufactured any of the items listed in paragraph 4 or this directive or any of the following items:

a. Iron and steel, b. Chemicals, c. Non-ferrous materials, d. Aluminum, e. Magnesium, f. Synthetic rubber, g. Synthetic oil, h. Machine tools, i. Radio and electrical equipment, j. Automobile vehicles, k. Merchant ships, l. Heavy machinery and important parts thereof.

6. Inventory and Records Required. You will as rapidly as possible submit to this Headquarters an inventory of significant plants producing or intending to produce products in the industries listed in paragraph 4 and 5, of this directive. This inventory will include detailed reports regarding condition and equipment and capacity of plants and the extent of the stocks of fuel, raw materials, finished goods, and goods in process available to the plant.

7. Imports and Exports. No imports or exports from Japan of any goods, wares or merchandise will be permitted, except with the prior approval of this Headquarters.

8. You will submit a report of all laboratories, research institutes, and similar scientific and technological organizations which will include the following information: (1) Name, (2) Location, (3) Ownership, (4) Description of facilities, (5) List of all employees, (6) Detailed list of all projects currently being studied by these agencies and projects studied since 1940. These agencies and projects studied since 1940 will be open for inspection by duly authorized military representatives at all times.

c. You will direct such agencies to render a report as of the first day of each month to this Headquarters through your office stating in detail the projects on which their facilities and personnel have been engaged during the preceding month and the results of such work.

d. You will prohibit all research or development work which has as its object effecting the separation of Uranium 235 from Uranium or affecting the separation of any radio-active unstable elements.

1700

0072

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
 21 Sep 45

To the communications men in the Signal Section of the Army, Tokyo has been a fishermen's paradise; the telephone wires they've strung thus far couldn't fill a good-sized fishing vessel.

For the first time in a newly-occupied area the signalmen found things already set up for them. Tokyo's wire communications were found 80 per cent operative, subject to minor repairs, despite the devastation caused by fire bombs. The Army simply "tied in" to existing facilities. The Japs are obliged by occupation to provide materials for repairs where needed, and to ensure proper maintenance.

"Nerve center" of the Army's telephone system is located at General Headquarters in the Sei-Ichi Building in downtown Tokyo. Two days after the Japs moved out there were over 200 "in building" phones in operation from a 1,000-line PBX (Army for "private board exchange"), which in turn ties in with an 8,000 line set-up at Tokyo Central.

Signal corpsmen adapted the Sei-Ichi PBX to our use with only minor modifications, found their real trouble in the telephones themselves. Tokyo's phone system is 100 per cent automatic dial in the metropolitan area but 60 per cent of the instruments were, at the time of occupation, in a bad state of repair. To offset this, the Yanks replaced them with our own dial telephones. They represent the bulk of the equipment we have been obliged to provide from our own signal stores.

Language difficulties and a slightly different telephone procedure have been the main stumbling blocks to conversion of the Jap system to our use, but the Signal Section, armed with a half dozen interpreters, is rapidly ironing out the wrinkles. The Japanese have a highly developed toll plan for long distance calls, but the Yanks have unprintable difficulties with the operators and are now setting up their own toll switching central.

Soon after occupation, communications were operative between U. S. military installations in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, and the telephone-telegraph system has now been expanded to include all areas of Japan proper taken over by U. S. troops. An island-wide teletype system is also contemplated. Telegraph lines are operative to Korea from the mainland, and may soon be supplemented by telephone service.

The job of conversion and supervision in the Tokyo area is under direction of Lt. Col. William L. Verdell, St. Louis, Missouri, for 13 years an A.T. & T. engineer.

One of the big finds of his section was a complete emergency telephone and telegraph set-up, with all new, modern equipment, discovered in the Premier's compound. It was designed as an alternative to the regular communications system in the event the latter was bombed out, but the military had not been able to put it in operation before U. S. occupation. Now

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the Yanks may use it themselves, says Colonel Mardell, and thus operate a strictly C.I. exchange. If it is, all calls from headquarters at Dai-Ichi are secured, or kept restricted, through U. S. operation of the LBA in that building.

Some "subscribers" still persist in using unlisted phones which are not at present a part of the system, and others neglect to follow directions for direct calls. To keep abreast of these complaints the Signal Section publishes and distributes a new mimeographed directory each day. So far this book has been growing two pages every 24 hours, and the end is not in sight.

Flame warfare in the Pacific was surpassed only by the atomic bomb, according to Col. William A. Copthorne, chief chemical officer to General MacArthur.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
24 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

"This weapon, with only a fraction of its potentialities employed against Japan, approaches the atomic bomb as a convincing argument against future wars," he declared.

"Studies of incinerated Jap cities and of incendiary attacks against ground forces indicate the destructive effects of large-scale flame warfare are only now beginning to be appreciated. New incendiary techniques in another war would make recent flame attacks seem like campfires by comparison."

Colonel Copthorne disclosed more than 12,000 flamethrower fillings of Napalm and gasoline were fired into Jap pillboxes and bunkers between Pearl Harbor and VJ-Day.

This does not include the additional quantities dropped in belly tanks by Army and Marine fighter planes. The Fifth Air Force alone dropped more than 2,111 gallons in this manner during the month of May.

Nepalm was discovered in 1941 by Dr. Louis F. Fieser, Harvard cancer expert, who used it to burn crab grass from his front lawn.

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PRESS RELEASE

In a ceremony held in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, today, Technician Fifth Grade Robert F. Babson of Company E, General Headquarters, and a member of General MacArthur's Honor Guard, received the DSC from Colonel Vachel D. Whitley, General Headquarters Commandant, for extraordinary bravery displayed during the Luzon Campaign.

The epic in courage was written by Babson's action during an assault by the 37th Infantry Division of which he was formerly a member, on the Dampalit River, east of Malabon, to seize a strategic cross-roads. A platoon of his Company had been caught in an ambush by 500 Japanese firing mortars and all types of small arms. The casualties were so heavy that all able-bodied men were compelled to withdraw across the river. Many casualties were left behind, and Babson and three companions volunteered to help evacuate them. Using native dugouts and litters, he made repeated trips across the river under constant enemy fire, wading through mud and water to load wounded and dead on the dugouts, and then pushing them across, swimming alongside. In two and a half hours, he had made eight round trips and accounted for 30 men in the platoon.

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The Honor Guard of which Babson is a member is composed of infantrymen drawn from some of the oldest fighting outfits in the Pacific, and assigned to General Headquarters for special duty on the basis of their combat records. Babson was born in Bennington, Vermont. He majored in accounting and finance at Bay Path Institute in Springfield, Mass., and would prefer accounting work as a peace-time vocation. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Babson of North Bennington, Vt.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
25 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The 42d General Hospital, first American army general hospital in Japan, will open formally in St. Luke's International Medical Center, Tokyo, tomorrow.

The large modern building, famed in peacetime as one of the outstanding medical centers of the Orient, was built in the early 1930's primarily by American contributions. Until 1941 American doctors and nurses served on the staff with Japanese medical personnel. During the war it served solely as a civilian hospital operated by Japanese.

Two ceremonies are planned in conjunction with the formal opening. The first will be a non-denominational religious service at 4:30 p.m. today in the hospital's cathedral-like chapel, conducted by the chaplains of the 42d General. The chapel was a pre-war gift of one of the leading families of Philadelphia. Mrs. Douglas A. MacArthur has been invited to join with the nurses and doctors in the religious service.

On Wednesday, 26 September, the opening ceremonies begin with a flag-raising in the courtyard at 4:30 p.m. to be followed by a tour of the hospital, dinner and dance. A number of high ranking Army officers will make the initial tour with Col. George A. Yeager, commanding officer of the hospital.

The spacious building which has functioned only as a 300 bed hospital has been increased by the Army to 1000 beds, usual capacity of a general hospital.

The 42d, crack University of Maryland Unit, has been in the Pacific over 3 1/2 years, caring for battle casualties from Guadalcanal to Leyte. For the past three weeks in a warehouse in Yokohama the unit has examined and given medical service to over 20,000 Allied prisoners of war.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
25 Sept. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Reports on the productive capacity of certain key Japanese industries, supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Japanese Imperial Government, have been made available by the Economic and Scientific Section of General MacArthur's headquarters. Data compares present capacity of production and manufacture, considerably impaired by war causes, with that of the end of 1944.

Covered are: minerals, metals, liquids, textiles, electric power and chemicals. Also there is a report on silk production and conversion of mulberry acreage to food crop production and shipping tonnage Japan used for certain key commodities.

Gleaned from the reports is the following information:

Productive capability of coal for the year 1944 was 50,000,000 tons, reduced by air raids, incomplete disbursement and other causes to 38,000,000 tons as of Aug. 20, 1945.

In the field of liquid fuel, refined oil production decreased from 3,700,000 kiloliters to 1,220,000 kiloliters; synthetic oil, 90,000 kiloliters to 35,000 kiloliters; alcohol, 135,000 to 96,000 kiloliters.

In iron manufacture, pig-iron production decreased from 4,000,000 metric tons to 2,500,000 metric tons; common steel from 4,500,000 to 3,500,000; special steel from 1,000,000 to 600,000.

In light metals, aluminum dropped from 140,000 to 56,000, magnesium from 6,000 to 4,200 tons.

Copper descended from 146,000 to 70,000 tons.

Textiles suffered least with rayon staying at 75,000,000 pounds, cotton substitutes dropped slightly from 170,000,000 to 140,000,000 pounds, while cotton textile decreased from 3,600,000 to 2,700,000 spindles.

Productive machinery plummeted from value of 600,000,000 yen to 310,000,000 yen, while automobiles went from 25,000 units down half to 12,500 units.

Gasoline dropped from 3,324,000 to 2,239,000 metric tons.

In electricity, coal power went from 1,500,000 to 500,000 kilowatts, and hydro-electric power maximum 5,820,000 and ordinary 2,600,000 kilowatts to maximum 5,900,000 and ordinary 2,650,000 kilowatts.

In the chemical industry, ammonia dropped from 330,000 to 120,000 metric tons, carbide from 370,000 to 330,000, cement 4,200,000 to 3,500,000, soda ash 140,000 to 120,000, caustic soda 180,000 to 144,000, concentrated sulfuric acid 920,000 to 850,000 and rubber goods from 60,000 to 28,000.

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The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture reports the extent to which mulberry acreage has been converted to food crop acreage during the war and also includes an outline of the Japanese Government's estimate of the present silk situation and its prospects in the immediate future.

Before 1940, mulberry acreage amounted to more than half a million cho (2.45 acres) and produced cocoons to a weight of some 90 million Kan (8.27 pounds). The decrease in mulberry acreage and acreage obtained for food crops is as follows:

In 1940, mulberry acreage (in cho) 539,918.1; in 1941, 494,449.1, acreage converted 39,469.8; 1942, 412,624.00 acreage and 81,825.1 converted, 1943, 363,960.8 and 48,663.2; 1944, 264,358.0 (actual survey) and 99,602.8; 1945 (first 6 months), 214,358.00 and 54,000.0 - total 319,560.9 cho.

The Japanese Government plans an additional conversion of 150,000 cho of mulberry acreage in food crop production in the course of the coming fall and winter. Present plans call for using a temporary conversion method, cutting back the mulberry branches at the base to prevent budding, but leaving the plant intact and subject to reconversion of the acreage for mulberry production.

Production of cocoons this year is expected to be 26 million Kan, that of raw silk 120,000 hys (bales). Raw silk production has fallen to a greater extent than cocoon production, due to the wartime practice of using about 50 per cent of production as short filaments to be woven into staple fibre textiles.

With an additional 150,000 cho of mulberry acreage planned for conversion this year, this will leave only 60,000 cho of mulberry acreage which it is estimated will produce next year about 10 million Kan of cocoons and 90,000 hys of raw silk.

Following are figures (in thousand tons) of shipping tonnage Japan used for key commodities. Years begin 1 April - 1945 figures are for April to July, both inclusive.

A comparison by years of steamship transport shows: coal, 1944, 8,374.9, 1945, 1,617.4; iron ore, 1944, 1,084.9, 1945, 130.5; steel, 1944, 2,017.9, 1945, 207.4; salt, 1944, 828.6, 1945, 378.8; non-ferrous metals, 1944, 1,810.6, 1945, 215.9; types of coals, 1944, 294.4, 1945, 79.9; types of soda, 1944, 11.6, 1945, 1.0; cement, 1944, 69.8, 1945, 5.2; types of oils, 1944, 51.5, 1945, 2.6; paper and pulp, 1944, 149.5, 1945, 21.7; cotton and wool, 1944, 29.3, 1945, 12.0; raw rubber, 1944, 13.0, 1945, nothing; lumber, 1944, 271.4, 1945, 194.2; grains, 1944, 1,188.2, 1945, 927.5; sugar, 1944, 122.1, 1945, nothing; fertilizer, 1944, 399.4, 1945, 123.4; phosphates, 1944, 77.4, 1945, 9.5; fodder, 1944, 63.8, 1945, 1.8; fats and oils, 1944, 53.3, 1945, 14.2; other products, 1944, 172.1, 1945, 23.0; fishing in northern waters, 1944, 69.1, 1945, nothing; total, 1944, 27,152.3, 1945, 3,791.0; miscellaneous goods, 1945, 50.0; grand total, 1944, 3,842.0.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
25 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
25 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

A noticeable transition is taking place in the staff of the Supreme Commander - General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. During more than three years of combat his staff was predominantly composed of officers from civilian components. During that phase, however, the key operational positions were filled by regular officers. Officers from the civilian components distinguished themselves as assistants or heads of sub-sections performing both purely military duties such as intelligence and operations, or duties which reflected their long civil and professional experience, notably in supply, application of lease-lend, transportation and petroleum supply.

With the change in the mission from combat to occupation and the shifting of emphasis from operations to administration of Japan, many newly created sections of the staff become more important than those which formerly were the major elements.

These new sections of the staff are all directed by men with broad civilian backgrounds in specialized fields which eminently qualify them for the work of economic governmental and social administration of Japan.

One of these important units is General MacArthur's economic and scientific section which is an advisory body on Allied economic, industrial, financial, mining and scientific policies to be pursued in Japan and Korea. Operating as a special staff section, it will, among other things, make recommendations concerning operation or non-operation of economic and scientific activities in Japan and Korea, exports and imports, use of transportation and public utilities and conversion of Japanese facilities to the production of civilian goods, maximum production and equitable distribution of essential civilian goods, and price stabilization.

Head of this section is Col. Ray C. Kramer, 44, of New York, who has been president and chairman of the board of the Belding-Hemingway Company, and on the directorates of Allied Stores, Gimbel's, Interstate Department Stores and the Julius Kayser Company. He reorganized the Postal Telegraph Company in 1940 and was made a director of it and the American Cable and Radio Company, the Commercial Mackey Company and the All-America Corporation.

Another of the units is General MacArthur's new "civil information and education service for the Japanese homeland," which was established by order of the Supreme Commander on September 22 to advise the Supreme Commander on policies relating to public information, education, religion and other sociological problems of Japan and Korea.

Chief of this section is Col. Ken R. Dyke, 48, of New York, whose civilian background includes advertising and public relations work with the United States Rubber Company, Johns-Manville Corporation and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet. He joined the National Broadcasting Company in 1940 as research and promotion director.

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General MacArthur likewise has a political advisory staff which is composed of experts in Far Eastern affairs and will include experienced experts on Japan, China and Korea from the United States foreign service.

Head of this political advisory group is George Atcheson, Jr., 48, of Denver and Washington, who for the last two years has been in Chungking, including eight months as chargé d'affaires. His foreign service career began in 1920. He has been assistant and acting chief of Far Eastern affairs at the State Department in Washington and has held various diplomatic and consular posts in China.

For handling important control over Japanese press, radio and motion picture outlets, a Civil Censorship office has been set up. Designed to encourage rather than stifle freedom of the press in Japan, this agency's job is to assure that the Japanese are given accurate, uncolored news, presented by several agencies. All news articles, radio presentations and movies must have the approval of this office before presentation to the public.

Heading this office is Col. Donald D. Hoover, of Indianapolis and Omaha. A public relations consultant before he joined the army, Col. Hoover started his newspaper career as a reporter with the Indianapolis Times in 1921, was assistant city editor of the Indianapolis News for 12 years and was with the Associated Press in Washington for two years. He served in a similar censorship capacity in Sicily, Italy and Southern France, and was decorated with the Order of the British Empire for his work in Sicily.

Hoover drafted the first state law (Indiana) providing for change of judge in cases of indirect contempt of court. This provided a greater measure of freedom for the press in commenting on court decision and courts, in that the judge criticised could not try the offending publication. This law was widely hailed as a model for similar legislation in other states.

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NOTE: Interviews with officers in the above sections may be arranged as correspondents desire.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
25 Sept 45

All War Correspondents are invited to attend a dinner and dance to be held at the 1st Cavalry Division CP on 29 September, Saturday, in honor of the nurses of the 42d General Hospital. The program includes the following:

- 1500-1600 Nurses taken on tour of Tokyo.
- 1600-1630 Reception of nurses at Officers Club.
- 1630-1700 Retreat parade and presentation of gifts to the hospital and an honor guard salute.
- 1700-2100 Dinner and dance at Officers Club.

All those desiring to attend please sign sheet in mail room so that necessary transportation can be arranged (1530 at Radio Tokyo).

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PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE AMERICAN (CORRECT) DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA, JAPAN---  
Capt. Leo Geary, Newton, Mass., landed in Japan with a personal mission---  
to find out Doctor Ino who had lectured on the poverty and weakness of  
Japan during Geary's college days at Boston University, in 1938.

The Massachusetts officer found Ino --- on General MacArthur's first  
list of Japanese war criminals. The former lecturer, minister of  
agriculture and forestry in Tojo's Pearl Harbor cabinet, is now in  
Eighth Army custody.

"The guy constantly stressed how poor Japan was agriculturally,"  
said Geary, "and how much she needed help from us. He used to make us  
feel sorry for the Japs. And I didn't realize until war broke out  
that he was a propagandist."

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
25 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO---In an informal ceremony Mrs. Douglas MacArthur today unveiled a plaque at the 42d General Hospital in Tokyo honoring her husband and the men serving with him. At the same time she presented a historic, battle worn American flag to the hospital which was received by Col. George Yeager, commanding officer, of Baltimore, Md.

The flag was lost to the Japs when Manila fell in January 1941 and was recovered by A Troop of the 12th Cavalry Regiment during the bitter fight for the Manila Hotel. Maj. Gen. William G. Chase, who was once a patient of the hospital, asked Mrs. MacArthur to make the presentation. The flag will be raised over the building in a formal ceremony tomorrow.

The plaque, a substitute for one which will be installed permanently at a later date, bore a picture of Gen. MacArthur, the emblems of the 8th Army and the 1st Cavalry Division, and the hospital name.

Mrs. MacArthur was later conducted on a tour of the building by the executive officer of the unit, Lt. Col. W. F. Karfzin of Baltimore and Maj. Grace Dick, head nurse, of Loaconing, Md. St. Luke's, as it was named when constructed by the Episcopal Church, is a large modern structure of 300 beds.

A color guard for the ceremony was provided by the security platoon of the 1st Cavalry Division. S/Sgt. George T. Guess, Rt. 3, Ranger, Texas, Sgt. Joseph N. Kinsey, 1810 25th St., Gulfport, Miss., PFC John B. Medling, Seal, Alabama, PFC Everett McGill, North Vernon, Ind., and PFC John C. Gearhart Jr., 324 Mountain View Terr., Roanoke, Va. made up the detail.

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0084

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
26 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE AMTRICAL DIVISION, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---Further confirmation of reports that Jap guards had burned the mail of American prisoners of war came thisweek from John H. Steel, radioman first class, USN, of 844 West 65th Street, Los Angeles, liberated from a Honshu camp.

Steel, en route home from this Jap port, told an American representative that the Japs took particular delight in showing PW's mail forwarded by the Red Cross and then burning it "right in front of our eyes."

\*\*\*

WITH THE AMTRICAL DIVISION, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---The story of a courtship which involved a Jap prisoner of war camp, a British Royal Navy radioman, a Russian national who had lived in Japan, notes exchanged under the eyes of the Japanese, and a wedding witnessed by Australians, Dutch, Canadians, British and Americans, was told yesterday by Radioman First Class Jack H. Hughieson, as he waited at Atsugi Airfield to begin the trip home.

During the time Hughieson, who lives at 31 Balbirnie St., Edinburgh, Scotland, was interned near Kobe, as he passed through the city's streets each day on his way to work. The trip was noteworthy because it was along his route that Tamara Kozloff, a native of Vladivostok who has lived in Kobe for seventeen years, began dropping notes to give him news of the outside world.

Hughieson reciprocated, dropping notes of his own when, pretending to be tying his shoe laces, he knelt down to pick up the Russian woman's messages. The friendship ripened into love, and on September 7 of this year, Miss Kozloff became Mrs. Hughieson before an international gathering at the internment camp.

A final unique twist was added at the airfield. There a group of almost 100 Eskimos, brought by the Japs from the Aleutians, gazed curiously at the Briton and his wife. The Eskimos were awaiting transportation back to Attu and Kiska.

\*\*\*

Japanese police in the Tateyama district advised the Supreme Commander yesterday that there had been a total of 79 casualties from the accidental munitions explosion which occurred there 23 September. American casualties were one killed, one dead of injuries, 71 "seriously" injured. Jap casualties were three, either dead or critically injured.

Explosion occurred during U.S. transportation of munitions delivered by Japs under disarmament schedule. Jap police pointed out that area in which accident occurred is off limits to Japanese.

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
26 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

Troops of the 97th Infantry Division, first division from the European theater to arrive in Japan, are unloading in the Yokohama area, where they will replace the veteran Pacific 43d Division.

The 97th saw front line combat action in the Ruhr area of Germany. Transportation used in bringing the 97th division to Japan will be used in returning the veteran 43d to the United States.

WITH THE AMERICAN (CORRECT) INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE YOKOHAMA AREA, JAPAN--Warrant Officer Jack D. Cox, of 2 Rudwell Street, Weymouth, in Dorset, England, has married Miss Chiyoko Mihara, whose most recent address has been in Kobe, Japan, although she was born in London, England. The marriage was performed in a Jap internment camp where Mr. Cox was a prisoner of war.

The British national was one of 88 PW's volunteering to remain behind in several prison camps to assure the immediate evacuation of his comrades from Australia, Canada, other British Dominions, Holland, and the United States. Now Cox was returning home as well, welcomed at the Yokohama railroad station by an Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet, several American Generals, four bands and an orchestra. The wedding ceremony occurred on 4 September 1945; his bride was along.

A reporter of the Public Relations office in the American Division was on hand at the depot, and later interviewed the couple at Atsugi airport, near Yokohama, where they awaited transportation home, to England, where they had first met in 1938. Cox had gone to India where he was attached to the Indian Army as an instructor in workshops and was captured in Malaya with his Indian unit on 15 February 1942.

"It would have been easier on us if we had once seen a representative of a friendly power, or the Red Cross, but these were either denied access to us or had no information of us," said the officer. "I had charge of one hundred and sixty-five men in our camp, and the lack of medical supplies was our greatest problem." He made no reference to the quantity or quality of food when interviewed, but was emphatic that "we had no mail, and an almost complete news blackout, to make it tough for us. News came to us infrequently smuggled through various channels, from different sources."

Then the long arm of co-incidence stepped into play, bringing with its hint of a brighter future for all those interned, the hope of eventual liberation. An interpreter was assigned to the camp and though no one of the prisoners knew his identity, he seemed friendly and cooperative. Cox chanced to get a glimpse of a picture in the interpreter's wallet, and could not suppress a startled gasp of amazement--he knew that girl! Miss Mihara was the interpreter's sister, living in Kobe.

The brother began "running the mails" and keeping Cox along with his men a bit better supplied; he brought them news of the outside world, and letters from the girl with encouragement and hope. Not too long after this liaison started, came word of the advancing Yanks and hints of invasion of Japan's home islands. Then the Jap's unconditional surrender brought the culmination

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of the hopes in the hearts of Miss Mihara and Mr. Cox---they were married at the earliest possible moment.

In a diary faithfully maintained by Cox, he has kept a careful account of his travels and tribulations as a prisoner by the Japs. It was found time and again by inquisitive captors, but Cox stated, "they couldn't make sense out of it since I'd written in Hindi, and they always gave it back to me"

The liberated Englishman intends remaining in His Majesty's service and is not likely to forget at least two entries in his private journal. Heavily underscored are the names of Lt. Morimoto, of the Japanese Army, and an interpreter, Nishi Nager. "For their beastiality, I rank these cruel monsters with the worst war criminals on any man's list," said Mr. Cox.

...Tokyo--T/Sgt John L. Joegoli, of Sheboygan, Iowa, has revealed why he and five other air forces men never showed up to join the famed 19th Bombardment Group in the Philippines three and a half years ago. The aerial photo technician described graphically how the Japanese had bottled up a tiny freighter and captured its passengers on the high seas en route to New Zealand on New Year's Day, 1943.

Joegoli was processed here after being liberated from his Hokkaido internment camp and flown out by units of the 54th Troop Carrier Wing. He had left Honolulu aboard the freighter Dec. 16, 1941. On the afternoon of Dec. 31, an unidentified plane appeared overhead and roared away. The next morning, a plane of the same type came over again, he said, fired across the bow of the ship and signalled it to stop. The plane disappeared and reappeared that afternoon.

"This time they signalled us to abandon ship," he recalled. "We got into life boats and floated round in the water for about an hour. After we cleared our ship, the plane dived in and unloaded four or five bombs, setting the freighter afire."

"The I spotted an enemy raider coming over the horizon. The raider drew closer and examined our burning ship for some time, then came alongside our two open boats (each carrying 19 men including crew) and picked the two boats out of the water with a crane-shaped mechanism."

"The rest of our ship, she was burning merrily and the American flag was still flying. It was a pretty miserable sight at that stage of the fight. The raider was a pretty big ship, and it was a hell of a sight to see."

The captives were put in the hold and stayed there for five weeks while the raider rounded the Pacific. Finally the Jap vessel put in at an anchorage and the captives were taken ashore. They were held in a camp for a few days and then were taken to a camp near Tokyo.

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FEDERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
26 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO---The 1st Cavalry Division has a great fighting record but the unsung administrative officers and men of the Division have now made a record of their own. Paper shuffling had always been taken for granted until the adjutant general and personnel offices recently completed an unbelievable task in record time.

On Sept 19 the offices were told to prepare and process the records of all men with more than 80 discharge points. Two days later the cards of the 3200 men eligible for redeployment were ready and all necessary orders printed. On the morning of the 25th word suddenly came that those with scores from 70 to 80 would be included on the same shipment. Twenty-four hours later the records of the 1500 additional troopers were ready to go.

In accomplishing the huge job the adjutant general's office under Lt. Col. William T. Kerr used more than 150,000 sheets of paper in printing the orders. The 4,700 officers and men will leave Japan with the 43rd Division as scheduled.

The over-worked officers and clerks, after losing most of three nights sleep, could not relax for a moment even though the task was finished; 5,500 new officers and enlisted men arrived today as replacements. Their task is only beginning all over again.

\*\*\* \*\*

An order for the disposal of all Japanese army and navy equipment and supplies, including those which can be converted to civilian relief, was issued today to the Japanese Imperial Government by the Supreme Commander.

Those items which are not essentially for war or warlike exercises such as food, clothing, and transportation, will be turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry for civilian relief with the proviso that they be strictly accounted for.

Japanese war weapons are to be disposed of in the following way:

1. Assignment to the U.S. Occupation Forces for operational use;
2. Transfer to SCAP for assignment for training purposes, for museums, and for War Memorials;
3. The remainder to be destroyed, and the scrap turned over for Japanese civilian relief.

Following are the high points of the order:

1. The Japanese Government will take immediate steps to prepare to turn over on demand to Occupation Force commanders all arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies, and other property belonging to, used by or intended for use by the Japanese armed forces or any members thereof in connection with their operations. Japanese armed forces include all Japanese and Japanese controlled land, sea and air forces, and military and para-military organizations, formations or units and their auxiliaries including Civilian Volunteer Corps wherever they may be located.

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The Supreme Commander requires a number of pieces of Japanese war materiel for War Memorials and Trophies. These items range from 150 mm Mortars, Model 97 (1937) to Medium Tanks, Model 2589A (1929).

The Japanese Government will hand over examples of every piece of equipment used in the Engineering, Medical, Signal, Chemical Warfare, Ordnance (all sections), and Quartermaster divisions of the Japanese armed forces.

2. United States Occupation Force Commanders have been directed to destroy all equipment which is essentially or exclusively for use in war or war-like exercises, and which is not suitable for peacetime civilian uses. After operational requirements of Occupation Forces have been met, equipment and supplies of the Japanese armed forces which are not essentially for war or war-like exercises, including scrap from implements of war already destroyed, are to be returned to the Japanese Government except that in Korea.

3. The Home Ministry of the Imperial Japanese government is hereby designated as the official agency to receive and account for such supplies, materials, and equipment of the Japanese armed forces as are being returned.

4. The following action is directed for the Japanese government:

a. Responsible Japanese Army and Navy commanders will submit inventories by location of all supplies, materials and equipment in their possession.

b. The Home Ministry will send representatives to Occupation Force commanders to receive supplies, materials, and equipment being returned to the Japanese government.

c. The Home Ministry will maintain records of all such property so received and account for this property in such form that the disposition of all supplies, materials, and equipment may be traced to the ultimate consumer.

d. The government is informed that the supplies, materials, and equipment returned are for the purpose of civilian relief, and for use towards the restoration of Japanese civil economy to the extent that it can provide the essentials of food, clothing, and shelter for the Japanese civilian population. The use of these supplies, materials, and equipment for any other purposes other than the above, is forbidden.

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Some lucky GI of the 1st Cavalry Division will get a large doughnut on 27 Sept. from the division's Red Cross organization in Tokyo. The prize doughnut will represent the 50,000 doughnuts made by the unit since landing in Japan on 2 Sept., 1945. Major-General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the division will be present.

The Red Cross Building is spacious and beautiful, containing large reading and game rooms. A swimming pool borders the grounds.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

For Release at 1015  
27 Sept. 45

PRESS RELEASE

CALL OF EMPEROR OF JAPAN

ON GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

The Emperor arrived at the American Embassy at 10:00 a.m. 27 September. His motor column consisted of a motorcycle and five cars. At the entrance to the motorcycle and the first and last cars, which contained guards, dropped out. The second, third, and fourth cars entered the Embassy grounds. The Emperor and the Grand Chamberlain were in the second car, which was the first to arrive at the door.

Major Brigadier General Fellers and Major Bower met the Emperor and escorted him and his interpreter to General MacArthur. Three members of the Emperor's party,--Minister of the Imperial Household, Grand Chamberlain, and Interpreter, followed.

General MacArthur received the Emperor in the main living room of the Embassy. The other members of the party remained in the anteroom. The subjects discussed by General MacArthur and the Emperor were not disclosed.

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National Archives of Japan

RA'-0021

0255

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office  
1230  
27 Sept 45  
PRESS RELEASE

Military sleuths of the Eighth Army's Counter-intelligence Corps detachment traced down a tip that John Holland, an Australian who broadcast enemy propaganda during the war, was fleeing to China and halted his escape from Japan, it was disclosed today.

Holland was nabbed by two C.I.C. officers and a non-com, who loaded a jeep in a troop-carrier plane and flew 600 miles north to Hokkaido Island, where they arrested Holland and returned him to Yokohama 36 hours after their plane first took off.

The Australian broadcaster was lying in a reclining chair in the barber shop of the Grand Hotel in Sapporo being shaved by a pretty girl barber while another girl gave him manicure.

The captain drew his pistol and walked in, with the lieutenant remaining in reserve, while the sergeant drew his pistol and remained on the alert outside. They didn't expect trouble but they were ready for it. Holland was arrested then and there.

The three C.I.C. men, who must remain unidentified because of the nature of their work, took Holland back to the Yokohama war criminal stockade.

Holland's arrest in Hokkaido was accomplished despite the fact that the time was weeks before the Americans were scheduled to occupy the island, and the Japanese knew nothing of the identity of the Americans or their mission.

\*\*\*  
WITH THE AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN - Col. Marshall R. Henson, of Blythe, Calif., had to hitchhike from Cebu to Yokohama because his vehicle was "too damn big" to go aboard any of the ships in the convoy which brought the American Division to Japan.

Henson drives a wrecker superimposed on a two-ton half-ton truck. When the division was loading its equipment at Cebu City, he appeared at the dock, in accordance with instructions, only to be told that his vehicle was too big for the ship that was scheduled to carry it.

The next morning Henson was back to the dock with the name of another ship. Again his truck was too big, and he was sent to another jetty to see if he could squeeze aboard an LSM bound for Tokyo Bay.

When he had no luck on that junket, the Californian soldier in desperation went to the Port Control Office, where he spent half a day trying to fiddle his vehicle aboard any ship at all that was heading north.

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By the time he found space for his wrecked car on an LSM, Henson had watched his division pull out to sea without him. But he made it to Japan. After a two-day stopover at Manila and a rough 12-day voyage, he got ashore at Yokohama and found his division.

His buddies in the motor pool were glad to see him. They had found out too late his vehicle carried most of the motor shop equipment and most of the spare tires in division headquarters. While they were waiting for Henson to arrive, division drivers had had to strip trailers of their tires in order to keep their jeeps on the road.

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NOTICE

Names of nine Pennsylvania officers and four New England officers, all members of the Americal Division who are going home with the 43d Division, may be obtained at the News Section.

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0092

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
27 Sept 45

A communication has been received from the Cabinet Board of Information concerning future conferences, presumably with the Prime Minister.

It is suggested that correspondents meet in the Radio Tokyo work room at 8 p. m. Friday 28 September, where the proposal will be presented by Russell Brines of the Associated Press.

\*\*\*

The flag that flew over Hickham Field on Dec. 7, 1941, will be raised over Fifth Air Force Headquarters, Irumagawa, at 1200 tomorrow by General George N. Kenney, commanding general Far West Air Forces. Major Southwick, FEAF PRO, has arranged for transportation to be at the Dai-Iti Hotel at 0930

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
27 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

General Joseph W. Stilwell and Brigadier General Frank W. Merrill have arrived in Tokyo to pay their respects to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

On the recommendation of General MacArthur, the War Department has directed that the Tenth U.S. Army, which General Stilwell has commanded in the Ryukyus, be deactivated.

The command formerly occupied by Tenth Army in the Ryukyus will be passed to AFWPAC. Regular Army and low point personnel from Tenth Army will be assigned to other duties in AFWPAC.

Generals Stilwell and Merrill will return to the United States in the immediate future. Their future assignments have not been announced.

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PRESS RELEASE

The 43d Division, now being reformed with high point men from other organizations for the return to the United States, is scheduled to begin loading sometime during the first week in October in ships which have just arrived with part of the 97th Division, first MTO combat unit to land in Japan.

The first vessels scheduled to return with the reformed 43d are the USS Kenton, USS General John Pope and USS General Hershey. Other vessels scheduled to depart later with the 43d personnel are the USS Italic, USS Nishinoh and USS Grundy.

Of the men who landed in Japan with the 43d, 442 officers and 3265 men will be returning to the States. The following officers and men are being transferred to the 43d from other units: 112th RCT, 20 officers, 556 men; Americal Division, 130 officers, 1280 men; 1st Cavalry Division, 206 officers, 4450 men; and 11th Corps, 4 officers and 3400 men.

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0094

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
28 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Supreme Commander has approved continuance of specific industrial production by Japanese firms in the following categories:

Textile production was given the green light with this exception: "no raw silk; silk yarn, silk thread, silk or silk mixture woven goods, or silk or silk mixture finished garments will be released except upon the specific approval of the Supreme Commander."

Further authorizations include an okay on the use of 180,000 tons of steel; 6,000 tons of aluminum; 10,000 tons of electric wire---all governed by specific instructions from the Command.

The Japanese are also authorized to use 10,000 metric tons of leather as prescribed, but are denied the use of an additional 10,000 tons for the time being.

Included is authorization for the use of 6,000 tons of raw rubber, with an additional 10,000 tons pigeon-holed until further official sanction is given.

Approval is also given for the manufacture of motor trucks. The manufacture of passenger vehicles has not yet been approved.

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WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---G. I.'s of the Americal Division scratched their heads and decided that miracles still do happen when they heard of the demobilization complaint registered by three doughfeet. Their gripe is that the Army's sending them home, and they want to wait for a buddy who doesn't have enough points.

Cpl. Leroy Edwards, of 909 West Ave. A, Elk City, Oklahoma, and Cpl. Lloyd K. Maxwell, Route 4, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, had sufficient points and were both scheduled to go home on the September quota. But despite warnings that they might not make it at all if they stayed around, they insisted on waiting for Cpl. Leon F. Breese, 123 Seminole St., Nowata, Okla., whose 72 points were not quite enough. The three came overseas together two years ago, and they want to go home together.

Now Breese has been selected, but the G.I.'s still aren't happy. They want to wait for a fourth---Cpl. Carl G. Hecker, of 4413 Oakland St., St. Louis, Mo., who just isn't in the running on points. Division authorities, however, have ruled that Edwards, Maxwell and Breese have to go home now---whether they like it or not.

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RA'-0021

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外交史料館

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0081

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
28 Sept 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Supreme Allied Commander has ordered Eighth Army to apprehend 34 Japanese officers and men suspected of participation in the massacre of Allied Prisoners of War at Palawan, P.I., on 14 December 1944.

On that date more than 100 PWs were herded into a group air raid shelter where they were set afire by buckets of gasoline and lighted torches. Those escaping from the shelter were mowed down by machine guns and hand grenades or bayoneted by the Japanese.

Suspects are:

- 2nd Lt. Isao Abe, 1st Lt. Masaichi, 2nd Lt. Haruo Chino, 2nd Lt. Shinichi Fujii, Sgt. Haruo Furukawa, 2nd Lt. Toshio Homma, 2nd Lt. Kogi Honda, WO Masaki Kawane, Capt. Toshio Kitani, Capt. Nagayoshi Kojima.
- 1st Lt. Masato Nanda, Prob. Off. Hiroji Miyai, Sgt. Major Tatsuji Murakami, 2nd Lt. Kichiyoshi Nakamura, Sgt. Minoru Nakamura, 2nd Lt. Shigemasa Nakamura, 1st Lt. Rokumi Obayashi, 1st Lt. Ryoji Ozawa, 1st Lt. Masahiko Sato, 1st Lt. Yashikazu Sato
- Lt. Col. Oie Satoshi, 1st Lt. Tsuneharu Shoji, 1st Lt. Katsugi Sugitani, 1st Lt. Enkai Tajima, 1st Lt. Saikan Tajima, 2nd Lt. Kazuo Tanizakari, WO Isami Tominaga, 1st Lt. Maoshi Toyonaga, 1st Lt. Enkai Tsukaishi, Sgt. Zen Watanabe, Capt. Ishirio Yamana, Capt. Shozo Yonemura, 2nd Lt. Shigevoshi Yoshiyama, 1st Lt. Sho Yoshiwara.

xxxxx

Memorandum to Accredited Correspondents:

The Air Transport Command has curtailed the number of planes on Pacific flights. The number of personnel using ATC has radically increased. For these reasons it will be impossible to guarantee air transport across the Pacific after 10 October. Water transportation will remain available.

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Col. Ray C. Kramer, head of the Economic and Scientific Section, will hold a press conference at 1700 tomorrow in the correspondents' workroom, Radio Tokyo.

(over)

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0038

PRESS RELEASE

Safeguarding of Public health in Japan during the coming winter was made a major responsibility of the Japanese government by the terms of a directive given it today by the Supreme Commander.

The order requires the Ministry of Health and Welfare to launch an immediate survey to determine disease prevalence in each prefecture of the country, the number of medical, dental and public health personnel available, the number of hospital facilities and the adequacy of laws to control public health.

In addition, the Japanese will be required to provide the Supreme Commander with weekly reports on the index of communicable diseases; to make examination and cause detention of cases suspected of infection by communicable diseases, and to immediately immunize any disease likely to affect public health.

The Japanese must restore water and sewerage systems with the least possible delay and to reopen all hospitals, or provide emergency hospitals, as soon as possible. Civilian laboratories for the manufacture of sera and vaccines will be restored to operation, and special emphasis will be given control of venereal diseases.

Finally, the Ministry will cause maintenance of a port quarantine control, and direct distribution of all civilian wholesale and Army and Navy medical and sanitation supplies, and of all military foodstuffs, where needed.

\*\*\*\*  
In answer to a request from the Japanese government for "clarification" of an Allied directive Sept. 10 governing censorship of press and radio, the Supreme Command today issued the following order:

"At the present time no broadcasts of news are to be permitted except those originating from Radio Tokyo. Local news broadcasts concerning the occupation by Allied Forces can be initiated by the local radio station if it has been cleared by the Public Relations Office of the Occupation Troops in that particular area. Broadcasting of local comment regarding foodstuffs and local environmental conditions is permitted as long as such broadcasts are first cleared through the Press, Pictorial and Broadcast Division of the Civil Censorship Detachment.

"Communications from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese government will be regarded as officially released only when they have been cleared by the Public Relations Office, GHQ.

"Official announcements by local Occupation Headquarters will be treated in the same manner as official announcements by the Supreme Commander in that they will be regarded as "officially released" only when cleared by the Public Relations Office, GHQ.

"Communications from the Commanders of local occupation forces stationed in various districts of Japan will be regarded as "officially released" only when cleared by the Public Relations Office of the Occupation Force Hq indicated. Information regarding the occupation by any advance units, of various areas of Japan, will be treated as "released" only when cleared by the Public Relations office of that advance unit.

0097

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Accepting the terms set forth in Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on my behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I commend all my people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1950  
28 Sept. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Japanese GI's outside the Empire proper are going to sweat out rotation home for some time to come. An order today from the Supreme Command denied the Japanese government the use of 260,000 tons of their own shipping for repatriation purposes.

With Japan's merchant marine in a shaky state at best, the Command concluded that use of that amount of shipping would leave an insufficient number of bottoms for maintenance of the health and minimum essential standard of living of the civilian population.

The order further demands that shipping requirements deemed necessary to provide essential requirements of the civil population be periodically reviewed; and that until such time as these requirements have been met, only those ships obviously more efficient when used as passenger ships rather than cargo vessels will be used for repatriation.

Until further notice the Japanese are forbidden to convert cargo ships to passenger use. Passengers may be transported on cargo vessels only when these vessels are insufficiently loaded to insure maximum use of shipping space.

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A request that Japanese civil and military officials be granted authority to visit occupied areas outside Japan, other than Korea, has been denied by Supreme Headquarters. Permission for Japanese officials outside the country to visit Japan was also refused.

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Shipping space will be available to this theatre for the return of 1,400,000 men to the United States during the next seven months, according to war department estimates.

The monthly estimates: October, 120,000; November, 150,000; December, 185,000; January, 270,000; February, 240,000; March, 245,000; April, 280,000.

Under presently announced reduction of critical scores, the war department stated, "All shipping through January will be utilized and as scores are lowered, personnel will be available to meet the shipping allocation for February and March."

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"Target dates" for the departure of three divisions for the United States have been set. All are in the Philippines. These target dates are: 31st division, Oct. 31; 38th division, Nov. 1; 37th division, Nov. 15. The 43rd division, which will be the first Pacific division returned to the States, now is loading at Yokohama.

The 32nd division, which was substituted for the 3rd marine division on the list of units to occupy Japan, is scheduled to arrive at Sasebo Oct. 15. It also is announced that the 41st division will arrive in the Kure area Oct. 2.

Occupation of the Aomori area by the 81st division was continuing without incident. Thirteen hundred troops of the 322nd Infantry moved by rail from Aomori to Hinosaki, while the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 323rd Infantry moved to Hachinohe.

It is disclosed that USAFK headquarters plans to move disarmed Japanese forces from Fusan, Korea, to Japan at the rate of 4,000 daily. The movement was to begin yesterday.

Rail movement of an additional 2,042 personnel of the 40th Infantry division from Jinson to Fusan has been started.

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0099

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1950  
29 Sept. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Air Commodore F.R.W. Scherger, (DSO, AFC) air officer commanding the 1st Tactical Air Force of the RAAF and recently appointed air officer commanding RAAF Occupation Forces in Japan, will hold a press conference at 1600 today in the correspondents' workroom, Radio Tokyo.

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RA'-0021

0261

General Headquarters  
United States Army Forces Pacific  
Public Relations Office

1330  
29 Sept. 1945

The following directive was issued at 1130 this morning to the Japanese government by the Supreme Commander. The directive was titled "Further Steps Toward Freedom of Press and Speech."

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.
2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and trans-oceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.
3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion, their enforcement shall be suspended.
4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.
5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued.
6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any media to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.
7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws, regulations and orders which are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government, subject laws including:
  - a. Shimbunshi-Ho
  - b. Kokka-Soccin-Ho
  - c. Shimbunshi-To-Keizai-Seigenrei
  - d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei
  - e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha-Inji-Torishimori-Ho
  - f. Shiko-Kisoku
  - g. Sanji-Keiiji-Tokubetsu-Ho
  - h. Kokubo-Ho
  - i. Gunko-Ho
  - j. Shimbunshi-Torishimori-Ho
  - k. Ganyu-Ho
  - l. Ganyu-Ho
  - m. Ganyu-Ho
  - n. Ganyu-Ho
  - o. Ganyu-Ho
  - p. Ganyu-Ho
  - q. Ganyu-Ho
  - r. Ganyu-Ho
  - s. Ganyu-Ho
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  - u. Ganyu-Ho
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  - w. Ganyu-Ho
  - x. Ganyu-Ho
  - y. Ganyu-Ho
  - z. Ganyu-Ho

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8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Public Relations Office

1330  
29 September, 1945

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese government today was ordered to abandon immediately all restrictions on freedom of press and communications, in a directive issued by General MacArthur.

The order requires the repeal of all laws imposing restrictions on the freedom of press, motion pictures, mail, telecommunications, or any other form of written or spoken word, many of them dating back as far as 1909. Pending such repeal, the order directs suspension of all enforcements of the laws.

The order, dated 27 September, was delivered to the Japanese Government this morning. It completed a five-step program designed to encourage freedom of press and radio in Japan and to assure that the Japanese public is given accurate, uncensored news free of the propaganda that has been fed to them since before the war.

The steps of this program were:

1. Announcement on 10 September of censorship of press, radio and films, with the announced object of rigidly controlling these media but aimed only at dissemination of false news or reports disturbing public tranquility.
2. A crack-down on the Japanese press and radio on 14 September when, after study of compliance with the Supreme Commander's order, it was found that the Japanese obviously intended to continue their propaganda line.
3. Issuance of a detailed press code of censorship on 21 September.
4. Issuance of an order on 24 September ~~disassociating~~ disassociating the Japanese press from the government and clearing the way for establishment of a free press in Japan.
5. Today's order ending Japanese government censorship.

In connection with the suspension of several Tokyo newspapers by the Japanese government for publishing accounts of the Emperor's call on General MacArthur, it was pointed out by Col. Donald Hoover, chief of the Civilian Censorship Office that the directive was dated 27 September and applies to the current restriction. The newspapers which were suspended by the Japanese government were notified by the Civil Censorship officer that they might distribute these papers after 1930 hours today and the Japanese government was notified of this action.

(over)

0102

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
29 Sept, 45

PRESS RELEASE

Eighty-one per cent, or 1,833,634, of the 2,253,000 Japanese soldiers under arms in the Home Islands Aug. 15 were demobilized by Sept. 24, according to information submitted to GHQ by the Japanese war department. There remained 419,366 to be demobilized.

The 11th Area army (northern Honshu) is completely demobilized while the 12th and 13th Area armies (central Honshu) were almost completely demobilized except for necessary signal, transportation and headquarters personnel handling the demobilization or working as caretakers.

The typhoon of 17 Sept. over Kyushu and southern Honshu is said to have caused considerable damage to transportation facilities and thus caused delay in demobilization in these areas.

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JAPANESE REQUEST AIR TRAVEL

To make up for the loss in rail traffic suffered between Osaka and Fukuoka by the typhoon of Sept. 18, the Japanese government has requested the Allied Powers for resumption of air travel between the two cities until rail lines can be put in service.

If the request is approved, Dai Nippon Airways Ltd. will operate two return trips daily, using Douglas C-3 type planes and military fuel and maintenance equipment. It is expected that a month will be required to put the rail lines back in operation.

A directive from the Supreme Commander Sept. 28, demands that the Japanese exert all efforts to insure the maximum availability and use of non-combatant shipping resources, and to work around the clock seven days a week to put such resources in shape.

All shipyards repairing or completing construction of such craft as tugs, fishing boats and cargo vessels will hold to this schedule, and loading and unloading of vessels will be conducted on a like basis.

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U.S. TO TAKE OVER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Supreme Command will assume control early next week of the Tsukiji Memorial Hospital, an original gift from the American people to the Japanese following the 1923 earthquake. It will be used for hospitalization by 8th Army Occupation Troops.

Located in Tsukiji prefecture near Tokyo Bay, the institution is regarded as one of the finest equipped in the Orient. American relief funds raised by popular subscription in the late 1920's enabled it to be given the latest in surgical and medical facilities, and it was at one time staffed by both American and Japanese doctors.

The Japanese call it the "Do-Ai", literally translated "Brotherly Love".

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JAPANESE HEMP SUPPLY SCANTY

Despite wholesale shipments from the Philippines during the course of the war, Japan had but 1,481 tons of abaca or hemp available as of Sept. 18 this year, according to a breakdown supplied by the Supreme Command. The Allied Powers are now asking an estimate of essential civilian needs in this commodity.

The navy had most of the hemp, 734 tons, with 708 tons set aside in civilian depots. The Army ran a poor third with a mere 39 tons, contained in the Sendai clothing depot.

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The honorary rank of Minister has been given George Atheson, Jr. acting political advisor to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, it has been announced from Washington

-30-

0103

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

1330  
30 Sept

**XXIV CORPS, KOREA** Lt. Gen. Toyama of the 58th Japanese army surrendered 50,100 army and navy troops to USAFIC forces on 28 September, on Cheju Island. The Fusan Chianti, Korean Political Police Party, surrendered arms to elements of the 40th Division at Fusan.

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**SIXTH U.S. ARMY, HONSHU** The command post has closed aboard the USS Auburn, and opened in Kyoto. The 98th Division landed at Wakayama Beach, and proceeded to Taisho Airdrome where the command post was opened.

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0104

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
30 Sept 1945

PRESS RELEASE

Allied occupation authorities today closed and seized all banks and financial institutions in Japan whose main purpose has been the financing of Japanese war production and mobilization and control of financial resources in former Japanese-occupied territories.

Armed detachments from the 6th and 8th Armies moved in at 1600 to surround the institutions, which will be closed and eventually liquidated under direction of the Allied occupation staff.

At 1545 representatives of the Japanese Finance Ministry arrived at occupation headquarters in the Dai-Ichi Building in downtown Tokyo and 15 minutes later, simultaneously with the troop seizure, the Japanese were handed an Allied directive ordering the closing of the institutions, freezing of their operations, and removal of their officials.

The directive was handed them by Col. R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, as the Allied guard detachments in all parts of Japan were moving in quickly and quietly and soon walking past around the buildings, which were closed anyway because it was Sunday.

The Japanese government was ordered to close immediately and not allow to re-open, except at the direction of occupation headquarters, 21 institutions which were definitely named, plus their branches and agencies. Access to the buildings will not be allowed except by direction of GHQ authorities.

Besides the 21 specifically named institutions, the directive also ordered closed all others whose foremost purpose has been to finance colonization and development activities in areas outside Japan, or to finance war production by mobilization or control of financial resources in colonial or former Japanese-occupied territory.

The government was directed to take custody of and deliver to occupation authorities all books, records and papers not on the premises occupied by the guards, and to impound all gold, silver, currency, securities, notes, mortgages, pledges and other assets not on the premises.

The directive ordered the government to take all necessary action to prevent, without prior permission of the Finance Ministry, any purchase, sale, transfer, withdrawal or other disposition of any assets. The ministry may not authorize any such transactions without approval of Allied authorities.

The government was ordered to "discharge and summarily remove from office" the chairman of the board of directors, the president, the managing directors and the advisors of the institutions listed. Those officials were to hold themselves available and not to change their addresses.

Plates used for printing, all stocks on hand, and all watermarked paper intended for manufacture of currency and stamps, except notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese state notes and stamps used solely within Japan, were ordered to be safeguarded and not moved from their present locations.

Most of the institutions are not banks of deposit in Japan but rather were designed to spearhead and support financial penetration and domination of former Japanese-occupied territories, including the Philippines.

They include institutions that worked hand-in-glove with the Japanese government to further Japanese political, economic and military, as well as

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financial, inroads into such areas as Korea, Formosa, China, Manchuria, the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo, Java and India.

They were controlled directly or indirectly by the Japanese government and their shareholders mainly were members of the Imperial Household and other financial institutions that were likewise under government control and domination.

One of the principal objectives of the bank closings will be to untangle the inter-locking and over-lapping financial operations of the Japanese government and financial institutions in occupied areas during the war.

A step in the program to make the economy of Korea independent of that of Japan is the closing of the branches in Japan of the BANK OF CHUSEN, which Allied authorities said was virtually a branch of the Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Chosen was originally set up as a Japanese-Korean bank in 1909 but was reorganized as a Japanese bank in 1911. Its head office nominally is in Seoul, capital of Korea, but the real center of its affairs is in Tokyo.

It maintained 14 branches in Korea (which will remain open), six in other parts of the Japanese Empire (which will be closed), eight branches in North and Central China and an agency in New York. It controlled the Industrial Bank of Manchuria in Manchukuo.

The capital of the Bank of Chosen was jointly owned by the Japanese government, the Government-General of Korea, the Imperial Japanese Household, financial institutions in Korea, and Japanese nationals.

The bank played a most important political role in the westward expansion of the Japanese Empire, with its assets at the end of 1940 more than two billion yen.

In particular, during the '30's, its branches in Manchuria and North China formed a network of strategic centers for economic and political penetration and operated as an "army bank" on behalf of Japanese forces during military occupation.

Branches in Japan of the BANK OF TAIWAN will be among those closed. Its capital is held by 3,000 shareholders which includes the Imperial Household and the most important banking institutions in Formosa.

Like the Bank of Chosen, its business center was Tokyo although its legal head office was in Taihoku on Formosa. At the end of 1940 its assets were somewhat under one billion yen.

Sixteen branches were maintained in Formosa, four in other parts of the Japanese Empire and 17 in China, Southeast Asia, India, Great Britain and the United States.

The history of the bank has been characterized by successive phases of political maneuvering, speculative expansion and salvage work by the government. Its business in Formosa was closely related to exploitation of local resources.

Performing important functions on behalf of Japanese military and naval administrations in Southeast Asia, its special area of activity and influence included the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, the Celebes, Dutch Borneo and New Guinea.

To finance the expansion of its activities, the bank increased its capital, drew on growing deposits and availed itself of military funds.

Another institution that was closed is the NATIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION, which was created in 1942 to bring all financial institutions into the state political and administrative structure, insuring co-ordination in savings and credit policies.

(more)

0106

It was presided over by the Governor of the Bank of Japan and had as its members the national control associations of the various types of financial activities and local financial control organizations.

The association served as the instrument for the execution of policies decided upon by the Ministry of Finance. Main functions of members were to present proposals and reports to the government, apply regulations and orders, and to promote agreements on rates, terms and conditions for financial operations.

All banking operations were subject to direction of the association, which drew up plans for covering the financial requirements of the government and issued directives for the carrying out of such plans.

The association determined the required aggregate savings for the fiscal year and allocated to the various subordinate associations the quotas which their member institutions were expected to collect.

It likewise allocated bank funds among the various types of loans and advances and among prospective borrowers, and fixed the percentage of new deposits which banks were required to invest in government bonds.

Also closed was the WARTIME FINANCE BANK, created in 1942 to undertake wartime financing falling outside the functions of other financial institutions. Its balance sheet showed 3 billion yen in March, 1944, and 3 1/2 billion by March, 1945.

It was capitalized at 300 million yen of which 200 million was subscribed by the government and 100 million by financial institutions. It was permitted to issue government-guaranteed debentures up to 10 times its paid-up capital (150 million yen).

Another institution closed down is the SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT BANK, which was founded in 1942 for the management of financial affairs in territory under Japanese military administration.

It was given an authorized capital of 100 million yen, to be provided by the government, and could issue debentures up to ten times its paid-up capital (60 million yen), issue legal tender notes, accept deposits, grant loans and engage in the exchange business.

In Japanese colonies, national policy companies engaging in rehabilitation, colonization and development played an important part as financing agencies, both directly and through co-operative associations.

The ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, established in 1908 to provide financial and technical assistance in the development of Korea, was the most important institution in this group and is among the firms being closed.

Likewise closed was the DEUTSCHE BANK FUER OSTASIEN, which was organized in Tokyo in March, 1943, by a group of German banks to handle German accounts in Japan.

The closings included a total of 29 offices, branches and agencies in seven Japanese cities-- Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Fukuoka and Shimonoseki.

Six branches and offices of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) were closed in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Shimonoseki and Fukuoka; four of the Bank of Taiwan (Formosa) in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe, and the Osaka office of the Bank of China. The rest were in Tokyo.

(over)

0107

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

0101

AG 091.3 (30 Sep 45) ESS

30 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Closing of Colonial and Foreign Banks and Special Wartime  
Institutions.

1. You will immediately close and not allow to reopen, except at the direction of this headquarters, the head offices, branches and agencies in Japan of the banks and other financial institutions enumerated in Inclosure 1, attached hereto.

2. You will immediately post signs on the premises declaring that the institutions are closed.

3. Guards will be posted at all premises occupied by such institutions, and access to the premises will not be permitted, except as directed by this headquarters.

4. Any books, records and papers of the institution which are not on the premises occupied by them will be taken into custody and delivered into the special custody of this headquarters.

5. You will impound all gold, silver, currency, securities, notes, mortgages, pledges and other assets of the institutions which are not located on the premises occupied by them.

6. You will take such action as is required to prevent and prohibit, without prior permission of the Ministry of Finance, any purchase, sale, transfer, withdrawal, or disposition of, or other transaction involving any assets of such institutions. No such transaction will be permitted by the Ministry of Finance without authorization of this headquarters.

7. You will discharge and summarily remove from office the chairman of the board of directors, the president, the managing directors and the advisors of all institutions listed in Inclosure 1, and all other persons holding comparable posts in such institutions; and you will forbid them to enter into or to act for institutions with which they were associated. You will cancel the authority of all persons holding powers of attorney or signing authority and will not permit any authority or power to act on behalf of such institutions to be given to any other persons without the authorization of this headquarters. All the officers, directors and other officials of such institutions will remain available and will not change their address without the authorization of this headquarters.

8. a. You will safeguard and preserve, not remove or permit to be moved from their present location, any of the following:

- (1) Any plates used for printing currency and stamps other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps used solely within Japan.
- (2) All stocks of manufactured currency and stamps other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps used solely within Japan.
- (3) All watermarked paper intended for the manufacture of currency and stamps, other than notes of the Bank of Japan, Japanese State notes, and stamps solely for use within Japan.

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b. You will report to this headquarters by 0900 hours, 2 October 1945, the location of all of the items listed in "a" above.

9. You will report immediately to this headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements.

10. An acknowledgement of the receipt of this memorandum is desired.

# # # #

LIST OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO BE CLOSED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Wartime Finance Bank (Tokyo)
2. United Funds Bank (Tokyo)
3. All branches and agencies in Japan of Bank of Chosen (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka)
4. All branches and agencies in Japan of Bank of Taiwan (Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe)
5. Southern Development Bank (Tokyo)
6. Overseas Funds Bank (Tokyo)
7. Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasien (Tokyo)
8. Offices in Japan of Central Bank of Manchu (Tokyo)
9. Offices in Japan of Bank of China (Osaka)
10. Banque Franco-Japonaise (Tokyo)
11. Oriental Development Company (Tokyo)
12. Nanyo Development Company (Tokyo)
13. North China Development Company (Tokyo)
14. Central China Development Company (Tokyo)
15. South Manchuria Railway Company (Tokyo)
16. Southern Development Company (Tokyo)
17. Taiwan Development Company (Tokyo)
18. Manchuria Development Co., Ltd. (Tokyo)
19. Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Co., Ltd. (Tokyo)
20. Chosen Colonization Bank (Tokyo)
21. National Financial Control Association (Tokyo)
22. All other banks, development companies, and institutions whose foremost purpose has been the financing of colonization and development activities in areas outside Japan or the financing of war production by the mobilization or control of financial resources in colonial or Japanese occupied territory.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
1 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese Government in a report to the Supreme Commander has denied there was wholesale transfer of Filipino prisoners of war from the Philippine Islands to Japan and Japanese occupied territory during the war.

In two replies to an order from General MacArthur dated 23 September, the government reported only a handful of such internees.

The first reply on 25 September stated: "All Filipino prisoners of war were interned and subsequently released in the Philippine Islands themselves. There were, however, some Filipinos of American nationality in Japan proper, but their present whereabouts is unknown."

A subsequent report concerning Filipino prisoners or civilian internees in Japan proper was negative, but added, five Filipinos have been found "among" internees at the Batavia, Java, internment camp.

The five are: Gustavo Fexer, Thomas A. Fox, Frank R. Foster, Baltazar C. Lanuza and Norberto Pavia.

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NOTICE TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS

GENERAL HALL, commanding general of the XI Corps, will visit the 1st Cavalry Division on Wednesday. He will review the troops of the 8th Cavalry Regiment in their area at 0900. At 1200 he will be at the Division CP. Transportation will be available for all correspondents in front of Radio Tokyo at 1000. Lunch will be served at the CP. All correspondents who desire to attend, sign up in the mail room.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
1 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Following is a complete listing of command posts of occupational units as of 30 September

Eighth Army	NYK, Yokohama
XI Corps	Customs, Yokohama
Americal	Haramachida
1st Cavalry	MP School Tokyo
97th Division	Kumagaya
112 RCT	Tateyama
XIV Corps	Sendai
11th AB	Sendai
27th Division	Niigata
IX Corps	Afloat off Mutsu Bay RCN in Sapporu
81st Division	Aomori
4th Marine Regt.	Yokosuka
Sixth Army	Kyoto
VAC	Sasebo
2nd Marine	Nagasaki
5th Marine	Sasebo Fortress
I Corps	Osaka
33rd Division	Kobe
98th Division	Taisho Airdrome
XXIV Corps	Keijo
7th Division	Keijo
40th Division	Fusan
ASCOM 24	Jinsen

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
1 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

The first American wedding in Japan since the surrender will be at 1900 today in the chapel of the 42nd General Hospital.

Principals will be Maj. Frederick Vollmer, Baltimore Md., and 1st Lt. Margaret Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Kennedy, Cadyville, N.Y. Both are original members of the hospital and came overseas with the unit in May 1942.

Both the bride and her maid of honor, 1st Lt. Rebecca Schmidt, Long Green, Md., will wear the Army beige dress uniform. Best man will be Maj. George Canatsey, Indianapolis, Ind. Col. George H. Yeager, Baltimore, Md., commanding officer of the hospital, will give the bride in marriage.

Lt. Kennedy trained at Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburgh, N.Y. and served as a supervisor both there and at Doctor's Hospital, Washington, D.C., prior to entering the Army.

Major Vollmer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. F.C. Vollmer, Baltimore, Md., is a graduate of the University of Maryland and a former resident physician at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore.

Alerted to leave for the United States, the couple plans no honeymoon. The ceremony itself was twice delayed, once in Brisbane and once in Manila, when the Hospital moved to forward areas.

(The above story was submitted by Mary Jose, Army Nurse Corps correspondent.)

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WITH THE AMTRICAL (CORRECT) DIVISION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA ---

G.I.'s who have spent three years overseas get to the point where they won't believe any news unless it's bad, according to Lt. Ralph Loveless, of 4538 Alcott Ave., St. Louis, Mo., a personnel officer in the Americal Division.

While Loveless was working on a list of more than 800 enlisted men who had been ordered to return to the States, he became curious about a soldier who had been sitting in his office, doing nothing, for more than half an hour.

Finally he asked the man what he was waiting for. "Well, to tell you the truth, lieutenant," the G.I. answered, "I guess I'm waiting for you to pinch me. I'm on that list, and I figure I can't possibly be awake."

Another soldier, says Loveless, told him, "Sir, my name may be on that list, but no matter what you tell me, I won't believe this until I'm actually on the ship." Another, when he received his orders, brought all his belongings to division headquarters and sat by his equipment for several hours at the place where trucks were scheduled to pick up the homegoing personnel.

He'd been told what time the trucks were leaving, but he was taking no chances. And still another, when told he was going home, burst into tears.

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The 1309th Engineer General Service Regiment claims to be the first KPO unit to land in Japan. It arrived in Yokohama from Manila on 13 September. Activated at Camp Ellis, Ill., on 15 July 1943 the regiment has traveled 30,000 miles and participated in five European campaigns, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe.

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0113

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1730  
1 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Robert Bellaire, war correspondent for Collier's Magazine, died at 0550 yesterday at the 42nd General Hospital in Tokyo from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

The first correspondent to die in the Pacific since the surrender of Japan, Mr. Bellaire had arrived here only six days before.

Mr. Bellaire was returning from a visit at the 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters on the evening of the 29 Sept. when the jeep in which he was riding overturned. With him in the vehicle were Frank D. Morris, also a Collier's correspondent, and an Army lieutenant, both of whom were injured seriously but are expected to recover.

All three were taken to the 42nd General located in St. Luke's Hospital for emergency treatment. Mr. Bellaire died there the following morning.

United Press bureau manager in Japan when the war broke out, Mr. Bellaire was interned by the Japanese who submitted him to harsh treatment, believing they could get military information from him.

He was repatriated on Gripsholm I and after his return to the United States went on an extensive lecturing tour and began writing for Collier's. His wife, Mona, and three children live at 19 Brook Ridge Drive, Greenwich, Conn. He was 30.

Mr. Morris became a war correspondent in the Pacific shortly after the war began and was in a number of landing and naval operations. He is the author of "Pick Out the Biggest," a book about the cruiser USS Boise. He landed in Japan with the 4th Marines at Yokosuka on 30 August.

He is 46. His wife, Anne, lives at 3420 74th St., Jackson Heights, New York City.

Funeral services for Mr. Bellaire will be held at 1430 tomorrow at the Army Cemetery south of Yokohama. All who wish to attend, leave their names with Major Sinykin. Transportation will leave Dai-Iti Hotel 1300.

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American troops in General MacArthur's Tokyo command are seeing "state-side" movies this week in their own private theater in GHQ's ultra-modern Dai-Ichi Building.

The "in-building" show house, with a capacity of a few hundred seats, is one of the outstanding features of Dai-Ichi, which formerly housed a large insurance firm.

To date entertainment facilities in the Tokyo area have been at a premium. The city's public theatres are packed to the roofs, with block-long queues of civilians waiting admission, and proposed recreation centers for U.S. servicemen are still in an embryonic stage.

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Two vessels will leave Japan this week, carrying between 1300 and 1400 Chinese laborers who had been held in Japan proper, and will return Japanese nationals from China on the return trip.

(over)

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The Yokohama Species Bank and the Hypotec Bank were reopened today and the Bank of Japan probably will be reopened Tuesday morning after the temporary closing of their doors by Allied authorities Sunday.

All three were closed and placed under guard Sunday afternoon to allow examination of their premises by Allied authorities in search of assets and records belonging to other banks that were permanently closed on Sunday and will be eventually liquidated.

Allied officials said they had planned to conduct their investigations in the three banks on Sunday night so that the banks could reopen and resume their normal operations on Monday without dislocation of work during banking hours.

However, officials of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Species Bank did not comply with orders to be present at the bank on Sunday evening. For this reason, the Hypotec Bank was the only one of the three that could be checked on Sunday. It reopened as usual Monday morning.

Allied authorities this morning completed their investigations in the Yokohama Species Bank, which reopened shortly afterwards, and commenced their check of the Bank of Japan, which will probably reopen tomorrow.

Gold and gold stocks earmarked for Siam and Indo-China, and gold held for the Federal Reserve Bank of North China, were discovered at the Bank of Japan.

No trace was found of "hard money" that was removed from the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies during Japanese occupation. Both Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry officials said they had no knowledge of its disposition, which they termed an "army matter."

It was found that 55 per cent of the stock in the Bank of Japan was held by the government and 25 per cent by the Imperial Household. The balance was owned by numerous individuals.

0115

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

1200  
2 October 1945

PRESS RELEASE

There is no desire on the part of Supreme Allied Headquarters to impose controls upon the Japanese people merely for the sake of controls. This was made clear 1 October by Col. R. C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, in a discussion of Directive No. 3.

Directive No. 3 was issued to the Japanese government on September 22. It is the Supreme Allied Command's instructions in the field of economic control, production and imports and exports. There has been considerable misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the directive, especially in that it requires the Japanese government to initiate and maintain a firm control over prices of essential commodities, and a strict rationing program over essential commodities in short supply.

(Col. Kramer defined "short supply" as "essential commodities of which the reasonable, normal requirements of the average man cannot readily be met").

Col. Kramer explained that the directive actually has two purposes:  
1. To insure that the common man has equal opportunity with the wealthy man to obtain the necessities of life.  
2. To prevent the growth of inflation, which is always destructive to the common man.

Economists of all nations recognize that a certain set of conditions lead to inflation. They also recognize that inflation is a definite threat to the economic life of a nation and that it takes its toll only among the ordinary people—the people in the low and middle income brackets.

"Wealthy people can adopt many devices and actually profit from inflation," Col. Kramer said.

Unfortunately, that set of conditions exists in Japan at present. The demand for essential commodities is greater than the supply. Transportation facilities are inadequate to increase the supply appreciably for some time to come, whereas the demand will increase considerably with the return of Japanese soldiers and nationals from overseas.

The rice crop, which will be harvested in about one month, already has been cut considerably by the recent typhoon which swept the length of Japan. Supply then is limited and will be for some time, whereas demand is increasing.

On a free, uncontrolled, market the vendors of these commodities, rice for example, can ask high prices. These prices are limited only by the amount the highest bidders are willing to pay. Thus, the wealthy get first choice of the limited supply of available commodities. Col. Kramer explained that the wealthy can buy up the entire supply of rice if they want and release it at the highest bid.

As the prices increase, each yen buys less and less of the commodity. Thus the yen loses value with each price increase. The money income of the lower and middle classes remains the same and their purchases less and less. Thus inflation exists. The purchasing power of the yen is low and wages have remained the same.

To rectify this situation, wage earners in the past have clamored for higher wages. Should they receive higher wages they immediately apply this money towards the purchase of essential commodities—the necessities of life. The demand for the commodities become greater and again the price is raised. Again the yen loses value and the condition of inflation becomes more extreme.

0116

Col. Kramer said the only cure for inflation is goods, an increased supply. In the absence of that, there must be controls and rationing. Rationing to assure the common man equal opportunity with the rich to secure essential commodities. Controls of wages and prices to assure that he is able to pay a reasonable price for these commodities. Controls, simply, to assure that the people of Japan get rice according to how much they need rather than how much money they have.

Col. Kramer said that the Economic and Scientific Section may well permit the free sale of vegetables, fish, and other perishable commodities. These commodities cannot be hoarded and will be placed on a free market if it can be demonstrated that no restriction is needed.

"Controls will be instituted only when it is believed that a better result for the common man will be achieved," Col. Kramer stated. "They will be relaxed or eliminated whenever there is evidence that a better result for the common man will be obtained without them."

"Control of civilians' activities in their normal life, such as limitations of the rights of individuals to spend their earnings in such a manner as they see fit, is repugnant to American principles."

"Government control over the wages a worker is allowed to earn is contrary to American principles of collective bargaining," he said.

"Civilian controls, therefore, are emergency measures and do not represent the basic principle. When the emergency has passed, controls will be removed. If a better method than controls is found to solve the emergency that method will be adopted."

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0117

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
2 Oct, 45

PRESS RELEASE

Allied Headquarters has demanded immediate confiscation of all outstanding copies of the September edition of Toyo Keizai Shimpo, widely circulated English-Japanese magazine, for publication of material inimical to the interests of occupation forces.

The objectionable material, written anonymously, concerned Japanese reaction to American occupation. Japanese police, on orders, have already recovered 15,000 copies of the magazine, and the Imperial Government has been instructed to issue orders confiscating a remaining 6,000.

Henceforth Toyo Shimpo must submit to Civil Censorship all editorial matter in both English or Japanese. The magazine has not been required to suspend publication.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese General Air Force has now been completely demobilized. All Japanese matters pertaining to air will now be handled by the Army Aeronautical Headquarters.

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The target date for the 41st Division and X Corps landing at Kure has been postponed until 6 October, while the harbor is still being checked for mines

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For wounds received in action on Corregidor approximately three and a half years ago, six recently liberated American prisoners of war have been awarded the Purple Heart. They are: Private Estil J. Cohorn, Covington, Ky; Private Lealand (ok) Crummott, Vale, Ore; Private First Class George W. Middleton, Wichita, Kas; Private Willie Templin, Coleman, Tex; Private First Class Joseph Viterna, Lackawanna, N.Y., and Private Franklin L. Wiggs, Augusta, Ark.

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EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN --- Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, officially opened the first enlisted men's theatre in Japan at Yokohama Sunday, September, 30. Major Lanny Ross, of Radio, stage and screen fame, was featured in the first G.I. variety show to be staged in Japan at the opening ceremonies of the motion picture house.

The theatre is the former Odeon theatre of Yokohama with a seating capacity of 2,000. It is a modern structure and similar to many theatres that are to be found anywhere in the United States, although some of the windows are shattered and the sidewalk in front of it torn up, the building itself is in good condition. It was taken over by the army in a move designed to provide entertainment for the Allied occupation forces and will be open for three shows daily. Legitimate shows will be staged each Tuesday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
2 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Col. Andres Soriano of New York City, who escaped from Corregidor to help engineer the flight of the late President Manuel Quizon of the Philippines to the United States via Mindanao, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Bataan on 4 February 1942.

Colonel Soriano, then a captain in the Philippine Army, now is a member of the staff of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. He had accompanied President Quizon to the United States and served as his secretary of the treasury.

When the Allied invasion of the Philippines appeared imminent, Colonel Soriano returned to the Philippine Army, was inducted into the United States Army at Brisbane in September, 1944, and became a member of General MacArthur's staff as civilian affairs advisor.

Colonel Soriano's Silver Star citation said that "under constant enemy small arms fire, he and two companions made their way along the forward area of the 45th Infantry (Philippine Scouts) in order to obtain accurate and first-hand enemy information".

"They had completed their mission and were returning to headquarters when they came under intense sniper fire".

"Courageously exposing himself, Colonel Soriano returned the fire until it was silenced and his companions had withdrawn in safety. He then withdrew himself."

Colonel Soriano's home address in New York is Ritz Tower, 57th Street and Park Avenue.

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The Japanese will be permitted the use of 27 non-combat type aircraft for the purpose of liaison, air courier and transport service within Japan proper as the result of a request granted today by the Supreme Command.

Pending further instructions the Japanese will be allowed the use of the following aircraft: 7 B-20's, 11 Douglas C-3's, 6 single engine utility transports and 3 advance trainers.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

0118

INFORMATION FOR CORRESPONDENTS:

Following is a list of Unit Public Relations Officers.

Sixth Army	Maj. Paul Conklin
Eighth Army	Maj. Daniel Jenkins
AFWESPAC	Lt. Col. T.L. Deglin
AFMIDPAC	Maj. Millard Purdy
FEAF	Maj. R.L. Southwick
Okinawa I. Command	Maj. Evan R. Roberts
Okinawa Military Govt.	Maj. Albert E. Gilbert
5th Air Force	Capt. George McCadden
5th Fighter Command	Capt. Robert Wistrand
5th Bomber Command	Capt. B.L. Mortenson
7th Air Force	Capt. Julius Winter
13th Air Force	Col. Joe Stehlin
13th Fighter Command	Capt. Jay Rose
13th Bomber Command	Capt. O. Caruthers
ATC	Capt. George L. Eckel
NATS	Lt. (jg) W.A. Lashley
68th AAC Group	Lt. William Massee
AIF	Maj. Palmer
GHQ CCE	Capt. M. Long
Signal Corps	Capt. M. Sonthimer
Medical Corps	Maj. John Haverly
I Corps	Cpl. Earl G. Jezler
X Corps	Lt. W.E. Austin
XI Corps	Sgt. Milton Kutcher
XIV Corps	Maj. Reginald S. Jackson
XXIV Corps	Maj. Maurice Shepherd
1st Cavalry Division	Lt. William Mocrler
6th Division	Capt. John Ferguson
7th Division	Lt. Robert J. Mitchell
11th Airborne Division	Lt. Patrick McLaughlin
24th Division	Lt. Alan Beaumont
25th Division	Capt. C.H. Nelson
27th Division	Lt. W.A. Austin
31st Division	Capt. James Osborn
32nd Division	Capt. William Fleischer
33rd Division	Lt. Sanford Weinstein
37th Division	Lt. Harry McCormick
38th Division	Maj. Peyton Hoge
40th Division	Lt. George Larsen
41st Division	1st Sgt. W.A. Scharper
43rd Division	Lt. Price
81st Division	Lt. Julian W. Helms
93rd Division	Capt. Theodore King
American Division	Lt. R.O. McGiffert
112th Cav. RCT	Lt. Lawrence R. Trappow
158th Inf. RCT	Capt. Donald Zieg
368th Inf. RCT	Lt. R.A. Cherot
1st Philippine Division	Capt. Salvador Lopez
ASCOM	Lt. Col. Paul A. Bucha
2nd Marine Division	Capt. Weldon James
3rd Marine Division	Capt. John Popham
5th Marine Division	Capt. Bob Jones
5th Amph. Comps	Capt. Johnathan Price
1st Marine Air Wing	Lt. Bill Holt
2nd Marine Air Wing	Capt. Earl Wilson
Marine Aviation	Capt. John D. Chant

(over)

0120

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
3 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines and now in custody there, will be tried by a United States Military Commission in Manila on charges of "responsibility for brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the United States and of its Allies and dependencies."

Acting on orders from General MacArthur's headquarters, Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, Commanding General of AFWESPAC, has appointed a Military Commission. Gen. Styer has been directed to "proceed immediately" with the trial.

The charge now lodged against Yamashita, signed by Colonel Alva C. Carpenter, JAGD, of the War Crimes Commission and duly verified, follows:

"Tomoyuki Yamashita, General Imperial Japanese Army, between 9 October 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Manila and at other places in the Philippine Islands, while Commander of Armed Forces of Japan at war with the United States of America and its Allies, unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty as Commander to control the operations of the members of his Command, permitting them to commit brutal atrocities and other high crimes against people of the United States and of its Allies and dependencies, particularly the Philippines; and he, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, thereby violated the Laws of War."

The Commanding General of AFWESPAC has appointed a commission consisting of Major General Russell B. Reynolds, president; Major General Clarence L. Sturdevant, law member; Major General James A. Lester, Brigadier General William G. Walker, and Brigadier General Egbert F. Bullene. The prosecution staff is composed of the following officers from the War Crimes Branch: Major Robert M. Kerr, Inf., as prosecutor, and Captain M. D. Webster, JAGD; Captain William N. Calyer, JAGD; Captain D. G. Hill, JAGD; Captain Jack M. Pace, Inf., as assistant prosecutors. Major Glicerio Opinion, JAGS, Philippine Army, has also been made available by the President of the Philippines to serve as assistant in the prosecution.

The following officers have been appointed as the Defense Council staff: Col. Harry E. Clarke, JAGD; Lt. Col. Leigh M. Clark, JAGD; Lt. Col. Walter C. Hendrix, JAGD; Lt. Col. James G. Feldhaus, JAGD; Major G. F. Guy, Cav, and Captain Adold F. Reul, JAGD. General Yamashita is permitted to provide counsel of his own choice if he so desires.

Charges were served on General Yamashita at New Bilibid Prison at 1435 2 Octo. 1945. The trial will be open to the public. The action of the Military Commission will be reviewed by Lt. Gen. Styer, and final action will be in the hands of General MacArthur.

NOTE: Information from Manila indicates that Yamashita will be arraigned in the high commissioner's residence there 8 October. Since the trial will be open and the press will have free access, there will be no releases from Tokyo.

Correspondents who wish to go to Manila to cover the trial should contact the administrative office as soon as possible to arrange transportation.

A press conference will be held in the correspondents' room at 0930 4 October.

The USS Sea Ray will depart for the United States 6 October from Yokohama carrying 210 officers and 1935 enlisted men. All of the officers and men are Pacific veterans and represent numerous units now serving in Japan.

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
3 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

All known United States and Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees at camps in Japan and Korea have been evacuated from these camps, the Recovered Personnel Section, Adjutant General's office, AFPAC, reported.

Of 32,407 war prisoners and civilian internees named by the Japs, 30,805 have been recovered and are en route from Japan to their homes through the Manila clearing station; 1,390 are known to be dead, and 212 are listed as "stragglers" so far unaccounted for by the office.

Of those recovered, 10,099 are American, 957 Canadian, 9,370 from the British Isles, 2108 from Australia, 7581 from Holland, and 690 from miscellaneous countries. Of the dead, 548 were United States personnel and 842 from Allied powers.

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Reports from the Cotton Spinning Association of Japan and representatives of major cotton mills show a total of 3,001,000 cotton spindles in Japan today compared to 13,782,000 in 1937, officers of the Supreme Command's Economic and Scientific Section stated.

More than 10 million spindles were scrapped during the war, and 567,261 destroyed by air raids. The number of spinning mills has decreased from 291 in 1937 to 39, and the cotton spinning industry has been scattered from the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya areas to such cities as Toyama, Togo, Tokoku and Wakayama. Existing mills, operating at one-third capacity, are producing 15,000 to 20,000 bales of yarn monthly.

Present weaving capacity consists of 42,000 looms at the spinning mills and 79,702 in weaving sheds throughout the country. About three million pounds of staple fiber per month are being used and it was stated that cotton stocks on hand will keep the mills running for approximately two months at the present rate.

Manufacture of cotton spindles during the war was prohibited and textile machinery plants converted to war machinery. Tools were not destroyed, however, and a capacity production of two million spindles per year is considered possible.

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0122

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
4 Oct. 45

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL CORRESPONDENTS

Henceforth all press copy marked "urgent" will be filed as such from Tokyo, and will have priority over unmarked copy, with the usual extra rates to be charged by commercial agencies at the receiving end. Because of their non-commercial nature, army communications units have not previously used this plan on press copy from Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
4 Oct. 45

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS

Your attendance is requested at a meeting with Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Service, at 1630 today, 4 Oct., in the correspondents' workroom, Radio Tokyo.

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5TH AIR FORCE INVITES PRESS

Correspondents are invited to visit Fifth Air Force installations in the Tokyo area.

The airforce PRO section is now fairly well set up at headquarters, at Irungewa Airdrome, approximately 25 miles or 1-1/2 hours by jeep NW of the city. Road is good. We have photo facilities for producing pictures to supplement Joe Blow stories. A replacement battalion has been set up in one of the hangars where specials can pick up a lot of names easily on men going home.

Within an hour's drive of headquarters we have several other installations. The 7th Air Service Group is at Tachikawa, site of the third largest aircraft plant in Japan, also a fuel testing laboratory and medical laboratory. The Service Command is at Showa airfield, site of another aircraft plant. Bomber Command and Photo Wing are setting up at other Jap installations. Several specials have been out and reported good pickings.

Transportation will be provided. Contact PRO section at Clerk 36, through the Meiji exchange (FEAF Hqs. in Meiji bldg). Meiji Dials are 23-1101, 23-2223, 23-3368. Or see Major Southwick at Dai Ichi hotel room 853. Three or four correspondents can be accommodated overnight at present. Copy will be couriered to Radio Tokyo.

-30-

0124

PRO 13th Air Force

WAR CORRESPONDENTS

GHQ

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH AIR FORCE, PHILIPPINES---Fabulous little Rabaul---jungle outpost and world metropolis---is one of two cities of the world completely destroyed by aerial bombing in this war, both victims of the tiny "Jungle Air Force." The other city is Balikpapan, Borneo, "The Floesti of the Pacific."

Nothing is left of the former center of the world's copra trade on the volcanic Gazelle Peninsula in New Britain but streets in the jungle, according to Sgt. Thad Ricks of Dallas, Tex., 13th Air Force Combat Correspondent.

With a population of 8000 natives and a few hundred whites, Rabaul before the Japs took it over for their Southwest Pacific headquarters had been capital of Australia's vast, rich Mandated Territory, more than 93,000 square miles of New Guinea, New Britain and other islands, one of the richest if least civilized nuggets of empire in the world.

"All you can see of Rabaul from the air today is a skeleton city, concrete and blacktop roads in a chessboard pattern in the jungle," said Sergeant Ricks. "Since the last bombing by the 13th on July 22, 1944, thick jungle growth has moved in on the township and swallowed it up.

"Not even ruins or debris of buildings are to be seen in the usual profusion. The Japs scrupulously picked up all the bits of wood and metal they could find and hauled them away into the hills to build their caves. The Japanese moved out of Rabaul after the terrific bombings on March 2 and 3 in 1944, and bored more than 200 miles of tunnels in the hills behind the town.

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Rabaul Destruction—add one

"The only structure higher than a man's waist," related Ricks, "is the roofless shell of the Burns-Philp stores on the edge of town. Twisted girders mark the ruins of the huge Carpenter's Copra company warehouse. Four columns are left standing of Government House on the hill east of the city.

"A row of stumps along the main boulevard show where lines of beautiful casuaris trees stretched for a mile along the main thoroughfare into town from the west. The Japs cut them all down but two and used the lumber to shore their caves."

Four air strips and five supply dumps made Rabaul the prime target of the 13th Air Force almost from the inception of the organization on Guadalcanal in 1943. The assaults reached a climax of fury in March and April of 1944. Rabaul as the supply base and headquarters for some 100,000 Japs in the by-passed islands of the Southwest Pacific was so effectively blockaded by air and sea forces that the base itself, boasting sufficient supplies to hold out for two years, was forced to reduce rice rations the first of this year by one half.

The city's famous Chinatown was leveled in the strike on March 2, 1944. Fighter pilots of the 13th Fighter Command's "Sunsetters" squadron used to buzz their P-38s along the main street and shoot up Jap-sponsored army brothels. In all, the 13th dumped better than 17,044,000 pounds of bombs on the city and vicinity.

Australians who have moved up from their big base at Jacquinott Bay, 150 miles from Rabaul on the southern coast of New Britain, are establishing a new base at Rabaul. The Commonwealth before the war had moved the territorial government to Lae in New Guinea because of repeated volcanic activity at Rabaul.

Present indications are that civilization will never return to Rabaul as before.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
4 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Bronze Star medal has been awarded for heroism to 32 officers and non, in six cases posthumously, in connection with intelligence missions behind enemy lines in the Philippines. Many landed in the islands before the start of the Leyte campaign. Some went in by submarine. Most are Filipinos.

The posthumous awards were to Pfc. Querubin R. Bargo, Sgt. Maxim G. Cacas, S/Sgt. David Cardenas, Cpl. Marcelo U. Gonzales, 2nd Lt. Luis P. Padilla, Capt. Ruben P. Sango.

Other awards went to S/Sgt. Orlando A. Alfabeto, Zamboanga; Capt. Irineo A. Ames, Panay; Lt. Toribio Crespo, Panay; W/Sgt. Isidoro D. Dacquel, 39 1/2 California Street, Salinas, Calif.; S/Sgt. Fermin M. Francisco, Iloilo; T/Sgt. Felipe R. Ginobingan, Cebu; Sgt. Aniceto S. Kintanar, Cebu; Cpl. Ali H. Ladjahasan, Jolo; Cpl. Mangona H. Ladjahasan, Jolo; T/Sgt. Jose J. Ramos, Cotabato; Cpl. Alfredo L. Salavacion, Tayabas; 1st Sgt. Amado S. Corpus, Nueva Vizcaya; S/Sgt. Ramon F. Cortez; T/4 Ritchie D. Dacquel; T/Sgt. Carlos S. Placido, Occidental Negros; S/Sgt. Jaime R. Rynoso, Clorinda, Iowa; T/4 Trodero J. Rollojay, Ilocos Sur; S/Sgt. Felino L. Bautista, 1234 South Berendo, Los Angeles; S/Sgt. Pascual M. Calix, Pangasinan; Cpl. Calixto T. Cortez, 1424 Jackson Street, Seattle, Wash.; Sgt. Fred Ignacio, Ilocos Sur; Cpl. Martin Mapala; T/5 Samay C. Martin; S/Sgt. Mariano Medina, Panay; Cpl. Frederico J. Niebres, Pangasinan; T/4 Regino T. Paracsil, La Union.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Public Relations Section  
Customs Building, Yokohama

5 October 1945

MEMO:

TO : All War Correspondents

1. Japanese prisoners to be moved from the Yokohama Prison to the Omori POW Camp at 0930 Friday, 5 October, are as follows:

James W. Sasaki, chief civilian interpreter at Ofuna POW Camp.

Admiral Shigetore Shimada, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Col. Kinji Suzuki, CO of Shinagawa prison camp and allegedly responsible for atrocities committed there.

Sgt. Tokio Tobeta, guard at Shinagawa.

Dr. Hisakichi Tokuda, allegedly responsible for medical experimentation on American POWs at Shinagawa.

Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, Black Dragon Society.

Lt. Gen. Masahara Homma, CG in Philippines at time of Death March.

Hinoya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Lt. Col. Seiichi Ohta, allegedly responsible for atrocities in Manila.

Michiyo Iwamura, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, CG in Philippines, 1943.

Shozo Kurata, Jap Ambassador to P.I. during occupation.

Sedichi Suzuki, Minister without portfolio, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Yasutaka Ueda, head of Japanese Geo-Political Institute.

Rear Adm. Kase Tereshima, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Nobosuke Kishi, Pearl Harbor cabinet.

Gunzo Maira, Jap soldier alleged to have mistreated POWs.

Shigoru Osanae, Jap civilian alleged to have mistreated POWs.

Col. Akira Nagahama, Kempei Commander, P.I.

Gen. Kenji Doihara, replaced Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama as CG 1st Japanese Army when latter committed suicide recently.

2. General Hideki Tojo is still at the 43rd Field Hospital, Yokohama, and will probably be moved to Omori at a later date. Correspondents will be kept posted.

3. Prisoners remaining at the Yokohama Prison include the following:

Col. Josef Meisinger, Police Attache, German Embassy.

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Sgt. John Provo, alleged propagandist.

Mark Lewis Streeter, American, alleged propagandist.

Jorge B. Vargas, puppet ambassador from P.I. to Japan.

Dr. Thein Maung, puppet Burmese ambassador to Japan.

Mahendra Pratrap, president of "Aryan Army," Indian quisling organization in Japan.

Josias Van Dienst, alleged to have broadcast propaganda in Dutch over Radio Tokyo.

Benigno S. Aquino, president of puppet Philippine National Assembly.

Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of P.I.

Jose Laurel III, son, ex-USAFPE officer, accused of desertion.

Lily Abegg, alleged propagandist.

John Holland, Australian, alleged propagandist.

4. The Omori POW Camp will use the same Japanese facilities of a simple nature as were used in caring for American POWs, including native type food, cooking vessels, toilets, community baths and Japanese sleeping mats. Cleanliness, however, in the matter of blankets, preparation of food, policing, sanitation, etc., will be of American standards.

5. Commanding Officer of the Omori POW Camp is Lt. Col. A. L. Selby, 1114 8th Ave., Fargo, North Dakota. His Executive Officer is Capt. F. J. Norton, Rutland, Vermont. Both officers are assigned to the 579th AAA AF Bn., 35th AAA Group.

6. Commanding Officer of the Yokohama Prison is Col. Robert M. Hardy, 206 South 16th Ave., Yakima, Wash. His Executive Officer is Major Antone Lattal, Jr., 735 Carson Ave., Perth Amboy, N.J. Col. Hardy commands the 35th AAA Group, XI Corps. Major Lattal is assigned to the same unit.

DANIEL A. JENKINS  
Major, Infantry  
Public Relations Officer

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, P.C.M.I.C.  
Public Relations Office

1030  
5, Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

A Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster, earned in two consecutive days of heroic action on Corregidor in April, 1942, have been awarded to Private Ieland Crummett, Vale, Ore., a liberated prisoner of war.

Crummett was serving with the 60th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) Regiment when Jap bombers scored several hits on two ammunition dumps and on a nearby battery position, burying several men alive. Exploding ammunition hampered rescue of the entombed men. Private Crummett, disregarding his own safety, voluntarily assisted in scattering the burning ammunition and extinguishing the fire. For this action he was awarded the Silver Star.

Next day another bombing attack again set ammunition dumps on fire and Crummett again exposed himself to exploding ammunition and enemy aircraft to extinguish the fire. This earned him the Oak Leaf Cluster, awarded in lieu of a second Silver Star. Crummett already holds the Purple Heart for wounds received in action on Corregidor.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Arraignment of General Yamashita is set for 8 October. At this time a definite trial date will be set.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
5 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO---The first devotional broadcast by a Christian minister to emanate from the swank studios of Radio Tokyo since 1941 was beamed to the surrounding lands of the Orient October 4, 1945. The program was prepared and delivered by Lt. Amos P. Bailey, Roanoke, Virginia, Chaplain of the 1st Medical Squadron of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Fitted to meet the spiritual needs of all three faiths, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, the devotional service will be carried over the Armed Forces Radio Network to all of Japan, Korea, Okinawa and may even extend to some sections of the Chinese mainland. Thursday's broadcast was the beginning of a series, the first time devotional programs have ever been heard daily from Tokyo.

Chaplain Bailey took his material from the Old Testament, selecting the last verse of the 19th Psalm as the text for his first broadcast.

He was ordained in the Methodist Church in 1942 and served in the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church with parishes at Emporia, and Richmond until entering the service in the Chaplain's Corps on February 8, 1945.

His wife, Mrs. Ruth Hill Bailey and daughter Eleanor, age 2, live in the Franklin Heights Apartments, Roanoke, Virginia. His mother, Mrs. Evelyn C. Bailey, lives at the Rodney Court Apartments, Wilmington, Delaware.

\*\*\* \*\*

More than 67,800 Japanese naval officers and men were demobilized in September, the Liaison Committee for Japanese Army and Navy has reported to General MacArthur's headquarters.

This leaves a remainder of 119,129 as of October 2, broken down as follows: 9,998 officers; 6,151 special service and warrant officers; 102,980 petty officers and men.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

1700  
5 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today that 21 major Japanese prisoners have been moved from Yokohama prison to the Omori Prisoner-of-War Camp. The move took place at 9:30 AM today.

Topping the list was Lt. Gen Masahara Homma, CG in the Philippines at the time of the Bataan death-march. Seven of the Pearl Harbor cabinet were involved. They are Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance; Sadaichi Suzuki, Minister Without Portfolio; Admiral Shigetaro Shimada; Rear Admiral Ken Terashima; Nobosuke Kishi; and Michiyo Iyamura.

Col. Kinji Suzuki, Commanding Officer of Shinagawa Prisoner-of-War Camp, and allegedly responsible for atrocities committed there, was transferred along with two others, Dr. Hisakichi Tokuda and Sgt Tokio Tobeta, who had been in authority at this camp. Dr. Tokuda was allegedly responsible for the medical experimentation on American prisoners and Sgt Tobeta was a prison guard.

Others moved were James S. Sakaki, chief civilian interpreter at Ofuna prison camp; Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, Black Dragon Society; Lt. Col. Seiichi Ohta, allegedly responsible for atrocities in Manila; Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, Commanding General in the Philippines during occupation; Yasutaka Ueda, head of Japanese Geo-Political Institute; Gunzo Miura, Japanese soldier alleged to have mistreated prisoners; Col. Akira Nagahama, Kempel Commander in the Philippines; Shigeru Osanae, Japanese civilian alleged to have mistreated prisoners; and Gen Kenji Doihara, who replaced Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama as commanding the 1st Japanese General Army, when the latter recently committed suicide.

General Hideki Tojo, now at the 43rd Field Hospital, Yokohama, will probably be moved to Omori at a later date.

The Omori camp will use the same Japanese facilities, of a simple nature, as were used in caring for American prisoners, including native-type food, cooking vessels, toilets, community baths, and Japanese sleeping mats. It will, however, have American standards of cleanliness in the matter of blankets, preparation of food, policing, and sanitation. The camp is commanded by Lt. Col. A. L. Selby, 1114 8th Ave., Fargo, North Dakota. Col. Selby's executive officer is Capt F. J. Morton of Rutland, Vermont. Both officers are assigned to the 579th AAA AW Bn, 35th AAA Group.

Included among the prisoners remaining at the Yokohama prison are Col. Joseph Meisinger, Police Attache, German Embassy; Jorge B. Vargas, puppet ambassador from the Philippines to Japan; Dr. Thein Maung, puppet Burmese ambassador to Japan; Josias Van Dienst, alleged to have broadcast propaganda in Dutch over Radio Tokyo; Benigno S. Aquino, president of the puppet Philippine National Assembly Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines; Jose Laurel, III, his son, ex-USAFPE officer accused of desertion; Mahendra Partrap, president of "Aryan Army", Indian quisling organization in Japan; and alleged propagandists American Mark Lewis Streeter, Australian John Holland, Sgt John Provoe, and Lilly Abegg.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
6, Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

General MacArthur has terminated military press censorship, except insofar as the Japanese press and radio is concerned, effective immediately.

Authorization to decide whether or not such censorship could be lifted was received today in a message from the War Department that automatically lifted U.S. military press censorship in other theatres, while permitting the continuance of it by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers if it was deemed necessary in connection with the occupation of Japan and Korea.

On receipt of the message, the Supreme Commander ordered military press censorship discontinued.

The message from the War Department points out, however, that war correspondents under the terms of their accreditation are under an obligation to submit "doubtful material", including information on cryptography, classified weapons, equipment, processes and methods, intelligence and counter intelligence, deception, cover plans, and plans for combat operations that were dropped when the war ended.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copy for transmission will be received starting 1630, 6 October in the Radio Section, Room 209, Radio Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
7, Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Japanese scientists began concerted work on a "death ray" five and a half years ago, but by the end of the war had developed it only to the stage where it would kill a rabbit at 30 meters in ten minutes, research officers on General MacArthur's staff reported today.

Although the Japanese thought the research sufficiently promising to appropriate 1,000,000 yen for development of the death ray in 1945 (roughly equivalent to a million dollars in purchasing power in the U.S. at the time), American scientific investigators were skeptical as to its possibilities.

Attempts to use the death ray for stopping engines by pre-ignition, a device that if successful could have been used against airplanes, were found to be effective only when the engine was unshielded and at comparatively short ranges; and at times it was found necessary to tune the ignition system to the frequency by varying the length of the ignition cable.

Conclusions of the American scientific group were that "a tremendous advance in techniques would have to be made before the death ray could become of any value as a military weapon."

Briefly, scientists said, the death ray works on the principle that very short radio waves focused in a beam of high power will cause physiological effects in mammals resulting in death. Apparatus used by the Japanese included an antenna placed at the focus of a reflector. The waves were focused by the reflector on a subject at any given distance desired by the experimenters.

Rabbits, marmots (ground hogs) and monkeys were used in the experiments, although monkeys were not used in the latter stages because, Japanese said, "they were difficult to get during the war." Effects of the ray included hemorrhage of the lungs and destruction of the brain cells.

Among the experimenters with the death ray were the Japanese who planned the "balloon bomb" attacks on America. It is suspected that the balloon bombs were mainly for propaganda purposes to boost the Japanese morale.

Asked if humans had ever been used in the ray experiments, the Japanese said one of the experimenters had subjected himself to the device for brief periods. After a few seconds, it was stated, the human subject reported reactions of dizziness and fatigue which lasted for 12 to 24 hours after the experiment.

Jap research on the death ray was begun at the ninth Military Technical Laboratory at Noborito. The initial group working on the research was small and was diverted in October 1941, to radar. Personnel were then transferred to other laboratories. In 1943 research on the death ray was actively removed to Noborito. Experiments in 1944 showed sufficient promise so that the program for 1945 was expanded. One million yen was appropriated for this research in 1945 and there were 116 men working on it.

In design at the end of the war was a more powerful tube for supplying power to the death ray device which was expected to be fatal to a rabbit at 1,000 meters in ten minutes. A wave length of 80 cm. was to be used in the tube. Scientists said the tube was more powerful than any which they knew to be in operation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
7 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Reports on Japanese Army ordnance, revealed in a summary by the Allied Supreme Command, indicate a critical shortage of small arms and small arms ammunition for Japanese troops existed for some time before capitulation.

Shortages of metal, coal skilled labor, and a progressive breakdown of Japan's transportation system - plus bomb damage to arsenals subsequent to March 1945 - had much to do with decreased small-arms production. But specifically the trouble lay with two factors unrelated to these obstacles:

The first was that, in 1942, Japan attempted to switch the calibers of two basic infantry weapons - the rifle and the light machine gun - from .25 to .30. Japanese productive capacity was incapable, states the report, of doing it successfully.

The second reason was a shortage of materials which forced the Japanese to adopt a steel shell case for the new .30 ammunition; the technical difficulties of drawing the steel for these small cases was never fully overcome, and production of rifle and machine-gun ammunition was very much curtailed.

On the other hand, the report continues, the Japanese had more ammunition for their heavy grenade discharger (the so-called "knee mortar") than they could have used over a long period. There was also an explosive supply of ammunition for coast defense guns. But ammunition for anti-aircraft guns was inadequate, and - by U. S. standards - the number of rounds available for field pieces as well.

Significantly, the Allied report concludes, many of the radiators removed from larger buildings for scrap several years back were found rusting in dumps when the war ended, indicating lack of coordination between Army, Navy and civil government for utilization of resources for arms production.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Japanese government has sought permission of the Allied Command to abolish its Regional Government General, established this past June as a war-time agency to coordinate and control local administrations to cope with war developments.

A strictly bureaucratic structure, it makes no provisions for autonomous local assemblies existing in prefectures, cities and villages; the Japanese now wish to replace it by a Regional Administration Office in simplified form. The Allied Command has demanded clarification of certain features of the Japanese memorandum requesting the change before it can be approved.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Allied Command has demanded a sweeping inventory of Japan's entire chemical industry and a report covering all existing manufacturing facilities and chemical stocks.

An accounting will be required in a wide field of items including acids, solvents, alcohols, nitrogen and fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, drugs, fats, oils, and plastics, and a wide range of other chemicals and chemical by-products and essential catalyst agents.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
7 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese Ministry of Finance was given permission in a directive today from the Allied Command to authorize nationals of Germany and five satellite countries still in Japan to withdraw certain of their funds in small amounts for specific purposes.

Nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Rumania and Hungary and Thailand---countries with which the United States was officially at war during hostilities---are affected.

Funds will be disbursed to them for payment of Japanese government taxes, and for living expenses only. For the latter, the head of a family may draw 1500 yen monthly, and 500 yen for each dependent.

The Japanese Finance Ministry was further advised that, from time to time, the Allied Command will issue names of individuals of specified powers not to be granted these disbursement privileges, and that no disbursement will be made to such individuals without express approval of Allied Command.

\*\*\*

Inquiry into Japan's narcotics industry began today with a demand from the Allied Command for a full accounting of the country's narcotic resources, their ownership, and other factors.

The Japanese were ordered to submit inventories on stocks of seed and processed narcotic drugs within the home islands, showing type, location and ownership; the location, ownership and capacity of plants producing narcotics; and a statement of manufacture and consumption of narcotics from 1930 to 1945 inclusive.

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The Japanese were told Sunday to submit within 15 days a report on all measures inaugurated to control any disease which might affect the health of Occupation Forces and the civilian population, and steps taken to furnish medical and hospital care for United States nationals and displaced persons.

They will be required further to supply the following: Reports on the number of Japanese civilians requiring medical care or hospitalization, by prefecture and city; the number needing direct relief, emergency food supplies or emergency shelter, and the quantities of supplies and facilities currently available to meet these demands.

Statistical reports were also demanded, showing number of individuals in four main home islands receiving food or other relief, specifications of areas of greatest need, and welfare agencies involved in supplying it. Copies of all relief, welfare and social insurance laws must also be provided the Allied Command.

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Awards of the Silver Star to five American soldiers who participated in the heroic defenses of Luzon and Corregidor during famous last-ditch stands by U.S. forces early in 1942, and who were subsequently interned in Jap prison camps, has been announced by the War Department.

All five men were recently liberated from incarceration and have since been repatriated to the United States.

The recipients of the awards, all of whom were cited for gallantry in action, follow:

Sgt. Edward F. Rorke, Corps of Engineers, of 325 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Sgt. Frederick D. Julius, Corps of Engineers, Route 2, Cherokee, Iowa.

Pvt. Gerhard Hamors, Corps of Engineers, of 503 East 5th Street, Carroll, Iowa.

Pvt. Jack S. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps, of Eaton Texas.

Pfc Joseph O. Quintero, Coast Artillery Corps, presently confined to St. Joseph's Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas.

WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO.... With Mrs. Douglas MacArthur in attendance, a Field Service in memory of 1st Cavalry men who fell on the field of battle, was held Sunday morning, 7 October, in the famous Division's theater-chapel near Tokyo.

The services were broadcast to the United States. Mrs. MacArthur was escorted by Major General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry.

Participating in the service were Chaplains Neil I. Gray, Joe L. Batchelor, Amos P. Bailey, Dorris Rogers, George S. Hixson, and Kenneth C. Hanson. The band was under the direction of W.O. Morton M. Altschuler.

The 41st Infantry Division and the X Corps have landed in the Kure Hiroshima area, while the 25th Division under I Corps landed at Nagoya today. They had been held up because of the approaching typhoon weather.

The Eighth Army has now completed its amphibious landings in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. The 77th Division, last unit scheduled to land has now occupied Otaru and Hakodate and is proceeding to Sapporo. IX Corps left Hokodate for Otaru.

The Japanese Government has announced that the ARIMASAN MARU struck a mine about 40 miles north of Moji on 29 September, and that the vessel is proceeding to her original destination, Jinsen under greatly reduced speed.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
8 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

(NOTE - Photographs taken during the trips described in the following story are being made available to the picture pool)

WITH THE 27TH DIVISION ON HONSHU - The American flag was raised on Fujiyama for the first time Sept. 21, as a group of 27th Infantry Division officers and men - all combat veterans - battled cold, thin air, and rugged terrain to reach the summit of the Japs' sacred mountain.

Two days before, however, a group of combat medics had blazed the way for the flag bearing party, and left the 27th Division insignia patch tacked to the 12,000 foot marker. The medics left the base at 4 a.m., reached the 12,365 foot summit before 1:20 p.m., and were back in camp at 7 p.m.

Leading the first group was Capt. George W. Furbeck, 105 Infantry regimental surgeon, who held the 1,000 meter championship while at the University of Mexico. The captain already had gone to the top of 18,000-foot Mt. Popocatepetl. He is a resident of Tolstoi, No. 18, Mexico, D.F.

He was accompanied by S/Sgt Orville Huesen, Olpe, Kans.; T/5 Walter Trott, Dallas, Tex.; Lt. Clayton Knight, Weaubleau, Mo., and Pfc. Alvin Van Horne, Wray, Colo.

F. Kaji, "The Keeper of the Mountain" who had made the climb more than 1,400 times, said Capt. Furbeck's party was the first to go up since 1939 except for five Japanese meteorologists who form a weather bureau staff on Fuji's peak. To Kaji's knowledge, no other military patrol ever before scaled Fujiyama, and no other flag had been raised on its summit.

Led by Capt. Raymond E. Agee, Shoteau, Mont., the second party bucked rain, hail, wind and snow before it could reach the crater's edge. Fourteen men from the 2nd battalion, 105th Infantry Regiment, one 106th Infantryman, and an artilleryman - Sgt. Charles Zver, the photographer - started the climb. Four dropped out, one was separated from the group in a hail storm near the crater's mouth, and nine made it.

All this happened late in September. Mountain climbers agree Kaji said, that the last week of July and the first two weeks of August are the only weeks during which Fuji may be climbed to any degree of success.

The flag-bearers carried only field jackets, a few cans of "C" rations, full canteens, flag-pole sections, and the colors. A few carried sidearms. Jackets and some rations were left along the trail. The rigorous climbing made everyone perspire freely, while the necessary pauses for rest gave the cold air a chance to chill hot bodies.

In the flag-bearing party, in addition to Captain Agee, were 1st Lt. Ralph E. Wright of Peoria, Ill.; 2d Lt Thomas Hathaway, Collingswood, N.J.; PFC Sydney A. Lucas, South Pasadena, Calif.; PFC Richard Krause, Chicago, Ill.; PFC Richard Burwick, Lansing, Mich.; Staff Sgt William Hokoana, Paia Maui, Hawaii; Sgt Robert Mallicoat, Jacksonville, Ill.; PFC James Jacobson, Vancouver, Wash.; S/Sgt James Dickey, Montgomery, Ala.; PFC Phillip C. Hall, Arkansas city, Kans.; 1st/Sgt John E. Klein, Evansville, Ind.; PFC Jose S. Hernandez, El Paso, Texas; PFC David D. Williams, Malad, Idaho; PFC Roland A. Martone, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Sgt Charles Zver, Coconut Grove, Fla. Zver carried a ten-pound camera to the summit and photographed the ceremony there under the handicaps of extreme cold, wind, hail and dense fog.

With the exception of Hall, an infantryman from the 106th Regiment, and Zver, an artilleryman, the climbers were all from the 105th Infantry Regiment.

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First Sergeant Klein aggravated an old hip injury at about 5,000 feet, struggled up to about 7,000 feet, and then lagged behind in one of the "stations" built on the slopes to shelter climbers.

S/Sgt Willie Hokoana, a rugged Hawaiian who has climbed many of his native islands' volcanic peaks, found it impossible to continue at 11,000 feet because of an injured leg. He, Jacobson and Krause rested and then returned to the base.

As the others pushed on despite a punishing storm, the scarcity of oxygen did tricks to the climbers' vision. Stones and shoes looked green and blue. Eye-balls began to burn as though the men had gone through a week without sleep.

On the final "lap" up the side of the "mouth" itself, a thick fog limited vision to an arm's length, and for a time there was heavy rain. PFC Martone, who had lagged behind at 11,500 feet, was cut off by the rain storm and started to climb up the side of the mouth opposite the others. When the weather cleared, he started back down as it would have required an hour's climbing to drop back to a point from which he could re-climb to join the others.

The Stars and Stripes, carried by Captain Agee, were the 2nd Battalion's colors. With numb fingers, Lt Wright, Hernandez, Williams and Burwick assembled the flag pole. Just before 2 p.m., Captain Agee, Lt Wright, Lt Hathaway, Lucas, Mallicoat, Hill, Burwick, Hernandez, Williams and Dickey stood in a frozen, wet, but proud salute before the raised flag, while Sgt Zver photographed the scene.

On the trip down, the party rested in a warm hut that housed five Japanese weather bureau specialists. The infantrymen got warm tea and canned fruit, and gave cigarettes to express their thanks.

Snow filled the cracks around the slopes of Fuji-san from the 12,000 foot mark up. At intervals, the rain would turn to snow or hail. On the way down, a strong wind and a heavy mist continued to handicap the men.

Drenched, cold, tired, and physically and mentally numbed by the high altitude and the extreme fatigue, the group went stumbling and sliding down over the loose, granular surface of Fuji's side. Abandoned jackets and rations were picked up during the descent.

Lieutenant Hathaway expressed sentiments of the group: "I've done it, and I'm glad of it. I wouldn't do it again for \$10,000 and I wouldn't sell the experience for twice that amount."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
8 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

FIFTH AIR FORCE, TOKYO - With a booming souvenir business in full swing throughout Japan these days, Lt. Warren S. Munzenmeyer, Los Angeles, Calif., an interpreter of the Fifth Air Force Headquarters and former art goods buyer, finds himself in the middle of question tossing GI's everytime he turns around.

Immediately prior to the war, Munzenmeyer spent seven years as an instructor of biology and art at the American School and of American history and literature at St. Paul's University in Tokyo.

During his seven year stay he purchased all types of Japanese merchandise for American stores, individual customers and friends as a sideline to his teaching career. On one occasion he negotiated purchase of a three ton stone lantern at the request of a travelling companion from Honolulu who "just couldn't leave Japan without it."

As a prelude to the establishment of his one man, unofficial information center, Lt. Munzenmeyer recently undertook a 1,000 mile jeep trip through certain manufacturing and textile producing sections of Japan to see how much of those industries was in operation and what prices will be common for the items of greatest interest.

"Japanese merchants are returning their best, saleable commodities to the market after having 'buried' them during the war," states Munzenmeyer. "Beautiful silks, lacquerware, porcelain, cultured pearls, crystal and ornate dolls will be available in sufficient quantities to satisfy GI demands. Some of the pre-war products will be pretty scarce, however. American B-29's completely destroyed the working facilities of Ando, world famous maker of cloisonne, in Nagoya. Nor will Yank soldiers find any supplies of gems since Japan does not produce them."

Here are some hints he gave to folks back home in caring for several souvenir items from Japan:

Lacquerware is best kept in a steam-heated home. Without moisture in the air, even the finest lacquerware will crack, especially along the seams, when exposed to arid climate.

Never misjudge the hand basting in kimonos for poor or hasty workmanship. The Japanese use a wide stitch to facilitate washing and pressing of the article, because before cleansing the panels of silk are taken apart. Close stitches may be applied but if this is done the garment must be dry cleaned.

Pearls must be worn often if the owner would have them retain their bright luster; otherwise, they will tarnish. A washing in warm, soapy water will restore the pearls to their natural brilliance, but the owner is advised to wear them immediately afterwards.

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WITH THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO - Major General William C. Chase's 1st Cavalry - "the first in Tokyo" - will soon have another "first" to its credit. It will be the first Army outfit out here to boast a stateside commercial type telephone switchboard set-up.

Instead of cranking the old Army sets, now all anyone in the 1st Cavalry will have to do to make a phone call is to pick up the receiver. Down at the switchboard - which is 20 feet long and will seat 8 operators - a light will flash; the operator will plug in - and presto - the call is made. The story behind this "first" is that the apparatus was made up entirely of damaged Japanese equipment found in and around the Division's headquarters at the former Jap Military Preparatory Academy in Asaka, just outside of Tokyo.

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(Over)

0140

RA'-0021

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN - Kenneth J. Silvestri, former catcher for the New York Yankees, is now doing double duty in maintenance and repair.

Manager of the long undefeated Eighth Army Chicks, Silvestri has been promoted to first sergeant of the new 577th Composite Service Company, which will service utilities for Eighth Army Headquarters.

However, it appears that Sgt. Silvestri's biggest headache will continue to be the problem of keeping the ball club in running condition. Of 16 players who have piled up a 46 game winning streak, 11 are scheduled to go home under the Army Demobilization program in October and November.

In either the 60 or 70 point brackets are the following: Al Flair, first base, formerly of the Boston Red Sox; Lou Koede, center field, Chattanooga, Southern Association; Bill Long, third base, Lancaster, Interstate League; Felix Juzwiak, shortstop, Dothan Alabama State League; Irvin Dusak, shortstop, St. Louis Cardinals; Jack Ridings, utility, Portsmouth, Piedmont League; Jack Griffore, pitcher, Columbus, American Association; Fritz Bernardi, pitcher, Savannah, Southeastern Association; Gary Yamaguchi, pitcher, Wawaha, Oahu, T.H., non-professional; Mike Sofia, shortstop, Brooklyn non-professional. The eleventh man who probably will be leaving shortly is Manager Silvestri himself.

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0141

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
8 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

With final demobilization of Japanese troops in the home islands now a matter of days, the Allied Command announced today that nearly 2,000,000 Japanese soldiers had laid down their arms and returned to civilian life as of 1 October, and that complete demobilization was expected by the middle of this month.

The specific figure as of 1 October was 1,813,206 troops, comprising elements of the First and Second General Armies, and the Fifth Area Army which during the closing month of hostilities was a separate administrative command.

Latest figures supplied to the Supreme Commander by the Japanese War Ministry report that, between 25 September and 1 October, 32,154 Jap troops reverted to civilian status.

Demobilization of an additional 102,501 troops in the southwest Honshu district was scheduled for 1 October, but the typhoon which swept the southern islands in September so badly disrupted railway facilities that some 90 troop trains were stalled enroute.

U.S. authorities concerned with the job of demobilizing Japanese troops state that they are "completely satisfied" with the progress to date and that, despite lack of communications and transport facilities in some areas, things are going smoothly.

\*\*\*\*\*

Eighth Army Headquarters has announced that Ex-Prime Minister Hideki Tojo was moved yesterday from the 43rd Field Hospital in Yokohama to XI Corps Stokade, Number 2 ar Omori after an Eighth Army physician said Tojo was well enough to be moved.

\*\*\*\*\*

Correspondents are invited to attend the third anniversary celebration of the Americal Division tomorrow evening at the Division CP. Transportation will leave the Dai-Iti Hotel at 1730.

First Army ground unit to take the offensive in the war, the Division saw action in Guadalcanal, Bougainville and The Philippines.

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Public Relations Office

9 Oct. 1945

Note to War Correspondents:

Some 16 Japanese political prisoners are to be released from the Fuchu prison, near Tokyo, at 10 a.m. tomorrow (10 October), according to word received tonight from the Japanese officials. PRO transportation will be available at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow in front of the Radio Tokyo building for these correspondents and photographers who desire to be present at the prison for the liberation.

Among the prisoners to be liberated, according to the Japanese sources, are:

Yoshio Shiga  
Hideo Imamura  
Shigenori Kuroki  
Kyulichi Tokuda  
Kani Lun Lee  
Atsushi Ishikawa  
Sueo Sudo

Shiro Mitamura  
Hirose Umeji  
Ryuji Nishizawa  
Tokuichi Danno  
Eizaburo Yamamoto  
Kentaro Yamabe  
Chun Hai Kim

The men have been in prison for periods ranging up to 19 years for offenses ranging from religious beliefs to communism.

It is understood that the followers of these prisoners have arranged a liberation celebration for 2 p.m. tomorrow in the park across the street from the Imperial Hotel.

NEWS SECTION, PRO.

0143

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
9 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Representatives of the Military Government Section of the Eighth Army will meet with representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Japanese government, as well as housing, labor and building contractors at 1400 today at Eighth Army Headquarters to discuss expediting emergency housing in the Tokyo Area and other cities under Eighth Army jurisdiction. SCAP Directive #3 will be explained in its relation to the housing problem.

\*\*\*\*\*

Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall, commanding General XI Corps, will depart for the United States on a 45-day leave tomorrow. He will be accompanied on the trip by his aide, Maj. Frederick D. Watkins Jr. During his absence Maj. Gen. Herman F. Kramer, commanding general 97th Division, will command XI Corps. General Hall lives with his wife and daughter at 101 King William Street, San Antonio, Texas. Biographical background is available in PRO Library.

\*\*\*\*\*

FOR THE INFORMATION OF CORRESPONDENTS: China Theater has informed this headquarters that, as of midnight 15 October 1945, all accredited China Theater correspondents will revert to a civilian status.

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RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
9 Oct 45

~~PRESS RELEASE~~

Japanese gold, silver and platinum reserves in Japan of more than \$250,000,000 have been seized by Allied authorities and will be concentrated in vaults of the Imperial Mint and Bank of Japan pending disposition instructions.

The seizure was co-incident with a disclosure that the Japanese Army and Navy had not accounted to the government for a single penny of its expenditures since 1937, and that the two services' own paymasters were two or three years behind with their own reports.

Although the Army and Navy holdings of gold and silver were more than \$12,000,000, the Finance Ministry did not know that they had an ounce, Allied authorities said.

Taken into Allied custody were over 58,000,000 ounces of gold bullion, silver bullion and gold coin, alone valued at more than \$250,000,000, plus 33,400 ounces of platinum and 27,122,417 Japanese yen in silver coin.

Included in the reserves were those of the Japanese government, Army and Navy, and the Bank of Japan. Also seized were reserves in the Bank of Japan belonging to the Bank of Thailand, Bank of Indo-China, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Bank of Italy and Bank of Chosen.

The operation started with the recent closing of the wartime bank and continued yesterday (Monday) when Sixth and Eighth Army troops surrounded such places as the Imperial Army Headquarters and Navy Ministry buildings in Tokyo, military arsenals in Tokyo and Osaka, precious metals companies and warehouses.

Detachment commanders with interpreters and C.I.C. personnel entered the buildings and located responsible officials who pointed out the actual location of the reserves.

Thereupon the rooms concerned were placed under heavy guard while the rest of the building was re-opened for normal business. Before the rooms containing the valuable hoards were found, all movement in and out of the surrounded buildings was halted.

The searches and seizures were accomplished quietly, with a minimum of interference with normal business activities in the buildings. The Navy Ministry and Army Headquarters Buildings were held "in statu quo" for about an hour.

連合軍の押収した日本側所有貴金属

(の押収した貴金属)

0145

Allied authorities said the purpose of the searches and seizures was to make sure the reserves did not disappear.

Those at the Navy Ministry and Army Headquarters had the additional purpose of obtaining basic records which might show what looted property fell into the hands of the Japanese Army and Navy during the conquest of other areas.

The authorities said that study and analysis would have to be made of all the records that have been seized, and that accurate results would not be known for some time.

The vaults of the Bank of Japan were examined 10 days ago, at the time when similar searches were made to obtain records and assets belonging to banks and financial institutions that had been active in financing Japanese war production and expansion activities abroad.

Certain findings in connection with yesterday's and today's searches were made, but the big picture of the holdings of the government and the Army and Navy could not be obtained because the ministry had dispersed records and funds to guard against bombing damage.

Allied authorities said they were "astounded" to learn the Army and Navy had made no reports on their "extraordinary expenditures" since 1937.

"The Finance Ministry told us they had no records at all as to what balances the Army and Navy had, and the Finance Ministry did not know the Army or Navy had a single ounce of precious metals," a spokesman said.

"When the two services produced certain figures for us, the Ministry said it was the first time they had seen any figures with respect to the matter.

"There was absolutely no accounting by the Army and Navy to the Finance Ministry. The two services drew their money from a master account with the Bank of Japan, and only the Army and Navy knew what was done with it.

(more)

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In the Japanese homeland itself, the searches and seizures resulted in Allied authorities taking custody of gold, silver and platinum that was obtained from the following sources:

**JAPANESE ARMY:**

Silver bullion: 251,560,000 grams (8,049,920 ounces) \$6,037,440.  
Platinum bars: 684,553 grams (21,906 ounces).

**JAPANESE NAVY:**

Silver bullion: 248,347,000 grams (7,947,104 ounces) \$5,760,328.  
Gold bullion: 1,306 grams (42 ounces) \$1,463.  
Platinum bars: 347,150 grams (11,109 ounces)

**JAPANESE GOVERNMENT:**

Silver bullion: 608,591,391 grams (35,472,013 ounces) \$26,604,009.  
Gold bullion: 6,265,630 grams (200,500 ounces) \$7,017,500.  
Gold coin: Gold content 224,169 grams (7,173 ounces) \$271,055.  
Platinum bars: 13,322 grams (426 ounces)  
Silver coin: 26,765,336 Japanese Yen.

**BANK OF JAPAN:**

Gold bullion: 98,118,809 grams (3,139,802 ounces) \$109,893,070.  
Gold coin: Gold content 12,593,752 grams (403,000 ounces) \$14,105,000.  
Silver coin: 14,321 Japanese Yen.

In the Bank of Japan, gold and silver belonging to foreign banks was taken into custody as follows:

**BANK OF THAILAND:**

Gold bullion: 38,854,993 grams (1,243,360 ounces) \$43,517,600.

**BANK OF INDO-CHINA:**

Gold bullion: 33,056,814 grams (1,057,818 ounces) \$37,023,630.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHINA:**

Silver bullion: 13,228,000 grams (423,296 ounces) \$314,472.

Gold bullion: 607,152 grams (19,429 ounces) \$680,015.

Silver coin: 342,760 Japanese Yen.

0147

Bank of Italy: Gold Bullion: 213,281 grams (6,825 ounces).

In addition, 42 boxes containing property of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) were seized but as yet they have not been opened and their contents have not been ascertained.

Reported by the Japanese but not yet seized by the Allies were gold holdings in Singapore and gold holdings in Formosa and Manchuria.

The Japanese Army reported it had 1,000,000 grams (1 ton) of bullion, valued at \$1,120,000 at Singapore, and 150,000 grams (4,800 ounces) of bullion, valued at \$178,000, in Formosa.

The Japanese government reported 84,989 grams (2,720 ounces) of gold bullion, valued at \$95,200 in the Mukden branch of the Central Bank of Manchuria.

A partial list of establishments searched for gold, silver and platinum follows:

Two military arsenals in Tokyo.

One military arsenal in Osaka.

Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters, Tokyo.

Navy Ministry, Tokyo.

Naval factory, Numazu.

Yokosuka Naval Factory.

Warehouse of the Naval Warship Construction Board, Osaka.

Okabane Manufacturing Company, Tokyo.

Nihon Katetsu Company, Tokyo.

Hikoyuki Sugita Warehouse, Yokohama.

Tokuriki Metal Industry Company, Tokyo.

Tanaka Precious Metal Company, Tokyo.

Naval Technical Institute, Tokyo

0148

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
9 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

An American flag which flew over the United States Capitol when the United Nations Charter was adopted, over the U.S.S. San Francisco off Korea and over Okinawa was hoisted over the American Embassy today. The flag is the property of Meury Maverick, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, who with the approval of President Truman will present it to the city of San Francisco on Navy Day 27 October 1945. Frank H. Bartholomew, of 45 Glenbrook Avenue, San Francisco assisted by three cavalymen, raised the flag. He is vice president of United Press. The soldiers who took part were William W. Massie, Killeen, Tex.; George W. Parr, Bedias, Tex. and Glen J. Irby of Wichita, Kans; all PFC's in F troop of the U.S. Eighth Cavalry.

Enroute back to the mainland the flag will be flown at Iwo Jima, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Kwajalein, and Pearl Harbor.

The flag flew over the U.S. Capitol from 9 June 1945 to 30 July 1945. During this time the San Francisco Conference was in session, and the United Nations Charter was adopted; the Charter was approved by the President of the United States and presented to the United States Senate; was debated by the United States Senate and ratified by that body on Saturday, 28 July, 1945.

On 28 September, 1945; J.E. Wheeler, Captain of the USS San Francisco, had the flag hoisted on the San Francisco while anchored 17 miles off JINSEN, port of SEOUL, Korea. Captain Wheeler USN, of Annapolis, Md. was football coach at the Naval Academy from 1941 to 1943.

The flag was raised 6 October, 1945 over historic First Marine Division Cemetery, at Okinawa, by Cecil D. Good, S2/c of Utica, Ohio; John A. Walters, Cpl, Mayville, Wis; James P. Reilly, Sgt., Huntington, Ind.; and Henry L. Jaspers, Cpl. of Wayzata, Minn. The latter three are attached to the First Marine Division.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Japanese Army had \$2,000 in American currency deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Allied authorities disclosed today, but spent \$340 of it on the trip of its representatives to Manila to ascertain Allied surrender terms in August.

The American currency balance of the Japanese Army today stood at \$1,660.

The amount of foreign currency held by the Yokohama Specie Bank, which was in charge of foreign exchange for the government, was extremely small in some cases. Samples follow:

British pounds, 14; Australian pounds, 3,045; Canadian dollars 5,347; United States dollars, 223,552; N.E.I. florins, 597,861; Philippine pesos, 33,236; German reichsmarks, 1,553,570 and Italian lire, 187,841.

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(over)

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RA'-0021

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WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO.....Before a capacity audience of 300 officers, enlisted men, and guests of the First Cavalry Division, tiny Madam Tamaki Miura, Japanese prima donna, presented her first concert for Americans in nearly a decade. The recital was held Sunday evening, 7 October, in the Auditorium of the Finance Building in Tokyo.

Formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Mme. Miura was a resident of the United States from 1919 until 1936 when she returned to her native Japan. The elderly singer entertained American doughboys during the last war, and was a friend of the Secretary of War. (Japan was one of the Allied Powers in World War I.)

After beginning her recital with a selection from the opera, "Mignon" and "La Paloma", Mme. Miura sang the "Last Rose of Summer", "Old Folks at Home" and the lilting "Cheri-berri Bin". Following her rendition of the "Doll Song", she presented two Japanese folk songs, "Horse and Cherry Blossoms" and "Pumpkin and Eggplant".

Mme. Miura was in native costume for the recital, attired in a rust silk kimono, with elaborate hand painted flowers on the full sleeves. Around her tiny waist, she wore the traditional obi of gold brocade.

High spot of the concert were the selections from Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly". She concluded her program with the opera's dramatic final aria in which Madame Butterfly commits hara-kiri.

Before leaving the stage, the diminutive singer had a sudden whim to sing "The Star Spangled Banner" which she said she "had not heard for so long". She invited her audience to join her.

Delighted with her first appearance before the occupation forces, Mme. Miura plans to give another recital in the near future.

She was accompanied at the piano by M/Sgt. [Name] of the First Cavalry Division who was hurriedly recruited to play for the concert when it was discovered that the accompanist originally scheduled for the program had been returned to the United States under the redeployment plan. The 6 feet 5 inch pianist scurried about in a vain attempt to find a clean suit of sun-tans in his size. However, he retrieved his own clothing from the laundry. On went the damp clothes, and on went the concert.

Reis' home is in Newark, N.J., but at present his wife, Elma Rae Lloyd, and their 8 month old daughter, Sherry Lynn, are making their home in Fresno Calif.

(30)

0150

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
12 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

Disbanding of all Japanese home naval and air fleet headquarters has been completed in accordance with General MacArthur's directives, according to a Japanese Ministry of Navy report today to the Supreme Commander's headquarters.

Rear Admiral K. Nakamura, in his report, said that headquarters of the Japanese Combined Naval Forces, Combined Fleet and of the 5th Air Fleet were abolished as of midnight, 9 October.

The report said overseas fleets will retain their present status temporarily to insure order within the forces under their command.

-30-

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

The famous 80-piece Nippon Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Hisetada Ozaka, will present Tokyo's first post-war concert on Sunday, 14 October, at 1330 hours in the 1st Cavalry Division C.P. Theater. The program will include:

Fifth Symphony	Beethoven
Dust from Aida	Verdi
Waltz from Aida	Verdi
Song of Spring	Straus
2nd Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt

All correspondents and GHQ PRO officers and men are invited to attend.

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RA'-0021

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## NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

THE PRESS CONFERENCE WITH COL. KRANER  
CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC  
SECTION, SCHEDULED FOR 1400 SUNDAY,  
14 OCTOBER, HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL  
1400 MONDAY, 15 OCTOBER, TO AVOID CON-  
FFLICT WITH CORRESPONDENTS' PLANS TO VISIT  
YOKOSUKA.

-0-

SEAPLANE BASES TO SALT PITS

Japan's critical salt shortage has brought a request from the Japanese Government to the Supreme Command for permission to convert two sea-side Naval airdromes into pits for production of the commodity.

Conversion has been asked for the former Japanese naval drome at Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, with an annual output of 7000 kilo tons, and the Naval drome at Okeya-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture.

On the same day, another request was submitted to the Allied Powers asking that ships bringing repatriated Japanese troops from four Chinese and Korean ports be permitted to load some 210,000 tons of salt at those stations as ballast.

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U.S. TROOPS MAY USE "GYM"

Part-time use of the National Gymnasium, Tokyo, now occupied by the Japanese Ministry of Health, has been requested by the 7th Cavalry Regiment comprising a portion of the Military Police operating in the metropolitan area.

In a memorandum to the Japanese government, it was pointed out that there is no desire to deprive the Ministry of control or facilities of the gymnasium, now being operated for the benefit of the Japanese students of the vicinity. Conversely, it is believed that part time use of the facility by Americans, if integrated with Japanese activity, would be of "considerable moral value" to Japanese youth in this locality.

-0-

0152

1930  
12 October 1945

## Memorandum for Accredited Correspondents

Subject: Reversion to Civilian Status

1. The War Department has concurred in the following plan. At 0001 on 27 October 1945, all correspondents accredited to this command will revert to the civilian status of Foreign Correspondent.

2. Transportation will be provided without charge from this theater to the United States and Australia until 0001 on 27 October 1945. Requests for free transportation will be accepted until 1200 on 25 October 1945 and must specify a sailing date prior to 27 October 1945. Following that date, a charge will be made for transportation from this theater to the United States.

3. Certain facilities will be made available to individuals who are acceptable under the quota for foreign correspondents itemized in Paragraph 6 and who elect to remain in the theater. These facilities will be: Necessary transportation when available, without charge, within this theater and from this theater to other theaters; mess, billets, commissary and post exchange privileges on a pay basis, and present medical facilities without charge.

4. A correspondent in the United States who wishes to enter this theater must apply to the State Department for a passport and military permit to be issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. If there is space for him within the theater quota and if he is accepted by this theater, he will be given a travel priority on a pay basis.

5. Correspondents who qualify to remain under the provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 6 will use their passports as identification instead of the Correspondent's Identification Card. Upon termination of accreditation, they will cease wearing the official uniform of an accredited correspondent. However, they may continue to wear military clothing but without military insignia. That is, the officer's cap device and the "US" collar insignia.

6. The following quotas have been established effective 0001 on 27 October 1945 (where no quota is listed for Manila or Korea after an organization's name, representatives of those organizations in Japan may cover Manila or Korea when facilities are available):

-1-

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	Press Associations		
	Japan	Manila	Korea
Associated Press	5	3	1
United Press	5	3	1
International News S.r.	5	3	1
Reuters	4	2	1
Australian Group	5	0	0
French Press	2	0	0
Russian Press	5	0	0
Canadian Press	2	0	0
Chinese Press	2	0	0
Swedish Press	1	0	0

Radio Systems			
NBC	2	1	0
CBS	2	1	0
ABC (American)	2	1	0
Mutual	2	1	0
ABC (Australian)	1	1	0
BBC	2	0	0

News Magazines			
Time	2	1	0
Life	1	0	0
Newsweek	2	1	0

Newspapers with Overseas Editions			
New York Times	3*	1	0
New York Herald-Tribune	2	1	0
Chicago Tribune-NY News	3*	1	0
Chicago Sun	2	1	0
Chicago Daily News	2	1	0
Christian Science Monitor	2	1	0

(\*Included allowance of one man for overseas edition)

Magazines and Specials			
Magazines #	2	2	0
American Specials #	6	6	0
British Specials #	2	2	0

(# On Rotation Basis)

Still Photographers			
Acme Newspix	2	2	0
AP Photos	2	2	0
INP	2	2	0
Life	1	1	0
Australian Dept. of Info.	1	0	0

Newsreel Photographers			
Pool	2	1	0

7. All agencies and bureaus will reduce their representatives to the quota limit and will report promptly the names of those to remain. If the number of magazine correspondents and specials is not reduced to quota limits within one week, by action of such correspondents in requesting permission to leave the theater, a drawing will be made by this office to determine the names of those who may remain for a period not to exceed two months; at the end of the two months they will be replaced by foreign correspondents from other publications on a rotation basis.

0154

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
13 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

The following is a revised schedule for the Danny Kaye-  
Leo Durocher show, announced by Eighth Army Special Services office.

SUNDAY 14 October, afternoon and evening, Meiji Track  
Stadium for First Cavalry and 97th Infantry Division.

MONDAY 15 October, afternoon, Yokosuka Naval Base;  
evening, Atsugi Air Base.

TUESDAY 16 October, afternoon and evening, Yokohama  
Ball Park (Octagon Theater in case of rain).

WEDNESDAY 17 October, afternoon, Kumagaya for 97th  
Infantry Division; evening, Irumagawa for Fifth Air Force.

THURSDAY 18 October, Sendai for 11th A/B Division and  
XIV Corps troops.

FRIDAY 19 October, party flies to Osaka for Sixth Army  
shows and later to XXIV Corps in Korea.

0155

RA'-0021

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
13 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Eighth Army has announced the arrest of the following Nanking and Manchukuo puppet government officials who were turned over to the Eighth Army Provost Marshall at Yokohama at 1300 today by Americal Division CIC personnel:

1. Officials of the Nanking Puppet Government.
  - Ts' Nan-Tsou Wang, Embassy Counselor.
  - Chow Su-Chu, second Embassy secretary.
  - Chen Shan Chi, third Embassy secretary.
  - Chun An Yuen, third Embassy secretary.
  - Chong I-Lung, third Embassy secretary.
  - Capt. Yeun, in charge of office of military attache.
  - Rear Admiral Wang Ching-Wu.
2. Officials of Manchukuo Puppet Government.
  - Wang Jung Tin, Puppet Ambassador.
  - Tao Yung Fang, military attache.

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-30-

0156

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1930  
13 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

JAPANESE ORDERED TO REPORT SILK RESOURCES

The Japanese government was directed today by Supreme Allied Headquarters to report present stocks and present and future production capacities of the silk industry to ascertain what amounts might be available to pay for imports of essential commodities.

The directive is in line with the policy of requiring Japan to pay for essential imports and having Japan devote maximum effort to the production of acceptable export commodities that might be used to finance such payments.

In addition to ordering specific information regarding current and future production prospects, the directive required the Japanese government to revoke orders that would result in reduction of mulberry trees for the ultimate production of silk.

Exempted, however, were such areas as will clearly be more valuable for growing food than for growing mulberry trees.

The government likewise was ordered to dissolve the Japan Silk Controlling Company, the Japan Raw Silk Manufacturing Company and the Mutually Prosperous Silk Reeling Company, semi-official organizations that controlled the silk industry.

Their removal is in line with Allied policy of removing controls that serve no constructive purpose.

They will be replaced by an agency selected by all elements of the industry and will make recommendations and rules that will be subject to the concurrence of the Japanese government and officials of Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The silk industry has played an important part in the national economy of Japan. Raw silk exports averaged 21 per cent of the total value of all exports to foreign countries during the period 1935-1939.

The greatest single customer by far was the United States, which in 1939 imported 38,000,000 pounds, valued at \$132,000,000, and accounted for 86 per cent of Japan's raw silk exports.

Ten years before that, the United States took 97 per cent of Japan's raw silk exports, buying 77,000,000 pounds valued at \$360,000,000, but both total exports and American consumption declined during the following years.

But the seriousness of the Japanese silk industry's position with regard to the future lies in figures showing how synthetic fibers like rayon and nylon are replacing silk abroad--silk consumption equalled 40 per cent of world rayon and silk consumption in 1929, only 10 per cent in 1939.

The consumption of silk hosiery manufacture has increased but not in sufficient quantity to offset the loss in woven goods that has resulted from the use of rayon. Only around 20 per cent of United States silk consumption goes for things like underclothing.

more

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RA'-0021

外交史料館

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National Archives of Japan

By 1940 the hosiery industry had become silk's main outlet, yet even this stronghold is now being threatened by nylon.

Hosiery accounts for 75 per cent of silk consumption in the United States, but all evidence points now to a far larger share of the hosiery business being secured by new synthetic fibres.

Japan's silk exports, therefore, have been declining steadily, as has the United States proportion of them, since 1929.

From 77,000,000 pounds exported in 1929, the figure dropped to 63,000,000 in 1937, 51,000,000 in 1939 and 38,000,000 in 1940. Percentage of such exports to the United States decreased from 97 per cent in 1929 to a low of 80 per cent in 1937.

Although the scale of raw silk exports to England were not on a comparable scale with those to the United States, silk exports to England rose from one-half of one per cent of Japan's total to seven per cent in 1939.

The present condition of Japan's silk industry, from the number of acres devoted to the raising of mulberry trees to the number of silk processing factories, is poor.

At present, Japan has approximately 46,000,000 bales in stock, or around 5,980,000 pounds. The immediate pre-war price for raw silk was about \$3.10 per pound. On such a basis, the value of the present stock would be approximately \$18,500,000. However, the quality of the existing stocks is reported to be poor.

Raw silk production is expected, on the basis of the current outlook, to be between 100,000 and 150,000 bales (13,000,000 to 18,500,000 pounds) in 1946.

In 1939, the last year for which figures are available, 1,308,000 acres of land in Japan were planted to mulberry trees, comprising nine per cent of the total cultivated land in the country.

During the same year, 1,651,000 or 30 per cent of Japan's 5,492,000 farm families were engaged in raising cocoons for silk production.

However, since that time, a great deal of acreage formerly devoted to mulberry trees has been plowed under to make way for food crops and many farm families formerly engaged in cocoon raising are and have been concentrating on edible crops.

The new directive follows:

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3 of memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 9 Oct. Subject: Import of Essential Commodities.
2. You will revoke such orders as have been issued that will result in the reduction of areas devoted to growing of mulberry trees for the ultimate production of silk except for such areas as will clearly be more valuable for growing food than for growing mulberry trees.
3. You will furnish, by 1 November 1945, a statement containing the following: A. Stocks on hand, now available, for export. B. Estimate of raw silk production between 1 November 1944 and 30 June 1945. C. Estimate of raw silk production between 1 July and 31 December 1945. D. The breakdown of the production forecasted in (a) and (b) above by grade and size. E. The condition of the raw silk testing laboratories and their ability to function. If the laboratories cannot function at this time, state when they will be in a position to do so. F. Such information as will provide a complete understanding of the present and prospective position of the raw silk industry.
4. You will dissolve: A. The Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha Inc. (Japan Silk Controlling Company). B. The Nippon Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha Inc. (Japan Raw Silk Manufacturing Company). C. The Kyoto Sanshi Kumiai (Mutually Prosperous Silk Reeling Company).
5. You will submit to this headquarters by 1 November for approval your plans to establish a public agency composed of representatives of the various phases of the sericultural industry, whose function will include: A. The coordination of technical problems within the industry. B. Supervision of the testing and grading of silk. C. Advising the sericultural industry of the quality types and size of silk required for export.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
14 Oct. 45

## NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents are reminded the press conference scheduled with Colonel Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, has been postponed until 1400 Monday, 15 October, in the Correspondents' Room, Radio Tokyo.

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RA'-0021

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1630  
14 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Malaria, once a greater threat to our military success in the Pacific than the Japs ever were, was defeated by the Army through simple expedients such as requiring every soldier to swallow his atabrine while an officer looked on to make certain he didn't "fudge".

And, this, according to Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, chief surgeon for General MacArthur's command, was one of the most important factors of all in our blasting of the Japanese dream of victory and of em ire.

The conquest of malaria was a product of the joint abilities of the medical and research personnel serving in the Southwest Pacific; and a strict program of malaria discipline initiated by the Commander in Chief and rigidly enforced by the chief surgeon's office through command channels.

During the early days, when American and Allied troops started the long trek northward from Australia, divisions were decimated and recimated by the malaria parasite to a degree which threatened the entire campaign. Complicating the problem was the fact the Japanese in their drive southward had overrun the quinine sources of the world. Quinine was the commonly used specific for malaria. American bio-chemists, physicians, and entomologists had been at work however, and had already determined that Atabrine, a dye originally developed by the Germans as a quinine substitute, had been determined to be a satisfactory substitute. Research groups went to work on the best methods of administering the new drug and the proper dosage. According to General Denit, outstanding among these groups in the Pacific theatre was that headed by Capt. Frederic Bang, formerly of the Rockefeller Institute. It was soon determined, however, that having a positive drug was not enough. Troops, misled by enemy propaganda that sterility, kidney trouble and permanent yellow discoloration would result from the use of atabrine and governed by the contrariness of human nature failed to maintain the required dosage.

In order to insure the maximum utilization of the "atabrine suppression" technique, supervision of and responsibility for the administration of the drug was made a command responsibility by General MacArthur. The medical department maintained careful checks to insure that this command responsibility was complied with, for incidence of infection charts readily showed when the malarial discipline orders were not being obeyed. Orientation of the individual troops and close supervision of atabrine dosage played a major part in reducing the disease from a potential catastrophe to a minor nuisance.

In addition to the preventative treatment administered to the troops, the medical department attacked the sources of malaria itself. Initially malarial survey teams, small detachments under the control of an officer, inspected remote areas and using microscopes and slides to view and make larva and parasite counts. They also surveyed rainfall and weather conditions, paying particular attention to those areas where pools of stagnant water might be expected to be found.

When their results had been reported, the survey teams were able to call upon a malaria control unit, should it be determined that operations would necessitate sending troops into known malarial regions. These control units, working closely with engineer and technical units, would divert streams, grade and fill in low areas, oil larger rock surfaces, and spray DDT by hand and from the air. In addition, the native populations if found to be malarious were removed from the zone of occupation. In accomplishing these things, it was found that not only was malarial infection reduced, but these control methods also materially decreased the incidence of Dengue Fever, Filariasis, and other fly borne diseases.

Malariaologists, trained in the supervision of this work and the prevention of all tropical diseases, were attached to the tactical units and base commands at all levels. They correlated the work of the regimental and battalion surgeons with that of the control and other groups.

(over)

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Immediate supervision in General MacArthur's headquarters of the entire malaria control program was conducted by the Preventative Medicine section of the chief surgeon's office, headed by Col. Maurice Pincoff, pre-war professor of medicine at the University of Maryland. Arriving in the Pacific theatre as chief consultant to the chief surgeon, Dr. Pincoff was subsequently made chief of the Preventative Medicine section. According to General Denit, the overall success of the malaria control campaign is in no small measure due to the guidance and supervision given to it by Col. Pincoff.

In addition to the usual troop measures, besides the carefully checked administration of atabrine, included the use of repellants, a method known since Grandma's day, when one would use a standard "bug-chaser", until the present day's highly evolved products of the chemists' laboratories. Troops were ordered to keep their sleeves rolled down and pants legs tucked in their boots; bathing was forbidden during the hours from dusk to dawn; and the use of sleeping bars was mandatory. All of these were auxiliary methods designed to keep the mosquito away from his potential victim.

At the beginning of the war, the synthetic atabrine was looked upon, at best, as an adequate substitute of the natural drug, quinine. Today, however, informed medical circles consider it far superior. Its attributes of curing the *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in most instances, its effective suppression of all types of malaria, and the high tolerance of most individuals to steady dosage combine to make atabrine the desirable anti-malarial drug in most instances.

General Denit called attention to the fact that a post-war by-product of the anti-malarial campaign in the Pacific is the large group of practicing physicians, well trained in the recognition and treatment of malaria, as well as the training of a large number of skilled medical laboratory trained technicians. The improved technique of malaria treatment has also resulted in the reduction of malarial deaths to a minimal level.

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#### NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All correspondents wishing to buy winter clothing contact Lt. Roberts in room 212.

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#### CONSUMERS TO RECEIVE JAPANESE OIL STOCKS

The Supreme Commander today directed all stocks of Japanese petroleum products, including waste oils, be made available immediately to essential industries and consumers through the Home Ministry, and distributed by authorized agencies indicated in a previous order.

In addition to these reserves, large stocks of Japanese petroleum stocks held by occupation forces, and not otherwise being utilized, will be released by U.S. Armies.

Subsequently the Japanese must make monthly reports on the disposition of all such products by types and grades according to consumer categories (fishing boats, household fuel, etc); monthly reports of stocks on hand and expected rates of consumption on a six months basis and estimates of requirements in consumer categories.

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#### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC Public Relations Office

1930  
14 Oct. 45

#### PRESS RELEASE

WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO.... Before an audience of 1000 soldiers, including Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, who had as his guest, Col. Westray Battle Boyce, commanding officer of the WAC, the Nippon Symphony Orchestra today presented its first post-war concert. In a 90 minute program at the 1st Cavalry Division Theatre, the orchestra was under the direction of Hietetada Otaka.

The program opened with Beethoven's 5th, the Victory Symphony. The next two selections, a duet and a waltz, from "Aida" by Verdi, were sung by Miss Fumi Fujita and Miss Sada Sasaki, brilliant young classical artists. "Song of Spring" by Straus was followed by Liszt's 2nd Hungarian Rhapsody and the program ended with the Star Spangled Banner.

Thirty-three year old Mr. Otaka, who studied for six years in Austria under Felix Weingartner, is considered Japan's foremost young conductor.

The two tiny singers also highlighted the concert with their numbers from "Aida", being recalled to the stage three times by the applause of the audience.

The orchestra will return to the Division Theatre later in the month for another special concert. Regular monthly performances take place in Tokyo's Nibiyu Hall.

Col. Boyce and her staff, in Tokyo for a short visit, were luncheon guests of Gen. Chase earlier in the day.

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U. S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES  
Public Relations Office  
535 Meiji Bldg. - Tokyo

PRESS HANDOUT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE (7:30 p.m. Oct. 14)

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles has assumed command of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces, advance headquarters in Tokyo announced today (Sun.).

Former Chief of Air Staff in Washington during the peak of the European war, and then Deputy Commander of the air force which bombed Japan into submission, Gen. Giles succeeds Gen. Carl A. Spaatz who has returned to Washington.

The U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces comprise the 20th Air Force under Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, based in the Marianas, and the Eighth Air Force under Maj. Gen. Earl E. Partridge, based in the Ryukyus.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

14 October, 1945

Caution!

ADVANCE RELEASE

Caution!

The following broadcast on Military Phases of the Occupation is scheduled to be delivered by General MacArthur at 0800, 16 October (6 p.m. EST, 15 Oct. U.S.T.)

The text of this address is furnished to you in advance in confidence, and MUST NOT BE RELEASED until General MacArthur has started speaking.

GENERAL MACARTHUR DELIVERS RADIO ADDRESS

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in a world-wide broadcast today, said:

"Today the Japanese Armed Forces throughout Japan completed their demobilization and ceased to exist as such. These forces are now completely abolished. I know of no demobilization in history, either in war or in peace, by our own or by any other country, that has been accomplished so rapidly or so frictionlessly. Everything military, naval or air is forbidden to Japan. This ends its military might and its military influence in international affairs. It no longer reckons as a world power either large or small. Its path in the future, if it is to survive, must be confined to the ways of peace.

"Approximately seven million armed men, including those in the outlying theaters, have laid down their weapons. In the accomplishment of the extraordinarily difficult and dangerous surrender in Japan, unique in the annals of history, not a shot was necessary, not a drop of Allied blood was shed. The vindication of the great decision of Potsdam is complete.

"Nothing could exceed the abjectness, the humiliation and the finality of this surrender. It is not only physically thorough, but has been equally destructive on Japanese spirit. From swagger and arrogance, the former Japanese military have passed to survility and fear. They are thoroughly beaten and cowed and tremble before the terrible retribution the surrender terms impose upon their country in punishment for its great sins.

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CAUTION! ADVANCE TEXT, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SPEECH... MUST BE HELD FOR RELEASE...

"Again I wish to pay tribute to the magnificent conduct of our troops. With few exceptions, they could well be taken as a model for all time as a conquering army. No historian in later years when passions cool, can arraign their conduct. They could so easily--and understandably--have emulated the ruthlessness which their enemy freely practiced when conditions were reversed--but their perfect balance between their implacable firmness of duty on the one hand and resolute restraint from cruelty and brutalities on the other, has taught a lesson to the Japanese civil population that is startling in its impact. Nothing has so tended to impress Japanese thought--not even the catastrophic fact of military defeat itself. They have for the first time seen the free man's way of life in actual action and it has stunned them into new thoughts and new ideas. The revolution, or more properly speaking, the evolution, which will restore the dignity and freedom of the common man, has begun. It will take much time and require great patience, but if world public opinion will permit of these two essential factors--mankind will be repaid. Herein lies the way to true and final peace.

"The Japanese army, contrary to some concepts that have been advanced, was thoroughly defeated before the surrender. The strategic maneuvering of the Allies had so scattered and divided it, their thrusts had so immobilized, disintegrated and split its units, its supply and transportation lines were so utterly destroyed, its equipment was so exhausted, its morale so shattered, that its early surrender became inevitable. Bastion after bastion, considered by it as impregnable and barring our way, had been by-passed and rendered impotent and useless, while our tactical penetrations and envelopments resulted in piece-meal destruction of many isolated fragments. It was weak everywhere, forced to fight where it stood, unable to render mutual support between its parts and presented a picture of collapse that was complete and absolute. The basic cause of the surrender is not to be attributed to an arbitrary decision of authority. It was inevitable because of the strategic and tactical circumstances

CAUTION! ADVANCE TEXT, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S SPEECH... MUST BE HELD FOR RELEASE...

forced upon it. The situation had become hopeless. It was merely a question of 'when' with our troops poised for final invasion. This invasion would have been annihilating but might well have cost hundreds of thousands of American lives.

"The victory was a triumph for the concept of the complete integration of the three dimensions of war, ground, sea, and air. By a thorough use of each arm in conjunction with the corresponding utilization of the other two, the enemy was reduced to a condition of helplessness. By largely avoiding methods involving a separate use of the services and by avoiding methods of frontal assault as far as possible, our combined power forced collapse with relative light loss probably unparalleled in any campaigns in history. This latter fact indeed was the most inspiring and significant feature, the unprecedented saving in American life. It is for this we have to say truly--thank God. Never was there a more intensive application of the principle of the strategic-tactical employment of limited forces as compared with the accumulation of overwhelming forces.

"Illustrating this concept, General Yamashita recently stated in an interview in Manila, explaining reasons for his defeat, that 'diversity of Japanese command resulted in complete lack of cooperation and coordination between the services'. He complained: 'that he was not in supreme command, that the air forces were run by Field Marshal Terauchi at Saigon and the fleet run directly from Tokyo', that he 'only knew of the intended naval strike at Leyte Gulf five days before it got under way' and 'professed ignorance of its details'.

"The great lesson for the future is that success in the Art of War depends upon a complete integration of the services. In unity will lie military strength. We cannot win with only backs and ends, and no line, however strong, can go alone. Victory will rest with the team".

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END OF ADVANCE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
16 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

Supreme Allied Headquarters today issued a directive to representatives of the Japanese Government strictly limiting the amounts of Yen which may be brought back to Japan by repatriated nationals. The sliding scale provides that officers of the Japanese armed forces may bring back an amount not to exceed 500 yen, while enlisted personnel are limited to 200 yen. Civilians are permitted to bring back 1,000 yen. All sums in excess will be held by the Japanese government subject to further directives from Allied Headquarters.

The same directive stipulated that Korean and Chinese nationals who are being repatriated will be limited to 1,000 yen, with the surpluses again held in safekeeping by the Japanese government pending orders from SCAP.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1030  
17 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

The Supreme Commander has directed that all quotas on representatives of the press coming to this theater be lifted so far as theater numerical restrictions are concerned. The building which has been provided in Tokyo for them by the Army is the maximum available, but no limitation what so ever is placed upon the number which may occupy it. Similar arrangements are being made in Manila and Seoul. Provisions of the "Memorandum for Accredited Correspondents" from this office, dated 12 October 1945, other than quotas, remains as announced.

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The executive committee of the Tokyo Correspondents Club issued the following statement today: correspondents assigned to Tokyo received with satisfaction the announcement from the Supreme Commander that press quota limitations have been eliminated. The responsibilities which have been delegated to us to provide room and board for all correspondents compels us to point out that any newsman coming to Tokyo can expect nothing more than essentials. Limited building space allotted by the army necessitates use of dormitory space for correspondents already here.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

10:30  
17 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

SPECIAL AGENT FALLS DOWN ON HIS JOB  
--BUT COMES UP LOADED WITH TREASURE

The man who fell into the creek and came up with his pockets full of fish was playing in hard luck compared with CIC Special Agent Ed Hauts.

Hauts, who was taking part in the seizure of precious metals in and around Tokyo a few days ago, had gone to a wrecked building where information indicated some treasure had been stored during the war. He was making his way across the wreckage toward the strong box, which seemed a likely place to look.

Stepping on a sheet of corrugated metal, it gave way beneath him and he almost fell on his face. He pushed it aside so that the next man could avoid the pitfall, and to his astonishment he gazed down upon a fortune in silver ingots which the Japanese had failed to list on any of their reports on the wealth of the nation.

And this incident in the great Japanese treasure hunt is rivalled by the experience of Special Agent Wesley P. McNeed, whose home is in Klamath Falls, Ore. In checking the records at one place where precious metals had been found, he came upon a reference to jewels and asked the Japanese custodian what it meant.

By way of reply the Japanese went to a safe and brought back what appeared to McNeed to be a loosely wrapped pound of hamburger. But when the package was unwrapped, 8000 carats of diamonds rolled out in a glittering cascade on the table before him.

"I asked the Japanese why he hadn't said anything about the diamonds when we were searching for the treasure of the place," Sneed said, "and the only reply I got was that no one had asked him about diamonds. The day before, however, only gold and silver had been found."

(more)

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Confiscation of the precious metals by XI Corps troops under order from GHQ has proceeded at a rapid pace despite the inadequacy of the existing records and the strange 'storing' policy utilized by the Japanese. Of the seven caches that came under investigation five were at Japanese military installations and the other two at precious metal factories. These have since been supplemented by others.

Movement upon the reported hoards followed a carefully laid plan which called for a reconnaissance of the locations and simultaneous raids. It was expected that the Japanese officials would cooperate, but the American groups, consisting of Infantrymen, CIC agents and skilled metalurgists, were prepared for any alternative.

The 'treasure hunt' aspect of the search had variations of an unexpected nature. Bullion was turned up in the homes of college professors, some was discovered in warehouses, and even nondescript shacks yielded of Japan's treasure. Plots of ground, unguarded and scarcely marked, gave way to picks and shovels to reveal wealth.

In one instance it was reported that a factory owner claimed part of the uncovered silver as his own. The records? Unfortunately, the fire bombs had done their job--too well.

Japanese cooperation generally was considered good by Major James B. Ranschoff, Jr. of San Francisco, XI Corps staff officer. "There have been cases," said the Major, "where they have led us to hidden metals that were absolutely unrecorded and might never have been found."

1930  
17 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION MAPS CAMPAIGN  
AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Epidemic typhus, long associated with war and its subsequent famine, is the major problem confronting the Public Health Section of SCAP, according to Col. C.F. Sams, chief of the Section.

One of the most dangerous of communicable diseases, especially during the forthcoming winter months with their attendant shortages of housing, clothing and food, typhus' control depends upon a strict discipline of vaccination, rodent control, delousing of personnel and clothing by the use of DDT, and cleanliness. Public health officers, working in close cooperation with representatives of the United States Typhus Commission and its executive officer, Col. Joseph Sadusk, are already instituting these controls in the affected areas. It is expected the above measures, already proven effective in the ETO, will keep typhus under control during the following months.

Other major infectious diseases complicating the occupation include dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and the venereal diseases. Dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and other "filth diseases" normally have a high incidence in the Orient. Neglect of sewage and water systems during the war years and disruption caused by bombings have accentuated this rate, as has the shortage of salt from which chlorine for water purification is derived. However, this group of sickness normally has its highest incidence during summer months, and the health authorities feel that regardless of the decay in water purification practice in urban Japanese areas, the cold weather will assist in keeping the incidence of infection down until such time as a satisfactory control can be reestablished. As the army controls its own water supply, it is felt that this, combined with GI sanitation methods and vaccines will prove effective in keeping such diseases from military personnel.

(over)

The attack on venereal diseases has been highlighted by the placing of all "joro" and "geisha-joro" houses off limits to the troops of the command; and by a Japanese police round-up of all infected inmates for medical treatment.

The above diseases because of their relatively high degree of incidence and their ease of transmission, are considered by Colonel Sams to provide the greatest danger to the occupation forces and to the Japanese civilian population. Tuberculosis provides another major health problem in Japan, but is less acutely contagious and is thereby less of a menace to the occupation troops.

The public health chief pointed out that determination of vital statistics has been made difficult because there has been a complete breakdown of those Japanese services since 1942; and the population shifts, due to the bombings of metropolitan areas, have made accurate percentage determinations almost impossible.

The repatriation of several million Japanese civilians and soldiers will further complicate the problem. At present there are ten quarantine ports of entry in Japan; and if they are to satisfactorily handle the great burden to be placed upon them their facilities will have to be materially enlarged and improved. As an example de-lousing equipment available consists of the old fashion steam cabinets rather than DDT equipment. To remedy this situation directives went out this week to American army and navy headquarters in the port areas affected directing them to supervise Japanese control of all returned expatriates to establish DDT de-lousing facilities at each port. These measures are designed to prevent the increase in Japan of any internationally recognized quarantinable diseases.

Repair of water and sewage facilities, rodent control, and an increased development of Japanese public health programs are expected to materially reduce communicable disease rates throughout the empire thereby reducing the hazard to the health of the occupation troops.

0172

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

16:30  
17 Oct. 45

PRESS CONFERENCE AT 1930 TODAY

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

There will be a press conference at 1930 today (Wednesday, 17 Oct.) in the Correspondents' work room.

INTERPRETER SERVICE AVAILABLE

Ludwig Frank and Gus Svenssen, who have lived Japan most of their lives and know the country and the people thoroughly, are assigned to PRO as guides and interpreters. They are available to correspondents for gathering news stories. Requests for use of these interpreters for specific stories should be made to Major Wyche, assistant executive officer, in Room 212.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

MacARTHUR FREES MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SHACKLES  
1930  
17 Oct 45

Envisioning the time "when the Japanese motion picture companies have demonstrated good faith", the Supreme Allied Commander today issued a directive embodying the initial steps towards the industry's self-policing operation.

Implementing earlier directives concerned with freedom of speech and freedom of thought, today's directive strictly forbade any further Japanese government interference with the making and exhibiting policies of the Japanese motion picture industry.

Included in the directive was the abolishment of enforcement of all laws which impose restrictions and/or make the cinema a propaganda instrument. No punitive action shall be taken against any individual or company exercising the right of freedom of speech. All laws inconsistent with the above will be repealed the directive continued.

Other sections forbade police interference and repealed the broad discretionary powers formerly given to the police to control personnel practices and financial policy, control the proportion of non-Japanese films shown in Japan, inspect minutes of stockholders meetings, and even to forbid actors to appear in public in stage costume. They were further directed to strictly observe the spirit of the directive in all of its phases.

Safety regulations and zoning laws, currently in force will not be repealed until the Japanese government devises new laws to protect the general public from building and fire hazards common to the industry.

According to the directive its purpose is to free the Japanese motion picture industry from government domination and to permit it to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people.

0174

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

18 October, 1945

MOVE JAP TREASURE

Allied Military authorities at 8:30 a.m. today began transferring 350 tons of gold and silver bullion from the bombed-out Japanese government mint to the vaults of the Bank of Japan in down-town Tokyo.

The transfer will require about five days. Japanese labor will be used to load and unload the trucks as they shuttle between the mint and the bank. The treasure will be guarded on its journey by troops of the First Cavalry Division.

These convoys of four trucks each will be kept running between the mint and the bank, each convoy guarded by two armored cars. One non-commissioned officer and eight men will be assigned as guards for the trucks of each convoy, in addition to the armored car crews of three men each.

The shuttle route will cover approximately six miles. Both the mint and the Bank of Japan are in the city of Tokyo.

The mint is composed of eight or ten buildings which were badly hit during the last bombing raids on Tokyo. Some of the silver has been laying in the open but has always been kept under guard. Other subterranean vaults are intact.

Heavy rains and rupture of wells in the ground during the bombing raids resulted in the flooding of some compartments of the mint. Some of the gold was under water until U.S. Army Engineers pumped the water out of the flooded areas.

Current plans call for concentration of Japanese gold, silver and platinum holdings in the vaults of the Bank of Japan in Tokyo and Osaka pending disposition of the valuables under Washington direction.

The transfer today is the first large-scale step in the move to gather in such holdings from all parts of Japan and concentrate them in the vaults in two cities. It was preceded by two smaller movements in which some 35 tons of silver were brought in from a Japanese naval installation and 12 boxes of platinum, gold, diamonds and diamond dust were brought in after an Allied searching detail had found them buried under a chicken coop on top of a bleak Nasu mountain near Kuroiso, 120 miles north of Tokyo.

The search for this latter hoard started when a First Cavalry Division unit went to the Naval Technical Research Laboratory near Tokyo to take  
(more)

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possession of a reported 68,620 grams of platinum. There, it was learned from Japanese officials that certain platinum and diamonds had been moved last March to Kuroiso. Guards and an armored car from the First Cavalry made the trip and, guided by Japanese, found the treasure.

On top of the Nasu mountain, the searching party located one box of gold, diamonds and platinum under the stairway of a private house, one more under the floor of an adjacent chicken house, and 10 more buried outside the chicken house.

In charge of today's transport of treasure is Capt. L.R. Ward of Interlaken, N.J., assistant enemy property custodian of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP. Lieut. Col. E. Franklin of Rockville Center, L.I., is enemy property custodian.

Capt. Roy Katz of Brooklyn, N.Y., of the section's Property Control branch, will be in charge of receipt of the gold and silver at the bank.

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RA'-0021

*1 February*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
18 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

EIGHTH ARMY TRANSPLANTS TOKYO ROSE

Iva Toguri, better known as Tokyo Rose, has been placed in Yokohama prison, Eighth Army headquarters has announced. Investigation by the CIC personnel of the Eighth Army indicates that the former propaganda broadcaster is an American citizen. She is detained on a charge of treason.

- 0 -

Arrest and imprisonment of Patrick Tomkinson, alias Sadao Kawaguchi, an American citizen charged with aiding the Japanese during the war by acting as Japanese army interpreter, and also with committing atrocities against American prisoners of war, was announced today by Eighth Army headquarters.

Tomkinson is being held in the XI Corps stockade at Yokohama.

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February 1945

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
Headquarters, USASTAF  
Tokyo

FOR RELEASE: 1330, 18 October 1945.

What high ranking Japanese officers think of the crushing might of American air power that bombed Japan into submission was revealed today by Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, commanding general of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces.

Following interrogation of a number of Japanese air officers and other military and government officials, Gen. Giles said that "the destruction of industry, the cutting of supply lines, bottling of Japanese shipping, primarily through air power, so reduced Japanese capacity to wage war, that they were ready to sue for peace before the atomic bomb was dropped."

"When a man takes a beating, he is the best authority on what beat him," said Gen. Giles. "There is no doubt that the suicide defense planned by the Japs would have been extremely costly in American lives. I am glad we were able to bomb them into submission and that they surrendered without invasion."

Quotations from high Japanese authorities on the subject of American air power were obtained during the interrogations as follows:

Gen. Masakazu Kawabe, Commanding General, Air General Army, said: "A combination of conditions and forces contributed to ending the war--our air forces' inadequacy, the heavy bombing of industry, and the loss of supply lines to the South. It is my opinion that our loss in the air lost us the war."

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"The United States had overwhelming power over the air forces of the biggest things leading to surrender was the bombing of industrial cities of Japan. Your bombing of small industrial cities and the use of fire bombs was very effective. Around the end of the war--July and August--the production of airplanes had decreased 50 to 60 percent.

"We did not have any power to attack by air; we could only defend the home islands. We expected that this special attack (Kamikaze) defense would bring us to the point where we could win the war. It is not sound tactics to employ air force defensively to win the war. It was force of circumstances which caused the decision.

"During the Leyte operation it became apparent that Japan would have to resort to Kamikaze attack to stem the forward movement of the Allied forces. During the Okinawa operation it became apparent that we would ultimately have to use all planes for special (Kamikaze) attack.

"Special attack planes were used against the B-29s but the success was far less than against ships.

"The pilots during the beginning of the war and the ones coming later were different; the main reason was that the latter group was insufficiently trained because of the air fuel situation. This became apparent in June of this year after the last big bombing raid about May. The reason was we had lot many of our pilots in Okinawa and in the defense against the B-29s.

"We hoped to have the pilots with at least 25 hours flying time within a month, but due to the shortage of fuel for training they only had about seven or eight hours per month. A pilot was considered a combat pilot when he had 500 flying hours. Actually, we gave them only about 120 to 130 hours. In May of this year the fuel shortage became acute and it was necessary to limit flying time."

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From Lt. Gen. Noburu Tazoe, Chief of Staff of the Air General Army, came the following:

"Air was the branch of the United States service which contributed most to the defeat of Japan. The defeat of the Japanese Air Force caused the final surrender of the Japanese.

"In March of this year it became apparent that Japan could not win the war when the B-29s wrought extensive damage, especially in the case of small factories scattered throughout the cities. The bombings had great effect on fuel supply.

"We had six million tons of shipping at the beginning of the war which diminished to 600,000 tons. I do not know what percentage of the shipping lost by the Japanese can be attributed to the air force, but it was the larger part.

"Principal external supply of aviation gasoline was from the Netherlands East Indies. No aviation fuel has been imported from sources since the beginning of this year.

"The Japanese air force plan was to attack the Allied fleet by Kamikaze planes and for this purpose the full air force led by the Commanding General was made ready to destroy the Allied ships near the shore. We expected annihilation of our entire air force, but we felt that it was our duty.

"The Army and Navy each had four to five thousand planes for this purpose. Of that force waves of three to four thousand planes at the rate of one wave per hour for each the Army and Navy would have been used to oppose a landing on Kyushu.

"We thought we could win the war by using Kamikaze planes on the ships off shore; the ground forces would handle those which got through. The Army could not put out effective resistance without the air arm, but we intended doing the best we could even if we perished. The entire Navy and Army air forces volunteered (as Kamikaze).

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"We had 5,000 pilots with enough experience for Kamikaze attacks against invasion and 3,000 more in training. Pilots for the Kamikaze do not require much experience because of the nature of their mission. Fewer than one third of our pilots has as much as 1,000 flying hours.

"Based on the Leyte and Okinawa experiences, it was contemplated that one out of four planes (of the eight to nine thousand planes available for special attack) would sink or damage an Allied ship.

"Making special attacks to destroy surface vessels off shore with the whole army air force is our one last principle. In summary, the decision to use special attack was made because (a.) lack of sufficient aircraft, (b.) lack of experienced pilots to attack surface vessels, and (c.) inability of our Navy to stop attacks."

Lt. Gen. Saburo Endo, Chief of Aircraft Bureau of the Ministry of Munitions, told of the effect of bombings on production and morale. He said:

"After heavy American bombings began, engine production fell behind. Production of propellers, wheels and other parts was disrupted. Work almost always stopped during alerts.

"In addition to the physical damage accomplished by bombing, there was a serious decline in efficiency due to the difficult living conditions and decline in morale and effectiveness of the workers. Production also suffered from the frequent and prolonged periods during which laborers went to the air raid shelters."

Rear Admiral Toshitane Takata, Deputy Chief of Military Affairs, Navy Ministry, declared:

"Of the three sources, air, sea, and land, air by a wide margin contributed most to the defeat of Japan.

"The fire bomb raids destroyed most of the smaller factories making aircraft parts, thus causing serious loss in production. The many small plants scattered over the cities which were destroyed caused serious loss in the material and general production. Aircraft engine production always lagged behind a safe ratio to airframe production and was frequently numerically inferior for individual types. Bombing attacks on engine plants, therefore, were very effective in limiting aircraft output. As B-29 raids became more intensive, it became almost impossible to continue production, so they started to transfer industry to underground shelters thus further reducing production.

"The dropping of pamphlets warning of impending raids caused conditions close to panic in some of the cities.

"The Leyte campaign was a major turning point in the war. All supplies to the North were cut. Sufficient oil came from the Netherlands East Indies until the Leyte operation. The bombers from Leyte which were blockading the China coast depleted the fuel supply badly.

"Air blockade was very effective against shipping. At the beginning of the war submarines accounted for the greater part of the total warships sunk, but later on aircraft accounted for more than 50 percent.

"American mines were very effective, especially the 'water pressure' mine."

Seiichi Akabani, Secretary to Ministry of Commerce, said: "The incendiary bombing of cities had a decided effect on aircraft production due to its lowering of the morale and increasing the difficulties of living of the civilian workers, as well as the actual destruction of facilities."

Lt. Gen. S. Shimoyama, Commanding General of the Japanese Fifth Air Army, and his staff supplied information which is summarized as follows:

0810 (more) 0182

The officers gave much credit to the B-29 attacks against Japanese cities. The disruption of communications and the industrial system of small factories led to confusion in the military command, and fear in the civil population. The eventual paralysis of transport and industry led to the defeat of Japan. The extreme scarcity of fuel products, as a result of the sea blockade, severely hampered air operations. Japan was defeated prior to the use of the atomic bomb. Its use was, however, the crushing blow.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC  
 Public Relations Office

1330  
 19 Oct. 1945

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Note to Correspondents:

PRESS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE MOVES:

Press transmission facilities are being moved from Radio Tokyo building, and beginning tomorrow morning (Saturday, 20 Oct. 1945) will be located in the Central Telegraph Building which is about two blocks North of the Central Railway Station.

The main communications office will be located diagonally across the street from the Central Telegraph Building in what is known as the Central Telegraph Office. Signs in English identifying it are prominently displayed.

A branch of the Central Telegraph Office is being opened in the lobby of the Radio Tokyo building (reception desk). Press copy may be filed at this office during certain hours of the day, and may be filed at the Central Telegraph Office at any hour of the day or night.

Messenger service is provided between the Radio Tokyo lobby branch office and the main office on the following schedule:

- 0600 to 2000 -----Every 30 minutes.
- 2001 to 2400 -----Every hour.

Between midnight and 0600, copy may be filed ONLY AT CENTRAL TELEGRAPH MAIN OFFICE. The branch in Radio Tokyo lobby WILL BE CLOSED FROM MIDNIGHT TO 0600.

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RA'-0021

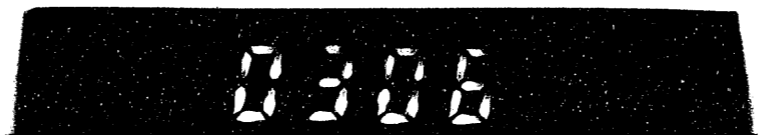
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
19 Oct 1945

NEW ORDER FREEZES SECURITIES  
LIMITS CASH OF JAP REPATRIATES

Jewelry, precious metals and securities belonging to Japanese nationals being repatriated to Japan have been frozen by Supreme Allied Headquarters.

In addition, repatriates will be limited as to the amount of currency they may carry. Civilians returning to Japan will be allowed ¥ 1,000; commissioned officers, ¥500, and enlisted men ¥200.

All currency in excess of the limit; gold, silver and other precious metals; jewelry, securities and financial instruments will be taken up. Full receipts and records will be maintained on all frozen assets pending further instructions from Supreme Headquarters.

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All bank accounts of Ando Moku, chief of the personnel section, Imperial Bank of Tokyo, and of Imoi Meiji, president of the Chosen bank at Seoul, were frozen today by direction of the Supreme Commander.

The move was directed as economic investigators unearthed an alleged illegal transfer of 3,000,000 yen from the Seoul branch of the Imperial Bank of Tokyo to Moku's personal account with intent to violate existing directives.

Allied headquarters, in ordering the move, demanded the Japanese government furnish copies of all transactions of a banking or financial nature engaged in by the two men since 1 August 1945.

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CYCLOTRON SWINGS BACK INTO ACTION

Supreme Headquarters today granted permission to Dr. Nishina to operate his laboratory's cyclotron.

Basis of the permission was a report submitted by Dr. F. L. Morrell and Dr. Karl H. Compton, of the Scientific Intelligence Section, that they had determined the cyclotron would not be capable

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE

1330  
20 Oct. 45

SCAP MOVES AGAINST BLACK MARKET

American military and civilian personnel in Japan are prohibited from sending home any money except that legitimately acquired as pay and allowances from an Army finance office, in an order issued by GHQ yesterday.

The order was directed at black market operations in Japan, being designed to prevent any American who might participate in illegal black market operations here, from sending profits from such illegal dealings back to the United States.

The order provides that the exchange of yen for U.S. government bonds, money orders, soldier savings accounts or any other negotiable source of American currency will be accompanied by a certificate from the responsible personnel officer that "he has personal knowledge that the funds transmitted were legitimately obtained as payment of pay and allowances from a finance officer of the United States Army and were not obtained from black market currency operations, sale of property, or other illicit sources".

The restriction is not intended to apply to money acquired legally by one person from another in the Theater.

The new ruling provides all postal money orders cashed in the Theater will be paid only in yen and that all troops entering the theater will convert dollars or other currency into yen within three days after arrival. Dollars or other non-Japanese currency will be issued only when the individual concerned is on orders to leave Japan.

The directive implements a joint policy of the War and Treasury departments to prevent growth of black market activities.

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1630  
20 Oct. 45

PRESS RELEASE

JAPS REPORT ON RAILROADS' CONDITION

The first official Japanese report on air raid damage to Japan's state railroads showed today that despite the wreckage, the national railways now are capable of carrying more passengers and freight than they carried in 1938, the latest year for which comparable figures are available.

A Japanese government report to Supreme Allied Headquarters revealed that in rolling stock alone, Allied airmen over Japan "damaged" 9,557 freight cars, 2,228 passenger cars, 852 steam locomotives, 573 electric cars and 39 electric locomotives, belonging to the state railroads.

But "from the standpoint of serviceable equipment", the report added, the state system today is capable annually of carrying 1,886,000,000 passengers, compared with 1,058,000,000 in 1938, and 100,000,000 tons of freight, compared with 98,400,000 in 1938.

Serviceable rolling stock today was listed as 3,891 locomotives, 8,635 passenger cars and 92,774 freight cars. This compares with serviceable rolling stock in 1938 that included 4,235 locomotives, 11,209 passenger cars and 73,184 freight cars.

In addition, the Japanese said, 1,314 locomotives, 1,765 passenger cars and 9,302 freight cars are "awaiting repairs". When back in operation, they will bring the serviceable rolling stock aggregate to 5,205 locomotives, 10,400 passenger cars and 102,076 freight cars.

Reported as actually "out of commission" and not repairable were 825 locomotives, 2,686 passenger cars and 15,522 freight cars. The greater portion of these were damaged in air raids but they also include equipment damaged through deterioration and other causes.

The report listed trackage, stations and signal, power and communications facilities as being currently in a damaged condition, and added that only the most "urgent" one-fifth of reconstruction to regain "full operation" can be accomplished by the end of 1946.

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However, a survey by the office of the chief engineer in Supreme Headquarters disclosed that all main lines on the Japanese mainland were in full operation on 3 September, with the exception of one large bridge in southern Kyushu that was repaired in a matter of days.

Currently in a damaged condition are 1,000 miles of track, 250 stations, ten large bridges, 2½ miles of small bridges, extensive signal and communications installations, and housing for 40,000 railroad workers. Cause of the damage was not stated.

Officials in the office of the chief engineer expressed belief that these damages represented mainly what the Japanese hoped to repair to bring operations up to permanent peacetime standards, and not what repairs are necessary for current operations.

The Japanese reported that their own engineers already are making plans for reconstructions of the state railroad system, including short term emergency plans with emphasis on electrical communications and on winter housing for railroad workers through 1945.

The long-term plans for reconstruction, only one-fifth of which could be completed by the end of 1946, would be dependent to some extent upon whether or not the Japanese can import some of the required materials from foreign countries, the report said.

The Japanese said they would need, through 1946 alone, 367,000 tons of iron and steel, 3,000 tons of copper, 615,000 tons of cement and 26,200,000 feet of lumber, among other things.

The Japanese added that they would be capable of producing the necessary iron, steel, copper and cement in home island factories but that the lumber and such items as asphalt, oils, lead, mica, rubber and cotton would require imports.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Col. A.C. Carpenter, chief of SCAP's Legal Section, will have a press conference at 0900 tomorrow, 21 October 1945, in Room 338, NYK Building.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930

Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 20, 1945 --- "Many of you men will be aboard ship on your way home tomorrow," was Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's comment today when he inspected the 8th Army Fourth Replacement Depot at Zama, former "West Point of Japan". Declaring that the 8th Army intended to build the depot into the finest of its kind in the Pacific, General Eichelberger said that high-point Pacific veterans would be comfortably and speedily taken care of and that incoming replacements would be met with a warm welcome.

"Fresh beef, eggs and butter arrived at the depot today," the 8th Army Commander said. "We're installing hot showers, and there will be an abundance of blankets to take care of the cold weather. Stoves are being brought in and there will be plenty of woolen clothing on hand for men who don't already have it. I'm not going to have these men go home with the impression that the Army doesn't give a damn. We do. That's what I came out here to see about."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
20 October 45

HEALTH OFFICER SAYS JAP HOSPITALS "ADEQUATE"

Japanese hospital facilities, while suffering severe damage during the war, are still adequate to provide normal care for most Japanese, according to Col. C.F. Sams, public health officer of Supreme Headquarters.

More than 2,500 hospitals with a capacity of 155,654 beds are available at the present time, according to a survey recently concluded. These figures do not include Nagasaki, nor the prefectures of Yamaguchi, Saga and Kumamoto.

During the B-29 and other bombing raids, 783 hospitals were totally destroyed, while fifty more were partially damaged. The bed capacity eliminated in these hospitals by bombings totalled 51,397, the Japanese government reported.

There are 37,391 physicians practicing in Japan, of whom 18,979 have been released from army and navy duty. Hospitalized individuals total 101,508, or about two-thirds of maximum capacity.

While the physical conditions of these hospitals is generally very good, according to the report, there are shortages of food, fuel and medical supplies.

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IMPROPER LABELS SLOW SOUVENIR TRAFFIC

Souvenir and gift packages going from Japan to the United States are being unnecessarily delayed by improper labelling according to Army postal authorities in Tokyo.

All packages should bear the marking "this package may be opened for postal inspection" and also should be marked "gift" and when applicable "value under fifty dollars", the mail supervisor said.

All packages containing captured enemy military equipment should contain a clearance slip. This slip is issued when the equipment is received through regular military channels; or may be obtained when individually collected if the owner takes the trophy to the intelligence section of his unit.

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Parcels valued over fifty dollars will not be admitted to the United States duty free but the customs tax will be collected from

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the recipient. As this duty varies, postal officers state, it is impossible to determine in advance what the tax will be, but they suggested that donors of expensive gifts would be well advised to provide the recipient with either cash up to 80 percent of the valued cost, or make other arrangements for the payment of the tax.

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OFFICERS CITED FOR SERVICE WITH GHQ

Col. Charles H. Unger, former G-3 executive officer, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for services with General MacArthur's headquarters.

The colonel joined GHQ in April 1942 as head of the Organization and Equipment Division of G-3, later serving as executive officer of G-3 and chief regulating officer. He came to the Pacific from Fort Knox, Ky., where he had served as G-3 of the Armored Force for 13 years.

Presentation of the medal to Col. Unger, who lives at 3637 Maplewood, Dallas, Texas, was made by Brig. Gen. W.E. Crist, Chief of the Government Section, SCAP.

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Col. Vachel D. Whatley, former GHQ headquarters commandant, and Col. George H. Yeager, commanding officer, 42nd General Hospital, have been awarded the Legion of Merit.

Col. Whatley, who lives at 2514 Canterbury Road, Raleigh, N.C., was cited for outstanding services in the Philippine Islands and Japan from 1 January 1945 to 10 October 1945.

Colonel Yeager lives at 1109 Harriton Road, Baltimore, Md. He was cited for outstanding services in Australia, The Philippines and Japan from 17 October 1943 to 9 October 1945.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
21 Oct. 45

Press Release:

JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIP TO RETURN WOUNDED PWs

Plans to send the Japanese hospital ship Takasago Maru from Japan to Manila for the transfer of Japanese prisoner of war patients, have been announced by Supreme Headquarters.

The ship, which will sail on or about 25 October, has a normal capacity of 2,000 or an approximate patient capacity of 1,000.

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'HAM' RADIO PLAYS 'TEA FOR TWO'

A conversation started years ago between M/Sgt. Julius W. Wenglare of Ambridge, Pa., and Tarob Yagi of Tokyo over "ham" radio today is being continued across the tea table.

A member of the 68th Army Airways Communication System, M/Sgt. Wenglare landed in Japan on 28 August. He immediately started a search for his former friend of the airways.

After some difficulty Yagi was located. He immediately invited Wenglare to tea to continue their conversation started prior to Pearl Harbor.

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RA'-0021

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National Archives of Japan

16:30  
21 October 1945

Press Release

JAPS REPORT ON ROAD SYSTEM

An estimate that the present highway system of Japan can be increased 250 percent within the next five years, was made by the Japanese government today in a report to Allied headquarters.

The report came as a result of inquiries by GHQ for information on the extent and condition of the Japanese highway system to enable Engineering headquarters to prepare accurate maps for occupational use. The estimate of future building capabilities came as the result of Allied headquarters suggestions to the Japanese that they should immediately start planning public works programs for the future to help provide employment for the vast numbers of demobilized troops who otherwise may be unemployed.

The Japanese estimates for extending their road system also contemplate the repair and maintenance of the present national and prefectural road system, roughly comparable to our national and state highways. These, the Japanese reported, have deteriorated greatly during the war.

Even before the war, the Japanese said, the condition of national and prefectural roads was "not so good." Half of the bridges on these roads, the Japanese added, were of wood "except on the main routes."

During the war, due to shortage of materials, machinery and labor, the roads have been so destroyed and their bridges have been so decayed that, danger to traffic may occur, the Japanese report continued.

For the highway building and repair program, the Japanese said, "our government shall do its best, of course, but at the same time, it is highly desirable that the program "shall be supported and encouraged by the military occupation forces."

National roads totaled 5,559 miles of which 3,984 (72 per cent) are over 18 feet wide and 1,050 (19 per cent) are paved, and prefectural roads totaled 15,786 miles of which 8,199 (52 per cent) were over 18 feet wide and 1,431 (9 per cent) were paved, the Japanese said.

Although the report did not list the mileage of other roads, municipal roads totaled 35,333 miles and town or village roads totaled 456,937 miles as of March, 1939. Most of these are narrow and unimproved, many of them not much more than ox-cart trails. 0193

The Japanese Home Ministry estimated it could carry out a program whereby 6,250 miles of highway could be paved during the next five years, increasing the paved network by 250 percent. However, the ministry said it would have to obtain new material and road-building equipment.

Available road-building machinery was termed poor, both in quantity and quality. The Japanese said that even before the war, they had only 50 or 60 asphalt plants and 1200 or 1300 concrete mixers and that most of these, plus other machinery, have been destroyed.

The Japanese said that immediate start of a road building program depended upon three factors, each of which presented problems: Materials (especially cement, asphalt and steel), road machinery and organization of capable personnel for the job.

For the first post-war year, the Japanese said, they would require in excess of 450,000 tons of cement, 20,000 tons of asphalt, and 20,000 tons of steel.

Requirements for a five year period were estimated at approximately 10,000,000 tons of cement, 100,000 tons of asphalt and 300,000 tons of steel.

The Japanese said they would convert all possible army and navy equipment for road building, such as trucks, tractors, rollers, bull-dozers, scrapers and mixers.

The present home islands paved highway system of 2,481 miles is less than the paved mileage under state control in either of the states of Ohio or Virginia.

A recent report showed only 98,960 motor vehicles currently registered in all of Japan.

Japan's paved road network, which has been increased by only 200 miles since 1939, at the time was serving a population of 73,000,000 persons in an area of 148,000 square miles.

The mountainous interior of Japan has discouraged road building while coastal shipping, for both passengers and freight, has served transportation needs of the densely populated sea-coast. Opening of the first railroad in Japan in 1872 so absorbed public attention that railroads became and remain the principal mode of travel in Japan.

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In general, the roads on Japan follow the course of rivers or run along the coast. Some, however, extend cross-country despite difficult mountain terrain and 144 road tunnels were reported to be in use or under construction in 1939.

The Japanese organization for highway maintenance and improvement starts with the road section of the Public Works Bureau in the Home Office, which makes the general road plans and supervises the work of local governments.

Subordinate to the Home Office are local officials responsible for maintenance and improvement. In Tokyo and four more of Japan's largest cities, the mayor is responsible for all classes of roads in the city.

Ordinarily, however, the prefectural governor is responsible for all national and prefectural roads within his prefecture, the mayor for all city roads within his city, and the "head man of the town or village" for town or village roads.

In addition, the Home Office has six "executing bureaus" scattered over Japan which carry out large scale road construction work.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
21 Oct. 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO....In a parade revue ceremony at the 1st Cavalry Division's parade ground Saturday, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase presented Silver Star and Soldier's Medals to six members of the 1st Cavalry Division. Guest of honor was Commodore John Collins, Commander of H.M. Royal Australian Squadron, which was attached to the American Fleet throughout the war. Accompanying him was Commander E. H. Leitch, his Flag Secretary.

Troops of the Division Field Artillery Battalions and the 12th Cavalry Regiment passed in review led by Brig. Gen. Rex E. Chandler, Commanding General of Division Artillery.

Receiving both the Silver Star and the Air Medal was Major Lyman D. Bothwell, 591 Chestnut St., Coatsville, Pennsylvania; Awarded the Silver Star Medal were Major Estel Bezarth, 1121 W. Ashby Street, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lt. John Hussey, 27 Ohio St., Bangor, Maine; and S/Sgt. Robert B. Augenstein, 2129 Harmon St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

For heroism at Tayabas Province, Luzon on March 9, Captain C. C. Stewart, Route #3, Waco, Texas, was awarded the coveted Soldier's Medal.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, will revue troops of the 1st Cavalry Division at 1000 tomorrow, 22 October 1945, at the Division CP. Luncheon will be served for correspondents who wish to stay.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
22 Oct. 45

Press Release

MORE ARMY PERSONNEL HOMEWARD BOUND

The General Weigle, U.S. Army transport, sailed this morning with 5,123 officers and enlisted men of the 4th Replacement Depot and Air Corps personnel, Eighth Army headquarters announced today.

The Pennant is now ready to leave port with 1,468 officers and enlisted men also from the 4th Replacement Depot and Air Corps.

The Santa Cruz is due into port today to carry another load of men back to the United States, and the Heinzleman is due into port tomorrow. The Weigle, the Pennant and the Heinzleman are regular ships used for ferry transport of Army forces.

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BULLETIN:

The Japanese Government, probably through its Finance Office, will issue a statement on the Zaibatsu at 1500 today, Col. Kramer has advised this office. It is believed that Finance Minister Shibusawa will issue the statement.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

22 October, 1945

ADVANCE: The following story is for release at 1700 today, Monday, 22 October, 1945.

JAP. EDUCATION REFORMS ORDERED

Sweeping changes in Japan's educational system designed to uproot the teaching of feudal militarism and other disastrous ideologies and to substitute instruction in ways of peace, was ordered today in a directive from Supreme Headquarters to the Japanese government.

The directive was issued to fully inform the new Japanese cabinet of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to education. It requires the Japanese to maintain close liaison, to keep GHQ fully informed on progress in effecting the

Press Conference

ADVANCE: The following story is for release at 1700 today, Monday, 22 October. Col. Ken Dyke, chief of the civilian Information and Education section of GHQ will be available to correspondents for any further information on this directive at 1630 today in the News Section, Room 204.

reforms, and makes all government officials, teachers and school officials affected by the directive personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the order.

The order requires immediate abolition of military drill, military instruction, and the teaching of ultra-nationalistic ideologies in the schools of Japan. It requires the substitution for these of courses that will inculcate in the nation's youth concepts of representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual and such fundamental human rights as freedom of assembly, speech and religion.

section of GHQ will be available to correspondents for any further information on this directive at 1630 today in the News Section, Room 204.

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A screening of all teachers and education officials to eliminate career military personnel, exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism and "those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation", was ordered by the directive. The requirement was also made that teachers and officials previously ousted from the school systems for their liberal or anti-militaristic opinion and activities be immediately declared eligible for, and if properly qualified be given preference in reappointment. Discrimination against any student, teacher or official on the grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion or social position is prohibited, and the government is required to encourage critical and intelligent evaluation of the "content of instruction", and free discussion of issues involving political, civil and religious liberties.

Also required was that teachers, students, school officials and the public be informed of "the objectives and policies of the occupation, of the theories and practices of representative government, and of the part played by militaristic leaders, their active collaborators and those who, by passive acquiescence committed them to war with inevitable result of defeat, distress, and the present state of the people".

Elimination from textbooks, curricula and teaching manuals as rapidly as possible of such portions as are designed to promote militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideologies was ordered, with the provision that present books may be used in the meantime on an emergency basis. Complete new textbooks and teaching aids embodying the principles of the new order for Japan as outlined by the Supreme Commander must be prepared as rapidly as possible as a substitute for those now being used.

The directive further ordered that a normally operating educational system be established as rapidly as possible with the preference given to elementary and teacher training.

(Text of the directive is reproduced on three following pages.)

0199

Text of the Directive

Text of the directive on Administration of the Educational system of Japan, dated 19 October 1945 follows:

1. In order that the newly formed Cabinet of the Imperial Japanese Government shall be fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to Education, it is hereby directed that:

a. The content of all instruction will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

(1) Dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology will be prohibited and all military education and drill will be discontinued.

(2) Inculcation of concepts and establishment of practices in harmony with representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual, and such fundamental human rights as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, will be encouraged.

b. The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinstated, appointed, reorientated, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:

(1) Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism, and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation, will be removed.

(2) Teachers and educational officials who have been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign for liberal or anti-militaristic opinions or activities, will be declared immediately eligible for and if properly qualified will be given preference in reappointment.

(more)

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- (3) Discrimination against any student, teacher, or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position, will be prohibited, and immediate steps will be taken to correct inequities which have resulted from such discriminations.
- (4) Students, teachers, and educational officials will be encouraged to evaluate critically and intelligently the content of instruction and will be permitted to engage in free and unrestricted discussion of issues involving political, civil, and religious liberties.
- (5) Students, teachers, educational officials, and public will be informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, of the theory and practices of representative government, and of the part played by militaristic leaders, their active collaborators, and those who by passive acquiescence committed the nation to war with the inevitable result of defeat, distress, and the present deplorable state of the Japanese people.
- c. The instrumentalities of educational processes will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:
- (1) Existing curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials, the use of which is temporarily permitted on an emergency basis, will be examined as rapidly as possible and those portions designed to promote a militaristic or ultra-nationalistic ideology will be eliminated.
- (2) New curricula, textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials designed to produce an educated peaceful, and responsible citizenry will be prepared and will be substituted for existing materials as rapidly as possible.

(more)

0201

- (3) A normally operating educational system will be re-established as rapidly as possible, but where limited facilities exist preference will be given to elementary education and teacher training.
2. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish and maintain adequate liaison with the appropriate staff section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and upon request will submit reports describing in detail all action taken to comply with the provisions of this directive.
3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all teachers and school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

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- The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish and maintain adequate liaison with the appropriate staff section of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and upon request will submit reports describing in detail all action taken to comply with the provisions of this directive.
3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all teachers and school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

1930  
22 Oct. 45

McCLOY ARRIVES ON INFORMATION TRIP

Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived in Tokyo tonight accompanied by a group of civilian and military advisors. The party, which left the United States in a C-54E on September 28th, is making the round-the-world trip to learn at first hand the problems facing commanders of occupation theatres and to study demobilization procedures abroad.

After stop-overs in London, Paris and at General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters; the inspecting group made stops in Italy, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Abadan, India, Burma and China. Upon leaving Japan, they intend to proceed to Iwo Jima, Saipan, Kwajalein, Guam, Hawaii and thence to San Francisco and back to Washington, D. C.

Members of the party include Mr. John H. Vincent, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Virginia editor and historian; Col. Charles H. Bonesteel, operations division of the War Department; Brig. Gen. G. F. Schulgen, civil affairs division, War Department; Lt. Col. Benjamin C. Bowker, of the Bureau of Public Relations; Col. Chauncy G. Parker, Jr., of the Marine Corps; Mr. John H. Stucchio, administrative assistant to Mr. McCloy, and Staff Sgt. Arthur Rawl, clerk typist.

Also riding with the party was Mr. William MacDougal, United Press correspondent recently released from a Sumatra prison, who is riding as Mr. McCloy's guest and not in a professional capacity.

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Note to Correspondents: Mr. McCloy's trip is for the purpose of gathering information to report back to Washington and he has no statement to make at this time. However, if press corps representatives are desirous of meeting him, time will be sandwiched in between his Tokyo conferences with General MacArthur and his assistants. Please make arrangements with Capt. Thompson in the operations office.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
23 Octo 45

Press Release:

JAPS START WRITING LETTERS TO MacARTHUR

The Japanese themselves have begun writing letters to General Mac Arthur voicing their opinions on reform of their country.

The first 100 letters received, translation of which has just been completed, were all favorable to the occupation policy, indicating that any critics have not yet felt free to express themselves directly to GHQ.

Most frequent comment in the 100 letters was approval of measures to suppress the military clique here, with 28 of the letters commenting on this subject. Next in line was expression of approval of the supreme commander's overall policy with 25 of the letters dealing with that subject.

The 100 letters contained 219 comments on 23 subjects. The number of comments, in addition to approval of breaking up the military clique and support of General MacArthur's policies, were:

For prosecution of Japanese War criminals	24
Demand for ration system revision, increased rations or import of food	19
Criticism of other Japanese government policies	16
Pleas for personal favors, relief, employment or release of members of the family	14
Naming of specific Japanese war criminals	12
Approval of freedom of speech, press, radio and personal rights	11

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Anti-police comment, including KUMPEI	10
Anti-Tojo comments	8
Revision of election laws, restoration of rights and restriction of militarists	8
In favor of a democratic Japan	7
Complaining that Japanese people were misled and not told the true facts	5
Asking black market suppression	5
Attacking Japanese bureaucracy	5
Asking revision of educational system	4
Comments in favor of women suffrage	4
For Christianity as against Japanese religions	3
Recommending individuals for specific jobs	3
Admiration of United States equipment	3
Asking liquor control and temperance	2
Urging reconversion of war industries	2
Anti-Soviet	1

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0205

PACIFIC TROOPS HEALTH GOOD

Military forces in the Pacific theatre are in excellent health, statistical reports received from the field by General Headquarters in Tokyo and Manila indicate.

Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit attributes the high standard of health to two factors: cessation of combat with its attendant release of troops from strain and fatigue, and the soundness of army medical techniques both during and after combat. He pointed out that the normal routines of immunization, sanitation, and prompt medical and surgical care, even under combat conditions, had done a great deal to reduce chronic infections, and to prevent serious aggravation of minor ailments.

Citing as an example the fact that teams of crack surgeons were moved up from base and general hospital areas to zones immediately behind the front lines when action was imminent, General Denit declared the prompt application of their skilled techniques was a major factor in avoiding serious postoperative complications among the seriously wounded.

Battalion and regimental surgeons, under the supervision of the division psychiatrist, exercised constant supervision of the mental health of the combat troops, in many instances evacuating soldiers from the front lines or grounding pilots before serious mental illness could develop.

During the coming winter continuation of routine sanitary and inoculation practices and the use of the new type winter clothing issue will prevent a major increase in respiratory or other infectious disease, Gen. Denit believes.

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CHANGE IN CLOTHING SCHEDULE

On account of the tea party Wednesday afternoon, arrangements have been made for transportation to leave Radio Tokyo promptly at 0800 Wednesday morning, 24 October. You'll be back in time for tea. Also, for convenience, another trip will leave Radio Tokyo promptly at 0800 Thursday 25 Oct. 45.

That's all brothers, from then on it's thumbs or Toonervilles.

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HEADQUARTERS  
U. S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCE (AFVOW)  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
Tokyo

Statement by Lt. Gen. Barney Giles, Commanding General, United States Army Strategic Air Force, to Air Correspondents.

Release on Receipt

You men have seen more of the results of air power's application in the war against Japan than anybody else I know of. The final evaluation will not come until the War Department's special Strategic Bombing Survey has completed its work.

Meanwhile, Air Intelligence has accumulated enough information to enable us to make an interim report; I wish you would check these findings against your own impressions.

I believe that U.S. air power in the Pacific has saved us 500,000 lives or more in the total casualty cost of beating Japan into submission.

The Far East Air Forces under General Kenney gave General MacArthur a spearhead for every attack which enabled him to make 88 amphibious landings on enemy strongholds with the loss of less than 100 men on the beaches.

Further than that, Gen. Kenney's air forces, by their aerial blockade of Japan, cutting industries off from their raw materials, cutting distant Jap armies off from supplies, contributed immeasurably to the strangulation of Japan.

And finally, the overwhelming weight of attack by B-29s directly upon the Japanese homeland brought complete defeat without invasion.

Japan was utterly defeated before the atomic bomb was dropped. Every Japanese industrialist knew it and now admits it.

Only the iron regimentation of all thinking by militarists in Japan kept the truth from the whole people. The atomic bomb served to bring home to the Japs the fact that utter annihilation was the price of continued resistance. The atomic bomb gave the Emperor the excuse plus the argument he needed to order his armies to cease resistance.

But even without the atomic bomb, invasion would never have been necessary. Japan could have been knocked out by air attack alone as surely as Pantelleria was beaten into capitulation in the Mediterranean.

There is in this appraisal of the capitulation of Japan no intended or implied effort to minimize the contribution of Ground and Sea forces to final victory. Ground and Sea forces played their essential parts in returning the American flag to bases that would never have been lost if our defense of the Pacific had been based on a proper appreciation of the potentials of air attack.

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Page 2

What is required now is a realistic revision of our national defense. The range of air power plus the crushing potentials of the atomic bomb have returned the world to frontier principles: First to draw will be the only survivor.

A brief review of what air power did to crumble Japan even before the atomic bomb may give you a preview of what will happen to any nation that permits an enemy to gain control of the air:

Japan's 30 leading cities were practically destroyed by air power.

More than 80% of her shipping was destroyed; and mining by air of all Jap home waters reduced the use of her remaining shipping almost to zero.

Steel production was reduced 90% by August of this year, below normal requirements for a tenth rate power.

There was no more than a single tanker of aviation gasoline in the whole of Japan.

Could Japan have been beaten into submission without invasion? Again you might find the answer in a fact like this: Japan's production of salt for human consumption--forget industrial requirements--had sunk to less than half the minimum requirements for keeping her population alive.

Ten million Japanese would have starved to death before spring without a single American landing in the homeland. The fact of defeat could not have been kept from the people much longer.

That is the fate which lies in wait for a nation whose security is anchored to the wrong weapons.

Air power, in this war, has come a long way, and rapidly. It now stands on the same level with sea and land power. That position must be recognized in reorganizing our national defense.

You correspondents have seen the pay-off. You are specially equipped with experience and knowledge to help make certain that America does not make Japan's mistake. I hope you contribute your full weight to support a single Department of National Defense as advocated by Gen. Marshall--bringing the Army, Navy, and Air Forces together under a unified command.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
23 Oct. 45

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Mr. McCloy, the Undersecretary of War, will leave the Imperial hotel at 0900 tomorrow with Gen. Eichelberger for an inspection trip at 1st Cavalry that will take in 8th Cavalry Regiment, Division Hq., Artillery Hq., and 82nd Field Artillery Hq.

Luncheon will be at 1st Cavalry Hq.

The party will arrive at the Omori prison camp (XI Corps Stockade No 2) at 1445 hours for a 30-minute inspection.

Correspondents may accompany the party for the entire trip or join it for the prison inspection. Those desiring to see only the prison inspection may join the party at XI Corps stockade at 1445 hours and be admitted with the party. Correspondents will not be admitted to the stockade until General Eichelberger arrives.

Correspondents wishing to leave on the 0900 trip should inform Lt. Roberts in Operations before 1930 hours today so that transportation can be made available.

Those desiring to go to the prison at 1445 should so inform Lt. Roberts before noon tomorrow.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
23 Oct. 45

Press Release

JAPS WERE STARVED FOR AMMUNITION

As American Ordnance authorities continue to destroy Japanese ammunition startling facts on the small amount held by the Japanese are uncovered:

"Even if we didn't have the atomic bomb, the superforts, or the declaration of war by Russia," said Colonel Robert K. Haskell of Washington, D.C., XI Corps Ordnance Officer, "The Japanese, by virtue of their inadequate supply of ammunition, would soon have exhausted their stores and that would have been the end of them."

Investigation revealed that the Japanese had enough divisional type ammunition for but a few days of close combat, or about half the amount we planned to take in in our initial landing. Resupply of the Japanese was out of the question for they had virtually ceased manufacturing ammunition six months before the war ended.

Destruction of the 200,000 to 300,000 tons of ammunition of all kinds, including naval, army and air corps is proceeding as follows: That which is heavier than water is being dumped into the sea, that which is lighter than water is being burned.

Attempts are being made to reconvert some of the explosive stores for commercial use, and to date some dynamite has been given to the Home Ministry for use as in the mining of coal.

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TROOP SCORES ANALYZED

More than 400,000 men still in this theater on 1 October have 60 or more points and are therefore eligible by 1 November for shipment home.

The exact number was 421,640, or 35 per cent of the 1,194,290 men in the WESPAC, FEAFF, MIDPAC, Sixth Army, Eighth Army and 24th Corps commands.

A total of 239,158 men had 70 or more points and were eligible to return to the States as of 1 October. An additional 182,482 had 60-69 points and will be eligible on 1 November.

With between 50 and 59 points were 227,320 more men, making a total of 648,960 with 50 or more points, or 54 per cent of all the men in the theater.

The remaining 46 per cent was composed of 545,330 men with 49 or fewer points.

The figures were obtained from the planning section of G-1, G.H.Q., at the city hall in Manila, where daily reports are received showing the number of men awaiting shipment home or re-assignment to a replacement depot.

The figures include the men in the higher point brackets who have been shipped between 1 October and the present.

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The following tables shows the breakdown of point scores in each command:

WESPAC

<u>Points Bracket</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
70 or more	80,298
60-69	74,151
50-59	93,835
49 or less	162,138
	<u>430,722</u>

MIDPAC

70 or more	42,751
60-69	24,744
50-59	36,575
49 or less	128,775
	<u>232,845</u>

FEAFF

70 or more	45,931
60-69	20,741
50-59	20,797
49 or less	45,525
	<u>132,994</u>

EIGHTH ARMY

70 or more	29,672
60-69	29,789
50-59	36,365
49 or less	84,137
	<u>179,963</u>

SIXTH ARMY

70 or more	24,739
60-69	25,689
50-59	29,412
49 or less	71,537
	<u>151,377</u>

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XXIV CORPS

70 or more	15,767
60-69	7,368
50-59	10,336
49 or less	32,918
	66,389

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ALLEGED CIC IMPOSTER ARRESTED

Arrest of Hans H. Schweizer on charges of posing as an American Secret Service agent, was announced today by Eighth Army Headquarters.

CIC agents said Schweizer was posing as a Secret Service agent when they arrested him at Karuzawa, 120 miles East of Tokyo. They said their reports on Schweizer show that his espionage and intelligence work extended over many countries of Europe and Asia over a 25-year period.

In 1919, they said, Schweizer, a Swiss citizen, took out dual German-Swiss citizenship. Later on, in 1931, he joined the Stahlhelm, a German World War organization. He told his captors he had been imprisoned for a short time by the Nazis in 1939. Since that time, CIC agents believe, he has been working in various undercover jobs in England, France, and possibly the United States.

His arrest today was the result of investigation of reports that Schweizer had represented himself as an agent for Brig. Gen. E.R. Thorpe, Chief Counter Intelligence Officer for GHQ.

At Yokohama jail where he is being held, Schweizer claimed he has been a strong anti-Nazi.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

24 Oct. 1945  
1930

JAP PRESS GETS ULTIMATUM

The Civil Information and Education Section of GHQ today issued the attached statement to the Japanese press and radio.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

1700  
24 Oct 1945

Press release

Leading Japanese newspaper editors were summoned to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters today and told by a GHQ spokesman to fulfill their obligations to establish a free and independent press or make way for papers that will.

The conference was called after a survey by MacArthur's Civil Information and Education Section showed that certain subjects were systematically ignored in the Japanese press and radio, while others were distorted or "grossly underplayed."

Col. Ken R. Dyke, chief of CI&E, conducted the meeting, which was also attended by executives of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

Dyke cited press treatment of MacArthur's recent directive on freedom of speech and thought as "only one example".

Declaring that liberal groups regarded the order as a "virtual Magna Charta for Japan", the CI&E Chief asserted that the press and radio had done "practically nothing to explain the historic significance of the document". He said the papers had contented themselves with merely printing the text of the order along with a "few perfunctory comments".

Dyke called upon the press and radio heads to explain the order in "terms that the people can understand and encourage them to use their new rights".

Instead, he declared, the press had indirectly attempted to justify the thought control laws by leaving the impression that they were aimed only at suppressing "communism." A CI&E check of released political prisoners showed that this was not the case, Dyke stated. He said that the laws had been used to suppress anyone with anti-militarist convictions.

The MacArthur spokesman also charged there had been a lack of "full and frank discussion" on the subject of war criminals. He said that the press and radio had failed to make known facts about Japan's wartime leaders which are "common knowledge among the people."

The CI&E head stressed that there was "no desire to lay down a blueprint for the press," pointing out that this was "inconsistent with democratic principles and contrary to the Potsdam Proclamation."

Dyke declared that considerable progress had been made in the direction of a free press and radio during the past few months, but that there was still a "remarkable similarity" between the policies of the newspapers on certain issues.

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The headquarters spokesman called upon the press and radio executives to:

1. Report domestic and foreign news fully and truthfully.
2. Explain adequately the aims and activities of the occupation forces.
3. Permit and encourage free discussion of all issues which have a bearing on the welfare of the Japanese people.
4. Provide all segments of responsible public opinion with equal access to the channels of public expression.

Dyke said that "free discussion of the issues confronting the Japanese people is necessary in order for them to decide intelligently on their future form of government."

The CI&E head also revealed his office had received complaints that newspapers had failed to comply with the recent directive calling for unrestricted discussion of the Imperial House. According to these reports, Dyke said, articles and letters asking for drastic changes in the Imperial institution had been suppressed.

The GHQ spokesman also urged "fuller treatment of foreign news." Scanning reports showed a most complete absence of such news, he declared, adding that this was "hardly the way to prepare the Japanese people for their eventual entry into the community of nations."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1200  
25 Oct 45

PRESS RELEASE:

JAP GOVERNMENT TO SURRENDER ALL DIPLOMATIC PROPERTY

The Japanese Government was ordered by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers today to transfer all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives throughout the world to the Allied Powers; to recall all Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives in neutral countries, and to cease all relations with foreign governments, except for routine functions.

The directive was issued by Gen. MacArthur at the direction of the Allied Powers conveyed to the Supreme Commander by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Text of the directive follows:

1. By direction of the Allied Powers, the following instructions are given the Imperial Japanese Government for prompt compliance:

A. In countries where Sweden or Switzerland are acting as protecting powers over Japanese interests, with the exception of those countries enumerated in sub-paragraph B below, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to representatives of the four Allied Powers who have been instructed to receive them, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned. The protecting power, <sup>however</sup> should continue to exercise routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals.

B. In the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United States, the British Commonwealths, France and the Netherlands, including colonies and dependencies thereof, the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to the government of the country in which they are located, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned.

(more)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

0830  
26 Oct. 45

Supreme Headquarters last night authorized the issuance of the following statement:

"No official communication has been received by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, from the Imperial Japanese Government on any phase of the Zaibatsu question. Any statement to the effect that SCAP has accepted or rejected any communication on this question is false".

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Special Press Release

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1630, 26 Oct., 1945

TROOPS MAKE DRAMATIC TREASURE SEIZURE

KUMAGAYA, JAPAN---Truck borne troops of the 97th Infantry division, acting on a tip, today raided a Japanese storehouse and seized an estimated \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion and other valuables, Eighth Army headquarters announced today.

The haul has been placed under guard by troops of Maj. Gen. H.F. Kramer's 97th division in the mountainous Nagano prefecture of central Honshu Island. The capture of the treasure, owned by the Matsuo Agriculture association and located near the town of Iida, brings the total of seized bullion and jewels taken by Allied troops to more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Included in the seizure were 113,000 pounds of silver bullion in bars of 100 pounds each, 325 cylinders of mercury valued at approximately \$300,000, some 41,000 pounds of fine tool steel, 1,000 storage batteries, and 1,000 bars of imported zinc weighing 60 pounds each.

The silver bullion, stored by the Imperial Japanese Government, was reported to be the property of the Mitsubishi Industrial Trust.

Troops of Company E, 368th Regiment, commanded by Capt. Truman Beeson, made the seizure after 11th Corps headquarters reported that Jap loot was believed to be hidden in the storehouse. Capt. Beeson's troops were ordered to take charge of the buildings.

Upon arrival, they found the storehouse unguarded. Later questioning disclosed that the presence of the hidden treasures was known only to the Matsuo Agriculture association storehouse supervisor.

Today's discovery brought the Eighth Army's seizures of enemy valuables to the following figures: 539,726 pounds of silver bullion; 780 ingots of silver and 35 plates of silver; 1495 pounds of gold and seven ingots of gold; 104,200 carats of diamonds;

0219

117 capsules of radium; 30 bars of tin; 60,000 pounds of zinc, and \$1,600 in American money; in addition to a substantial amount of platinum. The mercury and storage batteries taken today were the first such items discovered by the Eighth Army.

REDEPLOYMENT

YOKOHAMA (Oct. 26)---Eighth Army headquarters today announced that the USS Freeman sailed for the States this morning carrying 466 officers and 2,770 men.

It was also announced that the USS Pennant left yesterday for the States carrying 1,468 officers and enlisted men, while the USS Heinzelman will finish loading this evening and probably leave tomorrow for Manila with 500 officers and 2,692 enlisted men.

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FLOUR SUBSTITUTE FROM ACORNS

A practical method of processing acorns, which makes them acceptable nutritionally and tastewise as a flour substitute, has been developed by the Municipal Hygienic Laboratories of Tokio, it was revealed today by the Supreme Headquarters Public Health and Welfare section.

Officers of the section who sampled bread made of a mixture of the flour substitute and wheat flour termed the product satisfactory from a taste standpoint. Laboratory tests indicate the new product has a satisfactory caloric and vitamin content.

Ten plants processing the new product are currently operating in the Tokio area, and further development of production is anticipated.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
26 Oct. 45

U. S. PUBLICATIONS REQUESTED BY JAPS

Stars and Stripes and Yank will reach a new audience hereafter, Supreme Headquarters has approved a request of the Japanese Government that its Liason Office be furnished three hundred daily copies of the Army newspaper and one hundred copies of Yank each week.

The Japanese request stated in part that perusal of the Army publications would enable them to understand better the "American Democratic customs", and would furnish them access to news items of world interest not otherwise available.

In addition to the two G.I. publications, the Japanese government also requested that they be furnished with one hundred copies each of Time and Newsweek. As both of these civilian publications have local offices in Tokyo, Supreme Headquarters forwarded that portion of the request to those offices for such action as they deemed desirable.

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JAPS ASK PERMISSION TO IMPORT FOOD

Permission to import 4,350,000 tons of foodstuffs during 1946 was requested of Supreme Headquarters today by the Japanese Government.

The request set out that this tonnage of food was the amount required to supply the Japanese populace with 2160 calories and 76 grams of protein daily per person. It further explained that this average was based on the need of a moderately active man for 2400 calories daily, with greater or lesser amounts allotted on the

(More)

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basis of need.

The amount of food requested would be made up of 3 million tons of grain, one million tons of sugar, 300,000 tons of copra and 50,000 tons of palm oil.

The Japanese further stated that they expect to increase fisheries products and potato production by 176,000 tons as one means of alleviating the food situation.

GHC officials said last night that before any action could be taken on the request, the Japanese would have to submit complete details on their method of arriving at the need for such an amount of food, how they propose to pay for it and where the plan to obtain it.

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CONFISCATION OF JAPANESE WEAPONS

All firearms, knives, swords and explosives in the possession of the Japanese will be confiscated immediately under the terms of a directive issued the Japanese government by Supreme Headquarters.

The only exceptions to the above order are firearms and knives used by hunters in the killing of game, such swords as can be determined as legitimate objects of art, and legitimate industrial explosives. Each individual or firm having these objects legitimately in their possession will be individually licensed by the Imperial Government and owners will comply with instructions of occupation force area commanders.

Confiscation of unlicensed weapons and explosives will be completed by December 1, the directive ordered and subsequent checks will be made periodically by the government.

Monthly reports made to SCAP will include an itemization of all confiscations, individuals licensed, as well as all Japanese instructions to the prefectural governors and police chiefs, and the proclamations issued to implement these instructions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1330  
27 Oct. 45

24TH DIVISION TO CURB SOUVENIR PRICES

WITH 24TH DIVISION ON SHIKOKU---Maj. Gen. R.B. Woodruff, commander of the 24th Division, has set out to prevent the fleecing of souvenir hungry soldiers of his command.

Faced with a threat of soaring prices, such as was experienced in the Philippines, Gen. Woodruff has formed a special staff committee to work through Japanese authorities in buying up large quantities of souvenirs at prices fixed as of Aug. 15. These will be sold by division post exchanges at no profit prices.

A campaign has been launched through division newspapers, posters and leaflets to impress troops with the necessity of maintaining reasonable prices. Soldiers desiring to purchase kimonos, stockings and art goods are told: "You may have a yen for souvenirs, but the Japs have a yen for yen. Keep prices down."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

27 Oct 45  
1930 hrs

PRESS RELEASE:

NEWSPRINT DISTRIBUTION BY JAP GOVERNMENT ORDERED

The distribution of Japanese newsprint and foreign-type papers, which had been monopolized by privately owned concerns, today became a responsibility of the Japanese government under terms of a directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The directive stated:

1. The Japanese Government will assume the responsibility of distributing newsprint and foreign-type papers to publishers as of 1 November 1945 or as soon thereafter as practicable.

2. The Japan Newspaper League (Nippon Shimbun Renmei) and Japan Publishers' Association (Nippon Shuppon Koykai) now controlling the distribution of newsprint and foreign-type papers will no longer perform this function.

3. The Japanese government will create a paper rationing organization consisting of two sections, one section to be responsible for distributing foreign paper for books and magazines, the other section to be responsible for distributing newsprint. Each section will be composed of (a) government officials, (b) representatives of large and small publishers, (c) at least three well-known disinterested individuals.

4. The Japanese Government will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces within ten days after receipt of this directive the following information:

a. A statement of the principles and policies which will govern paper distribution.

b. The names of the individuals making up the rationing organization and whom they represent.

5. The Japanese Government will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at the end of each month a complete and detailed report of the paper distribution activities during that month. The report will include the following information relevant to (a) news-

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print, (b) foreign type paper:

a. Total quantity of newsprint and foreign-type paper available for distribution during the given month.

b. A description of the basis on which the publishers were allocated paper.

c. The following facts about each publisher receiving allocation:

(1) Name and location of company.

(2) Amount of paper allocated.

(3) Name of each publication and its circulation.

(4) Present allocation expressed as percentage of average monthly amount received during period January 1944 through August 1945.

d. A complete statement concerning rejected applicants for paper, including name, location, name and nature of proposed publication, amount requested and reason for rejection.

6. An acknowledgement of this memorandum is directed.

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CLEANUP ORDERED ON RETURNEES ELIGIBLE SEPT. 2

All enlisted men and all officers below the rank of Brigadier General who are serving in the Japanese home islands and who were eligible for release under readjustment regulations on Sept. 2, were ordered relieved from duty and sent immediately to the nearest disposition center in a message delivered yesterday to major commands from GHQ, AFPAC.

Enlisted men eligible for release Sept. 2 were those with 80 or more points as of V-J day, except for a few men in certain rare categories. Officers covered by the order, with certain exceptions, are colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors with 100 or more points; captains and lieutenants with 85 points; and warrant officers and flight officers with 80 points.

"Major commands will transmit this message to all units within their commands in the occupied areas" the message stated. "Organ-

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print, (b) foreign type paper:

a. Total quantity of newsprint and foreign-type paper available for distribution during the given month.

b. A description of the basis on which the publishers were allocated paper.

c. The following facts about each publisher receiving allocation:

(1) Name and location of company.

(2) Amount of paper allocated.

(3) Name of each publication and its circulation.

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izations having personnel attached will notify the organization of assignment that action has been taken. Every effort will be made for necessary records to accompany the individual. However, if delay results temporary records will be furnished.

The order provided that "those presently ineligible", such as men hospitalized or in confinement, will be sent to disposition centers as soon as their duty status has been reestablished.

A GHQ spokesman emphasized that only a small fraction of those eligible for release Sept. 2 remain in Japan. The net result is not a breakdown in the system, he said, but "just a matter of cleaning up". He stressed that no man eligible for release Sept. 2 is "being held without orders more than 60 days after he became eligible".

The present order does not cover troops of the 24th corps, which is occupying the American zone in Korea, nor troops under AFMESPAC, including those in the Philippines and Okinawa. Personnel who have volunteered for additional duty are not effected.

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EIGHTH ARMY RETURNEES TO GO HOME ON SCHEDULE

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, today issued the following order to all Eighth Army units:

"Rumors, misstatements, distortions and attention attracting headlines have resulted in confusion and apprehension on the part of high-point officers and enlisted men as to their prospects for returning to the United States.

"I desire that you inform everyone in your command that it is my personal estimate that every enlisted man now eligible for separation with 70 points or more and every officer with 75 points or more will be in the process of returning to the United States by November 30.

"As a matter of fact, I consider this a conservative estimate and, depending on future allotments of shipping to this headquarters, I hope to have in process for return a majority of the 60-point men

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by November 30.

"I desire that every commander assures that no action of his delays this procedure. This applies to all units regardless of category.

"The only possibility of delay is the non-arrival of scheduled ships necessary for return. To date, ships have been arriving as planned."

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STRIKE TIES UP NEWS TRANSMISSION

In a telegram received at Supreme Headquarters from the Commanding General of AFMESPAC, General MacArthur has been informed that both RCA and PREWI local employees in Manila are on strike and commercial transmission facilities are not available to correspondents. AFMESPAC requested permission to use army signal equipment to pool accredited correspondents' copy following with individual 200 word takes.

In view of the basic principle involved, General MacArthur referred the request to the War Department with a request that instructions be furnished him at the earliest time possible.

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Release No. 414  
By A. G. Lockwood, Sp(X)(NC)lc  
Enlisted Navy Correspondent  
Staff, Commander  
Third Amphibious Force

NAVY DAY IN YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA - OCTOBER 27 - Far from the Navy Day speeches and parades in the United States, the fighting men of the Third Amphibious Force - the Navy's "Tokyo Force" - today observed Navy Day in the Tokyo Bay area by devoting themselves with renewed vigor to the job of occupying conquered Japan.

Heavily laden attack cargo ships daily bring in supplies for the occupation army. Purposeful attack transport vessels arrive with low-point soldiers to relieve battle veterans for discharge and other transports leave the Tokyo Bay area with thousands of homeward bound sailors and soldiers.

The tiny amphibious craft bustle about Tokyo Bay completing their operation and logistic missions without fanfare or applause.

The fighting Navy celebrated Navy Day in conquered Japan by "turning to" as usual.

Vice Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, USN, commander of the Third Amphibious Force, published a special Navy Day message to the officers and men of his flagship, the USS MOUNT OLYMPUS, and to vessels of his force present at Yokohama.

"This Navy Day," Vice Admiral Wilkinson declared, "finds us far away from home ports and without opportunity to show the MOUNT OLYMPUS or other ships of the Third Amphibious Force to our families and friends. It finds the ship in Yokohama, ten thousand miles from her birthplace, and acting not as an exhibit and a sample of the Navy for visiting citizens, but rather as the nerve center for the control of hundreds of ships, large and small, bringing troops and their equipment and supplies to join the Army of Occupation in the country of our defeated enemy.

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"Past Navy Days have not been so fortunate. One year ago, the MOUNT OLYMPUS was one day out of Leyte, returning from the landing of the Third Amphibious Force and from the historic day when the Japanese fleet, knocking on both doors of the Gulf of Leyte, was thrown back in disorder and defeated. Two years ago, before the birth of the MOUNT OLYMPUS, the Third Amphibious Force, then the Amphibious Force South Pacific, was seizing the Treasury Islands, followed in five days by the landing on Bougainville, the culmination of the Solomons campaign. Three years ago the bitter fight for Guadalcanal was in full swing and the Japanese fleet and the South Pacific Force had just fought a hot carrier battle off the Santa Cruz Islands.

"We have come a long way in these three years and more since Pearl Harbor day, and we are devoutly thankful that this Navy Day finds us in peace, a victorious peace. We trust that never again will such a war be fought, but no man can read the future. Failing prophetic assurance that there will never again be War, we must then maintain our guard - our Navy - to forestall War if possible and to assure us victory if War should come."

- 30 -

0230

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

16:30  
28 October 1945

Press Release:

LIQUIDATION OF CLOSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Liquidation of some of the Japanese banks which were closed on September 30th will begin in the near future, a spokesman for the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP said today.

The Bank of Japan has been named liquidator of The Bank of Chosen, Chosen Colonization Bank; Deutsche Bank fur Ostasien; and the Bank of Taiwan. A staff is now being organized for the work.

Employees will continue to be paid their salaries and other amounts due them and final settlement will be made upon termination of their employment in accordance with Japanese law.

It is expected that the services of a number of the employees, other than officers directed to be discharged by the order of September 30th, will be required in the liquidation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
28 October 1945

JAPANESE DENTAL STANDARDS TO BE RAISED

Representatives of the Japanese government and of the Public Health and Welfare Section of Supreme Headquarters have completed plans to improve dental educational standards in Japan.

Measures adopted include raising dental training to the university level, provision for a two year pre-dental training as is customary in American Universities, the establishment of a four year course in the actual training of dentists, and the abolition of all militarism in Dental colleges.

Reports made by Supreme Headquarters investigators indicate a low level of dental health throughout Japan, especially among pre-adolescent children. In this group over seventy per cent have been found to have dental conditions needing treatment.

The national mal-occlusion (buck-teeth) resulting from a limited diet through many generations, the increased dietary deficiencies of the war years and the shortage of trained dentists available for civilian treatment during the war have all contributed to the development of this condition.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
28 Oct. 1945

GENERAL CASEY AWARDED SILVER STAR

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, Chief Engineer, AFPAF, today was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action. Presentation was made by Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, in behalf of General MacArthur.

The citation follows:

Major General HUGH J. CASEY, 09298, United States Army. For Gallantry in action near Buna Mission, New Guinea, on 15 November and 15 December 1942. On 15 November when the 3rd Battalion, 128th Infantry, was halted short of its objective by intense rifle fire and machine gun fire, near Buna Mission, New Guinea, General Casey, present on an inspection of front line positions, skilfully directed fire against enemy snipers in trees and then, with further disregard for his own safety, led forward elements for over five hours, as with courageous personal example and outstanding command ability, he guided the men in their difficult advance against a stubborn and well concealed foe. On 15 December, General Casey, together with other staff officers made a front line inspection tour, including Buna Village and the "Coconut Grove" position which was being attacked by the 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry Regiment. In order to observe the terrain, General Casey climbed a tree which was used as an observation post. As he descended from the position, a soldier in the tree observation post was wounded.

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Despite heavy enemy fire, he re-climbed the tree and assisted the wounded man to safety. Observing tactical errors in the plan of attack, he called a conference of the officers in the field. As a result, overhead protective fire was initiated for front line troops. His exemplary pattern of gallantry reduced the hostile stronghold. By his outstanding courage and leadership, General Casey fully exemplified the highest traditions of the military service.

Address: 4401 Dexter Street, Washington, D. C.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930

28 Oct. 45

CHRISTIAN TEACHINGS ORDERED RESTORED AT ST. PAUL'S

Restoration of Christian teachings and return of Rikkyo Gakuin, St. Paul's Episcopal University and Middle School of Tokyo to its original purposes, was ordered today by General MacArthur in a directive to the Japanese Government ordering the ousting of all the school's present Japanese officials.

The Supreme Commander's directive also stipulated that none of the ousted officials shall be given any employment in the future in Japanese public or private educational or religious institutions or in any government position.

St. Paul's University, founded by Episcopal missionaries here more than 70 years ago, was built with American mission funds. In 1931, a Japanese charter formally granted it the right to operate as a Christian institution. It was converted to a non-Christian school by the Japanese contrary to its charter provisions, during the war.

Overnight, Christian teachings and services were barred. The chapel became a store room and the great cathedral-type oak pews were torn to be used as timbers in air rain shelters.

Applying the same directives to any other such school that may have suffered a similar fate, the Supreme Commander ordered the Japanese to conduct a survey of all Christian-founded institutions in Japan and to report in detail on any changes made in their operations during the war. Eighty-one such schools were named, but the directive specified that the report was to include any others not specifically listed.

Violation of St. Paul's chartered principles by the Japanese officials was described in today's directive as an "inexcusable and unjustifiable subversion of such institutions to militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ends" and "unwarranted vandalism."

"In 1943," the directive stated, "certain officials of the University, ignoring their obligations to maintain a Christian institution of

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learning, did, without provocation and with or without the approval of the Ministry of Education, abolish Christian services and teachings, and caused to be committed acts of vandalism in All Saints' Memorial Chapel and against other property of the University. Christianity was abolished by order in Rikkyo and the University Chapel was closed in January 1943.

Today's order came after an inspection of St. Paul's recently by Brig. Gen. Elliot Thorpe, Chief Counter Intelligence Officer, which revealed many instances of looting and destruction. The marble altar and its background screen had apparently been slashed by swords and stone crosses on the buildings had been torn down. In addition to the evidence that the oak pews and altar rails had been stripped from the chapel and converted to beams for air raid shelters, there was also evidence that fragments of fine woodwork had been used as firewood.

St. Paul's University was founded in February, 1874 as a small English school in the foreign settlement of Tsukiji, Tokyo, by Bishop Jhanning Moore Williams of Virginia.

Its growth was fostered by a long line of missionary educators sent to Japan by the Episcopal Church in the United States and financed largely by individual Americans whose contributions amounted to 25 million yen during the past seventy-one years.

The present presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, envolved the University plan between 1904 and 1912 and purchased the present school site at Ikebukuro, Tokyo.

Enlargement to university status was continued by the Rt. Rev. Charles S. Reifsnider of Pasadena, Calif., until he was forced to retire under the Japanese Religions Control Law of 1940.

Late in 1942, the Senior Japanese Military Officer at St. Paul's, Colonel Nobuyuki Iijima, launched a movement to "purify" the school on rationalistic principles. He demanded that the president, Dr. Ikuzo Toyama, abolish all Christian teachings, close the chapel services and wipe out all traces of foreign influence. President Toyama was forced to comply with these demands before retiring in January, 1943.

Text of today's directive concerning Rikkyo Gakuin, (St. Paul's Episcopal University and Middle School) and other Christian schools in Japan, titled "Violation of Religious Freedom," follows:

1. The attention of this headquarters has been directed to certain acts on the part of officials of educational institutions, founded and supported by Christians of foreign nations, which represent inexcusable and unjustifiable subversion of such institutions to militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ends.

2. The case of Rikkyo Gakuin, (St. Paul's University and Middle School) is cited as a specific example of such flagrant violation of religious freedom and unwarranted vandalism.

a. Originally founded in 1874, Rikkyo Gakuin was given a charter on 7 July 1931 by the Japanese Government. Articles of the Act of Incorporation state "the object of the Zaiden is to administer education in Japan in accordance with the principles of Christianity....."

b. In 1943, certain officials of the university, ignoring their obligations to maintain a Christian institution of learning, did, without provocation and with or without the approval of the Ministry of Education, abolish Christian services and teachings; caused the removal from office of Christian members of the faculty and the Board of Directors, and caused to be committed acts of vandalism in All Saints' Memorial Chapel and against other property of the university. Christianity was abolished by order in Rikkyo and the university Chapel was closed in January 1943.

3. No action has been taken by university officials or by the Ministry of Education since the termination of the war to rectify this violation of freedom of religion and of moral trust.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed immediately to:

a. Dismiss from their present positions, the following officials of Rikkyo Gakuin:

- (1) Kinzo Sanbe, President (Socho)
- (2) Ridecaburo Noachi, Dean (Gakkan) of the University and Principal of the Middle School
- (3) Soichi Tsuji, Dean of the Toka bu
- (4) Misakagu Kaneki, Student Inspector
- (5) H. J. Niyasaki, Student Inspector
- (6) Atsuo Ozawa, Student Inspector
- (7) Eyo Shibata, Student Inspector
- (8) Ko Ogata, former Student Inspector
- (9) Captain Wada, Acting Dean, Science Department
- (10) Taguo Muto, Librarian
- (11) Mistaro Abe, Teacher, former Student Inspector

b. Direct that none of the individuals designated in paragraph 4a be re-employed or placed in any position in any public or private educational or religious institution or in any government position.

c. Direct that Rikkyo Gakuin be reorganized and henceforth conducted in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.

d. Direct the conduct of a survey of all educational institutions in Japan, which were founded and maintained by missions or public contributions of Christians of foreign nations and deliver to this headquarters not later than 15 November 1945 a detailed report covering the following:

- (1) Name and location of institution.
- (2) List of all officials or faculty removed from office during the war, with reasons for removal.
- (3) List of individuals appointed or employed as replacements

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- (3) ... for individuals listed above (par d(2), and the circumstances leading to their appointment.
- (4) Itemize all changes made affecting Christian worship and instruction.
- (5) Any acts of vandalism, destruction or damage of the institution's property, accompanied by details as to when, by whom and why such acts were committed.

The survey will include, but not be limited to, the following institutions:

- Aoba Jo Gakuin, Sendai
- Aoyama Gakuin Middle School, Tokyo
- Aoyama Gakuin Shingakko, Tokyo
- Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo
- Baika Jochi Sem mon Gakko, Toyahaka ahi
- Baiko Jo Gakuin, Shiminosaki shi
- Chuo Shingakko, Kobe
- Deshisha Daigaku, Kyoto
- Deshisha Jo Gekko, Kyoto
- Deshisha Middle Schools, Kyoto
- Deshisha Shingakko, Kyoto
- Eiwa Jo Gakko, Shimuka ahi
- Eiwa Jo Gakko, Yokahama
- Fua Jo Gakko, Kofu shi
- Frazer Institute, Hiroshima
- Fuji Kato Jo Gakko, Shisutcka shi
- Fukuota Jo Gakko, Fukuoka shi
- Futaba Koto Jo Gekko, Tokyo
- Gyoced Middle School, Tokyo
- Heian Koto Jo Gekko, Kyoto
- Minamoto Jo Gekko, Himeji
- Hirosaki Jo Gakko, Hirosaki shi
- Hiroshima Jo Gakuin, Hiroshima ahi
- Hokuriku Jo Gakko, Kanazawa shi
- Hokusai Jo Gakko, Sapporo
- Iai (Ei) Jo Gakko, Hokkodate
- Joshi Sakuea, Kojimuchi ku, Tokyo
- Joshi Sei Gakuin, Tokyo
- Jochi (St Sophia) Daigaku, Tokyo
- Kinjo Jo Gakko, Nagoya
- Kobe College, Kobe
- Kobe Jo Gakuin, Kobe
- Kobe Joshi Shingakko, Okadayama, Nishinomiya
- Koran Jo Gakko, Shiba ky, Tokyo
- Koto Jo Gakko, Astanisho, Hada ku, Kobe
- Kwansai Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Shigai
- Kuanto Gakuin Middle School, Yokahama
- Kuanto Gakuin, Yokahama
- Kwasui Jo Gakko, Hagasaki
- Kyosi Jo Gakko, Nosuachi ahi
- Kyoristsu Jo Gakko, Yokahama
- Kyushu Gakoin Middle School, Kumamoto shi
- Kyushu Jo Gakuin, Kuanoto shigai
- Laebuth Jo Gakuin, Tennoji, Osaka
- Natsuyama Night Middle School, Natsuyama shi
- Natsuyama Poun Jo Gakko, Natsuyama shi
- Maguai Jo Gakuin, Omori ku, Tokyo
- Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo
- Miyagi Koto Jo Gakko, Sendai
- Nomoyama Middle School, Osaka
- Nagoya Middle School, Nagoya
- Nihon Seikokwai Shingakuin, Ikebukuro, Tokyo
- Obe Koto Jo Gakko, Kumamoto shi
- Peale Jo Gakko, Higashi mari ku, Osaka
- Nikkyo Koto Jo Gakko, Duginami ky, Tokyo
- Ryujo Naboyoshiyo, Nagoya
- Seitui Gakuin, 124 Maiba machi, Yokaha
- Sei Gakuin, Tokyo

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- Seikei Jo Gakuin
- Seina Gakuin Middle School, Fukuota
- Seinan Jo Gekko, Kokura shi, Fukuoka ken
- Seishi Jo Gakuin, Achiya, Kyogekkan
- Seishin Jo Gakuin, Tokyo
- Shinsei Gakuin, Nagasaki
- Shiriuri Koto Jo Gakko, Tokyo
- Shoai Kyoikua Gakko, Kobe
- Shoin Koto Jo Gakko, Kobe
- Shakai Jo Gakko, Sendai
- Shoshin Jo Gakko, Yokahama
- St. Joseph's College, Yokahama
- St. Luke's College of Nursing, Tokyo
- The Roman Catholic Schools at Kokkadata and Sopporo
- The Roman Catholic Schools for boys and girls at Nagasaki
- Tehoka Gokua Middle School, Sendai
- Toboku Gakuin, Sendai
- Tokyo Kobe Denshiyo, Tokyo
- Tokyo Teikyu Jo Gakuin, Tokyo
- Tokyo Jochi Zaigaku, Suginsui ku, Tokyo
- Toyo Kiwa Ho Gakko, Tokyo
- Wilmina Jo Gakko, Higashi ku, Osaka
- Yamato (Ferris) Jo Gakko, Yokahama

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1630  
29 Oct 45

SIXTH ARMY VETERANS SAIL FOR HOME

The first contingent of high point men from General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army boarded the Marine transport "Falcon" early this morning at Nagoya Port preparatory to sailing for Seattle, Washington. The "Falcon" was scheduled to weigh anchor at an undisclosed time today, according to officials at the 11th Replacement Depot, Okazaki. Troop strength for the voyage totals 3,323, including 236 officers and 3,087 enlisted men.

The men were thoroughly processed at the Depot soon after their arrival there last week and gained their priority to board the first ship according to seniority at the camp. Shortly after the "Falcon" docked on Saturday, an advance party from the Depot went on board to make ready for today's embarkation.

Col. Dwight A. Rosebaum, commander of the 11th Replacement Depot, announced that most of the men were issued winter clothing on Saturday. A few who had their choice between odd-sized woolens and khaki favored the latter. However, Col. Rosebaum pointed out that every effort is being made to equip each man departing from the Depot with at least one complete set of woolens.

The "General Butner", second of the homeward bound ships, is expected to dock either late today or Tuesday for the second shipment of troops. According to the operations officer of the disposition center, Seattle is the destination of all ships leaving Nagoya Port with returnees from the 11th Replacement Depot. The "Butner" will accommodate 413 officers and 4,708 enlisted men. At present there are 9,263 officers and enlisted men, both white and Negro, awaiting shipment at the Depot.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
30 October 1945

DRUG CACHE AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES SEIZED

More than six million dollars worth of crude opium, quinine and other drugs and narcotics have been located and seized by troops of Major General H. F. Kramer's 97th Infantry Division near Nagano in Central Honshu Island.

Included in the haul are four tons of crude opium, valued on the legal market at more than four million dollars, and 32 tons of quinine with an estimated open-market value of two million dollars. The discovery also included morphine, novocaine and cocaine worth in excess of two hundred thousand dollars.

Additional medical and dental supplies, including enough equipment to set up three Japanese field hospitals, also were taken. These included 200 microscopes worth fifty thousand dollars, bringing the total estimated value to \$6,300,000, with inventories still to be completed.

According to medical officers of the 97th Division, the store of quinine would have been sufficient to protect one million American soldiers against malaria for an entire month. There was said to be enough for 29,091,000 individual doses--an amount which would have alleviated the acute shortage of quinine in the South Pacific fighting during the early part of the war.

Military officials have not yet determined what the Japanese intended to do with the huge stock of crude opium. However, it is possible that they intended to extract morphine and other narcotic drugs from it.

Capt. John F. Kelly of Brooklyn, N.Y., medical officer of the 97th Division Artillery, estimated that the opium alone would be worth nearly \$50,000,000 through illegal dope trade channels in the United States.

He declared that such a large amount of opium, even though part of it be converted into drugs such as morphine, could not possibly be

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used for the Japanese troops, and suggested that the Japanese, whose policy in this respect is a matter of record, may have planned to use the remainder against the people of China as a morale weapon.

The opium warehouse was located at Tokura, ten miles south of Nagano. A quarter of a mile from the nearest road, it could not be approached by vehicle. The quinine was stored in a warehouse at Takahara. Both warehouses were seized by artillerymen under the command of Brig. Gen. Sherman V. Hasbrouck, Division Artillery commander.

The opium was immediately removed to artillery headquarters at Nagano, but the quinine has not been moved pending disposition orders from higher headquarters.

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#### SPORTS SCHOOL TO TRAIN COACHES FOR ARMED FORCES

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 30:- Top-flight civilian coaches from the States will conduct a sports school in Meiji Stadium, Tokyo to train instructors for the armed forces' athletic programs, it was announced today by Eighth Army Headquarters. Tentative date for opening the school has been set for November 19.

Under the direction of Col. Phillip Wilson, Eighth Army Special Services Officer, the school will offer a series of two-weeks courses in the fundamental principles of sports and sports officiation. Each Army and Navy unit in the Eighth Army area is eligible to send representatives selected by its Special Services Officer, Colonel Wilson said.

Experienced coaches who will attend the school will include A.W. Marsh, athletic director of Amherst College; Fred Thomsen, University of Arkansas football coach; Ray Oosting, athletic director and baseball coach of Trinity College (Hartford, Conn.); Marty Gallagher, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., boxing coach and former world's heavyweight championship contender; Dan Jessee, football and baseball coach of Trinity College; Ed Kennedy, Columbia University swimming coach; Hap Page, University of Indiana football coach, and Pat Ennis, Louisiana State University boxing coach.

Student coaches may select one or all of the sports courses.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
30 October 1945

#### IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD WEALTH DISCLOSED

The Japanese Imperial Household has more than a billion and a half yen in cash and negotiable instruments, land, timber and buildings alone Supreme Allied Headquarters disclosed today. The exact total is 1,590,615,500 yen.

This information was submitted by the Japanese government in response to a directive and will be used by the Economic and Scientific Section of G.H.Q. in the formulations of plans to govern the future of the Japanese economy.

The figure quoted does not include the value of objets d'art or holdings of jewelry or gold and silver bullion. Reports on these will be submitted later. Neither does the total include the wealth of the households of 14 Imperial princes.

The holdings of the Imperial Household included 336,159,890 yen in cash and negotiable instruments, 3,314,242 acres of land valued at an estimated 362,293,953 yen, timber valued at 592,865,000 yen and buildings valued at 299,296,657 yen.

The cash and negotiable instruments included 138,221,513 yen in national bonds, 26,347,217 in local government bonds, 87,983,583 in stocks, 58,546,024 in debenture bonds and 24,788,387 in cash.

The value reported on the stocks and debenture bonds is based on the purchase price. However, many of the companies in which the Imperial household has extensive holdings are producing little or nothing now and the plants have been bombed and burned into ruins. The Imperial household held stock in 29 companies, including a number of Zaibatsu firms, although its greatest single holdings were in Japanese banks. Some of its holdings included:

Bank of Japan, 208,000 shares, 20,800,000 yen; Yokohama Species bank, 209,318 shares, 21,550,231 yen; Industrial Bank of Japan, 45,450

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shares, 1,420,312 yen; Bank of Formosa, 30,264 shares, 1,891,000 yen; Oriental Development Company, 50,000 shares, 1,875,000 yen; Imperial Bank, 29,110 shares, 1,280,140 yen.

Hokkaido Coal Mining and Steamship Company, 153,976 shares, 6,700,200 yen; N.Y.K. Lines, 161,100 shares, 8,260,534 yen; Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, 60,608 shares, 3,582,150 yen; Kanto Electric Company, 34,759 shares, 1,737,950 yen; South Manchuria Railway Company, 84,375 shares, 3,290,562 yen; Formosa Sugar Refining Company, 39,600 shares, 1,980,000 yen. There also were smaller holdings in other companies.

The Imperial Household's land holdings were divided into: Forests, 3,183,287 acres, valued at 64,575,291 yen; palace lands, 2,256 acres, valued at 213,672,811 yen; farm lands, 97,637 acres, valued at 1,899,402 yen; building lots, 559 acres, valued at 79,870,548 yen; miscellaneous, 30,502 acres, valued at 2,275,901 yen.

According to the values placed on these holdings, the palace ground value per acre was placed at an average of nearly 95,000 yen, compared with around 20 yen per acre for forest lands, and farm lands and 143,000 yen for building lots land.

#### JAPS BARRED FROM ATOMIC BOMB RESEARCH

Authorization for the Nishina Laboratory, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, to operate a cyclotron for investigations of radioactive substances and neutrons has been limited by the Supreme Commander to research in the fields of biology and medicine. The limitation was imposed to prevent any research toward developing atomic energy by Japan.

The directive from Supreme Allied Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese government specifically barred use of the laboratory in the fields of chemistry and metallurgy.

Investigations at the laboratory in the biology and medicine fields include the effects of neutrons on cancer, treatment of leukemia by radioactive phosphorous and the value of radioactive sodium chloride for diagnosis of the blood circulation system.

Research in the chemical and metallurgical fields had covered exchange reactions of sulphur, phosphorous and silicon, micro-chemical analysis of various elements, diffusion of metals, and crystal structure of metallic alloys.

#### CONVERSION OF JAPANESE WAR PLANTS

Authority to accept and act upon Japanese applications for conversion of war production plants to peacetime production has been delegated by Supreme Allied Headquarters to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

The Imperial Japanese Government has been notified in a memorandum from Supreme Headquarters that all such applications hereafter will be made to the Army commanders rather than to GHQ.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

GHQ MAKES JAP LABOR SURVEY

10:30  
31 October 1945

PRESS RELEASE  
Japanese labor is moving toward organization of autonomous unions

although one semi-official government organization continues to exist and another plans to resume operations, according to a summary of the Japanese labor situation by Supreme Allied Headquarters.

The survey, prepared by the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP as a check of Japanese compliance with the Allied Occupation policies, indicated Japanese labor's intention to use politics as a vehicle for advancement when it noted that labor leaders "believe political action is the most certain means" of labor progress.

Rival pre-war labor groups, the survey said, apparently have reached agreement after a meeting between Komakichi Matsuoka, head of the conservative Japan Trade Union Congress, and Kanju Kato, head of the left-wing National Council of Japanese Labor Unions.

On 10 October about 120 of Japan's labor leaders met in Tokyo, agreeing to create a single labor federation with individual unions represented. A committee was named to prepare organizational plans and a constitution for submission at a future meeting.

Among labor unions that have announced plans to reorganize are the Japan Seamen's Union, which met recently in Kobe, and the Tokyo Transport Workers' Union, Tokyo Communications Workers' Union and the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union. Organizational campaigns also are being conducted among railway workers, fishermen, farmers and school teachers.

The survey said that the main differences of opinion between labor leaders themselves are on two issues: (1) The degree of employer cooperation to be permitted in union activities, and (2) craft unions versus industrial unions.

Labor leaders are behind the inaugural meeting to create a Socialist Party, which is scheduled for 2 November 1945. One labor element purportedly believes that success of the Japanese labor movement depends on a united political front. Prior to the China Incident, Japanese labor roughly was divided into left-wing and conservative groups, the survey said.

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groups, the survey said.

The conservative elements included the Japan Trade Union Congress, with a membership of about 260,000 in 1936, which included the Japan General Federation of Labor, built along craft lines; and the Japan Seamen's Union with a 1938 membership of 116,000.

The left-wing unions included the National Council of Japanese Labor Unions and the General Federation of Transport Workers, with a 1937 membership of 44,000 workers. The council was abolished by the government in 1937.

Japanese labor officials currently are drafting legislation to legalize labor unions and are also considering creation of a government agency to arbitrate labor disputes, the survey said.

It was shortly after the prefectural elections of 1940 that the dissolution of labor unions began and semi-official government agencies started gaining control of labor. The first of these was the Sangyo Hokoku Kai (Association for Service to the State Through Industry), which was established in 1938. Its control was acquired by the government's Welfare Ministry by 1940 and held until the organization was dissolved on 30 September, 1945. It controlled labor in factories, mines, communications and agricultural enterprises. Dominated by the Welfare Ministry at the top, it had the prefectural governors as presidents of the prefectural units and company and factory heads were local presidents.

The locals were formed within the jurisdiction of the respective police offices and police chiefs and officers held various positions. Other officers of the locals were appointed by factory heads and no worker elections of officers were encouraged. Compulsory dues were 3 sen per month for women and children and 6 sen per month for adult males, plus a voluntary donation of 10 sen per month for relief of bombed out workers.

Latest available tabulations (through June, 1943) showed there were 85,993 locals of the organization with 5,815,473 members throughout Japan.

The other semi-official organization was the Romu Hokoku

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Kai (Association for Service to the State Through Labor), which covered day laborers, stevedores, transport employes and construction workers.

It was established in 1943 under direct government auspices to control casual labor. Its structure was much the same as that of the Sangyo Hokoku Kai, with the prefectural governors as prefectural unit presidents except in Tokyo, where the president was the president of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Membership fees were one yen per month for employer-members and five sen per month for workers. In addition, local units deducted a certain sum as dues for each day worked. The 1945 financial report showed receipts of 3,600,000 yen and expenditures of 3,300,000 yen.

Although both organizations were dissolved on 30 September 1945, the Romu Hokoku Kai was immediately reorganized under the name of "Romu Kyo-Kai" and the Sangyo Hokoku Kai plans to reform as the "Zaidan Honin Nippon Kinro Kosei Kai" (Japanese Labor Welfare League).

The principal function of the present Romu Kyo-Kai is to serve as the organ of labor exchange for day labor. The Labor Welfare League leaders suggest that the league be used as a semi-official agency to distribute unemployment relief and social insurance benefits.

The survey said that opposition against the Labor Welfare League was "outspoken" in Japan and "the consensus of opinion appears to be that it should be dissolved". Reactions to the Romu Kyo-Kai, however, are mixed, the survey said, adding:

"Laborites denounce government influence in its operations but concede that it is accomplishing the necessary task of filling labor requirements for Allied forces. They expressed doubt that the government could control day labor without this organization".

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
31 October 1945

NEW SCHOOL REFORMS ORDERED

Immediate dismissal of all known militarists and ultra-nationalists from the Japanese school system and temporary barring from teaching positions of former members of the Japanese military forces, including demobilized troops pending determination of their qualifications, was ordered today by Supreme headquarters.

The directive is a further step in carrying out the Supreme Commander's policy of uprooting from the educational system of Japan, the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideologies which have been responsible for Japan's present plight. It supplements the previous directive of 22 Oct. requiring a broad overhauling of the nation's school system.

In order to determine who is, or in the future will be, acceptable as instructors or school officials, the Japanese government has been further ordered to set up suitable administrative machinery for the investigation, screening and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

As soon as possible, the Ministry of Education will report how the acceptability of the individual is to be determined together with specific standards which will govern his retention or removal.

Also to be reported are necessary administrative procedures and machinery to accomplish the screening and certification.

Immediately affected by the directive will be an estimated 400,000 teachers in Japan's reported 39,000 schools.

Text of the directive follows:

1. In order to eliminate from the educational system of Japan those militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences which in the past have contributed to the defeat, war guilt, suffering, privation, and present deplorable state of the Japanese people; and in order to prevent the possible continuation of such influences arising from the employment of teachers and educational officials having military experience or affiliation; it is hereby directed that:

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- a. All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation and who are at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan.
- b. All other persons now actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be permitted to retain their positions at the discretion of the Ministry of Education until further notice.
- c. All persons who are members of or who have been demobilized from the Japanese military forces since the termination of hostilities, and who are not at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan until further notice.
2. In order to determine which of those persons who are now actively employed in or who may in the future become candidates for employment in the educational system of Japan are unacceptable and must be removed, barred, and prohibited from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan, it is hereby directed that:
- a. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.
- b. The Japanese Ministry of Education will submit to this Headquarters as soon as possible a comprehensive report describing all actions taken to comply with the provisions of this directive. This report will contain in addition the following specific information:
- (1) A precise statement of how acceptability of the individual is to be determined, together with lists of specific standards which will govern the retention, removal, appointment, or re-appointment of the individual.
  - (2) A precise statement of what administrative procedures and machinery are to be established in order to accomplish the investigation, screening, and certification of personnel, together with a statement of what provisions are to be made for review of appealed decisions and reconsideration of individuals previously refused certification.
3. All officials and subordinates of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all school officials, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the policies enunciated in this directive.

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MESSAGE ERROR CORRECTED

The little wife back home who has been puzzling over that "happy anniversary" message from her husband in Japan when he knew good and well it wasn't their anniversary at all, will be relieved to know it was all a mistake.

Index numbers of two of the recently inaugurated EFM form messages, which service men and women in Japan can send home at 60 cents apiece, got mixed up with the "Happy Anniversary" message being switched on the list with another that reads: "You are more than ever in my thoughts at this time."

The message numbers have now been corrected so that they come out in the United States just as the sender in Japan intends them to read.

So now, when message No. 60 is sent from Japan, it will be delivered to the addressee to read: "Happy Anniversary."

And message No. 61 will properly read: "You are more than ever in my thoughts at this time."

NEWSPAPER FOR JAPANESE PRISONERS

Thirty-five thousand copies of a newspaper published exclusively for Japanese prisoners of war will be distributed on a basis of one to every ten men under terms of a directive which has been issued by the Supreme Commander to the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, who is charged with distribution.

The P.O.W. issue will be published jointly by the Japanese newspapers Mainichi, Yomiuri, and Asahi under the supervision of the Civilian Information and Education section of Supreme Headquarters.

Under the terms of the directive, the purpose of the newspaper is to furnish Japanese prisoners of war with "factual items of world news, news of Japan, and news, special items, and editorials which will keep prisoners abreast of the actions of the Supreme Commander in bringing about democratization of Japan."

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ALLOTMENTS OF NEWSPRINT

November allotments of paper and newsprint in Japan will remain the same as the October allotments until such time as Japanese rationing controls are established, Supreme Headquarters has informed the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese government.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
31 October 1945

MORE ARMY TRANSPORTS ARRIVE

Yokohama, Oct. 31 - Two Army transports, the U.S.S. Sea Runner and the U.S.S. General Randall, arrived here today to pick up additional high point men from the 4th Replacement and Air Corps Depots and carry them to Seattle, it was announced by Eighth Army Headquarters. Figures on the number of returnees to sail on these vessels are not yet available. The General Randall is expected to sail on November 3.

Two other Army transports, the U.S.S. General Collins and the U.S.S. Admiral Mayo, have been diverted to Manila.

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Press Release:

1 November 1945  
16:30

U.S. Army maps recovered from Japs.  
Bank accounts of filipino puppets frozen.  
Samurai Swords to commemorate First Cavalry her  
heroes.  
School requirements defined for Japanese.

19:30

The part being played by Prince Konoye in the  
revision of Japan's constitution.  
Japs report on bombing damage.  
Gen. Eichelberger promises winter comforts.  
Atis to scan Japanese newspapers daily.

3 November 1945  
19:30

Returnees killed by poison liquor.  
Supreme Headquarters to control Jap foreign con-  
tracts.  
Priority to coal miners in Jap repatriation.  
Fire in Dai Ichi Building.  
Reference to aid in preparation of future stories:  
Mitsubishi Honsha, LTD.  
Mitsubishi direct affiliates.

5 November 1945

Reference to aid in preparation of future stories:  
The house of Mitsui.  
Mitsui War Potertialities.  
Mitsui War Activities.  
Representatives over the World.  
Mitsui and the "Zaibatsu".  
Brief Mitsui History.  
The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. (Now Merged.)  
Mitsui Bussan (Mitsui Trading Company).  
Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Chemical Industry Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Steamship Line.  
Mitsui Life Insurance Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Real Estate Company.  
Mitsui Agricultural & Forestry Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Wooden Ship Building Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Lumber Industrial Company, Ltd.  
Oriental High Pressure Industry, Ltd.  
Teye (Oriental) Rayon Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Light Metal Company, Ltd.  
Oriental Cotton Company, Ltd.  
Tropical Produce Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Shipbuilding Company, Ltd.  
Mitsui Warehouse Company, Ltd.

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Press Release:

5 November 1945  
16:30

XI Corps men tell why they reenlist.  
U.S. currency arrives for returnees.  
New Provost Marshal on Yokohama.  
Jap air strips will produce salt.

6 November 1945  
10:30  
13:30

Forty-five American feature movies.  
Jap radio network to operate as service to  
people.  
Japanese to report disposition of Malayan  
rubber.  
Permits to enter Japan limitd.  
Japs must report on Kempei-tai.

7 November 1945  
16:30

Army Education program for XI Corps.  
Americans who died in Japan interred at  
USAF Semetery.

8 November 1945  
19:30

Accused War Criminals ordered arrested.

9 November 1945  
10:30  
16:30

Joint forum envisions healthy postwar job  
conditions.  
Pauley's staff begins conferences hepe.  
Edwin W. Pauley.  
Martin T. Bennett.  
Colonel J. R. Gilchrist.  
Lt. Col. Gail E. Crter.  
Arthur G. Coons, Ph.D.  
Josiah E. Dubois, Jr.  
Dr. Luther H. Gulick.  
J. P. Hurndall.  
David H. Jenkins.  
William Green Johnston.  
Stanley Joiner.  
Charles A. Karl.  
Owen Lattimore.  
Sgt. John Matles.  
H. D. Maxwell.  
Benjamin C. Olsen.  
Lt. John G. Reifsnider. Usnr.  
Graves of executed fliers found in Osaka.  
General Eichelberger says vets want job  
security.  
Jap fund-shutteing blocked.  
GIs complete interesting escort misson.  
Post office functions in old tea warehouse.  
Jap admiral says defeat began at Midway and  
Guadalcanal.

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9 November 1945  
19:30 The new liberties of theatrical and other entertainment producers and of actors and entertainers.

10 November 1945  
15:30 Final membership of the Paner Rationing Board.  
Japanese labor control laws abolished.  
Clarification of Japanese theater liverters.  
Remubder ti correspondents.  
16:30 Supreme commander sees Shidehara.  
Signal corps survey shows weakness in Japanese communications.  
Paper Rationing Board membership to be announced.  
19:30 Relief plan for Japanese EX-Servicemen disapproved.  
Main runway at Haneda Airdrome to be completed Jap 1.  
Americal Division returnees sail.

11 November 1945  
13:30 Chinese laborers depart from Fukuoka.  
War criminals turn to religion.  
M. P. Barracks destroyrd by fire.

13 November 1945  
13:30 Japanese "Far Fetched Thinking" roses pr problem.  
16:30 Japs to report on food production.  
Sixth Army be deactivation.  
Eighth Army health improves.  
Alleged "Butcher of Warsaw" departs for Germany.  
19:30 Disarmed Jap tanks to be used as bull-dozers.

15 November 1945  
16:30 Jap Avilians get military stores.  
Department of commerce representative lauds occupation.  
19:30 Ambassador Pauley's statement.  
Statement by Gen. Eicheiberger.  
Bodies of American airmen found near canal.

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Press Release:

15 November 1945  
19:30 Traditional fishing festival to be held.  
Thanksgiving to be holiday for Eighth Army.

16 November 1945  
13:30 Army "Olympics" to be hild this winther.  
19:30 Plan to defeat Jap food Black Market.  
Japs may explosives for coal production.

18 November 1945  
13:30 Japanese arr and culture to be protected.  
18 To more ships sail for states.  
16:30 Air transport, training, research ended in Japan.  
Arrival of lord alanbrooke.  
Japanese must build radio sets as Democratization Aid.

19:November 1945  
10:30 Jap propaganda films banned.  
16:30 The motion picture industry of Japan.

20 November 1945  
19:30 Unique control of liver parasite developed.  
Pilfered Anthropolgical collection to be retruned to Ghana.  
Jap science records held for examination.

21 November 1945  
16:30 The first of a series of wound table conferences was broadcast on JOAK and the national hookup Wednesday, November 21 at 8:00pp.m.  
19:30 General Philippe urges police policy changes.

22 November 1945  
13:30 3 Americans killed in blast.  
Jap ammo cave blows UP.  
16:30 Ancient sailing vessel becomes canteen.  
Narcotics to be destroyed.  
Japs copied our Jeep.  
Brithish Chief of staff on inspection trip.

23 November 1945  
10:30 Mass reenlistment in Engibeer Unit.  
General Koiso, former premier, jailed.  
19:30 First U.S. women land at Nagoya.  
U.S. troops destroy Jap atomic research equipment.

24 November 1945  
12:30 Kyoto cyclotron destruction beings.  
13:30 Jap military pensions knocked out.  
Col. Kramer awarded D.S. M.

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Press Release:

24 November 1945  
19:30  
In reply to queries reference delay in trial of former Premier Tojo and his cabinet General MacArthur's headquarters issued the following statement.  
Kanokoge, Black Dragon Society member, jailed.  
New provost

25 November 1945  
25 November 1945  
10:30  
13:30  
Note to correspondents.  
Logs stored in Tokyo canals made available.  
Disease rates lower than last year.  
General Russell new GHQ G-3.  
Troops leave for U.S.  
Increasing numbers reenlisting in 24th division.  
Repatriation of Asiatic coal miners resumed.  
Jeep driver does daily good deed.  
Pro football players to play in Japan.  
Sixth Army GI collects case for perseverance.

26 November 1945  
26 November 1945  
16:30  
19:30  
Jap diet to act reform legislation.  
Jap war leader surrenders to allies.  
41st division destroys poison gas.  
U.S. troops may wire messages home for nine yen.

28 November 1945  
10:30  
Dwight MacArthur preparing memoirs for publication.

29 November 1945  
11:00  
16:30  
119:30  
In response to an inquiry as to why the cyclotrons in Japan have been destroyed.  
Japan faces critical shortage.  
Reports of wholesale starvation unfounded.  
Tokyo Provost Marshal scores disciplinary and traffic violations.  
Cyclotrons dumped at sea.  
SCAP gives second "go-ahead" signal to Japanese manufacturers.

30 November 1945  
13:30  
19:30  
No new currency without SCAP approval.  
General Eddleman ordered to war college.  
Carriers transport Eighth Army returnees.  
SCAP survey belies starvation reports.  
U.S. may import Jap hand-made papers.  
11th Airborne receives Norwegian thanks.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

1630  
1 Nov. 1945

U.S. ARMY MAPS RECOVERED FROM JAPS

The Army's original set of drawings for the maps of Luzon, stolen from Manila before the Japanese fled, was among the prizes recovered by a detail of ten mapping experts, translators, and service personnel from the Detachment 648th Engineer Base Topographic battalion, who recently seized the Imperial mapping agency at Matsumoto. The group spent 10 days making an inventory of the maps and equipment of the Japanese Geographical Land Survey department which had been operating in Matsumoto after being bombed out of Tokyo last May.

In the secret original manuscript files, the detail also found a carefully segregated series of the Gettysburg battle maps. Just what prompted the Japanese to hide Civil War documents in their most secret files has not been explained, a member of the party said.

During their stay at Matsumoto, the party catalogued and indexed the mapping equipment found in 11 school houses, the only available buildings in the area, but there was not enough time to make a complete examination of all the maps that were found.

Approximately two tons of maps that appeared to have significance enough for a more thorough examination were loaded into trailers and returned to Tokyo, where technicians in the Chief Engineer's office are completing the study.

The Luzon map manuscripts, it was pointed out, are in excellent condition, particularly in consideration of the fact that they were drafted between 1906 and 1916 and have been moved around considerably. They are drawn in three colors on cloth backed drafting paper of superior quality to that used by the Japanese. Only slight discoloration has resulted from years of wear. The recovered maps include all of Luzon with the exception of certain

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north central interior regions which had not been surveyed at the time the maps were drafted.

Among the names of the officers who made the Luzon survey and whose names appear on the drawing is that of Walter Krueger, present Sixth Army Commander, at that time a first lieutenant with the 23rd Infantry.

A large collection of Alaskan maps, most of which were printed in the United States after 1935, were recovered. There were indications that the Japanese mapping experts had made some attempt to issue later maps of that area, using the U.S. Army maps as a base and adding their own additions and corrections. Some RAAF navigation charts of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands printed since 1943 found in the files apparently had been obtained from RAAF pilots who had been shot down.

The minute details of many fortifications in the homeland were recorded on approximately 200 profiles that are being examined by the technicians. However, the engineers are not yet ready to comment on the findings.

Generally speaking, the quality of the Japanese maps does not equal those of the United States Army.

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#### BANK ACCOUNTS OF FILIPINO PUPPETS FROZEN

The Japanese government has been directed by Supreme Allied Headquarters to prohibit all transactions involving the bank accounts and other property of members and officials of the former Philippine puppet government.

The directive referred specifically to accounts and deposits of Jose B. Laurel, Jr., Pacenia H. Laurel and Arsenio Laurel in the Yokohama Specie Bank in Tokyo and Osaka and the Nara branch of Sanwa Bank.

The Japanese have been ordered to report within 15 days on action taken in connection with the directive, including full information as to all the persons affected and the location of their property.

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#### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
1 November 1945

#### SAMURAI SWORDS TO COMMEMORATE FIRST CAVALRY HEROES

Sixteen historic Samurai Swords, for hundreds of years the emblems of Japan's now vanquished military might, are to become a part of U.S. Army tradition as the 8th Regiment of the First Cavalry Division established a new ceremony for the passing of command in its units. The swords were surrendered to the Regiment by Japanese military commanders when the First Cavalry occupied Tokyo.

The new ceremony is designed to keep alive the memory of regimental heroes and those who gave their lives on the long march across the Pacific to Tokyo, and to retell the story of the organization's bloody progress for the benefit of succeeding generations of men serving with the outfit.

A sword bearing the name of a hero from the unit has been presented to each Squadron and Troop Commander of the Regiment. Each of these swords will be known by the name of the officer or enlisted man to whom it is dedicated.

When a commander of a unit is relieved from duty, an appropriate Regimental ceremony will be held at which he will turn over the sword to his successor as a symbol of command. At this ceremony, a brief account of the exploits or hero's death of the man to whom it is dedicated will be read by the Regimental Adjutant.

"Through this custom, the officers now living, who fought along side those who bled and died, hope to perpetuate their memories and thus hand down to succeeding generations some of the bloody memories and a bit of the glory that was the Eighth Cavalry's during those historic days in the Pacific," Colonel W.J. Bradley, commander of the Eighth Cavalry Regiment, said in announcing the new ceremonial.

The men for whom swords have been named, their organization, and a brief account of their injuries or death follows:

Major General Verne D. Mudge, Division commander, critically wounded in February 1945 by a Jap grenade while inspecting a cave on the 8th Cavalry's front line, now recuperating in the United States.

1st Lt. Harvey B. Farmer, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, died on the 25th of March 1945 while leading his platoon in an assault on Tanauan, Luzon, in an engagement in which a Japanese battalion was annihilated;

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2nd Lt. Curtis Combs, Cannon Troop, killed in action on 8 Nov 44 while directing the defense of a night perimeter on Samar Island, P.I.;

2nd Lt. Leldon D. Webb, killed by a mortar burst on 22 Apr 45 at Mt. Malopunyo, in an action which broke the Jap hold in Southern Luzon;

Lt. Col. Raymond F. King, Headquarters, 1st Squadron, killed on 22 April 1945 by sniper fire while reconnoitering a route across a ravine where his squadron had been held up at Mt. Malopunyo, Luzon;

2nd Lt. Ellis B. Madsen, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, First Squadron, swept out to sea and drowned on 25 May 44 while personally testing a ford before sending his platoon across at Manus Island, Admiralty Group;

1st Lt. Donald O. Summers, "A" Troop, killed by a sniper on 1 Feb 45 after his platoon had cleaned up a hot pocket in Cabanatuan, Luzon.

Capt. Glenn S. Sallie, "B" Troop, killed by an explosion on 22 March, 45 while in front of his troop investigating a Jap cave. His boldness is credited with saving the lives of his men;

Capt. Wintrop B. Avery, "C" Troop, killed in the savage battle for Manila on 11 Feb 45 in which "C" Troop led an assault for two days. Capt. Avery died while on reconnaissance in an effort to effect a junction with Troop "B". Sgt. Conover, his first-sergeant, was killed by the same shell.;

1st Lt. George A. Casey, "D" Troop, killed on 25 Feb 45 while leading his troop in an effort to take a hill at Antipolo, Luzon, which had held up the Squadron's advance for two days. His last words were a call to his men: "Come on!"

Major Walter M. Hart, Headquarters, 2nd Squadron, twice wounded and survivor of three campaigns, killed on 30 May 45 in a surprise Jap attack on the Squadron command post at Infanta, Luzon.

S/Sgt. John W. Coburn, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2nd Squadron, killed with the 2nd Squadron's flying column on approach to Manila as he exposed himself to keep the motorized equipment rolling. He was killed on 3 February 45 by a machine gun burst in the vicinity of Bilibid Prison.

1st Lt. Herman S. Neal, "E" Troop, wounded three times in previous engagements and killed on 16 April 45 when he was cut off from his troop. He died trying to fight his way out of a trap at Mt. Malopunyo, Luzon.

1st Lt. George F. Miller, "F" Troop, died 25 June 44 when a U.S. submarine on which he was travelling was bombed and sunk. At the time he was on duty with the Alamo Scouts, on special reconnaissance prior to the Leyte landing.

1st Lt. John H. Chapman, "G" Troop, killed with Lt. Neal on 16 April 45. He and Lt. Neal were on a personal reconnaissance in an effort to find a way for the squadron to cross a fire-swept field at Mt. Malopunyo, Luzon.

Capt. Clyde H. Smith, "H" Troop, killed by a sniper in the last action of the campaign on 19 June 45 in Luzon in the vicinity of Bagongbayan River, near Laguna de Bay, P.I.

Awards have been presented to the following officers and men of the 8th Cavalry Regiment:

Capt. Walter J. Landry, 20 Elmost St., Dorchester, Mass.-Silver Star  
1st Lt. Ralph A. Peake, 247 Chelsea St., Sistersville, W. Va.-Silver Star  
1st Sgt. James D. Hasty, 302 Walnut St., Rochester, N. Y.-Silver Star  
T/Sgt. William R. Rupe, 935 Jackson St., Paducah, Ky.-Silver Star  
S/Sgt. Marvin H. Lester, Rt. 2, Cedar Bluff, Iowa.-Silver Star  
Capt. Wilson J. McKee, Box 627, Ukiah, Calif.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. Elmer D. Vanderwell, Rt. 2, Muskegon, Mich.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. Marvin C. Hawks, 50 San Benito Way, S. F., Calif.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. Ned C. Emmett, Box 73, Deavor, Wyo.,-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. George Carter, Box 964, Chico, Calif.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. Bruce G. Howland, 110 Lily St., Newark, N. J., Bronze Star  
1st Lt. William W. McGill, Beachwood 372, Wichita, Kan.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. William E. Ross, 300 Sybil Ave., San Lendero, Calif.-Bronze Star  
1st Lt. John H. Weber, 5757 Kingsdale Rd., Chicago, Ill.-Bronze Star  
1st/Sgt. Joseph B. Caulo, 192 N. Water St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.-Bronze Star  
S/Sgt. Francis E. McGowan, 27 W. Porter St., Waterbury, Conn.-Bronze Star  
Sgt. Charles W. Harmon, Rt. 2, Floyd, Virginia- Bronze Star  
T/3 Morris Goodman, 9 Round St., Binghamton, N. Y.-Bronze Star  
S/Sgt. Peter F. Addicks, 907 N. Dunkan St., Baltimore, Md.-Purple Heart  
Sgt. Leo R. Hasty, Ronton, Missouri- Purple Heart.  
Cpl. Ernest Richards, Route 72, Petersburg, Mich.-Purple Heart  
PFC Jenkins, Route 1, Winder, Ga.-Purple Heart  
PFC Paul B. Kibby, 214 Marshall, Allegan, Mich.-Purple Heart  
PFC Claude E. Meade, Cobern, Virginia.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
1 November 1945

SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS DEFINED FOR JAPANESE

Further definition of the reforms required in the Japanese educational system to eliminate teaching of militarism and ultra-nationalism was given to the Japanese today in a statement issued to the Japanese press and radio by Col. Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education section of Supreme Headquarters. The statement follows:

Japanese instructors who are now actually teaching and who are not definitely known to be militaristic or ultra-nationalistic will remain at their posts pending their screening by an organization to be set up by the Ministry of Education. This was pointed out by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters, following the issue on 31 Oct of the directive requiring the removal of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences from the schools. The original directive, he said, does not mean immediate and wholesale dismissal of instructors.

Teachers who have served in the Japanese armed forces, but who are not career military or naval personnel, will not necessarily be barred from teaching because of their service. They must, however, await screening before they may resume their profession.

It was also pointed out that the screening body will hear the appeal of cases, providing for their review. Thus, a teacher who has been dismissed has the right to present his case for further investigation if he feels that the decision against him is unwarranted by facts.

The establishment of the screening organization is urgent, Colonel Dyke emphasized, in order that new teachers may be assigned as quickly as possible in order to strengthen the school system.

The Education Ministry has been requested to submit a plan to Supreme Headquarters for the establishment of an organization which will do the actual screening.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
1 Nov. 1945

A spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters tonight issued the following statement:

"A major misconception seems to exist with reference to the part being played by Prince Konoye in the revision of Japan's constitution. He has not been selected for that purpose by the Allied authorities.

"Before the fall of the Higashi Kuni Cabinet, Prince Konoye as the Deputy Prime Minister representing the Prime Minister was informed that the Japanese government would be required to revise the constitution. The following day the Higashi Kuni Cabinet fell and insofar as the Allied authorities were concerned the Prince had no further connection with the matter.

"The Supreme Commander informed the new Prime Minister, Shidehara, of his directive to revise the constitution. Prince Konoye's further connection with the matter arises entirely from his relationships with the Imperial household and has no sponsorship from the Allied Headquarters. Preliminary work along this line is being carried out by the Japanese Government and in due course of time this whole subject will be fully presented to the Japanese people for their complete and thorough discussion before a final form of revision is adopted by them".

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
1 Nov 1945

JAPS REPORT ON BOMBING DAMAGE

Nearly 2½ million buildings, representing 17 percent of the total in Japan, were completely or partly burned or destroyed by air raids against war production centers during the war, the Japanese Ministry of Welfare has reported to Supreme Allied Headquarters. Because vast numbers of war plants were surrounded by dwellings and the fact that two large cities were virtually wiped out by Atomic Bombs, the report shows a large number of dwellings as victims of bombing.

Military, government, industrial and commercial buildings, number 330,000 were completely wiped out in the air raids. These represented the main concentrations of war production targets in Japan.

In the same areas, 2 million structures classified by the Japanese government as "residences" but known to have been heavily tied in with Japanese industrial dispersion plans involving thousands of home work-shops for parent factories, were also totally destroyed.

An additional 10,000 military, commercial and industrial buildings were partially burned or destroyed by bombings, and a total of 100,000 "residences" partly wrecked.

The 2,100,000 "residences" lost constituted 15 percent of the total number of dwelling units in Japan, the report states.

Military authorities point out that the destruction of the "residences" as well as that of industrial plants, contributed heavily to the paralyzing of Japanese war production. While detailed facts are yet to be determined through spot surveys, the extent to which Japan depended upon home production units is indicated by some of the known practises:

Military uniform factories frequently housed only the heavy equipment necessary to cut and rough out uniforms. These were then taken to homes where Japanese women spent long hours sewing pockets,

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and buttons, working button-holes, and otherwise finishing the garment  
Belts for machine-guns and the amunition to fill them were sent  
out to homes where children were employed to fill the belts for use  
in weapons;

Crates and boxes for shipping military supplies were built,  
for the most part, on the stoops of private dwellings by older men  
and women working in the streets before their homes;

Burned out "residence" areas reveal a wide variety of small  
Machine tools, apparently installed for the purpose of carrying on the  
heavier and more complicated processes of manufacture of war materials  
on a piece-meal basis. Spot checks have indicated from half a dozen  
to a score of such machines in a square block area.

Just how widely this home-industry set-up was used and how  
greatly the Japanese war lords depended upon it for maintaining their  
flow of supply in the Pacific has not been determined. Nor have  
studies now under way indicated as yet how effectively the bombings  
served to dry up this source of supply.

Losses through dismantling and demolition from causes other than  
war totalled approximately 600,000 buildings, including an estimated  
500,000 homes during the war. The Japanese estimate that a grand  
total of more than three million buildings have been lost from all  
causes, including storms, earthquake, fire, etc., in the course of  
the war.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
1 Nov. 1945

GEN. EICHELBERGER PROMISES WINTER COMFORTS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKAHAMA---With the first snowfall  
of the year already on the upper half of Fujiyama and the mountains  
of Hokkaido as well as in the Sapporo district of that northernmost  
Japanese island, steps are being taken by the Eighth Army to insure  
against the cold those men who fought long campaigns in the torrid  
zones and those fresh from basic training in the United States.

According to Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army  
commander, the eve of winter in the Orient should not be a cause  
for concern to homefolks. "Mothers, sweethearts and wives won't  
have to worry about their boys in Japan this winter," he said. "They  
will have American style comfort in their barracks, warm clothing  
and plenty of good food."

The general added that he purposely pladed "mothers,  
sweethearts and wives" in that order because most of the replacements  
are under 20 and "hardly have had much time for matrimony."

During his numerous inspection trips throughout the Eighth  
Army occupation areas on Honshu and Hokkaido islands, the general  
personally interviewed scores of soldiers to find out first hand  
what the men want and need. "I didn't go up there to see if they  
had dust in the corners of the barracks", he said. "I wanted to  
find out from the men what they need. They told me".

As a result of this three-starred Gallup poll, hot water  
showers and stoves are being installed, cold weather clothing and  
snow equipment are being issued through Eighth Army Quartermaster, and  
plenty of fresh, body-warming meat and vegetables are arriving daily  
from America.

An extensive recreational and athletic program is getting  
under way, the general revealed, wherein sports-loving citizen-soldiers

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may participate in everything from chess to football. "In fact", General Eichelberger said, "I wouldn't be surprised if I was able to see a championship football game right here in Japan".

The Eighth Army commanding general has always been a strong proponent of football. During his 1940-42 tour of duty as superintendent of the United States Military Academy "General Ike" pulled the West Point team out of the doldrums when he brought in Earl "Red" Blaik to coach Army's grid teams.

Rest areas in luxurious resort hotels are being taken over and renovated for the use of occupation troops on pass or furlough. "Stateside" menus prepared by hotel chefs, spring beds with thick mattresses and white sheets, games, horseback riding and indoor swimming pools are a few of the high spots awaiting the Eighth Army men.

The weather in Japan is similar to that in many parts of the United States during the fall and winter months, and the health of the occupation soldier is exceptionally good. In fact, less than two per cent are on the sick book at the present time, the general stated.

"This place will never compare to home", he commented, "but we'll see that it comes as close to it as possible."

The war weary combat troops who moved into Japan at the close of the war are being steadily replaced by young soldiers just passing out of their teens. To these men of the fresh team, the Japanese occupation is the biggest adventure of their young lives and they feel that they will materially benefit from the experience.

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Returning from a two day inspection tour of his forces in northern Honshu. Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, had high praise for the initiative and morale displayed by the men of the 11th Airborne division.

He declared that living conditions of GIs in the unit have improved greatly in the last month and said that the improvement

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is due largely to the initiative and ingenuity of the men themselves in transforming drab Japanese army barracks into comfortable quarters.

While lauding the men and officers of Maj. Gen. Joseph Swing's 11th Airborne command, General Eichelberger stressed that providing for the men was "an army obligation and the Army will not let them down".

He concluded: "The morale of the troops is extremely high and they are to be commended for it. As a relief from their routine work, an extensive and ambitious athletic and recreation program is being planned".

This program will include football, basketball, and winter sports such as are enjoyed Stateside.

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#### ATIS TO SCAN JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS DAILY

A pooling of the translation facilities of Allied Translation Interpreter section which is expected to facilitate bringing a true picture of Japanese public opinion to the occupation authorities is now being organized. At a conference attended by representatives of the leading staff sections and presided over by Col. Sidney F. Mashbir, commanding officer of ATIS, it was decided this afternoon to hold meetings each morning for the purpose of scanning the principle Japanese daily papers and other periodicals. The meetings will be open to all sections which elect to send representatives. Each Japanese story will be summarized briefly by the scanners and complete translations of significant material will be furnished on request.

Hitherto many of the staff sections, particularly those charged with executing the directives of the Supreme Commander, have had to request large numbers of translators from ATIS for the purpose of deriving both technical information and information on Japanese trends of thought from the censored Japanese press. ATIS officials believe that the new arrangement will minimize the actual physical volume of translation and at the same time assure a more inclusive

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coverage for the agencies concerned. At present ATIS employs approximately 180 Japanese civilian translators, but Col. Mashbir stated that from 50 to 100 additional civilians may be hired within the next few weeks.

At this afternoon's conference it was pointed out that an ordinary translator is useful only for the most routine jobs. Owing to the complexity of the Japanese language and the many different shades of meaning used for certain words and phrases, only the most skilled personnel are capable of making accurate appraisals of controversial articles. The necessity of training a corps of translators skilled in the interpretation of hidden meanings and slang expressions not familiar to the casual student was emphasized. Those attending the conference were of the opinion that a large part of the translation work will center on editorials. Many of the editorials probably will be translated in their entirety.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
3 November 1945

RETURNEES KILLED BY POISON LIQUOR

Five G.I.s having their farewell fling before boarding a boat for home were poisoned recently by bootleg liquor, it was announced by the Eighth Army Public Relations Office. Three of the men died, and one is totally blind.

According to Col. C. V. Gadwell, provost marshal of the Eighth Army, poison liquor has caused the deaths of twenty American service men on Honshu Island since October first. Eleven other cases of illness resulting from drinking poison beverages have been reported.

The poison liquor comes either from bootleg sources or from dealers who dilute legitimate whiskey with methanol or lead tetraethyl. These poisons are found in wood alcohol and in Japanese aviation alcohol. The original source of the poison liquor is believed to be two drums of aviation alcohol stolen from a Japanese dump.

Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors may be obtained without cost in Japan. There is no revenue system to control the product's source as there is in the United States. Manufacturers are not bonded and there is no government supervision of distilling.

The Eighth Army Provost Marshal's office has launched investigations into all suspect sources of poison liquor. Samples picked up are analyzed by medical laboratories and prosecution is initiated when indicated by the laboratories' reports. Currently three vendors are being held pending trial for manslaughter; one establishment was dismantled by the Japanese police, and one dealer, ill from drinking his own product, will be questioned upon recovery.

Investigations generally have indicated that the larger establishments, dealing in beer or sake, are approved and controlled by the precinct police. The potential and active source of poison

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liquor appears to be the small back alley shack and the private home where beverages are sold as a side line.

All places of business known to have dealt in poison liquor have been closed and precautions have been taken to prevent persons connected with such establishments from engaging in similiar ventures.

#### SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TO CONTROL JAP FOREIGN CONTRACTS

The Japanese government has been directed by Supreme Allied Headquarters to "prevent and prohibit" any person in Japan from "entering into any financial, commercial or business contract" with foreign companies without a permit. Permits will be granted by the Japanese government, which in turn must secure approval of Supreme Headquarters.

The directive places under Supreme Headquarters control the question of what Japanese persons or firms will be permitted to obtain technical advice, use of foreign patents, sales agencies, etc., from American and other foreign concerns.

It likewise brings the employment of Japanese individuals and companies by American and other foreign concerns under Supreme Headquarters control.

#### PRIORITY TO COAL MINERS IN JAP REPATRIATION

Commanders of American forces in China, Korea and Pacific islands have been asked by Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo to give priority to coal miners in the repatriation of Japanese nationals "when feasible and practicable."

Allied Headquarters emphasized, however, that the present evacuation program is not to be delayed but added that "production of Japanese coal and mineral mines is decreasing rapidly because of evacuation from Japan of Korean and Chinese miners."

Coal production in Hokkaido has decreased 50 per cent since September, mainly because of labor difficulties with Koreans and the evacuation of Korean and Chinese personnel from the mining area.

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The Japanese government, which estimated 68,000 miners were sent out of Japan with military forces during the war, is taking steps now to screen personnel returning to Japan and concentrate demobilized mine workers for production of coal in Hokkaido.

#### FIRE IN DAI ICHI BUILDING

A minor fire on the second floor of the Dai Ichi Building, housing Supreme Allied Headquarters, made a lot of smoke, attracted a crowd in the street and resulted in a call to the Tokyo fire department at 1:15 this afternoon, but caused negligible damage.

Officers and men in an ante-room outside the office of Col. R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economics and Scientific Section, smelled smoke coming from the Colonel's office and entered to find his desk on fire.

Wastebaskets of water and fire extinguishers quickly extinguished the blaze, but not before the desk was destroyed, the floor badly scorched and the Japanese fire engines were on hand.

Cause of the fire was not determined. The room had not been occupied for 45 minutes before it was discovered.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

The attached background summaries are made available for reference to aid in preparation of future stories relative to the subject. It is requested that comments, speculation or reference be withheld until stories can be released.

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    MITSUBISHI HONSHA, LTD.    

Top holding company for the Mitsubishi enterprises is Mitsubishi Honsha, Ltd., with a fully paid-in capital of 240 million yen.

Mitsubishi is the only one of the "Big Four", combinations (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda) whose name is not a family name. Mitsubishi, a trade name, is controlled by the Iwasaki family, which owns 47.5% of the holding company stock. Its president is Koyata Iwasaki.

Mitsubishi, more than the others of the "Big Four", is reputed to have exercised a sterner control over its subsidiaries and to have been ruthless to a greater degree in its dealings with smaller independent firms that appeared capable of offering competition to Mitsubishi subsidiaries.

The banks operated by the "Big Four" could make or refuse loans sought by independents or call loans in during crucial times for such independents. In addition, the "Big Four" were able to influence the loan policies of Japan's wartime banks so that Zaibatsu subsidiaries could obtain loans more easily than could independents. Mitsubishi was tied in closely with the Industrial Bank of Japan in this respect.

Mitsubishi's mining interests, with those of the other of the "Big Four", controlled a large part of the materials needed by companies engaged in manufacturing. A Mitsubishi manufacturing subsidiary stood a greater chance of obtaining these materials than did an independent competitor.

The extent of Mitsubishi influence in the policies of their subsidiaries could not be computed from the percentage of the stock held by the Iwasaki family. By reason of the nation-wide power it wielded in so many different fields, Mitsubishi ruled a company in which its holdings were only five per cent as firmly as it ruled one in which it held 100% of the shares.

Although Mitsubishi has strongly denied participation in politics, Hedeki Tojo's house, in which the ex-premier attempted to commit suicide, is known to have been a gift to Tojo from the Mitsubishi interests. It has likewise been alleged that Tojo's family has been the recipient of gifts totaling ten million yen--in cash, stocks and property--from Kiyoshi Goko, president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

During the war, numerous small manufacturing plants, which had been producing peacetime goods, were converted to war purposes with the result that much of their equipment and tools were moved bodily into large aircraft, shipbuilding and other big industrial plants after their property had been "purchased" by the government and merged thereafter with the big companies.

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Mitsubishi has 11 "direct affiliates" and 16 "indirect affiliates" whose total paid-in capital is 1,940,090,150 yen, of which the Iwasaki family controls approximately one-third, or 648,661,905 yen. Iwasaki control of individual firms extends from 100% down.

Mitsubishi interests before the war extended throughout the world in many fields. Several foreign firms held interests in Mitsubishi enterprises, including the Westinghouse Corporation, Tidewater Associated Oil Company of San Francisco and Corn Products Refining Co.

Biggest enterprise among the Mitsubishi concerns was Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., whose total profits for the year ending in December, 1944, were over 324 million yen. The company in 1944 produced 28 percent of Japan's shipping tonnage and 12 percent of its aircraft.

Mitsubishi Steel Materials Company: Produced 64,157 tons in 1944, 57,252 tons in 1943 and 24,348 tons in 1942. Yearly production was estimated at about 1% of Japan's total.

Mitsubishi Warehouse Company: Latest figures showed the company had 144,524 chubo, or 9% of the 1,448,242 chubo of warehouse space in Japan. The value of goods stored in Mitsubishi warehouses rose from 84,503,000 yen (15.7% of Japan's total) in 1935 to 421,523,682 yen (16.2%) in 1943.

Mitsubishi Trading Company: Latest reports (for 9 months in 1940) showed Mitsubishi exports valued at 245,316,000, or 8.9% of Japan's total of 2,743,222,000 yen, and imports valued at 408,889,000 or 16.4% of Japan's total of 2,492,889,000 yen. Peak year was 1939 when Mitsubishi exports exceeded 382 million yen and imports were over 443 million.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company:

Shipbuilding: Between 1925 and 1944, the company built 575 ships of 1,981,024 gross tons. In 1944 it turned out 136 ships of 417,610 gross tons, or 26% of the 1,567,340 gross tons representing 678 ships built in Japan. Back in 1930, its 26 ships of 124,740 tons represented 81 percent of Japan's new shipping. In 1936 it turned out 34 vessels of 111,015 tons, or 37% of Japan's total tonnage produced that year. From 1937 to 1944 it turned out 26-29% of the total shipping produced in Japan.

Aircraft: The company listed aircraft production from 1942 through seven months of 1945, during which period it turned out 10,265 planes, or 16% of Japan's total of 63,724. Production in 1944 was 3,569 planes (12.5% of Japan's total of 28,220); in 1943, 3,884 planes (13.8% of Japan's total of 28,220); in 1942, 2,760 planes (33.6% of Japan's total of 8,208). For the first seven months of 1945, Mitsubishi production was 552 planes or 5% of Japan's estimated total production of 11,000.

Production figures for various Mitsubishi concerns in 1944 included 136 ships of 417,610 gross tons, 3,569 aircraft, over 7 million tons of coal, one ton of gold, 15,952 tons of copper, 265 million yen worth of electrical apparatus and equipment, nearly 7 million yen worth of sheet glass, over 30 million yen worth of industrial chemicals and 64,000 tons of steel materials.

Other Mitsubishi companies covered operations in foreign trade, whose export-import business for nine months in 1940 alone was over 650 million yen; plus banking, trusts, rubber estates, insurance, light metals (magnesium and aluminum), oil and lens manufacturing.

During 1944, the parent holding company and the 11 direct affiliates had total profits before taxes of 545 million yen.

PRODUCTION AND BUSINESS FIGURES

Mitsubishi Mining Company: Produced 7,386,000 tons of coal in 1944, or 14.9% of Japan's total, compared with 9,077,000 tons (15.8% in 1940 and 3,903,000 tons (12.4%) in 1930. Produced 1 ton of gold, or 15.4% of Japan's total, in 1944, compared with 4 tons (7.8%) in 1940 and 2 tons (6.2%) in 1935. Produced 15,952 tons of copper, or 16% of Japan's total, in 1944, compared with 17,663 tons (16.4%) in 1940 and 13,818 tons (18.9%) in 1935.

Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company: Produced 265,700,000 yen worth of electrical apparatus and equipment in 1944, or 21.2% of Japan's total, compared with 77,500,000 yen (19.8%) in 1940 and 22,200,000 yen (20.1%) in 1935.

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Company: Produced 6,824,000 yen worth of sheet glass in 1944 (Japanese total has not been reported.) This compared with 25,039,000 (58.5%) of Japan's total in 1940 and 16,854,000 (82.5%) in 1935. The same company produced 30,013,000 yen worth of industrial chemicals in 1944. This compared with 45,754,000 yen (6.2%) in 1940 and 18,345,000 yen (6.4%) in 1935.

MITSUBISHI DIRECT AFFILIATES

Company	Paid Up Capital (Yen)	Percent owned by Iwasaki Fam.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	750,000,000	22.6
Mitsubishi Warehouse Company	15,000,000	48.8
Mitsubishi Trading Company	100,000,000	40.3
Mitsubishi Mining Company	254,625,000	42.6
Mitsubishi Bank	87,675,150	30.2
Mitsubishi Electric Mfg Company	120,000,000	44.3
Mitsubishi Trust Company	7,500,000	19.0
Mitsubishi Estate Company	14,750,000	65.1
Mitsubishi Oil Company	15,000,000	45.0
Mitsubishi Chemical Industries	180,000,000	11.9
Mitsubishi Steel Materials Company	100,000,000	51.0

INDIRECT AFFILIATES

Shanghai Mitsubishi Warehouse Co	1,000,000	100.0
Mitsubishi Steamship Company	70,000,000	85.3
Tawao Estate	3,000,000	100.0
Rastoeng Estate	2,000,000	100.0
Nippon Corn Products Company	7,600,000	5.0
Mitsubishi Light Metal Mfg. Co.	14,000,000	53.5
Korea Anthracite Mining Co.	42,500,000	28.8
Japan Aluminum Company	60,000,000	34.0
Mitsubishi Chemical Machinery	20,500,000	50.0
Nippon Kentetsu	20,000,000	96.4
Kotoku Kiso Realty	3,200,000	100.0
Mitsubishi Magnesium Industries	2,500,000	100.0
Mitsubishi Kwantung Magnesium Ind.	3,750,000	100.0
Nippon Lens Manufacturing Company	50,000,000	36.6
Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	62,000,000	28.6
Meiji Life Insurance Company	2,700,000	26.5

TOTAL PROFIT AND DIRECT TAX FIGURES.

Company	Year Ending	(A)	(B)	Pot (B) of (A)
		Total Profits (yen)	Tax On Profits(A) (yen)	
Mitsubishi Honsha	Sept 44	26,086,449	7,607,429	29%
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Dec 44	324,426,000	230,956,000	71%
Mitsubishi Warehouse	June 45	5,578,767	2,327,921	42%
Mitsubishi Trading	March 45	60,763,072	39,107,516	64%
Mitsubishi Mining	March 45	41,626,422	22,035,047	53%
Mitsubishi Bank	March 45	23,086,602	11,476,321	49%
Mitsubishi Electric Mfg.	Sept 44	33,749,932	24,792,273	71%
Mitsubishi Estate Co.	Sept 44 (8 mos)	2,025,760	1,262,917	61%
Mitsubishi Trust Co.	March 44 (10 mos)	2,548,678	590,889*	
Mitsubishi Oil	Sept 44	1,769,437	843,410	50%
Mitsubishi Steel Materials Industries	March 44	11,816,070	7,877,783#	66%
Mitsubishi Chemical Industries	Jan 44	12,334,462	6,288,331	50%

\* Tax was 590,889, or 60% on 847,698 yen for 4 months ending September 43; tax not paid on remainder of profits to March 44.

# Tax was 100% of 5,327,830 for last six months; 33% on 6,488,640 for last six months.

Total profits: 545,811,651 yen.  
Tax on total profits: 355,165,837 yen (65%)  
Total profit less taxes: 190,645,814 yen.

Yataro Iwasaki, founder of the Mitsubishi enterprises shortly after the Meiji Restoration in 1868, formed what is now the widely known Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship company, otherwise known as the N.Y.K. lines.

The shipping business originally constituted the bulk of the Mitsubishi interests but it was transferred into Mitsubishi Company, Ltd., which also ran mines, dockyards, etc., as sidelines. About 1894, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, a partnership with limited liabilities, was formed as the holding company for all the Mitsubishi enterprises. It was the forerunner of the present Mitsubishi Honsha.

FOREIGN BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS,  
MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

European and American branches of the Mitsubishi Bank included banks named Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., in New York, London, Shanghai and Dairen.

Correspondents included: American Trust Company, New York; Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles; Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Swiss Bank, Basle; Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Helsinki.

Also: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and Credit Commercial de France, Paris; Lloyds Bank, Bombay and Calcutta; Bank of Chosen, Peking, Tsigntao, Tsingtao-Hotenro, Tientsin, Tientsin-Kagal and Tai-Nan, China.

Also: Bank of Taiwan (Formosa), in Nanking, Swatow, Amoy, Hankow, Shanghai and Canton, China; Central Bank of Manchou and Industrial Bank of Manchou, Dairen; Industrial Bank of Manchou, in Rio-Jun, Kwantung Province.

The Central Bank of Manchou was Mitsubishi's correspondent in the Manchurian cities of Hsinking, Fengtien, Kirin, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Antung, Yingkow and Shum-teh.

Mitsubishi's correspondent was the Industrial Bank of Manchou in the Manchurian cities of Hsinking, Anshan, Liaoyang, Harbin, Antung, Yingkow, Kirin, Fengtien, Shoseikan, Fengtien-Naniwa-Dori, Tomon, Hsinking-Minami-Hiroba, Bujun, Botanko, Shihei, Fengtien-Tetsunishi and Chamusu.

American correspondents for the old One Hundredth Bank, which was absorbed by Mitsubishi, were seven New York Banks: Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers Harriman Company, Chemical Bank and Trust Company, National City Bank of New York, Manufacturers Trust Company, Chase National Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank.

Also: First National Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank, Seattle; American Trust Company, Crocker First National Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank, San Francisco; Security First National Bank, Bank of America and Yokohama Specie Bank, Los Angeles.

Also: First National Bank, Portland, Ore.; Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, Chicago; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; First National Bank, Boston; Industrial Trust Company, Providence, R.I.; Yokohama Specie Bank, Honolulu; Philippine National Bank, Manila.

British Empire correspondents were: Brown Shipley and Company, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Chase National Bank of New York, Westminster Bank and Barclays Bank, all of London; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada and Royal Bank of Canada, East End, all of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Also: Mercantile Bank of India, in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; Eastern Bank, Calcutta; National City Bank of New York, Mercantile Bank of India, Overseas Chinese Bank Corporation and United Chinese Bank, all in Singapore; Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney; Bank of New South Wales, Wellington, N.Z., and Standard Bank of South Africa, Capetown.

Other European correspondents: Comptoir National d'Escompe de Paris, Lyons; Societe General, Chatel Guyon; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Marseilles; Ned.-Ind. Escompto-Maatschappij and H. Albert de Bary and Company, Amsterdam; Den Norske Creditbank, Oslo; Skandinaviska Banken and Stockholm Enskilde Bank, Stockholm.

Also: Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank, Berlin; Deutsche Bank Filiale, Hamburg; Bank Federale, Zurich; Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle; Credito Italiano, Milan.

China: Yokohama Specie Bank in Honkong, Tientsin and Peking; Bank of Tientsin, in Tientsin, Peking and Taku; Bank of China, Tientsin; and Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Chung Foo Union Bank and Kincheng Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Banco Popular del Peru at Lima was Mitsubishi's Peruvian correspondent and Ned.-Ind. Escompto-Maatschappij was its correspondent in Batavia, Java.

RELATIONS BETWEEN MITSUBISHI  
AND FOREIGN COMPANIES

- Mitsubishi Electric Manufacturing Company and
- (1) The Westinghouse Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pa., and Westinghouse Electric International Company, New York.
  - (2) Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Wilmerding, Pa.
  - (3) National Pneumatic Company, Rahway, N.J.

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(1) A contract was signed between Westinghouse and MEMCO in 1923 and was in effect until the outbreak of war. It provided for technical advise and information from Westinghouse to MEMCO, with the latter permitted to use Westinghouse patents and manufacture and sell products based on them. Westinghouse had 53,700 shares of MEMCO stock at the outbreak of war, or 3% of MEMCO's outstanding shares. MEMCO paid royalties of 1% to Westinghouse, the highest yearly total being 900,000 yen in 1940.

(2) The contract between MEMCO and Westinghouse Air Brake related to the manufacture and sale of air brakes in designated territories.

(3) The contract between MEMCO and the National Pneumatic Company related to the manufacture and sale of door engine equipment.

Mitsubishi Oil Company  
and  
Tide Water Associate Oil Company, San Francisco.

Tide Water was a shareholder of Mitsubishi Oil and supplier of crude oil to the firm before the war. It held 100,000 shares of Mitsubishi Oil stock with a par value of 5 million yen. The predecessor of Tide Water, the Associated Oil Company, was an initial investor in Mitsubishi Oil when that company was organized in 1931

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

5 November, 1945

The attached background summaries are made available for reference to aid in preparation of future stories relating to the subject. It is requested that comments, speculation or reference be withheld until stories can be released.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

The following background material on the House of Mitsui is furnished for use in connection with the foregoing story, and also for the convenience of those correspondents who wish to mail such material to their home offices for reference.

THE HOUSE OF MITSUI

The House of Mitsui had substantial investments in 173 companies. The total operating capital of the parent holding company and the 22 major subsidiaries exceeded 7 billion yen. Many of the 173 subsidiary companies had subsidiaries of their own, one alone having 185.

As of 1 May 1945, Mitsui's investments in the 173 companies totaled ¥1,462,157,000. Its degree of control varied from 100% down. The 173 companies themselves had an authorized invested capital of ¥ 2,967,337,000, of which ¥2,446,850,000 was fully paid up.

The House of Mitsui, commercially dating back over 300 years, was a leader in Japan's foreign trade, mining, machinery, chemical, shipbuilding, lumber, rubber, metal, banking, insurance, trusts, real estate and fertilizer, shipping, textile and paper industries.

The parent holding company today for all Mitsui interests was Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., which had a paid-up invested capital of over 400 million yen. Over three-fifths of its 10 million shares were owned by Baron Takakimi Mitsui, president of Mitsui Honsha, and the Mitsui family.

The total operating capital employed by Mitsui Honsha and its 22 major subsidiaries was ¥7,288,058,696. It included ¥5,497,250,424 in "outside capital", ¥328,810,000 coming from government agencies and ¥1,790,809,272 in "inside capital".

Mitsui defined "outside capital" as debentures, deposits, money advanced, unsettled accounts and debts, notes and accounts payable. "Inside capital" included paid-up capital, various reserve funds, sums brought over from past accounts, and profits on present accounts.

Not listed among major Mitsui interests was the Imperial Bank, Ltd. (Daikoku Ginko), and a 200-million yen institution, which resulted from a merger of the Mitsui Bank Ltd., and the First Bank, Ltd., in 1943.

Its largest single shareholder is Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., which controls one-third of the Imperial Bank's capital. President of the Imperial Bank is Junshiro Mardai, former head of the Mitsui Bank, which in 1941 had a balance sheet of over 2 billion yen.

Sokubei Mitsui, who died in 1633, was the first member of the family to break away from the warrior tradition and to enter the mercantile business. This first Mitsui family enterprise was the manufacture and sale of sake. However the foundations of the present organization were not laid until 1876.

Best known abroad of all Mitsui companies was Mitsui Bussan (Mitsui Trading Company), which was engaged in the export-import trade.

and had branches and offices all over the world. Organized in 1876, it and the Mitsui Bank constituted the foundation for the House of Mitsui.

Other Mitsui interests dug deep into the economic and financial structure of Japan. The Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., manufactures three-fourths of all the paper in the country. The Mitsui Mining Company produced over 10 million tons of coal in 1944.

The Mitsui Life Insurance Company had over 3 billion yen worth of policies in force last year. Mitsui Chemical Industry, Ltd., produced all necessary dyestuffs for the Japanese market and, prior to the China war in 1937, exported a large quantity to other Far Eastern markets.

The story of the growth of Mitsui Honsha is a story of how, starting with the Mitsui Trading Company in 1876, "departments" within the trading company--and later within other major subsidiaries--expanded and then blossomed out as separate Mitsui-controlled companies.

From the Mitsui Trading company "departments" alone were formed the Oriental Cotton Company, Ltd., in 1920; Mitsui Dock Yard, Ltd., in 1937; Mitsui Steamship Company, Ltd., in 1942; Mitsui Wooden Ship Building Company, Ltd., in 1943, and Mitsui Lumber Industry, Ltd., in 1944.

Mitsui Chemical Industry, Ltd., which dates back to 1902 but was not detached from the Mitsui Mining Company until 1941, now has five subsidiaries of its own whose paid-up capital totals 97 million yen.

The Mitsui Steamship Line formerly was the "freight department" of the Mitsui Trading Company, from which it was separated in 1942 and established as a separate company with a capital of 50 million yen, fully paid up.

In other cases, Mitsui interests acquired control of already existing and independent companies. Mitsui entered the life insurance business in 1926 by acquiring control of the Takasago Life Insurance Company, which it renamed Mitsui Life Insurance Company the next year.

Although the House of Mitsui was started on its road to power in the seventeenth century, the foundation for the modern structure of Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., was laid with formation of the Mitsui Trading Company in 1876.

Known as Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, it had no fixed capital, the necessary funds being advanced by the Mitsui and Dai Ichi banks as required, until two years later when the capital was fixed at 200,000 yen.

The House of Mitsui had begun digging into new fields, however, adding various "departments"--textiles, shipbuilding, mining etc., so that the trading company, which had been formed to carry on foreign trade, began to assume aspects of a holding company.

In 1893 the name of the company was changed to Mitsui Bussan Gomei Kaisha (Mitsui Partnership Trading Company) with a capital of 1 million yen and formally began to look like a holding company, within which the House of Mitsui continued its foreign trade activities. The two were divorced in 1909 when the trading interests were consolidated back under the name of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha again, with a capital of 2 million yen, while Mitsui Gomei Kaisha (Mitsui Partnership Company) took over supervision of other Mitsui concerns, with Mitsui Somotakata (the General Council) super-im-

posed on top of it.

No major changes at the top of the Mitsui organization occurred again until 1939, when it became necessary for the partnership firm, now a full-fledged holding company, to raise a large amount of capital because of the prolongation of the war in China.

Consideration was given to the idea of placing Mitsui Gomei Kaisha shares on the open market, but it was found that, the organization being a partnership company, it could not dispose of its shares.

The partnership company's capital was divided into "mochibun", which were only shares or quotas of proprietary right. They could not be marketed because they were non-negotiable and could not be recognized as share certificates of a stock corporation.

Thereupon in August, 1940, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, now a joint stock company with a capital of 150 million yen, was absorbed again back into the holding company, which assumed the name of trading company. The trading company continued to carry on its own commerce.

The House of Mitsui, after three years' experience with this set-up, did not think it "proper" for Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to engage in trade and commerce on one hand, and to be a holding company for all Mitsui interests on the other.

Another reorganization followed in March, 1944, whereby a separate and independent company (albeit Mitsui-controlled) was established, exclusively pursuing the original mission of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in foreign trade and assuming that name, with which it started in 1876.

As a holding company, the present Mitsui Honsha, Ltd., was organized, with a capital of 500 million yen, to supervise all of Mitsui's interests including the trading company and such other interests as mining, chemicals, lumber, machinery, textiles and shipbuilding. It took the place also of the Somotakata.

In September, 1944, Mitsui Honsha decided to designate "direct" and "semi-direct" affiliates, from the point of view of the affiliates' historical connection to Mitsui, importance of the invested capital and the industrial and business activities of the affiliates.

Twenty-two out of the 173 companies in which Mitsui was substantially interested were designated, ten as "direct" and 12 as "semi-direct" affiliates. Included in them were the companies representing heaviest Mitsui investment in industry, finance and commerce.

The authorized invested capital of the 22 companies, which included the Mitsui Trading Company, totaled more than 1 billion yen of which over 986 million yen is paid up. Control in them by the House of Mitsui varied from 100% to 38%.

The 22 companies, their paid up capital, and the percentage of Mitsui investment (in relation to the total investment) follow:

Mitsui Lumber Industrial.....	¥ 30,000,000.....	100%
Mitsui Oil & Fat Industrial..	20,000,000.....	100
Mitsui Warehouse.....	12,500,000.....	100
Mitsui Wooden Ship Building..	10,000,000.....	100
Mitsui Real Estate.....	5,000,000.....	100

Mitsui Agriculture and Forestry.	¥ 9,450,000	99%
Mitsui Chemical Industrial.....	81,000,000	99
Sanki Industrial (Textiles).....	17,000,000	96
Mitsui Precision Machine.....	100,000,000	90
Mitsui Life Insurance.....	500,000	75
Toyo Cotton .....	35,000,000	88
Mitsui Dockyard.....	45,000,000	85
Mitsui Steamship.....	71,000,000	71
Mitsui Trading.....	100,000,000	53
Nippon Flour Manufacturing.....	16,000,000	53
Taisho Marine Fire Insurance....	5,750,000	50
Mitsui Trust.....	750,000	49
Mitsui Mining.....	300,000,000	47
Toyo Rayon.....	29,031,250	43
Tropical Produce (Rubber).....	5,525,000	40
Mitsui Light Metal (Aluminum)...	45,000,000	39
Toyo High Pressure Industrial...	48,250,000	38

To its statement about these firms, Mitsui added:

"Apart from this list of direct and indirect affiliated companies, there are, in addition, approximately 150 companies in which the House of Mitsui is financially interested in a more or less degree."

"In most of these cases, Mitsui is merely an investor without participating in the undertaking itself, the actual management being left entirely to the discretion of promoters of the companies concerned."

Many of the 173 companies, including particularly the 22 direct and indirect affiliates, have numerous subsidiaries of their own.

When the Mitsui Trading Company was separated from Mitsui Honsha in 1944, the greater part of the industrial and home island interests of the House of Mitsui were left under supervision of the holding company.

However, Mitsui concerns engaged in trade and some of the industrial companies located abroad were placed under the supervision of the trading company for "convenience", thus once more giving it the air of a holding company within a holding company.

The trading company had a total of 185 subsidiaries, representing an investment of ¥79,895,000. Of the total, 103 were trading companies with a capital of ¥24,692,000.

The others were 15 chemical companies, representing an investment of ¥22,095,000; 12 food companies, ¥9,214,000; 28 traffic and warehouse companies, ¥8,587,000, and 26 agricultural, machinery, nitrogen, textile, and miscellaneous companies, ¥15,307,000.

The greatest proportion of Mitsui's money was tied up in investment and commerce, mining, machinery and chemicals. Of Mitsui investments of 1 May 1945 totaling ¥1,462,157,000, these four groups accounted for 72.3 per cent.

Mitsui investments and percentage as classified by industry: (Number of companies in which Mitsui money was invested in parenthesis):

Investment and commerce (12)...	¥291,382,000	19.9%
Machinery (32).....	270,306,000	18.5
Chemicals (22).....	251,592,000	17.2

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Mining (16).....	¥24,978,000	16.7%
Marine transportation (9).....	133,234,000	9.1
Fibres and textiles (25).....	87,503,000	6.0
Banking, trusts, insurance (4)...	41,798,000	2.9
Lumber and paper-making (8)....	33,425,000	2.3
Foodstuff (14).....	27,842,000	1.8
Miscellaneous (12).....	24,670,000	1.7
Metals (4).....	24,582,000	1.7
Transport and Warehouse (10)...	17,741,000	1.2
Agriculture and Forestry (5)...	14,104,000	1.0

Another Mitsui report, compiled as of 30 September 1944, showed that 151 companies were controlled by Mitsui at that time, with a total authorized invested capital of ¥2,814,169,000.

The report showed that the Mitsui companies, considered among 54,370 companies in the same fields and operating through the Japanese Empire (the home islands, Formosa, Korea and Kwantung Province) and Manchukuo, represented only 5.4% of the total investments.

However, it showed that in the mining field, the authorized capital of ¥605,078,000 in 13 Mitsui companies comprised 14.8% of the total of ¥4,069,623,000 authorized capital for an aggregate of 2,217 mining companies, including Mitsui's.

Likewise, ¥503,300,000 representing the authorized capital of 21 Mitsui chemical companies was 12.7% of the authorized capital for 3,424 chemical companies, including Mitsui's aggregating ¥3,948,476,000.

The following table shows reported participation by Mitsui companies in the various industries:

Industry:	(A) Total Com- panies	(B) Mitsui Com- panies	(C) Authorized Capital, All Companies	(D) Authorized Capital, Mitsui Companies	(E) Pct. (D) of (C)
Mining.....	2,217	13	¥4,069,623,000	¥605,078,000	14.8%
Chemical.....	3,424	21	3,948,476,000	503,300,000	12.7
Miscellaneous...	6,147	9	3,124,089,000	309,524,000	9.8
Finance.....	1,544	4	3,246,441,000	275,000,000	8.4
Ceramics.....	897	1	589,950,000	43,339,000	7.3
Fibres & textiles	3,367	21	2,681,766,000	166,887,000	6.2
Machinery & tools	7,986	29	7,791,468,000	361,519,000	4.6
Paper & pulp....	438	7	789,750,000	33,000,000	4.1
Transport, Com- munications & Warehousing.....	4,715	20	5,774,791,000	200,094,000	3.4
Commerce.....	15,354	8	5,959,893,000	138,938,000	2.3
Foodstuffs.....	3,741	7	1,326,667,000	30,740,000	2.3
Agriculture, For- estry & Fishing	1,577	4	1,554,040,000	20,850,000	1.3
Metal.....	2,721	6	5,142,616,000	65,900,000	1.2
Electricity, Gas.	242	1	5,960,939,000	60,000,000	1.0

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#### Mitsui War Potentialities

Before the war, Mitsui in 1939 was estimated to have had nearly 100 million yen invested in ventures in Korea, Manchuria, China and Karafuto, and 67 million more in 11 war and war potential industries alone.

Among the 13 "big families" of Japan, which include the four principal "zaibatsu" (Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda), Mitsui held 25% of the investments outside Japan and 23% of the investments in war and war-potential industries.

However, it was not generally believed that the conclusion of the war and loss of Japanese holdings in colonies and war industries would seriously cripple the financial position of family interests like those of Mitsui.

The estimated total of over 186,000,000 yen which constituted the 1939 Mitsui investment in colonial ventures and war-potential industries was only 23.15% of its aggregate investments.

#### Mitsui War Activities

As a result of the war the company's foreign trade activities were limited to countries like Manchuria, China, Siam, French Indo-China and the occupied territories in the South Seas.

Pre-war export trade of between 400 and 600 million yen annually dropped to 300 million, and import trade dropped from between 500 and 600 million down to 400 million. Mitsui's pre-war exports had been 10-15% of Japan's total, her imports 13-18%.

Chief Mitsui firms at home that contributed to war production were: Mitsui Mining, Mitsui Chemical Industry, Mitsui Dockyard, Mitsui Precision Machine, Mitsui Light Metal (Aluminum), Toyo High Pressure Industrial (explosives), Nippon Synthetic Oil, Mitsui Wooden Ship Building Company, Mitsui Lumber Industrial and Sanki Industrial (textiles).

Abroad, Mitsui engaged in cotton growing in the Philippines, Burma, Java and Formosa; apatite mining in French Indo-China, dock managing at Hongkong, copper mining and jute and castor oil production in the Philippines, tin mining in Malaya, coal mining in Sumatra, lead mining in Burma and sulphuric acid production in Java.

In a statement to Supreme Allied Headquarters, Mitsui claimed that government antipathy toward "an old established company like Mitsui" had resulted in Mitsui's not being called on by the government to make "special" war production efforts until the third year of the war.

"But it was then too late for Mitsui to patch up war industries of Japan, already short of essential materials and many of the factories destroyed by aerial bombardment," the statement continued, "nothing that it had not been engaged before the war in war industries on a large scale."

"Mitsui was unable to convert rapidly its industrial enterprises to adapt them to the sudden change of circumstances," the statement continued. "This was only natural for Mitsui in view of the structure of its enterprise being essentially based on peacetime industry."

"Indeed, this has been the source of complaints in recent times on the part of the military authorities, as well as a section of the public, alleging Mitsui's lack of enthusiasm for the war effort."

"One might almost be tempted to complain," Mitsui continued, "why great commercial and financial organizations such as Mitsui should have been left in total ignorance of the diplomatic and military move Japan was pursuing from the establishment of the Manchukuo government up to the opening of the war in 1941."

"At the time when the plan of the exploitation of natural resources and industrial development was put into effect in the newly established Manchukuo in 1931, the House of Mitsui and other important concerns were deliberately shut out from that country by the authorities who gave special preference and favor to the so-called new industrial plutocracy of Japan."

"Nor did Mitsui make any overture to the government at the time, knowing full well the government antipathy towards an old established company like Mitsui. But the matter did not stop there; oppressive measures continued to be taken against the business and commercial activities of Mitsui branches in North China and Mongolia."

"It is no intention of the House of Mitsui to criticize the authorities' policy in China in the past, but for the sake of truth and in fairness to the great efforts made by Mitsui for international trade, secret stories such as the above have to be told for reference of future historians."

#### Representatives over the World

The Mitsui interests had representatives all over the world, particularly the Mitsui Trading Company.

Besides offices in 22 cities in Japan, Mitsui Trading Company had two in Formosa (Taihoku and Takao), four in Korea (Keijo, Fusan, Chinkai and Soishin) and seven in Manchuria (Dairen, Hsinking, Antung, Yingkow, Chinchow, Mukden and Harbin).

Twenty-five more were scattered through China and 21 through the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya (including Singapore), Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Celebes.

Before the war, the Mitsui Trading Company had branches in New York, San Francisco, Seattle, London, Alexandria, Casablanca, Sydney and Melbourne.

It had correspondents in Paris, Lyon, Berlin, Hamburg, Capetown, Johannesburg, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Santiago (Chile) and Wellington (New Zealand).

#### Mitsui and the "Zaibatsu"

The Mitsui family is the greatest of the "zaibatsu", the four leading industrial families of Japan who, besides Mitsui, include Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda.

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The Zaibatsu business interests are an outgrowth of the Japanese feudal days when trading companies and merchants lent money to the government and were granted favors in return.

Especially since the Japanese Restoration of 1867, which resulted in return of authority to the Throne after the rule of the clans (the Tokugawa Shogunate), family business groups have been entrusted with important functions and have been rewarded by the government.

Mitsui, so to speak, got in on the ground floor. During the troubled years just before the Restoration, both the Shoguns and the Imperialists appealed to the traders and financiers for money to support their causes.

Most of the richer trading and business families contributed to both sides, not sure which would win. Mitsui, however, either luckier or better informed, put their money mostly on the side of the Emperor, and the investment has been paying off ever since.

Following the Restoration, the Mitsui house continued to give financial and administrative aid to the government which, showing gratitude, rewarded Mitsui by turning over to this house various properties which had been expropriated from the vanquished Shoguns.

In this way, Mitsui acquired the richly-paying Miike coal mine and, after acting as the government's buying and selling agents in foreign countries, Mitsui became great importers of cotton and exporters of silk.

Both in good and bad times, Mitsui--like the other big families--has been able to increase its holdings and spread its interests.

In wartime, Mitsui has done well for itself by lending money and selling goods to the government. When wars have resulted in gains of colonial territories, Mitsui has made further gains--its 100,000,000-yen investments in Korea, Formosa, China, Manchuria and Karafuto an example.

In bad times, the "Zaibatsu" have often been able to take over the properties of hard-pressed small companies that were unable to weather financial storms.

With their unlimited capital, Mitsui and the other big families have used wholesale dealers and commission merchants--often dependent on the Zaibatsu for both capital and markets--to extend their influence to small-scale businesses, and also cartels and trade associations.

When a subsidiary of a Zaibatsu became a member of a cartel, it frequently became the dominating member and in this way could control a trade without having to dominate a large part of that trade's productive capacity.

Often, trading subsidiaries like Mitsui Bissan and Mitsubishi Shoji have been made sales agents of the cartels.

The big families like Mitsui, before Pearl Harbor, appeared on the verge of becoming even stronger for two reasons:

(1). Loss of identity by small concerns through amalgamation. The Industrial Bank of Japan reported 69 mergers involving

1, 802, 353, 000 yen in the first half of 1940; 143 mergers involving 2,093,143,000 yen in the second half of 1940; and 172 mergers involving 3,024,770,000 yen in the first half of 1941.

(2). Increases in resources of the big firms themselves. Mitsui itself, for example, increased its resources by 511,000,000 yen, from 1,857,000,000 yen in June, 1939, to 2,368,000,000 in June, 1940.

Because the big names control most of the banking as well as the industry, financial devices of Japanese industry are hardly more than internal bookkeeping, while Japan's financial capital is hardly more than a revolving fund--revolving among the big families.

The Zaibatsu have not always been popular with the people.

A depression that hit Japan late in the 1920's wiped out or crippled thousands of small businesses, placing them in debt to the big families, which came through unscathed and more powerful than before.

In the 1930's, public opinion turned against them, particularly against Mitsui.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsui trading company, was angrily criticized for the ruthless way it put small Japanese traders out of business.

Mitsui Bussan and the Mitsui Bank were suspected of having made large profits by speculating in United States dollar exchange just before Japan's abandonment of the gold standard in late 1931.

#### Brief Mitsui History

Mitsui held its 300th anniversary celebration in 1932. Sokubei Mitsui, a clan chieftain and warrior who was the first Mitsui to abandon the profession of arms and enter a commercial career -- brewer and seller of sake -- died in 1633.

In 1673 Hachirobei Mitsui established a money-lending or country banker's business in Kyoto, which he had started in his home town of what was then Yedo, is now Tokyo.

He opened a dry-goods business in Kyoto, buying brocades that he sold in Yedo and, later, at a branch he established in Osaka. The store remained under the management of the House of Mitsui for over two centuries, when the Mitsuis parted with their entire holdings in 1904. The business was incorporated as a separate company under the name of Mitsukoshi. It still occupies its original site and is reputed to be one of the largest department stores east of Suez.

In addition to the dry goods business, Hachirobei Mitsui opened a banking house in Yedo in 1686, following with branches in Kyoto and Osaka. The banking business grew and, upon his death in 1694, both the banking and trading businesses had been launched.

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The Mitsuis carried on their family business throughout the feudal period.

They acted as the issuers of paper money for the central government as well as for the local daimyo during the Shogunate years. They issued gold certificates for the Shogunate in 1867, and currency notes for the Meiji government in 1868 and 1871.

The banking business of the House of Mitsui was carried on until 1876, when it was reorganized on a modern basis as the Mitsui Bank. The same year, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Mitsui Trading Company) was formed; these two then forming the base for the present massive Mitsui holdings.

Since then the company has added many enterprises to its holdings: Textiles, metals, shipping lines and ship yards, chemicals, machinery, insurance, real estate, trusts, etc.

Mitsui played a large part in the industrialization of Japan. It founded the huge Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill, participated in the establishment of the Oji Paper Mills, operated for the government a "model" silk reeling plant in the early stages of the silk industry, developed the Miike coal colliery to give impetus to the Japanese mining industry, and took over the Shibaura Engineering works as an affiliate that aided in development of Japanese engineering techniques.

Takakimi Mitsui, current president of Mitsui Honsha and head of the House of Mitsui, took over the presidency from his father, Baron Hachirōemon Mitsui, in 1933. The baron had been running the family interests for 40 years.

During the war, the "New Economic Structure," a wartime control measure based on a system of all-inclusive cartels or control associations was introduced in August, 1941, by the then Minister of Commerce, Ichizō Kobayashi, an important Mitsui man.

First president of the Coal Control Association under this organization was a Mitsui director who was also president of the Japan Mining Association and the Nippon Coal Company

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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. (Now Merged.)

The Mitsui Bank traces its history back to 1683 when Hachirōbei Mitsui opened a banking department of his firm in Edo (now Tokyo) making it the oldest of Japan's financial institutions. The modern organization dates back to 1876, when it was established as a private with unlimited liability on the part of the partners.

The bank was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1909 but continued to be entirely owned by the House of Mitsui until its capital was increased from 20 to 60 million yen in 1919. Out of the 800,000 new shares, 500,000 were taken by Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Holding company at that time. It entered the foreign exchange business in 1913, opening branches abroad and providing banking facilities throughout the world for the Mitsui Trading Company.

Control remained in Mitsui hands. Mitsui Somotakata, the general council for Mitsui interests, until early 1940 held most of the stock

in Mitsui Gomei, the holding company which controlled the five major Mitsui companies--mining, trading, banking, trust and insurance. When Mitsui Gomei and Mitsui Bussan merged in 1940, the latter becoming the holding company, 688,750 shares of Mitsui Bank stock (out of 1,000,000 outstanding) were transferred to Mitsui Bussan, while members of the family also held modest shares.

In 1941, besides 22 offices in Japan, the bank had offices in Dairen, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Bombay, London and New York. Operations were primarily related but not necessarily restricted to the various Mitsui undertakings.

During the pre-war years, the bank maintained a higher rate of private financing and comparatively lower rate of government financing than the other big banks. In the middle of 1941, only 25 percent of its resources were invested in government bonds while 61 percent were in forms of discounts, loans and advances. Averages for the other big banks were 34 and 55 percent respectively.

An increasingly large part of the credit of the Mitsui bank, however, served the State indirectly by financing the development of strategic industries undertaken by Mitsui concerns in accordance with Government plans.

The Mitsui bank had a balance sheet of over 2 billion yen as of 30 June, 1941. Loans and discounts accounted for over half of its assets, or ¥1,070,947,000, while Government bonds accounted for ¥451,054,000. Deposits totalled ¥1,773,265,000.

The Mitsui bank merged with the First Bank, fourth largest bank in Japan and with a balance sheet showing 2½ billion yen. Negotiations began in the Fall of 1942 and the merger became effective 1 April, 1943. The merger was effected through the dissolution of the two banks and organization of a new one, the Imperial Bank (Teikoku Ginko), which was capitalized at 200 million yen. The house of Mitsui was the largest single shareholder, with more than one-third of the shares held by Mitsui Honsha. Junshiro Mandai, former head of the Mitsui Bank, is president of the Imperial Bank.

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Mitsui Bussan  
(Mitsui Trading Company)

Mitsui Bussan reported an operating capital of more than ¥2,431,000,000 in June, 1945. Of this, more than ¥2,315,000,000 was "outside capital", including ¥4,700,000 from Government agencies. "Inside capital" totalled more than 115 million yen. Of this, 100 million was authorized invested capital, fully paid up and with 53.4 percent of the shares held by Mitsui.

Currently Mitsui Bussan, itself a subsidiary of Mitsui Honsha, has 185 of its own affiliates or subsidiaries, representing a Mitsui Bussan investment of ¥79,895,000.

A total of 103 are trading companies, representing a Mitsui Bussan investment of ¥24,692,000; chemical, 15 companies representing ¥22,095,000; food, 12 companies and ¥9,214,000; traffic and warehouse 28 companies and ¥8,587,000; the remainder are 26 companies in agriculture, machinery, nitrogen, textile and miscellaneous fields representing ¥15,307,000. Most are in former Jap-occupied countries.

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Mitsui Bussan was originally and is at present concerned primarily with trading. Following the Restoration of the Imperial Regime in 1868 and the resumption of foreign trade, which had been forbidden for the previous 300 years of Tokugawa Shogunate, it was organized in July, 1876, to promote foreign trade.

Representatives to London negotiated to export some Japanese rice to England, which paved the way for Anglo-Japanese trade relations of later years. Branch offices were opened in London, Shanghai, Hongkong and New York in 1880. Mitsui imports of cotton and cotton spinning machinery spurred the Japanese textile industry. To further the import of Indian cotton, a branch was opened at Bombay in 1893 with other branches following in Calcutta, Karachi and Madras.

Trade with China dates back to 1880, when Mitsui Bussan opened a Shanghai branch. Ten years later the company's activities extended to Manchuria beans and bean oil. By 1912 Mitsui alone was exporting one million tons of beans annually from Manchuria, and exports mounted to several million tons annually until World War I.

Mitsui Bussan branched southward when the sugar industry in Japan developed rapidly just after the Sino-Japanese war. An increasing home demand for raw sugar prompted the company to send a representative to Sourabaya, in 1901, to obtain Java sugar. About the same time, branch offices were opened in Sidney and Manila to cover the territories of Australia and the South Seas.

World War I was a further incentive to expansion of Mitsui Bussan's trade influence in China, India and the South Pacific, while at the same time the company lent its efforts to the Allied war effort.

The company's position in international trade was well-established when World War II broke out in 1941. Japan's foreign trade than was curtailed to a great extent, with the exception of China, Manchuria and a part of the South Seas area. Kiyoshi Miyazaki is president of the company.

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Mitsui Mining Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Mining reported an operating capital of more than 763 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, more than 424 million yen was "outside capital", including over 86 million yen from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital totaled approximately 339 million yen. Of this, 300 million was fully paid invested capital, 47% of the shares of which were held by Mitsui interests. The authorized invested capital was 400 million yen.

The birth of the company dates back to 1874, when the House of Mitsui purchased the Kamioka metal mine, followed by acquisition in 1888 of the Miike coal fields in Kyushu, today the largest single coal mine in Japan with a total output of over 2½ million tons a year.

During the next three decades, the House of Mitsui extended its activities by absorbing colliery companies in Northern Kyushu, Hokkaido and Sakhalin and establishing affiliated mining companies

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in Japan and Formosa.

Developing various branches of the mining industry, the mining interests of the House of Mitsui were organized in 1911 under a separate company named Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd., with a capital of 20 million yen, increased today to 400 million.

Coal output in 1944 from collieries under direct management of the company was 10,600,000 metric tons. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and bismuth deposits are being worked on a relatively small scale. The company has also commenced manufacture of soda ash and caustic soda. Besides coal, output in other branches included: 47,284 tons of zinc, 14,092 tons of lead, 8,018 tons of copper, 15,194 tons of sulphuric acid and 16,000 tons of cokes (1944).

Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd., itself has 15 subsidiaries in which it has invested over 100 million yen. The investments run from 100% of the subsidiaries' capital, in five cases, down to 28 per cent in one case. They include 9 in the home islands, 3 in Manchukuo, 1 each in Korea, Formosa and the South Seas area.

President of Mitsui Mining is Saburo Kawashima.

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Mitsui Chemical Industry Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Chemical Industry Company reported an operating capital of nearly 216 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, nearly 135 million was "outside" capital, including 8 million from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital was just over 81 million yen, which was the authorized and fully paid up invested capital, Mitsui interests held 98.83% of the shares.

Although the firm was not established as a separate company from the Mitsui Mining Company until 1941, its history dates back to 1902 when the initial production of coke by using by-products of coal tar was begun at Omuta.

World War I beginning in 1914, with the consequent total stoppage of import of German and other foreign dyestuffs to Japan, was an incentive to the manufacture of dyestuffs at Omuta.

Up to the beginning of the war with China in 1937, Mitsui's production of dyestuffs covered not only the whole requirement of the Japanese market but a large quantity also was exported to other Far Eastern markets.

Besides the factory at Omuta, the company plant includes the Torite, Nishinari and Amagasaki factories.

Mitsui Chemical Industry has five subsidiaries with a total paid-up capital of over 97 million yen. Mitsui shares in the companies range from 17 to 52 per cent.

President of the company is Wasaku Shobara.

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Mitsui Steamship Line

Mitsui Steamship reported an operating capital of more than 250 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, over 147 million was "outside" capital, including nearly 13 million yen from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital was more than 103 million yen, which included 70 million yen in authorized and fully paid-up capital investments, with 71.42% of the shares held by the Mitsui interests.

The company originated as the freight department of the Mitsui Trading Company, from which it was separated in December, 1942, and organized as a separate company with a fully paid-up capital of 50 million yen.

Early business of the freight department mostly was operation of a few small steamers that carried Miike coal to Chinese ports. Its merchant fleet was built up during World War I and its cargo and passenger services were established on all the seven seas afterwards. Prior to the outbreak of war in 1941, it had nine regular runs that included Japanese ports and New York, the Philippines, the South Seas straits, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, the Iranian Gulf, Dairen and Bangkok. It was enlarged in 1943 when it absorbed the shipping department of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, Ltd., and its capital was increased to 70 million yen.

The war dealt the steamship line a heavy blow. Before the war it and two subsidiaries had 56 vessels of the 347,076 deadweight tons and the end of the war found the steamship company and its now seven subsidiaries with 78 steamers totaling 167,527 deadweight tons, 108 motor boats totaling 19,763 gross tons and 11 tow boats of 3,315 gross tons.

During the war the whole Mitsui fleet was requisitioned by the Japanese government and a very large tonnage was lost through war operations.

Besides the seven subsidiary steamship operating companies, Mitsui Steamship Lines also operate the Mitsui Wooden Ship-Building Company.

President of the Mitsui Steamship Line is Takaharu Mitsui.

Mitsui Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Life Insurance reported an operating capital of more than 316 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, slightly under 308 million was "outside" capital. "Inside" operating capital totaled a little under 8 million yen, including ¥500,000 in fully-paid invested capital, 75% of the shares of which was owned by Mitsui interests. The authorized invested capital was 2 million yen.

The House of Mitsui began participation in the life insurance business in 1926 by acquiring a controlling interest in the Takasago Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and the name was changed to Mitsui Life Insurance Company, Ltd. a year later. Its authorized invested capital was and remains 2 million yen.

Policies in forces rose from 20 million yen to over 3 billion yen.

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and the annual premium income from 1 million to 148 million yen, between 1926 and 1944. Assets rose from 7 million to 420 million in the same period of time.

Shozo Watanabe is president of the company.

Mitsui Real Estate Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Real Estate reported an operating capital of nearly 32 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 26½ million was "outside" capital. "Inside" operating capital totaled approximately 5½ million yen, of which 5 million was the authorized and fully paid up invested capital. Mitsui interests hold 100% of the shares.

The company is the successor of the real estate department of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the holding company. Its business is the acquisition, disposal and management of real estate as well as the construction and repair of business buildings. It was organized as a separate company in 1941 with a capital of 3 million yen which was increased the same year to 5 million when additional farms and ranches were added to its management.

Book value of the company's real estate is 28 million yen, including 5,700 acres of land in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Hokkaido, and three large office buildings in Tokyo with others at Kyoto and Sapporo.

War damage to homes and buildings prompted organization in April 1945, of a subsidiary company, Mitsui Construction Industry Company, Ltd., for planning and construction of new houses.

Shiro Sasaki is president of Mitsui Real Estate.

Mitsui Agricultural & Forestry Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Agriculture and Forestry report an operating capital of over 40 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, just under 30 million was "outside" capital, including nearly 8 million yen from government agencies. More than 10½ million yen in "inside" capital included ¥9,450,000 in paid up invested capital, of which Mitsui owned 99.91% of the shares. Authorized invested capital was ¥10,450,000.

Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the holding company, had been carrying on the exploitation of land and forestry and the cultivation of tea and cattle breeding in Japan, Formosa, Korea and Hokkaido since 1892. These enterprises were taken over by Mitsui Agriculture and Forestry, which was formed in July, 1936.

The company also engaged in the plantation, manufacturing and sale of caffeine in the former Japanese-occupied territories. Chairman of the company's board of directors is Masatora Koike.

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Mitsui Wooden Ship Building Company, Ltd.

This company reported an operating capital of 87 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 77 million was "outside" capital, including nearly 11 million yen from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital totaled ¥9,832,000. As of 1 May 1945, the authorized invested capital was 10 million yen, fully paid and the shares owned 100% by Mitsui interests.

The company, a subsidiary of Mitsui Steamship, was established in 1943 to meet the increasing demand for construction and repair of wooden vessels, and to manufacture turbines and ship engines.

The company owns eight dockyards at present and two more, for cement ships, are under construction.

President of the company is Hidekichi Koizumi.

Mitsui Lumber Industrial Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Lumber Industrial reported an operating capital of 66 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 36 million was "outside" capital. "Inside" operating capital totaled 30 million yen, which was the authorized invested capital, fully paid up and with the shares owned 100% by Mitsui interests.

The company was organized in 1944 to take over the business of the lumber department of the Mitsui Trading Company. However, the department's history goes back to 1881 when the trading company began to handle lumber produced in the Izu Islands. Since 1886 there had been a gradually increasing business in export of railway sleepers to China.

Plans to exploit forestry resources in Hokkaido were followed in 1908 by construction of large saw mills there. Soon after Japan's acquisition of a part of Karafuto Island as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, exploitation by Mitsui of forests on that island was begun in 1909, forerunner of the paper and pulp industry that was developed on a vast scale in later years by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, a Mitsui firm. The spread of Japanese influence in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria saw Mitsui exploitation of forestry resources there also.

Through a subsidiary company at Davao, the company has also been engaged in sawing and exporting Philippine lumber into Japan since 1937.

The company, with 20 subsidiaries, is also manufacturing timber suitable for shipbuilding, aircraft and veneer lumber.

President of the company is Seizaburo Yamanaka.

Oriental High Pressure Industry, Ltd.

Oriental High Pressure Industry, Ltd., reported operating capital of 184 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 131 million was "outside" capital. "Inside" capital totaled 53 million yen, of which ¥48,250,000 was paid-up invested capital, shares in which were 37.99% Mitsui-owned. Authorized invested capital is 65 million yen.

The company was established in 1933 with an initial capital of 20 million yen. Its business was the manufacture and sale of sulphate of ammonia, other chemical fertilizers and various chemical products.

In 1937 it absorbed the Milke Nitrogen Industry Company, Ltd., and raised its capital to 30 million yen. This was increased to 60 million the next year and 5 million more was added when the Synthetic Chemical Industry Company, Ltd. was absorbed, also in 1938.

The company operated four main plants with a capacity of over 300,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, over 300,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 72,000 tons of liquid ammonia and 27,000 tons of 98% nitric acid a year.

The President of the company is Taneki Hisamura.

Toyo (Oriental) Rayon Company, Ltd.

Toyo Rayon reported an operating capital of 113 million yen in June 1945. Of this, 70 million was "outside" capital, including 26 million from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital totaled 43 million yen, including ¥29,031,250 in paid-up invested capital, with 42.97% of the shares held by Mitsui interests. The authorized invested capital was ¥35,375,000.

The company was established in 1926 by the Mitsui Trading Company with a capital of 10 million yen for the production of artificial silk yarn by the viscose process at the Shiga factory, which remains the principal factory today.

Three large plants were built at Shiga and the capital was raised to 30 million yen to provide for expansion, including manufacture of basic chemicals necessary for the rayon production. Other factories for spinning, weaving and dyeing were added.

In 1942 the company absorbed two small rayon factories and a dyeing factory, raising its capital to ¥35,575,000.

During the war, several small factories were sold, and aerial bombardment seriously damaged factories at Shiga and Hiroshima and inflicted some damage on plants at Shima and Fichi. However, the company paid a 6% dividend for the half-year ending March, 1945.

President of the company is Yosaburo Ito.

Mitsui Light Metal Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Light Metal reported an operating capital of 139 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 94 million was "outside" capital. "Inside" operating capital totaled 45 million yen, which was the authorized invested capital, fully paid up and with Mitsui holding 38.86% of the shares.

The predecessor of this company, under the name of Toyo Aluminum Company, Ltd., was established in 1938 and absorbed the Seisen Chemical Company, Ltd., in 1941, taking the name of Toyo Light Metal Company. It changed its name again in 1944 to the Mitsui Light Metal Company, taking over the alumina manufacturing plant at Milke and the aluminum plant at Yoshi, Korea.

Due to the shortage of bauxite and the unlikelihood of receiving imports from the South Pacific, the company currently faces what it termed "a very serious situation".

Oriental Cotton Company, Ltd.

Oriental (Toyo) Cotton reported an operating capital of 668 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, 604 million was "outside" capital, including 15 million from government agencies. Total "inside" operating capital was 64 million yen, including 35 million in authorized invested capital, fully paid up and with 88.29% of the shares held by Mitsui interests.

The company was organized in 1921, taking over the whole business of the cotton department of the Mitsui Trading Company. Before the war it handled 20-25% of all Japanese imports of raw cotton and 15-20% of all Japanese exports of cotton piece goods. Its commercial activities extended all over the world.

The war paralyzed the greater part of its business, which was limited to North China, the Philippines, Siam and Burma, where the company operated cotton and hemp plantations of approximately 12,800 acres.

The company controlled 17 affiliated and subsidiary companies in China, Korea and Manchukuo. One of the most important is the Shanghai Spinning and Weaving Company with a capital of 25 million yen.

President of the company is Kohta Tsukada.

Tropical Produce Company, Ltd.

Tropical Produce reported an operating capital of over 8 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, over 2 million was "outside" capital. Total "inside" operating capital was slightly under 6 million yen, of which \$5,525,000 was paid-up invested capital, with Mitsui interests owning 40.13% of the stock. Authorized invested capital was 6 million yen.

The company was established in 1919 for production of rubber and manufacture and sale of rubber goods. It owned a rubber estate of 6,300 acres on the Malay Peninsula and one of 1,500 acres in Sumatra.

The war paralyzed the greater part of its business, which was limited to North China, the Philippines, Siam and Burma, where the company operated cotton and hemp plantations of approximately 12,800 acres.

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But the war caused the latter plantation to be taken out of rubber and planted in rice, cereals, castor oil plants, cotton and vegetables.

President of the company is Shohei Ikegami.

Mitsui Shipbuilding Company, Ltd.

Mitsui Shipbuilding reported an operating capital of more than 258 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, more than 187 million yen was "outside" capital, including over 110 million yen from government agencies. "Inside" operating capital was over 70 million yen, including 45 million in paid-up capital, with 84.50% of the shares belonging to Mitsui interests. Authorized invested capital was 60 million yen.

Predecessor of this company was the shipbuilding department of the Mitsui Trading Company. The department was established in 1917 when Japan felt the shortage of steamers and scarcity of ship-repairing works. The enterprise was moved to Tama in 1919.

The Tama yards developed into among the largest in Japan and the department was organized into an independent company in 1937 under the name of Tama Dockyard, Ltd., with a capital of 10 million yen. Further extension of business came with the outbreak of war in 1941 so the capital was increased to 30 million yen and the name changed to the present one. The capital was increased to 60 million yen in 1944.

The Tama yards occupy more than 300 acres and include six keels and four decks. They are equipped to handle construction of vessels up to 20,000 tons. Air raid damage to the yards was not serious.

The company possesses other dockyards at Akitsu and Sone, the latter having been taken over by Mitsui from the Takechi Shipbuilding Company in February, 1945. It also owns a machine factory at Okayama, in addition to one at the Tama yards.

President of the company is Yutaro Hanawa.

Mitsui Warehouse Company, Inc.

Mitsui Warehouse reported an operating capital of just under 30 million yen in June, 1945. Of this, nearly 10 million yen was outside capital. "Inside" operating capital totaled slightly less than 20 million yen, of which 12 million was paid-up capital with shares owned 100% by Mitsui interests. Authorized invested capital was 15 million yen.

Mitsui's warehousing business was conducted under the management of the Mitsui Bank for many years until 1909 when it was organized as a separate business under the name of Toshin Warehouse Company, Ltd. It was later given its present name. The original capital of 2 million yen was increased to 5 million in 1918 and to 15 million in 1923.

The company owns warehouses covering a storage area of about 80 acres in Japan's eight principal ports. Before the war, merchandise stored in the company's warehouses for one year represented an

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approximate average value of 150 million yen, almost one-fifth of the total value of merchandise stored in all well-established warehouses in Japan.

During the war the company had to turn all its warehouses over to the Japan Warehouse Control Company, Ltd. Most of the warehouses were destroyed.

The company has three subsidiary companies with a total capital of 540,000 yen.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

16:30  
5 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

XI CORPS MEN TELL WHY THEY REENLIST

Some of the many reasons prompting American soldiers to reenlist were revealed yesterday by a survey conducted under XI Corps. Already more than 1,500 volunteers have applied for reenlistment in the corps area, and new applications are being received each day.

Shortly after the recruiting drive was officially launched, GI's from all units began requesting information from Maj. Elmer J. Attaway, Recruiting Officer. Most volunteers agreed that the army is the best place for a young man in view of the uncertainty of labor conditions at home.

"Besides," said Technician Fifth Grade Robert C. Gnegy, of Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, a junior accountant, "I think traveling is more of an education than going to school. I'm going to pick the European Theater so that I can broaden my experiences and learn about the world. Then when things are settled, I'm going to resume my studies for a Certified Public Accountant."

Some of the men, who were automobile or radio mechanics in the army and civilian life, didn't want to lose their skill in trade through possible periods of unemployment and felt that they could add to their knowledge and future earning capacity by remaining in the service. Others, who never had had a trade before, were exploiting the various opportunities offered by the army. Many have received training as cooks, radio and surgical technicians, mechanics and stenographers.

Technician Fifth Grade Clarence S. Edmiston of 3480 Porter Avenue, Ogden, Utah, a surgical technician in the Medical Detachment of Headquarters Company, XI Corps, said, "I would like to continue with my work and pick up more training. I did some emergency treatment on the battlefield for the 43rd Division as a company aid man and hope that some day I may go to Medical School."

When the question of reenlistment furloughs was mentioned there

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were smiles from all concerned. Corporal J. B. Jameson of Dougherty, Texas, remarked: "Yep, I'd shore like to be home for Christmas."

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U.S. CURRENCY ARRIVES FOR RETURNEES

A second shipment of American dollars arrived at Atsugi via Manila on November 1, it was announced by Eighth Army Headquarters. It will be used by the Finance Department in exchange for yen of the troops going home under the army demobilization system. The initial shipment of \$1,000,000, reached Japan on Oct. 19.

The money, according to Col. J. C. Kovarik, Eighth Army Finance Officer, consisted of \$7,440,000 in new one, five, ten and twenty dollar bills for Eighth Army Finance, and a like amount for Sixth Army.

The arrival of this second shipment relieves what was an acute shortage of U.S. currency in the Southwest Pacific. There were plenty of pounds, pesos and yen, but no dollars.

Soldiers going home to the United States will be allowed to carry only \$150 in cash. Any other reasonable amount that the soldier may wish to convert will be issued in the form of a Military Disbursing Officer's Payment Order, which has replaced the Treasury Check for all but official business.

Like the Travelers Check for civilians, the Payment Order is non-negotiable. That is, it cannot be indorsed and used in place of currency. It was discovered, Col. Kovarik said, that persons in countries where the currency was likely to become unstable, as the German mark did after the last war, were paying huge discounts to obtain negotiable checks on the U.S. Treasury. To prevent this, this theater has been using the payment order, the back of which is covered with warnings that the order is non-transferable. When it is cashed, it must be signed in the presence of the disbursing officer by the person to whom it was originally issued. Any authorized disbursing officer in the States can cash it for the returnee.

Finance is being bombarded with questions, said the colonel, regarding the "reasonable amount" of money that a soldier may take home

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with him. Many of the questions revolve around the problem of gambling winnings. Col. Kovarik expressed the opinion that as long as the gambling is done with the legitimate pay of the troops, gambling winnings are within reason, but that unfortunately gambling may be carried on with the proceeds of black market operations, which are not acceptable.

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NEW PROVOST MARSHAL OF YOKOHAMA

Brig. Gen. John H. Stadler, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Brigade, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the Yokohama area. The appointment became effective on 3 November as troops of the 1st Brigade relieved units of the homebound American Division. Gen. Stadler's home is at 126 Canterbury Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

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JAP AIR STRIPS WILL PRODUCE SALT

In response to a request for authority to convert thirty-seven airports into salt beds, Supreme Headquarters today authorized the Japanese government to convert twenty-eight of them to that purpose. Conversion of the air strips will assist in relieving one of the major food shortages confronting the Japanese. Under the terms of the directive, the responsibility of overseeing that the conversions are made as stipulated is allocated to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

A press conference with Col. R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, will be held at 1700 Tuesday, 6 November, in Room 204, Radio Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

1030  
6 November 1945

Forty-five American feature movies, together with supporting short subjects, have been selected for screening in Japan. The first of the series will probably be shown about the middle of December.

This was announced today by Michael M. Bergher, who has been assigned to the Civil Information & Education Section, GHQ, to establish and supervise a film distribution system for American films in Japan. Mr. Bergher arrived in Tokyo from the United States on 3 November.

The 45 pictures, Mr. Bergher explained, are from among the entire output of the nine major American companies, namely, Columbia, M-G-M, Paramount, RKO, Republic, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Universal, and Warner Brothers. Five of each company's pictures have been chosen.

The films are the full-length features familiar to the Japanese public before the war. The supporting shorts include news reels, documentary and educational subjects. Japanese titles have been superimposed in the manner followed in pre-war days.

Among the first group of pictures are: The Men in Her Life, Once Upon a Time, Madame Curie, Lost Angel, In Old Oklahoma, Song of Nevada, Going My Way?, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay, All That Money Can Buy, Snow White (in technicolor), His Butler's Sister, Flesh and Fantasy, Phantom of the Opera (in technicolor), Sun Valley Serenade, Remember the Day, Gold Rush (with Japanese spoken dialogue), The Southerner, Casablanca, and Watch on the Rhine.

Stars include: Deanna Durbin, Loretta Young, Conrad Veidt, Cary Grant, Nelson Eddie, Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson, Margaret O'Brien, Edward G. Robinson, Gary Cooper, John Wayne, Robert Montgomery, Mickey Rooney,

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Claudette Colbert, Bing Crosby, Charlie Chaplin, Charles Boyer, Irene Dunne, Humphrey Bogart, and Pette Davis.

Films will be distributed through a central organization in Tokyo, set up under the direction of Supreme Headquarters. All available exhibition facilities in Japan will be used for the distribution.

Mr. Bergher is well known in Japanese film circles, as he was a distributor of motion pictures in Japan for many years before the war.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

13:30  
6 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

JAP RADIO NETWORK TO OPERATE AS SERVICE TO PEOPLE

The network of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan soon will be operating again at full power for the first time since early in the war, but Allied headquarters will be scrutinizing the Japanese-prepared shows to make sure the network functions as a service to the people.

Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, chief of the Civil Communications section of SCAP, said Radio Tokyo, now operating at 50,000 watts, again will have 150,000 watts output by early next year, when a huge new transmitter tube is expected to be completed by the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. The station then will have three times the maximum transmission power which the Federal Communications commission now allows American long wave broadcasting stations to use, except on an experimental basis.

Others among nearly 100 stations in the network will be broadcasting at pre-war power before January 1, Gen. Akin predicted. Included are regional broadcast controls in seven cities which will operate at around 10,000 watts, and smaller local stations which average less than 1,000 watts.

In December the Armed Forces Radio service's key station, WVTR, Tokyo, will be increased from 10,000 to 50,000 watts.

General Akin explained that during the war the Japanese stations operated at reduced power, partly because of shortage of new equipment and because the stations were operated at the same frequencies as a precaution against air raids.

General Akin said that the Civil Communications section has been aiding the Japanese stations in returning their output to normal. Production of needed equipment has been stimulated and a search has been made from stocks of the Japanese army and navy for needed transmission tubes and parts. Last week three large tubes were located at the Fun-

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abashi Naval station.

Maj. Graf A. Boepple, head of the radio department of the Civil Information and Education section, SCAP, which is charged with supervision of Japanese broadcasting, said the Japanese are being given the chance to run the network as a "national source of accurate news, information, and entertainment for the Japanese people."

In the meantime, he said, his section is "studying the entire structure of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan with a view to making any changes that will improve broadcasting as a public service."

This corporation completely dominates Japanese broadcasting. It is financed by fees of a yen a month from each radio receiver owner. The fees are collected by representatives of the company, with the backing of law and police. The shows all originate in Radio Tokyo and are transmitted by short wave and wire to the regional broadcast centrals, which in turn transmit them to the smaller stations.

Maj. Boepple said the corporation already "is beginning to listen to the people." There is more entertainment and more free speech than ever before, while the government propaganda which dominated its programs in the past has been eliminated.

Typical of the new programs are "Man On the Street," "Woman's Hour," "Farmer's Hour," "Voice of Reconstruction" (letters read on the air), and "Freedom of Speech" (including speeches by leaders of various groups). Effective Nov. 1, the network started broadcasting from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day. It is reported by the Civil Communications Section that 50 per cent of the plants manufacturing radio receivers were damaged in the war. Companies have been authorized to make all types of radio receivers. Demand for new sets is heavy.

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JAPANESE TO REPORT DISPOSITION OF MALAYAN RUBBER

Supreme Headquarters yesterday directed the Japanese government to report on the disposition made of all stocks of rubber taken in Malaya by the Japanese.

The report will include the location and distribution of the

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rubber taken in Malaya at the outbreak of war, and detailed information concerning its shipment to Japan.

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PERMITS TO ENTER JAPAN LIMITED

Because of restricted living conditions, Supreme Headquarters will not approve requests for individuals representing private agencies to enter Japan except when their activity will aid in implementing objectives of the military occupation.

In a letter to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies, it was directed that all requests from outside sources for entry permits or for information regarding private holdings be referred to Supreme Headquarters for action.

The policy was announced following receipt of numerous requests from private companies in Allied countries for entry permits or information. Requests for information regarding private holdings in Japan should be directed to the War Department in Washington.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1930  
6 Nov 45

JAPS MUST REPORT ON KEMPEI-TAI

The Japanese government has been ordered by Allied Headquarters to submit detailed information regarding the Kempei-Tai, the Japanese army's military police organization.

The Japanese were given ten days in which to furnish Allied Headquarters with the name, rank, title and present location of the chief of the Kempei-Tai and his principal assistants. They had until 30 November to provide additional detailed information.

The Kempei-Tai, which reputedly could instill fear in the hearts of Japan's highest generals, was a cross between the United States Army's military police and counter-intelligence organizations. It specialized in weeding out Japanese "non-conformists".

In view of the fact that the Japanese Army has been demobilized, and with it the Kempei-Tai units, the information required from the government will apply to the organizations and personnel at the time they were dissolved.

The information required by 30 November will include a comprehensive report in English, "describing in detail the organization structure, functions, jurisdiction, channels of command, policies and methods of operation" of Kempei-Tai.

Likewise to be reported are the identities of various societies, groups and individuals--both in Japan and overseas--with whom the Kempei-Tai co-operated or whom Kempei-Tai used for collection of information and dissemination of propaganda.

The organizations whose ties with Kempei-Tai are being investigated include Japanese "thought control" groups, including the Neighborhood Associations, whose tentacles reached into Japanese village and family life.

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16:30  
7 November 1945

ARMY EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR XI CORPS

An Army Education Program for troops of the XI Corps which, without delaying the return of any individual to the United States, will afford all personnel the opportunity of studying or reviewing educational courses, will soon be put into effect. Plans for the program are now being drafted in a two-day conference at XI Corps Headquarters at Keio University, between Tokyo and Yokohama.

In addition to the usual classroom studies, practical trade school training in such subjects as plumbing, auto mechanics, electrical engineering and radio will be offered. It is expected that the program will be functioning to capacity by the end of November as the most complete educational institution in the theater.

Lt. Col. Herbert G. Espy of Arlington, Virginia, head of the Army Education Program for AFPAC, explained that the new program is superior to similar programs attempted in the past. "We are now in a position to give the troops the benefit of better organization and the most up to date teaching techniques," Col. Espy said.

The basic purpose of the Army Education Program is to fit the students for further education or a civilian occupation. Its backbone is the unit school, organized at a high school level to serve regiments and other units. It is estimated that as many as twenty of these unit schools will be set up. Each will have the services of a fully trained advisor who will check on the selections of subjects made by the students. Courses will be open only to those qualified and hasty or unwise choices will be held to a minimum.

Lt. Col. John R. Evans of Mesa, Arizona, Eighth Army Information and Education Officer, is presiding at the two-day conference, assisted by Capt. Robert A. Gehrke, of Ripon, Wisconsin, of XI Corps. Units represented are: 97th Division; 1st Cavalry Division; 112th Cavalry RCT; 158th Infantry RCT; XI Corps Artillery; 11th Engineer Combat

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Group; 1166th Engineer Combat Group; 96th Medical Battalion, and 98th Signal Battalion.

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AMERICANS WHO DIED IN JAPAN INTERRED AT USAF CEMETERY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN -- The remains of the Americans who died in Japanese prison camps and of those fliers that crashed in Japan are being interred at the USAF cemetery in Yokohama with full military honors as soon as their remains are exhumed from the Japanese graves.

The USAF cemetery is the only military cemetery in the Eighth Army area and is located on the Cricket Grounds of the Yokohama Country Club. It is situated on top of a hill overlooking the Sea of Japan and affords a magnificent view of Yokosuka harbor with its American Men of War and Merchant Ships.

"The grounds are being beautified and a chapel and flagpole will be erected at the cemetery," declared Lt. Col. A. G. Johnson, chief of the field service division of USASCOM C Quartermaster Corps. "We will do everything to make this a peaceful last resting place for the men."

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
8 November 1945

ACCUSED WAR CRIMINALS ORDERED ARRESTED

The Japanese Government was directed by Gen. MacArthur today to apprehend and deliver to Allied authorities 300 Japanese suspected of having committed atrocities and offenses against persons of the United Nations during their confinement in prisoner of war camps, internment camps and hospitals in Japan.

The Japanese were instructed to hand over the suspects "at the earliest practicable date" to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at the XI Corps Stockade No. 2 (Omori Prison), Yokohama.

Allied officials in charge of war crimes investigations said they had sufficient evidence in their files to constitute a prima facie case of war guilt against every one of the persons whose apprehension was ordered.

The text of the directive with the list of names, follows:

1. By direction of the Allied Powers, the following instructions are given the Imperial Japanese Government for prompt compliance:

a. The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals while confined in Prisoner of War Camps, Internment Camps, or Hospitals in Japan. These persons will be apprehended as suspected War Criminals and delivered to the Commanding General XI Corps, at XI Corps Stockade Number 2 (Omori Prison) Yokohama, at the earliest practicable date.

HOKKAI DO AREA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
<u>MAIN CAMP</u>	
ACONO, Shigeru	Captain (Medical Officer)
EMOTO, Shigeo	Lt. Col. (High Commandant)
HATAKEYAMA, Toshio	Colonel (High Commandant)
HIRANO, Ryuma	1st Lt. (Staff)
KONO, Zenzo	Staff Sgt. (Staff)
NAGANUMA, Seiki	Captain (Staff)
SAKANO, Sadao	Civilian (Clerk)
SHIBA, Tsutomu	Captain (Medical Officer)
TANAKA, Junichiro	Civilian (Guard)

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NAME

GRADE

1st BRANCH CAMP

ARAKI, Kunichi  
ENDO, Toshiaki  
HIRATE, Kaichi  
ITO, Buntaro  
KARIYA, Yoshiaki  
WATANABE, Masaharu

Staff Sgt. (Staff (Med))  
Sr. Private (Guard)  
Captain (Camp Commandant)  
Civilian (Guard)  
Civilian (Guard)  
Civilian (Guard)

2nd BRANCH CAMP

TENDO, Jiro  
YASUDA, Katsuhiko

Captain (Camp Commandant)  
Civilian (Clerk)

3rd BRANCH CAMP

NAKAO, Unesaku  
NIIZUMA, Kinzaburo  
TAKEDA, Nobumasa

Corporal (Staff (Med))  
Captain (Camp Commander)  
Lance Cpl. (Interpreter)

HIROSHIMA AREA

NAME

GRADE

HARA, Monichi  
IWAMATSU, Bunji  
KONOO, Tamee  
NAGAMORI, Masaharu  
OGIMOTO, Yoshio  
OKAMOTO, Masaki  
SAITO, Hiromu  
SUGIYAMA, Koya

Sgt. Major  
Colonel  
Civilian  
Civilian  
Sergeant  
Captain  
Colonel

2nd BRANCH CAMP, NIIGAMA

MIYAWAKI, Yoshikatsu  
OKADA, Haruo  
SAITO, Kyosuke  
TANIMOTO, Shunichi

Sgt. Major  
Corporal  
1st Lt.  
Sergeant

3rd BRANCH CAMP, HIBI

MIYAWAKI, Yoshikatsu  
NAKAJIMA, Hidemaro

Sgt. Major  
1st Lt.

4th BRANCH CAMP, MUKOJIMA

ISHIMATSU, Matasuke  
YAMAJI, Koseki

1st Lt.  
Sgt. Major

5th BRANCH CAMP, INNOSHIMA

NOMOTO, Akira

6th BRANCH CAMP, OMINE

NISHIMURA, Noboru  
SAKAI, Ken

Sergeant  
1st Lt.

7th BRANCH CAMP, UBE

FUJIMURA, Yoshitomo  
HARADA, Asaichi  
INOUE, Yoshiyuki  
OKADA, Ryuji  
TAGUCHI, Kaname

Civilian  
Sgt. Major  
Civilian  
1st Lt.  
Civilian

8th BRANCH CAMP, MOTUYAMA

ASADA, Shigetsuchi  
GOTO, Kozo  
KODAMA, Noboru  
MARUYAMA, Shinji

Civilian  
Civilian  
Civilian  
1st Lt.

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(8th BRANCH CAMP, MOTOYAMA, Contd)

MURAKAMI, Tetsuya Sergeant  
NAGAWA, Chiyoze Civilian

9th BRANCH CAMP, OHAMA  
FUKUHARA, Isao 1st Lt.  
YAMAMOTO, Hiroshi Civilian

INTERNMENT CAMPS

FUKUSHIMA INTERNMENT CAMP, SENDAI  
MIDORIKAWA, Koozo Interpreter  
MITSUHASHI, Yoshio Asst. Police Inspector (Capt.)  
NEMOTO, Koo Asst. Police Inspector (Capt.)  
TARI, Yasushi Police Superintendent

KANAGAWA FIRST INTERNMENT CAMP  
HAYASHI, Kazu Policeman  
WATANABE, Katsunosuke Police Sergeant

SENDAI AREA

HEADQUARTERS, SENDAI  
KITASHIMA, Riichi Lt. Colonel

SUB-BRANCH 1  
CHISUWA, Buichi 1st Lt.  
HONDA, Hiroji Captain  
TSUDA, Kofu

SUB-BRANCH 2  
NINOMIYA, 1st Lt.  
OSAWA, Shoji Sergeant  
WAKAMATSU, Manzo Civilian

SUB-BRANCH 3  
ISHIZAWA, Katsuo 1st Lt.  
KOBAYASHI, Tetsuo 2nd Lt. (MC)  
TANASAGO, Idutada Civilian

SUB-BRANCH 4  
IWABUCHI, Kiyomi Sergeant  
KINTAICHI, Isami Civilian  
NAGANUMA, Masaki 1st Lt.  
USHIODA, Hiroshi Sergeant (MD)

SUB-BRANCH 5  
INAKI, Makoto 1st Lt.

SUB-BRANCH 6  
ASAKA, Toshinori 1st Lt.  
HOTTA, Yoshinosune Corporal  
ITO, Seiichi Senior Pvt. (MD)  
MATSUMIYA, Isao Civilian

SUB-BRANCH 7  
SAITO, Masakatsu 2nd Lt.  
SHIMIZU, Shoji Corporal (MD)  
TAKAHASHI, Yoshiro Civilian

SUB-BRANCH 7  
SATO, Masashi Captain  
SHIKAKAWA, Matsusaburo Sergeant

SUB-BRANCH 8  
HATAKEYAMA, Iseo Captain  
KURATA, Seinosune Corporal (MD)  
MIURA, Soichi Sergeant  
SAITO, Suematsu Civilian

SUB-BRANCH 10  
ONODERA, Shoji Sergeant

SUB-BRANCH 11  
SHIBANO, Tadao Sergeant Major

NAGOYA AREA

BRANCH 1  
HOSOI, Sotemon Civ. Attache 1/c  
KAYAHATA, Hideyoshi Civ. Attache 1/c  
MONTANI, Unosuke Sergeant of Staff  
NAKASAI, Matsujiro Civilian

BRANCH 2, NAPUMI  
KAMEUKA, Yoshio Civilian Interpreter  
KATO, Yakumi Guard  
KAWAI, Yoshikazu Detail Leader  
KIMURA, Kaichi Detail Leader  
TANAKA, Hiroshi 1st Lt. C.O.

BRANCH 3, FUNATSU  
FURUSHIMA, Chotaro 1st Lt. C.O.  
HORI, Yoshiro Civilian Attache 1/c  
KAMIYASUMIBA, Ryotatsu Civilian Attache 1/c

BRANCH 7, TOYAMA  
NEGISHI, Shoichi 2nd Lt. C.O.  
OTAKE, Michiji Lt. Colonel, Commander  
NAGOYA Camps

BRANCH 9  
ICHIKAWA, Masaharu Sergeant  
ITO, Akira

TOKYO AREA

HEADQUARTERS, (OMORI)  
FUJII, Hiroshi Lieutenant  
ITO, Hiroshi Lieutenant  
KANO, Yukichi Private 1st Class (Interp)  
KATO, Tetsutaro Lieutenant  
KIMURA, Kenzo Corporal (Interpreter)  
KOBAYASHI, Minosuke Sergeant Guard  
KONNO, Kiyoshi Guard  
KURIYAMA, Michio Private 1st Class (Interp)  
SAKABA, Kaname Colonel  
SHIMODAIRA, Fumihiko Hannikan-Interpreter  
USHIO, Koehiko Sergeant  
WATANABE, Matsuhiko Sergeant Guard  
YOSHIDA, Masahito Lieutenant

SHINAGAWA HOSPITAL

FUJINO, Kiden Sergeant  
KAWATE, Harume Private 1st Class

TOKYO AREA (Continued)

<u>BRANCH 1</u> EMORI, Hidetoshi SAITO, Katsujiro SUZUKI, Keizo	Lieutenant Guard Sergeant
<u>BRANCH 2</u> HAYASHI, Junsho MIYAZAKI, Hiroshi MIZUNO Torao TSUCHIYA, Tatsuo	Lieutenant Guard Guard Guard
<u>BRANCH 4. (HACETSU)</u> AKI, Uyji ISHIKAWA, Tsuneo KATAYAMA, Kengo KAWANO, Hiroaki OOTA, Narihori SHIBANO, Tadao	Sergeant Major Lieutenant Corporal-Interpreter Private First Class Lieutenant Sergeant Major
<u>BRANCH 7. (HIDACHI)</u> KODAIRA, Yoshio	Lieutenant
<u>BRANCH 8</u> OZAWA, Saburo	Guard
<u>BRANCH 12</u> NAKAJIMA, Sukeo	Captain
<u>BRANCH 13</u> SUMIKI, Masao YOSHIMURA, Torataro	Sergeant 2nd Lieutenant
<u>BRANCH 14</u> TANAKA, Ryohei	Lieutenant
<u>BRANCH 15</u> NAKANURA, Tomoyoshi	2nd Lieutenant
<u>BRANCH 16</u> HIRAMATSU, Sadaji KUBO, Tatsuo UCHIDA, Kanemasu	Guard Captain Sergeant Major
<u>BRANCH 17</u> SATO, Taichi	Lieutenant
<u>EX-1-DETACHMENT</u> CHISUWA, Takeichi IKEDA, Sukenobu SHISHIDO, Shonosuke	Lieutenant Guard Guard
<u>EX-2-DETACHMENT</u> BABA, Kensaku NAKAMURA, Tomoki SATO, Susumu	Guard Lieutenant Guard
<u>EX-5-DETACHMENT (KAWASAKI)</u> ISHIGE, Michiharu KANEKI, Kooichi KONDO, Shoogo NUMANO, Koojiro YUMITA, Kyoozo	Lieutenant Corporal Guard Private First Class Guard

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EX-9-DETACHMENT  
MIMURA, Masuzo  
TAKAHASHI, Munetaku

Guard  
Guard

EX-10-DETACHMENT (SUMIDAGAWA)  
SUZUKI, Kiyosai  
UWAMORI, Masanao

Guard  
Captain

EX-19-DETACHMENT  
KANATSUNA, Ryugo

2nd Lieutenant

OSAKA AREA

HEADQUARTERS  
MURATA, Sotaro  
MATSUMURO, Saburo

Colonel (C.O.)  
2nd Lieutenant

AKINOE  
FUJIMOTO, Haruki  
FUKUNAGA, Teiji

Hannikan-Interpreter  
1st Lieutenant

AMAGASAKI  
INAGAKI, Mitsuzo  
MORI, Toshio  
TAMIZU, Jiro

C.O.  
1st Lieutenant  
Koin

HARIMA  
FURUYA, Tatsuniko  
TAKENAKA, Kazuo

Sergeant-Supply  
1st Lieutenant (CO)

HIROHATA  
ASAKAWA, Kohkichi  
ISHIDA, Kitaro  
MOTOYASHIKI, Shinichi  
NARUWA, Hideo  
TSUJINO, Akyoshi

1st Lieutenant (CO)  
Corporal  
Koin  
1st Lieutenant  
Superior Private

ICHIOKA  
BANTO, Bunhachi  
KATO, Tatsuo  
OHASHI, Hyojaro

Koin  
Superior Private  
1st Lieutenant

KAMIOKA  
FURUSHIMA, Chotaro  
IMAI, Yoshio  
KISHIMOTO, Daijiro  
NAKASHIMA, Takeo  
YAMANAKA, Kofu

2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Koin-Guard  
Yonin  
Yonin  
Sergeant - MC

KOBE  
MIYATAKE, Ikuo  
MURIMOTO, Yasuji  
NOSU, Shoichi  
TSUJINO, Adiyoshi

2nd Lieutenant  
1st Lieutenant (CO)  
1st Lieutenant  
Superior Private

MAIBARA  
ASAKAWA, Kohkichi  
ITO, Eiichi

1st Lieutenant (CO)  
Koin-Guard

NOTOGAWA  
FUJIKI, Fumio  
NAKANISHI, Yoshio

Sergeant  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)

SHYOHAMA  
AKAMATSU, Shigeo  
HAZAMA, Kosaku

Sergeant  
1st Lieutenant (CO)

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ONYEHAMA Con't  
TOHIBA, Tokuechi  
KAWABATA, Yeiji  
NAKAYAMA, Yarakichiro  
TAKAHASHI, Nisao  
TARODACHI, Miki

TAISHO  
ARAKI, Shoichi  
HABE, Toshitaro  
KAKUTA, Hajime  
KIYA, Moichi  
MURAKAMI, YONEO  
MUTOH, Ryokichi  
TERASHITA, Yoichiro  
YAMADA, Masakatsu

TAKEFU  
INAGAKI Mitsuzo  
KOBAYASHI, Kunimatsu  
TAKAHASHI, Shigeji  
YOSHIDA, Kumezo  
YOSHIMURA, Masayuki

TSUMORI  
ASAMA, Koichi  
AWAZU, Masaichi  
FUJIMOTO, Haruki  
HABE, Toshitaro  
ISHIDA, Kitaro  
NICHIMOTO, Kiyoshi  
SHIYOZUMI, Masayoshi

TANAGAWA  
HAZAMA, Kosaku  
ICHIBA, Tokuechi  
KURANISHI, Taijiro  
MINEMOTO, Yoshinari  
NAKA, Shisei  
OMOI, Eiichi  
TSUDA, Tsunesuke  
TAKAGI, Yoshichi

TSURUGA  
ACKI, Shoichiro  
UNO, Hiroichi

UMEDA  
FUJIKI, Fumio  
FUJIKI, Rikizo  
KAWABATA, Ichiji  
KAWABATA, Masayuki  
MARIYAMA, Suchichi  
MARIYAMA, Shinji  
MIYATAKE, Ikuo  
NAKAGAWA, Yukihiro  
SAKAMOTO, Mitsujiro  
SHINYA, Fusao  
YAMADA, Hiroshi  
YAMADA, Shigeru  
YAMADA, Tomio

WAKINOHAMA  
HIGASHICUCHI, Roichi  
KIMURA, Ryunosuke  
KIYA, Moichi

Sergeant-Supply  
1st Private - Interpreter  
Sergeant - MC  
Sergeant  
Corporal

2nd Lieutenant  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Sergeant  
Sergeant-Medical  
Koin - Interpreter  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Superior Private  
2nd Lieutenant

C.O.  
Yonin  
Yonin  
Superior Private  
Koin

Yonin  
Koin  
Interpreter  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Lance Corporal  
Sergeant  
Sergeant

1st Lieutenant CO  
Sergeant - Supply  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Sergeant  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
Koin  
Koin  
Civilian Interpreter

Yonin  
Corporal

Corporal  
Yonin  
Sergeant Major (CO)  
Sergeant  
Yonin  
2nd Lieutenant (HQ)  
2nd Lieutenant (MC/HQ)  
Yonin (HQ)  
Probational Officer  
Yonin  
Yonin  
Yonin  
Koin

Hannikan  
Koin-Guard  
Sergeant (MC)

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WAKINOHAMA Con't  
OKASAKI, Isojiro

YOKAICHI  
GUNJI, Takanosuke  
HABE, Toshitaro  
KATAYAMA, Shunzo  
KOBAYASHI, Hiroshi  
KOBAYASHI, Kumajiro  
KOBAYASHI, Kunimatsu  
KONDO, Kenichi  
NAKAGAWA, Yukihiro  
TANABE, Kiyoshi  
TANAKA, Hirokazu  
SAWAMURA, Masatoshi  
SHINJO, Morizo

YODOGAWA  
AKAMATSU, Shigeo  
HASHIMOTO, Takeshi  
HIROSE, Yoshiteru  
ITO, Eiichi  
NAKANISHI, Yoshio  
OKASAKI, Isojiro  
UMEDA, Makoto  
TANAKA, Hirokazu

Superior Private

Sergeant  
2nd Lieutenant (CO)  
2nd Lieutenant (HQ)  
Sergeant (MC-HQ)  
Yonin-Guard  
Yonin-Guard  
Superior Private (HQ)  
Yonin (HQ)  
Yonin  
Sergeant (HQ)  
Sergeant  
Yonin

Sergeant  
Sergeant (CO)  
Sergeant  
Koin  
2nd Lieutenant  
Superior Private  
Yonin  
Sergeant (CO)

FUKUOKA AREA

BRANCH 1  
HATA, Masato  
KATSURA, Takeo  
OKI, Yasushi  
SAKAMOTO, Yuhichi

BRANCH 2  
AKIYAMA, Fukujiro  
DANNO, Kazuo  
NOZAKI, Motonora

BRANCH 3  
ARATA, Tadaujiro  
ASANO, Uukio  
KAWASAKI, Iwao  
KITA, Takoo  
MINENO, Genji  
NAGAKURA, Shozo  
NAKAMURA, Hideji  
NISHIMURA, Kishiro  
URATA, Torajiro

BRANCH 4  
IKEDA, Yoshiyuki  
MOUYO, Morio  
SAITO, Yoichi  
SAKAGUCHI, Kiyofusa  
TAKANO, Tadashi

BRANCH 5  
FUJIKAWA, Yoshinobu  
GATO, Toshio  
TAKATA, Shuichi

Captain (Commandant)  
Private - Interpreter  
Private - Interpreter  
Private - Interpreter

Civilian - Interpreter  
1st Lieutenant (MD)  
Captain (Commandant)

Sergeant  
Interpreter  
Sergeant-Accounts  
Sergeant Major  
Civilian  
Corporal - Supply  
Sergeant Major  
Civilian  
Major (Commandant)

Employee  
Employee  
Captain (Commandant)  
Employee  
Employee

Employee  
Employee  
Camp Commandant

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BRANCH 14  
MATSUSHITA, Chiyemaru  
NAKASHIMA, Takehiro  
SAITO, Masaburo

BRANCH 17  
FUJUHARA, Isao  
TAKAHAMA, Koichi  
YURI, Kei

BRANCH 23  
ANDO, Tatsuo  
FURUSHO, Tsukasa  
HIRATA, Takeharu  
NAKAMURA, Takso  
SAKAHAMI, Motoishi  
KODOISHI, Shigenaru

2nd Lt. (Commandant)  
Sergeant Major (MD)  
Sergeant Major

Captain (Commandant)  
1st Lieutenant (MD)  
1st Lieutenant (Commandant)

Private (MD)  
2nd Lieutenant (Commandant)  
1st Lieutenant (Commandant)  
1st Lieutenant (Commandant)  
Corporal (MD)  
Private (MD)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

10:30  
9 November 1945

JOINT FORUM ENVISIONS HEALTHY POSTWAR JOB CONDITIONS

A seven man panel, representing leaders of American industry and labor, and representatives of the Federal government, assured troops of the occupation forces that there will be plenty of jobs and opportunity in industry for returning war veterans.

The job forum, which was held in one of the Armed Forces Radio Institute's studios in Radio Tokyo and broadcast over the Armed Forces Radio Network, was attended by a group of seventy-five GIs, from units in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Indications of the opportunities for jobs and for small independent businesses, brought out at the forum, included an estimate by W. A. Klinger, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, that the building trades alone would require a gross expenditure of fourteen billion dollars a year for the next ten years if America's housing needs are to be met. Advising his listeners to forget jobs in the so-called white-collar industries, Klinger quoted figures from his own Iowa payrolls which showed that construction workers can expect to earn between \$1.35 and \$1.75 per hour. He also stated that the construction field offers many opportunities for small businesses, such as operation of concrete block manufacturing plants, or small sawmills.

Charles Moore, president of the Joshua Hendy and the Crocker Wheeler manufacturing companies and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers on the panel, brought to his listeners attention the fact that the de-industrialization of Japan and Germany is going to open tremendous new export markets to American industry, and also pointed out the destruction of facilities and equipment in the Orient and in Europe is going to provide many millions of dollars in business for American heavy industry.

August Scholle, national representative of the C.I.O. and Charles

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Kriendler, Vice president of the I.L.G.W.U., A.F. of L., expressed the opinion that returning veterans will have their job seniority awaiting them. Outlining labor's position that increased earning power is the means whereby the post-war boom will not be followed by the recession, which followed World War I, they submitted for their listeners' consideration the suggestion that postwar prosperity for the veterans also depends upon postwar prosperity for management and labor alike.

Benjamin H. Gordon, of the United States Department of Commerce, outlined terms of the A-1 priority granted veterans in the purchase of surplus war materials and the conditions whereby returning soldiers can buy individual units of whatever material they may desire, rather than in great wholesale lots.

Gordon also stated that Department of Commerce figures indicate there will be a forty per cent increase in production over the 1940 level during the next ten years, a one hundred forty per cent increase in farm production by 1950 over the 1940 level, and a two hundred and fifty per cent increase in construction of homes and apartments over the best years previously known to the building industry.

Ted Marks, of the United States Employment Service, and Hugh M. Perry, representing General Omar Bradley's Veterans' Administration, called their listeners' attention to the job assistance offered by their respective bureaus. They also outlined the various job features of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Staff Sgt. Lester H. Persell of ATC headquarters I&E detachment was moderator of the forum, which was produced under the direction of Major Kenneth C. Chetwin, Liaison Officer of the ATC I&E detachment.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

16:30  
9 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

PAULEY'S STAFF BEGINS CONFERENCE HERE

Members of the staff of Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's representative on Japanese reparations, today began discussions with officers of General MacArthur's staff preliminary to a survey of the Japanese economy with a view to the development of a program of reparations from Japan.

H. D. Maxwell, Chief of Staff to Ambassador Pauley, met with Major General R. J. Marshall, SCAP Deputy Chief of Staff, and Colonel R. C. Kramer, Chief of SCAP Economic and Scientific Section. Ambassador Pauley will join the group in Tokyo about 13 November.

Mr. Maxwell, in commenting on the splendid co-operation extended the mission by SCAP, emphasized that both General MacArthur and the mission are working toward a common objective - to effectively prevent Japan from again waging war.

During the course of the survey the mission will visit industrial areas in Japan, China, the Philippines, Korea and Manchuria.

Group members include:

EDWIN W. PAULEY, Ambassador and personal representative of President Truman on reparations matters. Served as United States Representative on Allied Commission on reparations and was Special Ambassador on United States Delegation to Berlin Conference. He is a California industrialist and was a member of the Lend-Lease mission that visited Russia in 1941. He is president of the Petrol Corporation of Los Angeles. Prior to assuming reparations duties he was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He is 42 years old. He is regent of the University of California, where he taught economics. Resident of Los Angeles, Calif.

MARTIN T. BENNETT, B.S. degree as well as a professional degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin. Upon graduation from the University of Wisconsin in 1921, he was employed by the American Light and Traction Company properties in Wisconsin, and then for eleven years by the State of Wisconsin, where he was first on the staff of the State Engineering Department and later on the staff of the Public Service Commission. For approximately four and one-half years, Mr. Bennett was employed by the New York Public Service Commission as assistant director of Research and Valuation. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Bennett joined the Power Branch of the War Production Board, where his duties comprised the war-time regulation of both manufactured and natural gas supply. Since the summer of 1943, he has been consultant in industrial engineering for several federal agencies, including WPB, TVA, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Since the beginning of this year, Mr. Bennett

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

has been chief of the Industrial Division of ICA. Resident of Washington, D. C.

COLONEL J. R. GILCHRIST, GSC, B.S. United States Military Academy 1928; Infantry and Finance Department to 1944; various staff positions including Chief of Operations and Training, Finance Department, U. S. Army; chief of Foreign Fiscal Affairs, U.S. Army; member of government missions to Bermuda and London; chief of Financial Division, German Country Unit, SHAEF; Director and Deputy Director, Economic Division, U.S. Group Control Council (Germany) and presently assigned to Civil Affairs Division, Office, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. Immediate assignment: Representative of Secretary of War and Military Advisor to Ambassador Pauley and members of his Reparations Mission to Japan.

LT. COL. GAIL S. CARTER. As Assistant Chief of Secretariat, United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France and Germany and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Was formerly chairman, New Mexico Public Service Commission and Director, New Mexico Bureau of Revenue. Resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ARTHUR G. COONS, PH.D. Dean of Faculty and Acting President of Occidental College, Los Angeles, California. Economist--holds rank also as Professor of Economics. Since 1920 has taught Economics in University of Pennsylvania, University of California, Claremont College, and Occidental College. Student of Far Eastern economics. Member of American Delegation--Ninth International Conference, Institute of Pacific Relations, Hot Springs, Va., 1945. Economic research in England, 1939. Formerly Consultant, National Research Planning Board, 1940-41; Office of Price Administration--Price Executive for Southern California and Associate Regional Price Executive 1942-43. Resident of Los Angeles, California.

JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR. Assistant to Secretary of Treasury. Formerly Chief Counsel, Foreign Funds Control; Assistant General Counsel of Treasury Department; General Counsel, War Refugee Board; member special economic mission to Central America, 1941; member special financial and economic mission to North Africa, 1943; accompanied Secretary of Treasury on special Presidential mission to England and France, August 1944. As member of United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia and attended Berlin conference, 1945. Resident of Camden, New Jersey.

DR. LUTHER H. GULICK. Director of the Institute of Public Administration of New York City. He is consultant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and was formerly director of the Office of Organizational Planning of WPB. As a member of United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Dr. Gulick was born in Japan and has been a student of Japanese affairs. Resident of New York City, New York.

J. P. HURNDALL. B.S. College of Mining, University of California 1923. Engaged as engineer and geologist in petroleum exploration and development for major oil companies until 1931, and as consultant with offices in Los Angeles, California until 1941. Commissioned in Naval Reserve in 1940 and served one and a half years with Naval Intelligence and three years with Navy Amphibious Forces. Resident of Altadena, California.

DAVID R. JENKINS. Economist in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, where he has responsibility for work on Japan and Korea. Previous positions held include Financial Economist, Western Electric Company; Research Manager at S-M News Company; and Associate Professor in the Department of Agricultural

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Economics, South Carolina A & M College; was also instructor at Columbia University and at the City College of New York. During 1934-1936 he was employed in New Zealand as an Instructor in mathematics at Wellington College and also in the Mangatuna Maori District where he had experience in administering rural native schools. Resident of New York City, New York.

WILLIAM GREEN JOHNSTON. Of the firm of Johnston and Johnston, Houston and Oklahoma City, producer of oil and extensive ranch and farming interests. World War I major; director of American Red Cross, Oklahoma City; Director of Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; member of Independent Oil and Gas Association of America; member of Ranchers Association of Texas; American Legion; 4th Regional Financial Director of Democratic National Committee (1944-1945). Resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

STANLEY JOINER. Service in U. S. Navy for three years, seventeen months overseas. Formerly connected with Southern Union Gas Company, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHARLES A. KARL. As member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia, and attended Berlin conference, 1945. Formerly with War Department. Resident of Arlington, Virginia.

OWEN LATTIMORE. In the Far East, and in research academic and government work connected with the Far East, for twenty-five years. Especially well-known for his travels and research work in the frontier territories between China and Russia. Political Adviser to President Chiang Kai-Shek, on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, 1941-1942. In charge of Far Eastern operations of OWI, 1943-1944. Accompanied Vice President Wallace to Siberia and China, 1944. Now on leave from Johns Hopkins University, where he is Director of the Page School of International Relations. Resident of Baltimore, Maryland.

SGT. JOHN MATLES. Four years Army service in England, China-Burma-India Theater, and Russia. Served as a member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, in Moscow. Resident of New York City, New York.

H. D. MAXWELL. President of Maxwell Petroleum Company, large Pacific Coast oil marketers. Member during war years of Petroleum Administration for War, Pacific Coast Oil Industry Marketing Committee; served as member of Advisory Council, Fuel Oil Division, CPA. Resident of Tacoma, Washington.

BENJAMIN C. OLSEN. As a member of Secretariat of the United States Delegation, Allied Commission on Reparations, he accompanied Ambassador Pauley to France, Germany and Russia, and attended Berlin Conference, 1945. Formerly with Office of Strategic Services. Resident of Salt Lake City, Utah.

LT. JOHN G. REIFSNIDER, USNR. Service in U. S. Navy for three years with counterintelligence in 11th Naval District. Took part in assault and occupation of Saipan and Tinian. Born in Tokyo; formerly employed by B. F. Goodrich Co. Resident of Pasadena, California.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

13:30  
9 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

GRAVES OF EXECUTED FLIERS FOUND IN OSAKA

Graves of 14 B-29 fliers who were taken into custody by the Japanese after they had bailed out over Osaka and believed later to have been executed were discovered in Osaka Thursday by Sixth Army officials accompanied by Captain Frank H. Morrison of the Legal Section of SCAP. Investigation of the grave site and all the circumstances surrounding the deaths is being continued.

The graves were found hidden away in the undergrowth of the Sanadayama Military Cemetery in the heart of Osaka. Identifying the graves were planks of wood planted in the earth and showing the incomplete names of the fliers. Another plank, with the inscription "Graves of American Soldiers," was planted near the burial plots.

Nine of the 14 fliers were tentatively identified, but in all but one case, only the last name and rank were given.

The investigation which led to the discovery of the graves began as a result of a letter sent to GHQ by a Korean telling of 18 fliers who had been shot down over Osaka in a B-29 raid on the night of June 5-6 of this year.

The fliers were brought in as prisoners on the 6th of June and were held in the basement of the prefecture building. Two of the fliers died several days later from wounds while two more were to be liberated later and returned to the United States.

Sixth Army officials interviewed the internees now in a rehabilitation center in Kobe who had been in the same prison with the aviators. According to the internees, the 16 remaining fliers were marched everyday from their prison cells in the basement of the prefecture building to the headquarters of the Kempei-tai, the "thought police," several blocks away where they remained for several hours. On their return to their cells, they showed signs of mistreatment and had apparently been beaten with bamboo sticks. This continued until

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the 8th of August when 14 of them were taken out, blind-folded and deprived of their shoes which were left by their cells. The men never returned and their shoes remained there for several weeks.

The questioned internees said that they heard the Japanese guards tell the prisoners that "they were guilty of crimes against civilians by bombing their cities and strafing their hospitals and that they were going to be executed."

After interviewing the internees, the officials proceeded to the Osaka cemetery where the discovery was made.

In one cell, officers of the I Corps found a calendar on which the days had been marked off through the 7th of August. That was the last record of their being alive. Additional investigations are being made to determine the meaning of scrawled numerals and writing on the walls.

There were seven cells, all about five feet by ten feet in size. On the walls were blotches where insects had been killed. High on each wall was a small ventilation opening covered by a dusty screen which hampered the flow of air through the vent. The cement-walled cells had wooden floors and the door of each was a solid piece of steel about five feet high having a sliding plate which allowed the guards to look in at their prisoners. Low in each cell was a four-inch square opening through which food was shoved to the fliers. The only light in the cells was supplied by a 15-watt bulb enclosed in a dust-covered screen that held in the already meager light.

Three fliers were put in each cell and were watched over by two Japanese who forced the fliers to kneel on the floor and hold on with both hands to a bamboo pole that was placed between the bend of their knees. They were forced to remain in this position for long periods.

The site of the graves is a Japanese national military cemetery for urns containing the cremated bodies of Japanese soldiers.

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GENERAL EICHELBERGER SAYS VETS WANT JOB SECURITY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, -Yokohama -- "A job with security and a future is what the returning overseas veteran wants. He deserves the very best America can give him," said Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army's occupation troops commander, to a group of leading labor, management and government officials on a War Department-sponsored tour of the Pacific.

The general declared that the men who have been doing the fighting out here for over three years will want an active part in seeing that "world-wide peace is a reality!"

"There can be no peace in the world unless there is economic security. That means jobs," he told the group. "Speaking of jobs," General Eichelberger added, "the men coming over here in the occupation have a tough one all set up for them!"

He reported that when General MacArthur landed here on August 30 "we were prepared for a fight!" He mentioned the ride from Atsugi Airport to Yokohama with the Supreme Allied Commander with both sides of the road lined with thousands of armed Japanese soldiers. The General admitted to the protection of but one battalion of American troops at that time.

The Eighth Army occupation troops commander said the occupation of Japan has been a success. He pointed out that the bloodless invasion, the demobilization of millions of Japanese soldiers and sailors, and the transition of the military dictatorship, fascist government to one that is being taught to absorb the principles of Democracy had all happened in some sixty-odd days. "The Japanese people have been given freedom of religion, speech, press and the radio in little less than two months' time!"

Most of the men with 60 points will have left Japan by the first of December, and the critical score probably will be lowered before long to include those with scores of 50, the Eighth Army commander revealed.

"That will mean just so many more jobs necessary for these men," he concluded, "and the soldier going home justly expects to labor, management and government to give him a helping hand in finding full-time employment and good wages."

The seven-man group included Charles Kreingler, representing the American Federation of Labor; August Scholle, national representative of the C.I.O.; W.A. Klinger, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Charles E. Moore, the National Association of Manufacturers; Benjamin Gordon, the U.S. Department of Commerce; Theodore Marks, the U.S. Employment Service, and Hugh N. Perry, representing the Veterans' Administration as the personal choice of General Omar Bradley.

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JAP FUND-SHUTTling BLOCKED

Japanese attempts to shuttle money out of former Japanese occupied territories back to the comparative safety of Japan proper are being met with swift Allied moves to freeze the funds as quickly as the attempts are detected.

Allied Headquarters threw its latest block into an individual identified as Uzami Yonsichi, who allegedly pocketed and sent from Korea, Japan the sum of 1,818,414 yen, a payment by the Japanese navy to the Korean Commodity Company for the purchase of rice.

The largest attempted transaction in this series of instances was that in which the household of Prince Ri unsuccessfully attempted to transfer 5½ million yen from Korea to the Asoka Branch of the Imperial Bank in Japan.

According to information reaching Allied Headquarters, Uzami collected the bill from the Japanese navy, deposited it in his personal account with the Bank of Chosen (Korea), and gave the Korean Commodity Company his personal check for the amount.

When the company, however, attempted to cash the check, it was found that Uzami had transferred all his funds from the Bank of Chosen to the Fukuoka branch of the Imperial Bank, in Japan.

The Japanese government, in a directive from Allied Headquarters, has been directed to cancel the fund transfer and to block the account as it exists with the Imperial Bank.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
9 November 1945

GI'S COMPLETE INTERESTING ESCORT MISSION

Led by 2nd Lt. Harry A. Binford of Birmingham, Ala., 43 enlisted men of Co. I of the 27th Division's 106th Infantry Regiment recently completed a successful mission replete with typhoons, floating mines, international affairs discussions and political confusion in China.

The special escort platoon, aboard the Japanese ship, "Enoshima Maru," had been assigned the job of escorting 1600 Chinese civilians from Niigata City harbor, Honshu, to Tientsin and to return 3600 Japanese nationals to Kyushu. Also aboard the ship on its return voyage were 400 wounded Japanese soldiers and the 20 nurses detailed to care for them. Some children, suffering from malnutrition and privation, died en route.

Outward bound, the ship battled her way through the recent severe typhoon. According to T/4 Joseph Kohn, Sunnyside, N. Y.; Pfc. Morris Morrell, Rushville, Ill.; Pvt. Joe Millan, San Diego, Calif. and Pvt. John Smith, Weathers, Okla., it was pretty rugged and though they were glad for the experience, they did not appreciate the interruption to an unofficial cake-baking contest aboard ship.

In all, the "Enoshima Maru" went through six mine-infested areas---three going to China and three returning. A number of mines were floating on the ocean's surface in full view of the men.

At Tientsin, the men found a large white population composed mainly of Russians, French and British. Restaurants served steaks and chicken American style and souvenir shops were overloaded with merchandise. "Those people had been hiding stuff since the Japs took over and they were starting to put it out for sale again when we got there," Staff Sgt. Robert Sears of Napa, Calif., declared on his return to Niigata.

Landing right in the middle of the hotbed of political strife

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that is seething in China led the Yanks into many discussions of Chinese politics and international affairs. Though there was a celebration for Chinese soldiers returning home after eight years of war, the men of the 106th seemed more interested in the international situation as they were able to view it during their stay.

"Our mission was to transfer the Chinese civilians to China and the Japanese to Japan in an orderly manner, protecting the two groups of nationals from one another and keeping peace," Lt. Binford explained. "We did just that and the trip was not only successful but interesting from any viewpoint."

Capt. Daniel Thanos of Syracuse, N. Y. accompanied the platoon as medical officer for the trip and T/4 Kohn recorded the journey photographically.

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POST OFFICE FUNCTIONS IN OLD TEA WAREHOUSE

HEADQUARTERS, USASCOM-C, Yokohama:--Seventy thousand letters, mailed by troops in Northern Japan, are processed daily in a huge building in Yokohama that was once a tea warehouse. The building, situated on the waterfront, houses the staff of the 7th Base Post Office, USASCOM-C, and through its portals pass all the Stateside-bound letters and packages posted by occupation troops.

Assigned to handle the mail are 435 enlisted men and 14 officers who work under the direction of Maj. Robert L. Gower, Postal Officer. During a typical two-week period recently this group dispatched 55,000 pieces of parcel post to the United States.

Capt. M. J. O'Rourke, in charge of parcel post, anticipates a greatly increased flow of mail in both directions during the next few months. He announced that Christmas packages have already begun to arrive. In response to questions about the speed of mail service during the busiest season of the year Captain O'Rourke stated, "First class mail is arriving in 8-10 days from the date mailed at the home-town office. Packages require from 30-90 days. We still have some delays but most of these are normal in the complicated postal operations today."

A technician in the re-wrap room pointed out the chief reasons

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for parcel post delays. Poor wrapping accounts for a large percent of the loss. In the holds of ships mail is stacked into every available space. The result is rough handling that is necessary in loading of cargo. Souvenirs should be packed carefully in sturdy, wooden boxes. Special care should be taken with such gifts as Japanese dolls, porcelain, lacquer ware. In all cases plenty of paper should be used inside the carton.

"If every soldier would remember that his package may be the one in the bottom of the hold I'm sure that the loss caused by faulty wrapping would be much reduced," was the opinion of Tec 5 Vaichis.

The first class section suggested that all small articles mailed first class, such as keys and coins, be wrapped in heavy paper and the words: "Hand Cancel" marked on the envelope. The high speed cancelling machine will be the better for wear because it is built to take letters only. And the letter will reach home with the articles mailed.

"Nothing is lost if we can help it," Captain O'Rourke stated, "But if the folks at home are reminded to use sturdy boxes, mail perishables in sealed containers, and keep valuables such as watches, rings, money, etc., out of parcels containing candy or food which is apt to become soft and sticky, everyone will profit."

Before you start to gripe about that lost money order or the package mailed by Aunt Martha six months ago, have the Dead Letter Office in San Francisco check through their stock. All undelivered first class mail and all packages having valuable content are returned there, held one year, and, if not claimed, auctioned-off by the Postal Department.

Probably the most unpopular item handled by the men of the 7th Base parcel post section is the Jap Rifle, M-S (Souvenir). Hundreds of the long wood cartons arrive each day, destined for the mantle-pieces of home.

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JAP ADMIRAL SAYS DEFEAT BEGAN AT MIDWAY AND GUADALCANAL

With the 32nd Infantry Division in Japan--Rear Admiral Masao

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Aoki, a veteran of 34 years of service with the Japanese Navy, told the 32nd (Red Arrow) Division interrogators today that the turning point of the war came when the Japanese Navy and Army were defeated at Midway and Guadalcanal, respectively.

The Admiral, who estimated that more than 20 years will be required to rebuild Japan, placed the cause for his nation's defeat in the failure of Japanese industrial production to meet the needs of war. A contributing factor to this failure he said, was the drafting of skilled workers into the Army. Kamikaze suicide bombers were Japan's sole major weapon against the invasion at war's end, he declared, but these failed because the planes and bomb loads were too light.

Described by interrogators as a straight-forward speaker, the Admiral explained the attack on Pearl Harbor by saying that there was no link between the military and diplomatic branches of the Japanese government.

The veteran naval officer who served at Truk said American aerial bombardment from the Marshalls and Bougainville and subsequent naval shelling completely neutralized the mighty Truk bastion. Only ten American planes were shot down during the Truk action, he said, and he knew of no American prisoners on the island.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

1930  
1630  
9 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE

The new liberties of theatrical and entertainment producers and of actors and entertainers were further clarified today by Col. Ken R. Duke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of Supreme Headquarters.

No longer does a producer have to obtain a license from the police to operate, as he was required to do before the occupation. This new ruling applies to those staging theatrical productions of all types, including the Kamishibai (paper-theater).

Any actor or entertainer is now free to accept employment to perform without having to obtain a license from the police, as he had to do before the surrender. Travelling performers, moreover, are not required as formerly to register with the local police.

The police no longer have the right to interfere in any way with a theatrical production because of its subject matter. They cannot now, as they frequently did in the past, prevent the production of any drama or entertainment.

Scripts do not have to be submitted to Japanese Government censorship, a requirement before the occupation.

With the removal of such restrictions, which formerly strangled freedom of expression, the Japanese theater may now develop and operate in a democratic fashion, as in the countries of the Allies.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

1330  
10 November 1945

Final membership of the Paper Rationing Board, whose job will be to make monthly allotments of newsprint and paper to Japanese newspapers and publications, will be announced next week and will be in operation by 20 November, GHQ announced today. According to a directive of 26 October, the Japanese Government was called upon to create a paper rationing organization consisting of two sections, one to distribute paper for books and magazines, the other to distribute newsprint. Each section is to be composed of government officials, representatives of large and small publishers and at least three well-known individuals.

Paper allotment for November will remain at the October level, GHQ announced. To compensate for the 15 per cent cut in circulation in April, 1945, and the 10 per cent cut in July required by the Japanese Government, the Newspaper League had granted the papers a 20 per cent increase. However, a directive of 31 October froze the newsprint allotment according to the October allotment until the Committee can study proposed restoration of the cut.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
10 November 1945

JAPANESE LABOR CONTROL LAWS ABOLISHED

Japanese government repressive laws and war-time controls over Japanese labor have been abolished, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

Observing that eight specific Japanese labor control laws had been abrogated, the headquarters noted also that the Allied directive of 4 October, ordering removal of restrictions on political and civil liberties, had removed all legal hindrances to labor organization.

An Allied official said that Japanese labor has the opportunity to push the enactment in the Japanese Diet of legislation that would legalize unions and protect the workers' rights in the matters of organization, maintenance and activities of unions.

"The situation right now," he said, "is that there is no representative or war-time control law in existence in Japan that specifically restricts the right of labor to engage in unionization activities.

"But by the same token, there also is no law as yet by which anything legally can be done if an employer fires a worker for union activity, or if he refuses to bargain collectively with a group of workers, or if he discriminates against unionists in any way for union activity.

"It is expected that liberal elements will prepare and enact legislation that will legalize unions and the activities of the people who are a part of them."

The eight laws which have been abolished are:

(1). National Labor Mobilization Ordinance, which authorizes measures for labor allocation, labor conscription, restrictions on employee discharges and job transfers, semi-annual registration and settlement of labor disputes.

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(2) Ordinance for Establishment of the National Labor Mobilization Committee, which prescribed the system of prefectural mobilization committees to act as liaison agencies between the factories and the welfare ministry.

(3) Ordinance on Training of Engineers in Factories, which prescribed measures for apprentice training in important manufacturing plants.

(4) Ordinance for Management of Labor in Important Factories, which prescribed military organization and discipline for factories, including assignment of military rank for factory officials and workers, organization in "squads", and rendering of the military salute.

(5) Rule on Training Institutions for Machine Engineers, in which 41 prefectural institutions were established to train school graduates in leadership and mechanics.

(6) Rule on Inspectors of Labor Arrangement, which provided for frequent government inspection of factories to determine shortage or surpluses in the labor supply, with their consequent right to shift workers to other plants if it were deemed necessary.

(7) Wartime Exception to Factory Act Ordinance, which suspended all stipulations on working hours, holidays, night work and dangerous occupations for women and children in factories.

(8) Exception to the Rule of Miners Work Ordinance, which suspended the same stipulations as No. 7, but for mine labor.

The Japanese Welfare Ministry informed Allied Headquarters that abolition of the last two measures would bring Japanese protective labor legislation back to pre-war standards.

The Allied Spokesman noted that the abolition of repressive labor legislation had been accomplished by informal discussions with Japanese authorities rather than by issuing formal directives.

He also noted that the Japanese government, since 1 October, had enacted three regulations "of some significance in the current labor situation".

One provides that prefectural governors may order registration

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and assignment of workers to projects undertaken by the occupation forces if the available supply of volunteer labor is not sufficient to meet Allied requirements.

The second provides for vocational training, restrictions on dismissal of employes, compulsory employment of workers by selected employers, and a requirement that laborers continue working in designated industries.

The third, which is composed of "interim instructions" for mediation of labor disputes between 5 November and enactment of a formal mediation act, provides for mediation by prefectural committees composed of equal representatives from labor, management and the public.

These instructions also provide that police authorities will not intervene in labor disputes unless violence occurs.

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CLARIFICATION OF JAPANESE THEATER LIBERTIES

Further clarification of the new liberties of the Japanese theater was made today by Colonel Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information Section of SCAP.

Control of the Japanese theatrical world by the government has been abolished since it is no longer necessary for producers and actors to obtain licenses from the police before productions may be staged. The police are now forbidden to interfere with theatrical productions on grounds of their subject matter.

With the lifting of police control and the ruling that scripts no longer have to be submitted to the Japanese government for censorship, the Japanese theater has an opportunity to develop in a democratic fashion.

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REMINDER TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Brig. Gen. E.R. Thorpe, Chief Counter Intelligence Officer, will hold a press conference this afternoon, 10 November, at 1500 in Maj. Reid's office, Room 204 of Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1630  
10 November 1945

SUPREME COMMANDER SEES SHIDEHARA

General of the Army MacArthur conferred yesterday with Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Prime Minister, it was announced by Allied Headquarters. "Routine matters of administration" were discussed.

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SIGNAL CORPS SURVEY SHOWS WEAKNESS IN JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS

Glaring weaknesses in the Japanese communications system was revealed in a study by American Signal Corps officers of telephone, telegraph and radio facilities in Japan. The survey began when deployment of occupation troops made it necessary to take over available Japanese facilities to augment the already extensive American communications set-up.

When General MacArthur undertook "the greatest gamble in modern history"--his entry into Japan with a comparative handful of American troops--he was accompanied by an unusually large number of Signal Corps troops under the command of Major General Spencer B. Akin who set up the extensive communications system to carry warnings and calls for reinforcements if the Japanese attempted treachery. There were in this element, which corresponds to the assault waves in normal landing operations, more Signal Corps personnel in proportion to the other arms in any landing operation in which enemy resistance could be expected.

The first American communications, a three-kilowatt radio station, were carried into Japan in three C-46's, the third, fourth and fifth planes to land in Japan on the first day of the occupation. Past bowing, bewildered Japanese

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signalmen piled out with loops of wire and within 34 minutes it was possible for the outside world to talk back and forth with American Army forces in the enemy's homeland. The airborne echelon kept communications open until reinforced by the radio ship, the 55-year old Apache which served as a floating broadcasting studio for correspondents during the Philippine campaigns. Later, the big new Spindle Eye arrived to provide an up-to-date workshop for the newsmen.

Later, special purpose communications vehicles were landed from planes and ships to spread out over the countryside to give General Headquarters a widely dispersed network of radio and wire channels.

Though the Japanese were docile, ordinary military precaution demanded that instant communications be available among all units of the American forces which were taking up posts throughout the Empire.

Wherever possible, Japanese facilities were taken over for this purpose with emergency standby channels erected out of American equipment. Where it was not possible, signalmen strung wire and set up their radios as they had in the New Guinea jungles.

In performing this mission and in military government surveys, the Signal Corps made a series of interesting discoveries about the wire and radio services of Japan.

In many cases, it took several hours to complete telephone calls over the Japanese system which reaches the American standards of 1930. Though the telephones were automatic, employing dial systems, the services were greatly undermanned. American bombing played havoc with the number of telephones, particularly in Tokyo where the number was reduced from 200,000 to 50,000 by the American airmen. Another cause of reduction in telephone equipment came from the lack of preventive maintenance measures.

The 10,000 character language of the Japanese makes talking over the American or German manufactured equipment a lengthy operation. A single "yes" or "no" answer frequently takes several minutes to complete.

Telegraph was used more extensively than long distance

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telephones, the reverse of American custom. Virtually all communications are government-owned and operated and in small towns and villages the post office is generally the telegraph and telephone office as well.

The Japanese had seven and a half million government-licensed radios, an average of one for every other person, but half of the sets are not in operation because of disrepair.

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PAPER RATIONING BOARD MEMBERSHIP TO BE ANNOUNCED

Final membership of the Paper Rationing Board, which will make monthly allotments of newsprint and paper to publishers of Japanese newspapers, books and magazines, will be announced next week by GHQ. The board will be functioning by 20 November.

The Japanese Government was called upon by a directive of 26 October to create a paper rationing organization consisting of two sections, one for newspapers and one for books and magazines. Each section is to be administered by government officials, representatives of large and small publications and at least three well-known individuals.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930.  
10 Nov 45

RELIEF PLAN FOR JAPANESE EX-SERVICEMEN DISAPPROVED

Allied Headquarters has disapproved a request of the Japanese government for permission to set up a "foundational juridical person" for aid and guidance to demobilized Japanese military personnel, it was announced today. The request marked the second time that the Japanese had attempted to set up some type of relief and rehabilitation service for former army and navy men.

Several weeks ago, they had requested permission to set up a bureau in the War Department, and another in the Navy Department, for the purpose of giving aid, guidance and rehabilitation service to demobilized personnel. This request also had been disapproved.

Both requests involved operation under the direction of Japanese military career officers and neither set forth in detail just what the needs are, what services would be provided, or how the organization would function. An officer at Allied Headquarters stated that the Japanese proposals involved creating organizations which would amount to veterans' bureaus.

Aid similar to that which the general terms of the requests proposed to provide, is now being offered ex-servicemen and civilians alike through six bureaus in the welfare department of the Japanese government.

The "foundational juridical person" proposed in the more recent request would have been a non-profit organization, headed by Japanese career officers and under government supervision, which would administer to the needs of ex-servicemen throughout the country.

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MAIN RUNWAY AT HANEDA AIRDROME TO BE COMPLETED JAN 1

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.---- The 7,000-foot main runway of the Haneda Airdrome, which is to be the "Airport of the Orient"

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is scheduled to be completed about January 1, 1946, according to an announcement made today by Major Bert de Melker of the Eighth Army Headquarters Engineer Section.

Designed to handle all planes except the giant B-29 's, the airdrome will be the hub of all Air Transport Command freight and passenger traffic in the Orient, Major de Melker said. The new field is located between Tokyo and Yokohama at the mouth of the Tama River.

Difficulties brought about by the location of the field on low land and the extension of the main strip between two islands, compare with those encountered in the construction of LaGuardia Field in New York, Major de Melker added.

Presence of fog at inland airfields during the summer months makes it necessary to construct the field in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Three Japanese 22-inch dredges are now at work, while an American dredge is being brought from Manila to provide an estimated three-quarters of a million cubic yards of fill for the project.

Construction has also started on a 5,500-foot alternate runway at the airfield site from which Japanese buildings have been removed under Army orders. Both runways will be 150 feet wide and will be served by 60-foot wide taxiways. Runways and taxiways will have double surface treatment and a six-inch base course.

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AMERICAL DIVISION RETURNEES SAIL

WITH THE AMERICAL DIVISION, YOKOHAMA---The "Herald of the Morning" sailed today for the United States with 1,515 men of the Americal Division.

Every effort is being made to meet the Division's sailing schedule, which has been changed almost hourly due to redistribution of ships, breakdowns, and late arrivals. Troops scheduled to board the "Sea Quail" today arrived only to find her held up by last minute difficulties which have to be corrected before the men can load.

With the "Herald of the Morning" went the first battalion of the 132nd Infantry Regiment, Company B of the 121st Medical Battalion, and the 246th Field Artillery Battalion. Assigned to these units were eligible returnees from the 1st Cavalry, 11th Airborne, 97th, 27th and 81st Divisions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
11 Nov 45

CHINESE LABORERS DEPART FROM FUKUOKA

WITH THE 32nd DIVISION --- Chinese laborers by the trainloads swarmed into Fukuoka Thursday and embarked for China aboard the Japanese transport Enoshima Maru to end the worst occupational headache of the 32nd Division in the Fukuoka area.

Most of the 2,600 Chinese who departed on the transport are former Chinese soldiers of both the Central Army and the Yen-an Communist Army who were drafted from Japanese POW camps in China three years ago for work in the coal mines at Isuka Hoji and other Fukuoka points.

Of the 3,358 Chinese under 32nd Division control, 500 came to Japan voluntarily, many of them in answer to newspaper ads in Shanghai by the bogus Sino-Japanese Employment Agency. The ads made fantastic promises of high wages, ample food and liberal bonuses, but all were forgotten once the Chinese were put to work.

Since the end of the war, the conscript laborers have been emphasizing their demands for back pay with riots and beatings of more than a score of Japanese police and civilians. Two Chinese have been murdered and two seriously beaten by their own people as traitors.

The headache for the 32nd became greater because of the non-military nature of the matter and the involved status of the Chinese under International Law. They feel that they are soldiers of China and that they should take their places along with other occupational forces. The Chinese added emphasis to their feeling by raiding a Japanese arsenal to equip themselves with arms.

All of the forced laborers feel an intense hatred for the Japanese because of the cruelty which brought about deaths of about one-third of their original number through starvation and exposure. All the returnees were inoculated for typhus and cholera before boarding the ship for return to their homeland.

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WAR CRIMINALS TURN TO RELIGION

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---Enemy war criminals and collaborators, including Tokyo Rose, Gestapo Agent Otto Meissinger, and Jose P. Laurel, Japanese puppet president of the Philippines, have had a religious turning in their cells at XI Corps Stockade No. 1, Yokohama, according to Major William F. Nern, Eighth Army, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Along with scores of other war prisoners these three are being visited at their request by Chaplain Nern. Lt. Col. Hudson B. Phillips, chaplain, XI Corps, is also giving prisoners his services.

Of the request Chaplain Nern says: "It is ironic to note that our visits were sought by the prisoners and that they are perturbed if we fail to arrive at stated intervals, when, directly or indirectly, many of these same individuals were responsible for religious persecution and suppression in Germany, Japan and the Philippines. Ministering to these persons has its discouraging as well as consoling aspects. Some of them are sincerely anxious to make their peace with God, and welcome spiritual counsel. Others are callous, indifferent, defiant, and still justify their actions."

In their talks with the ministers all claim innocence, Chaplain Nern revealed. "Or, at best," he added, "they insist that adverse circumstances placed them in an unfavorable light and caused their actions to be misinterpreted."

A former Jap prison camp, the stockade is "clean and modern", according to the chaplain. His visits have shown him the prisoners are treated "strictly, impersonally, and justly." The cells are clean; food simple. There is adequate clothing and blankets. But, said the chaplain: "Emphatically, there is no coddling."

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Brig. Gen. Bohner F. Fellers, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, will hold a press conference on Tuesday, 13 November, at 1500 in Maj. Reid's office, Room 204 of Radio Tokyo Building.

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M.P. BARRACKS DESTROYED BY FIRE

One soldier of the 720th Military Police Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, is in the 251st Station Hospital with first and second degree burns received in a fire that last evening destroyed Company D barracks in Tokyo.

The fire, which started at 5 p.m., when most of the Company D men were at supper, caused property damage described by officials as "very high". It is believed that practically all the possessions of the 230 men living in the barracks were lost. The company was quartered last night at another 1st Cavalry installation and emergency measures were effected to make them comfortable.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
13 Nov 45

JAPANESE "FAR FETCHED THINKING" POSES PROBLEM

To give the Japanese freedom of speech was a simple matter of issuing a directive abolishing all restraining legislation, but to get them to use their freedom to create a democracy and in their relationships with the Allies is a complicated problem, Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir, commander of Allied Translation Interpreter section pointed out today.

"Respect for authority, loyalty and obedience are so deeply ingrained in the Japanese that now that they have been given freedom of speech, they remain silent," Colonel Mashbir said. "One of the causes of this is "enryo" or "far fetched thinking'."

"Enryo" is a conception so characteristically Japanese that it cannot be adequately translated by any single English word," Colonel Mashbir said. He added that "this is no mere academic discussion. It vitally affects Allied-Japanese relations."

In describing the characteristic, Colonel Mashbir pointed out that a phrase commonly used by superiors to inferiors is "go enryo naky" which means literally, "without enryo" or "don't think too long: don't hesitate".

"Though this phrase is often used, it is ineffective because the inferior is either too shy or too polite to speak without careful thought," Colonel Mashbir says. This means that he is very unlikely to express his real opinion or to give information which he feels the superior might find unpleasant.

"Enryo" prevents the Japanese people from effectively discussing their problems among themselves and stands in the way of any real expression of public opinion. At the same time, it makes the Japanese hesitate to make recommendations or frankly discuss matters with Allied authorities.

It is partly because of "enryo" that no self-respecting

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Japanese will say what he really thinks to anyone whom he does not know well. If the stranger is a superior, the Japanese will endeavor to give answers he thinks will please the superior.

In a meeting of leading businessmen with a government official, the official limits his discussion to the scope of his instructions. At the same time the businessmen will be restrained by "enryo" from bringing up any questions or problems, or from presenting any information that might not be considered pleasing or in good taste.

In citing an example of how "enryo" complicates the relationship of Allied occupation officials with the Japanese, Colonel Mashbir related a complication that has grown out of the abolition of Japanese censorship of the press.

When Japanese authorities were asked a few days ago to furnish the Allied Commander with a list of all magazines and periodicals published in Japan, they replied that they no longer keep records on such things. They added that when they had received the directive abolishing censorship, they had foreseen and feared that such a situation might arise.

Asked why they had not made some recommendation to Allied authorities to prevent it, they replied that they had not done so "because of 'enryo'."

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REMINDER TO CORRESPONDENTS: Brig. Gen. Bonner F. Fellers, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, will hold a press conference this afternoon, 13 November, at 1500 in Maj. Reid's office, Room 204 of Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

16:30 Release  
13 November 1945

JAPS TO REPORT ON FOOD PRODUCTION

In a move designed to prod the Japanese into the maximum effort to solve their own food shortage problem, Supreme Allied Headquarters today directed the Japanese government to make a comprehensive report on steps now underway to increase food production. The report is due on or before 15 Dec. 1945.

The directive requires submission of data effecting the immediate food situation as well as long range plans to make the islands self-sufficient so far as food production is concerned. It takes in plans to bring new acreage into cultivation, plans for agriculture implementation utilization, fertilizer requirements and all other questions affecting the problem.

Text of the directive follows:

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to this headquarters, on or before 15 December 1945, its program for meeting the food production problem in Japan Proper during the calendar year 1946. Among other details in this plan, specific information will be included on the following subjects:

a. Plans for reclaiming or diverting new land to food crop production in time to be planted to crops in 1946. The information submitted will include:

- (1) The land area involved in each project.
- (2) Location of the project (local address and prefecture).
- (3) Crops that are expected to be grown on each project with estimated yield therefrom.
- (4) Estimated unit costs of production on reclaimed land as compared with average unit production costs.
- (5) A map to show the locations of these new land areas.

b. Plans for the utilization of unusual materials for food, including scorns, mulberry leaves, sweet potato vines, and other so-called food substitute items.

c. Plans for chemical fertilizers to meet the crop production program for 1946. Specific information will include estimated supply and estimated requirements of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium fertilizers to implement the program.

d. Plans for meeting the shortage of draft animals on farms if such a condition exists.

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e. Plans for agricultural subsidies and other incentive payments together with amounts involved per unit of product concerned.

f. Plans to show the proposed farm quotas for rice and other agricultural products, and details on how they will be collected.

g. Plans for the utilization of farm tools, implements, and machinery in 1946, including the amounts available in Japanese markets, the number and types required, and the number and types which can be manufactured in Japan.

h. Plans for the administration, supervision, and enforcement of the 1946 food production program.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit, on or before 31 December 1945, a report on its long-range program for agriculture in Japan Proper. These plans will include information on the following items but are not necessarily limited thereto:

a. Plans on proposed land reclamation projects with areas of land involved, locations of projects, the production expected from the new projects in terms of specific crops or as rice equivalents, and the number of years required to complete each project. Pertinent maps, charts, and graphs will be included.

b. Proposed plans in regard to agricultural associations and other farmer organizations.

c. Proposed plans for dealing with such agrarian problems as farm tenancy, farm indebtedness, farm credit, interest rates on farm loans, rental charges on tenant operated lands, farm taxes, and costs of farm supplies.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit the above-named reports in five copies. Metric units of weights and measures will be used throughout.

(more)

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#### SIXTH ARMY TO BE DEACTIVATED

The Sixth Army, workhorse of Gen. MacArthur's Pacific campaign, will be deactivated by January 26 and the Eighth Army will take over responsibility for the occupation of all Japan, it was announced today.

Deactivation will be carried out in accordance with GHQ policy of reducing the American occupation forces in Japan to a strength of 200,000 by July 1, 1946.

The deactivation of the Sixth Army will not effect the Stateside return of any men qualified by all discharge standards, it was said, and any Sixth Army personnel not eligible to go home will be transferred to Eighth Army units.

The date selected for the completion of the deactivation is the birthdate of both Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding general of the Sixth Army. It will also be the third anniversary of the Army's activation.

The move will mean no wholesale movement of troops. Sixth Army Headquarters will be disbanded but other troops probably will remain where they are, merely passing from the command of the Sixth to the Eighth.

The Sixth Army's present occupational zone includes Southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku.

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#### EIGHTH ARMY HEALTH IMPROVES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.---The general health of troops in the Eighth Army zone has shown a marked improvement, according to information released by Brig. Gen. G. W. Rice, Eighth Army surgeon.

During the month of September one man in every hundred reported sick, while in October the ratio dropped to one in every two hundred. Foremost on the list of illnesses were colds and respiratory diseases, which dropped from .9% in September to .4% in October. Malaria was the next most prevalent disease. Incidents of yellow jaundice, skin disease, amoebic dysentery and diarrhea were few.

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General Rice credits the improved health of the troops to good diet, fine physical condition and adequate housing. Immunization for influenza which is now underway is expected to further the improvement.

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ALLEGED "BUTCHER OF WARSAW" DEPARTS FOR GERMANY

Col. Josef Albert Meisinger, alleged member of the Gestapo and "Butcher of Warsaw," left Japan by plane early this morning on the first leg of his return journey to Germany via the United States, it was announced by General Headquarters. He will be taken to an interrogation center near Frankfurt, Germany for questioning and possible trial as a war criminal.

Col. Meisinger has been detained since 12 September in the XI Corps stockade in Yokohama. Thus far he has denied the charges against him.

Accompanying officers are Lt. Col. Jennis B. Galloway, former commander of all Counter Intelligence Corps detachments in this theater and Maj. James W. McColl, former commander of the CIC detachment in Yokohama.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
13 November 1945

DISARMED JAP TANKS TO BE USED AS BULL-DOZERS

Allied Headquarters today granted the Japanese government authority to convert 115 old Japanese army medium tanks and 50 old-model armored cars into bull-dozers and trash-haulers but ordered the vehicles stripped of their guns and turrets so as to make them completely useless for combat purposes.

The Japanese M-97 tanks, of 15 tons, and the armored cars, of five tons, will be used by the Japanese to clear up debris in areas where clean-up of air raid damage is necessary before reconstruction can begin. The Japanese said they plan to use most of them around Tokyo.

An Allied spokesman, noting that the purpose of this Allied permission was to encourage the Japanese reconstruction efforts, said the Japanese were "very short" of bulldozers. He said that Allied forces which first landed at Atsugi in September requested two bull-dozers, which the Japanese could not provide.

The Eighth Army will supervise the de-armament of the tanks and armored cars. All guns and fire control equipment must be removed and destroyed. The turrets must be taken off and the hulls will be so cut with acetylene torches that the turrets can not be put back on.

All of the vehicles will be checked and cleared by the Eighth Army before they are turned loose for Japanese use, the Allied spokesman said, adding: "We are making absolutely certain that these tanks and armored cars never again will be useful for combat purposes."

The request for permission to convert the vehicles was initiated by the Japanese government in a letter to the Eighth Army.

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STEPS TAKEN TO RELIEVE JAPAN'S COAL SHORTAGE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---Arrangements have been made to provide Japanese miners to replace the Chinese and Korean

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slave laborers who have been tying up coal production in Hokkaido and to provide for the repatriation and interim care of the Chinese and Koreans thus relieved, Colonel R. J. Ballard, Salt Lake City, Utah, chief of the Economics Division of the Eighth Army's Military Government Section, said today following a trip through the Hokkaido and Honshu coal fields.

Colonel Ballard and his party made the inspection trip with a representative of the Japanese foreign office to determine the reasons for the present coal shortage in Japan.

He found that in addition to the lack of transport ships for moving the coal, trouble with the Chinese and Korean slave laborers at the mines was causing a slow down in production. The Hokkaido fields produced 1,500,000 tons of coal per month prior to the surrender. In October they produced only 250,000. Hokkaido itself uses coal at the rate of 350,000 tons a month and must be depended upon to supply most of the coal which the remainder of Japan will need this year.

Since the American occupation, the Chinese and Korean laborers have refused to work or to vacate their quarters to allow Japanese miners to replace them. Colonel Ballard met with prefectural authorities and mine officials, outlined the seriousness of the situation, and demanded that immediate action be taken.

Arrangements have been made for the removal of Koreans and Chinese to other areas with equal accommodations. They will continue to receive both their normal food ration and the additional miners' ration they have been receiving.

Col. Ballard has negotiated for the repatriation of the Chinese and Koreans at the rate of 1,000 a day. Japanese miners will be poured into the area to take their places in the mines.

The Joban fields in Northern Honshu, also visited by Col. Ballard's party, has dropped to 30 percent of its former production because of the loss of slave laborers and a general apathetic feeling on the part of Japanese miners since the cessation of hostilities.

"In my opinion, the coal situation is probably the most

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critical problem in Japan next to food," Colonel Ballard said. "Unless definite action is taken to correct this deficiency there will be physical and economic suffering which will take years to correct."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30  
14 November 1945

ADDITIONAL JAPS ORDERED ARRESTED

Arrests of additional Japanese suspected of war crimes was ordered by Supreme Headquarters today as follows:

"The following named Japanese are alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals, while confined in Prisoner of War Camps and Internment Camps in Japan. These persons will be apprehended as suspected war criminals and delivered to the Commanding General, XI Corps, at Sugamo Prison, at the earliest practicable date.

From the Hakodate Area, 1st Branch Camp, Muroran, Hokkaido: Shigeru Nishioka, civilian guard; Eiji Asari, Sergeant; Moriyama, Work Leader; Toshio Takashita, Civilian; Katiska, Mess Sergeant; Hirano, Work Leader; and Takada, Work Leader, were ordered arrested.

On the same order was the name of a former Commander of the Pontianak Area, in Dutch Borneo, one Major Umino. He is alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against persons of United Nations Nationals and was ordered apprehended.

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ENEMY NATIONALS RESTRICTED

The Japanese government was ordered by Supreme Headquarters today to impose sharp restrictions on nationals of countries with which the United Nations have been at war.

The directive ordered that the diplomatic and puppet diplomatic staffs of these countries, except the Thailand Diplomatic staff, and those already in custody, be established and maintained on a standard ration system in places to be reported to GHQ; that they be restricted to the area of their abode, and that they be treated in accordance with international usage pending determination of their official status.

Other nationals of such countries were ordered restricted to the prefectures in which they are living; registered by the Japanese, with

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full information on each individual submitted to GHQ, including information on his reasons for being in Japan, and membership in the Nazi party in the case of German nationals.

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ASKS INFORMATION ON HOMMA

Information on the scope or extent of the command of Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, in the Philippines from 24 December, 1941 to August 1942, was required of the Japanese government in a directive issued today by GHQ.

Homma, held as a war criminal by the Allied Powers, has already been taken to the Philippines to stand trial.

Information required by GHQ in the directive includes answers to the questions:

Was Homma the supreme commander of all Japanese forces, of whatever branch, whenever those forces were on the land in the Philippines?

Did Homma have supreme command over the Japanese air forces in the Philippines?

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"NOTORIOUS INCIDENTS" RECORDS SOUGHT

The Japanese government today was ordered by Supreme Headquarters to turn over all documents relating to half a dozen notorious incidents occurring in Japan between 1932 and 1940. The incidents to be reported on are:

The Ketsumeidan Jiken (1932)

The Shimpei Tai Jiken (1933)

The Nagata Jiken (1935)

The 2.26 (Feb. 26) Jiken (1936)

The 5.15 (May 15) Jiken, (1937)

The July, 1940 plot to assassinate Premier Yonai and Minister of the Imperial Household Matsudaira.

The documents were to include records of police and other investigations as well as records of trials of persons implicated in the incidents.

All documents must be delivered before noon, December 19.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
15 November 1945

JAP CIVILIANS GET MILITARY STORES

The American occupation force, in its efforts to help the Japanese to help themselves in staving off unnecessary hunger, hardship and suffering, is turning back to civilian uses all manner of stores and commodities found in military hands.

Large quantities of food, clothing, medicines and other items confiscated from the Japanese military by units of Maj. Gen. George W. Griner's 27th Infantry Division, have already been returned to the Japanese Home Ministry for civilian use. Additional quantities are daily being examined and turned over for the welfare of the Japanese people.

Even materials normally not suited for use by civilians, such as airplane metals and weapons have been and will be contributed to a scrap heap which eventually will find its way into civilian goods.

Nearly 40 barrage balloons in the Niigata area were destroyed as balloons, but the fabrics were salvaged for conversion into clothing. Even the winches and generators were saved for possible use in fishing vessels.

More than 80 boats of various types have been turned over to the Niigata Prefecture. Many of them were landing barges easily converted to fishing vessels.

The following is a partial list of the quantities of food and clothing found by units of the 27th Division or voluntarily reported by the Japanese up to November 10. It has been turned over to the Home Ministry for civilian consumption.

Food (quantities given in pounds)--Barley, 87,100; bean products, 164,300; corn products, 33,000; flour, 355,150; millet, 125,750; oats, 335,000; rice, 213,000; salt, 47,000; fish products, 318,000; starch, 127,400; wheat, 37,100; misc, 252,000; tea, 146,940.

Clothing (in number of pieces)--Blankets, 67,000; boots of vari-

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ous types, 153,000; coats and overcoats, 154,750; items of underwear, 184,000; gloves, 106,700; shirts, 273,225; shoes, 370,250; socks, 36,460; trousers, 249,335.

As the fishing fleet in Niigata Harbor is being augmented by converted military barges, a U. S. Navy port director working with the 27th Division is supervising the removal of mines from the harbor, the Agano River and adjacent waters. A three-mile channel about 1600 meters wide has already been opened and ships are safely using the port. By the latter part of the month six more mine-sweeping vessels, manned by experienced crews and carrying better equipment than is now in use here, will be at work in these waters.

As the prospects grow for increased shipping, the medical officers of the 27th Division are guarding against any outbreak of epidemics due to rats arriving from foreign ports. In addition Army medical officers have already done much investigation in the Niigata area on the problem of scrub typhus.

Among the considerable quantities of medicines turned over to the Niigata Prefecture for pre-rata distribution among the hospitals and schools of the cities and towns are smallpox vaccine, human plasma; anti-tetanus, anti-gangrene, anti-meningitis and other serums; serums for bacteriological diagnosis; prophylactics for typhoid, cholera, plague, typhus, tuberculosis, meningitis, tetanus, gangrene, dysentery, venereal diseases and others. The list of medical supplies fills many pages.

The medical department of the 27th has also returned to the Japanese laboratory and hospital equipment including microscopes, optical instruments, sterilizers, rotary pumps, test tubes and retorts, drugs, medicated soaps and several hundred other items.

Included among the heavy equipment segregated by Army engineers as adaptable for civilian use from the military equipment seized are bulldozers, carryalls, steamrollers, thousands of shovels and other hand-tools; surveying equipment, lathes, carpenters' tools, thousands of electric light sockets, small searchlights and thousands of feet

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of rope.

Practically all branches of the Army have contributed to a vast quantity of scrap metal. Ordnance alone, to this date, has turned in more than 600 tons of scrap iron, not to mention the metal from about 100 airplanes destroyed in Niigata and vicinity. Thousands of Jap helmets, taken by the Quartermaster, will be melted down for scrap metal. The Signal Corps likewise has contributed to the pile of needed metals, as well as generators, radio receivers, batteries, chargers, switchboards, hundreds of feet of telephone wire, meters, hundreds of radio tubes, public address equipment, insulators and telephones among numerous other articles for public use.

As the 27th Division salvages food and equipment which will alleviate the needs of the civilian population, but which cannot be converted into military purposes, its agencies are also continually destroying tons of ammunition and bombs, and confiscating thousands of weapons of all types.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE LAUDS OCCUPATION

The occupation of Japan under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur is the most efficient job of its kind in recorded history in the opinion of Benjamin H. Gordon, United States Department of Commerce representative. Mr. Gordon is in the Pacific area to acquaint the men in service with the job and business opportunities which exist in the United States and to familiarize them with economic conditions which they will meet upon their return home.

"In my tour in the Pacific Area, I have been very much impressed by the capable manner in which the military is handling both the military and economic situation," Mr. Gordon said today. "As for Japan particularly, it is my belief that never in recorded history can there be found a more efficient occupation and a more efficient job than has been done under General MacArthur.

"Interviews with men and officers in some forty bases and stations in the Pacific Area <sup>have</sup> satisfied me that the job was and is being done well. From conversations that I have had with businessmen in the Islands, the Philippines and in Japan, there is hope for the future.

"I would gather that they feel that when the pains of occupation are over, they will emerge into a new and better economic era. This does not refer to some of the economic Bourbons or representatives of the commercial dynasties in the area, but rather it refers to the average and upper-grade type of businessmen.

"I personally have been importuned by business groups and individuals to facilitate the operation of foreign trade between these lands and the United States," Mr. Gordon said.

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15 November 1945

(AMBASSADOR PAULEY'S STATEMENT)

Ambassador Pauley's statement at the press conference today follows:

"Since my arrival I have been working constantly, night and day, with my own staff and with General MacArthur and the members of his staff. I want to state that General MacArthur has not only provided everything for our physical comfort, but has given my mission complete cooperation, and I congratulate General MacArthur and his staff most highly on the job they have accomplished and the amount of information they have accumulated for us to date. The success of our mission depends upon a close relationship with General MacArthur, and we are dependent upon him for a great amount of our information and facts. The reparations plans and policies will be worked out with General MacArthur and the members of his staff.

"1. Historical background of the United States policy on reparations for the benefit of the press:

"(a) To follow the pattern set in Germany; namely, we will remove everything from Japan that is not needed for a useful minimum Japanese economy,

"(b) The word "minimum" is to be construed to mean a standard of living no higher than that had by countries against whom the Japanese aggressed.

"(c) There is no question that every piece of machinery and equipment that specializes in war production will be removed or destroyed. If it can be removed for gainful use to nations entitled to reparations, it will go to those nations. Schools and colleges wantonly destroyed by Japanese armies will receive such technical non-war-making equipment as Japanese armies now have in their possession.

(more)

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Our reparations policy will be stern, but fair. Of course we cannot forget Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

"2. Before those can be considered to have become available for reparations, there are two prior charges, ahead of reparations. First, the cost of occupation. Second, a first charge against current exports for a sum total necessary to pay for necessary imports. When I say "necessary imports," I mean those imports certified by SCAP as being necessary for Japanese civilian sustenance. The primary purpose of the United States reparations policy, and its Allies, is to eradicate every vestige of militarism from the life of Japan. We want to be just in our policies of reparation and we expect Japan to demonstrate month by month, as the occupation progresses, that it is wholeheartedly trying to develop peaceful, democratic principles and policies. If Japan demonstrates this, it will realize that the reparations policy will be such that peace and democracy will ultimately lead the Japanese people to a more abundant life than Japan has ever enjoyed under the militarists. The Japanese people must realize that those countries against whom they aggressed must likewise share these peaceful, abundant benefits.

"3. The United States, as its share of reparations, is not interested in receiving a lot of Japanese secondhand machinery. It is interested in receiving its share of Japanese external and foreign assets. These will not only be of some small financial reimbursement to the United States, but will serve to break up the Zaibatsu, which we feel were, in part, responsible for creating the present war. While I cannot at this time speak for the other Allies, from my discussions with them I believe that their principles are the same as ours--namely, that of de-industrializing Japan of its war potential and ridding Japan of its militarism. I am sure that Soviet Russia is genuinely interested in this, and if reparations is a means of doing this, then Russia is interested in the objective of reparations. I have previously stated that I do not believe that Russia will assert, or should assert, a substantial claim for reparations, if any, because neither their damage sustained nor the cost or energy in winning the

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war is comparable with that of ours and some of our Allies. I do believe they have a genuine interest in accomplishing the same principle as ourselves in demilitarization.

"I visited the Bank of Japan this morning, and there is an amazing similarity between the contents of this bank and those in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt, Germany, where the United States has accumulated all of the loot, gold and other possessions, such as those recovered from the Merkers Mine. Naturally, all of the things in these vaults that are not subject to restitution to other nations will be used for: (1) The cost of occupation. (2) To pay for necessary interests. (3) For reparations."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
15 November '45

STATEMENT BY GEN. EICHELBERGER

In response to articles which have appeared in the American press, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General, Eighth Army, today issued the following statement:

"Yamanashi-Shizuoka prefectural boundary which crosses Mount Fuji divides 6th and 8th Armies. This mountain is not off limits for United States Army personnel. 6th Army applied no restrictions to 8th Army troops that did not apply to 6th Army troops, to wit, that a pass was required to leave or enter the organization area. 8th Army personnel have had complete access to Fujiyama if provided with pass. The entire Lake Hakone district within the 8th Army area and Miyanoshita may be visited without a pass. The Fujiyama hotel at Miyanoshita is at present occupied by diplomats of neutral and Allied Governments who were bombed out in Tokyo raids. The balance of the Hotel is occupied as a rest camp for officers. The Miyanoshita area is not off limits. Germans, Puppet Philippine officials and Axis diplomats were moved from the Fujiyama Hotel about 1 October. The entire Miyanoshita area including the hotel can be visited by American troops."

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BODIES OF AMERICAN AIRMEN FOUND NEAR CANAL

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, --- An unmarked spot on a lonely road running alongside Tokyo Canal yielded yesterday the bodies of two American airmen believed to have participated in a raid on Tokyo May 24th. The wrists of one body were bound together by a rope which was also wound around the neck.

In a Japanese cemetery on the grounds of a Buddhist temple, a small mound marked by a simple wooden pole covered the bodies of five other American fliers flung unceremoniously into the burial pit, a

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rope or wire wound around their throat.

The grave site in which the first two bodies were found was pointed out by a Japanese girl living nearby, who saw Japanese soldiers bury the men in straw mats. No mound, sign or other identifying symbol marked the location. The bodies were exhumed by a recovery team of USASCOM C directed by S/Sgt Julius H. Waters of Huntington, Arkansas. Buried head to foot, sidewise, at a depth of less than three feet, the waterlogged remains were almost floating in muddy water. No identification was found on the corpses, which were still clothed in flying jacket and coveralls, but lacked boots.

A workman at a nearby foundry, who had stated the day before that he had seen two fliers parachute to safety the day of the raid and that they had been taken into custody by the Japanese police, retracted his statement upon re-examination.

The burial pit in the Japanese cemetery containing the bodies of five fliers was marked by a simple 4x4 post inscribed, "May 24th. Died in Action, B-29 Crew Grave." Witnesses stated that the B-29 had crashed into a Buddhist temple on the cemetery grounds, completely demolishing it. The bodies had been flung into the shallow grave and covered only by a mat and a few loose boards. Four of the fliers had rope around their necks; the fifth, wire.

Information leading to the disinterring of the bodies was furnished by an anonymous letter addressed to 2nd Lt. H. J. Schroeder, of Carteret, N.J., USASCOM C Grave Registration Officer. The letter stated the last name and age of the victims, together with the approximate site of burial.

The bodies of all seven were examined by Capt. Edgar L. Feinberg of Atlantic City, N.J., attached to the 43rd General Hospital. Capt. Feinberg stated the condition of the cervical vertebrae indicated the men had not been hanged, but he was unable to determine the actual cause of death due to the decomposition.

The seven bodies were buried in the USAF cemetery today with

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full military rites.

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#### TRADITIONAL FISHING FESTIVAL TO BE HELD

The traditional bonito and tuna festival held each year at the opening of the fishing season will be held Sunday, November 18, 1945, even though the fishing fleet will be confined to home waters for the first time in its history under the edict of the Supreme Commander.

The festival this year will be keyed to entertain Lt. Col. R. H. Fiedler (CQ), chief of the Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, and a party of American Army representatives, who will be guests of honor. A special banquet of Japanese-prepared fish will be served.

Yaizu, 120 miles from Tokyo and the town from which the fishing fleet departs for the season's catch, will have its shops, streets and homes decorated in traditional style while school boys will be on hand with their brass band.

More than 50 fishing boats will parade in regatta formation off-shore. In addition there will be an off-shore demonstration of fishing with fixed nets. A new harbor plan will be unveiled this year, sans military installations.

Finally, the men will go aboard their ships after presentation of a silk flag which is used to identify each ship as it departs. The flag is flown from the top of the mast from the start of the trip until the end when families watch from the shore as their loved ones come home.

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#### THANKSGIVING TO BE HOLIDAY FOR EIGHTH ARMY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, --- Thanksgiving will be celebrated in the Eighth Army area on Thursday November 22, it was directed by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, today.

(More)

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The holiday will be observed by the suspension of all training and military duty with the exception of absolutely essential fatigue and military security details.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

13:30  
16 November 1945

ARMY "OLYMPICS" TO BE HELD THIS WINTER.

Plans for the "Pacific Army Olympics," including fifteen sports and open to all Army forces in this theater, have recently been completed, it was announced following a meeting in Manila of the Theater Athletic Advisory Committee. Competition will commence next month over a vast area and will continue into January.

For purposes of eliminations the theater has been divided into four areas: the occupation area, including Japan and Korea; the Philippine Islands, including Okinawa; the Hawaiian Islands, and the Marianas. Eliminations will be conducted before 5 January in each of these areas to determine the winning teams in all fifteen sports.

Semi-final rounds in six team-sports will then be held simultaneously in the Middle Pacific and Western Pacific as follows: Japan in volleyball, football, basketball and touch football 12 to 14 January; Marianas in volleyball, softball and baseball 19 to 21 January. There will be no semi-final round in the nine individual sports.

Olympic finals will be held simultaneously in each of the four areas on the 26, 27 and 28 January as follows: volleyball, football, horseshoe pitching and touch football in Japan; track and field, badminton, baseball and basketball in Manila; golf, boxing and swimming in Honolulu; table tennis, tennis, handball and softball in the Marianas.

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--NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, Chief of Civil Information and Education Section, will hold a press conference this afternoon, 16 November, at 1500, in the small reception room on the second floor of Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

1930  
16 Nov 1945

PLAN TO DEFEAT JAP FOOD BLACK MARKET

Allied Headquarters today ordered put into immediate operation a Japanese government plan to abolish price controls for perishable foods as the government admitted its control over such foods (fresh vegetables and fish) "is in a state of complete collapse"

The government declared that the black market today accounts for "almost all" of the Japanese citizens' purchases of perishable foods, and that the present rations to the households in the larger cities "are virtually tantamount to zero"

The new plan is expected to result in "a substantial increase" in distribution of perishable foods to city dwellers. Prices are expected to rise beyond current government ceilings but to stay well under black market prices.

The government said that although the change "may outwardly seem to add to the pecuniary burden on the citizens", it actually will benefit them since farmers and fishermen have refused to sell their products at government price levels at all.

The change is designed to solve a crisis that saw the vegetable quantities, distributed in Tokyo alone, sink from a high of 243 grams per person per day in 1944 to 25 grams in September this year. The government said 250 grams per person per day is required.

The plan likewise provides for abolition of laws that were intended to prohibit individuals from transporting foodstuffs on the national trains.

A by-product of the change is expected to be slackening of railway passenger congestion caused by city dwellers who--in violation of the laws--packed trains and stations for trips to the country to buy food direct from the farmers at black market prices.

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Under the new plan, the farmers and fishermen will bring their products to nearby marketing centers operated by agricultural and fishery associations and co-operatives throughout Japan, where licensed buyers from the cities may purchase perishables in bulk.

Prices to be paid by the ultimate consumers--the city dwellers--will be uncontrolled to the extent that the prices paid by the licensed buyers to the farmers will be subject to no restrictions and the two will be free to bargain and haggle as they please.

Middleman profits, however, will be restricted. The distribution plan calls for re-sale in the cities of the perishables, by the licensed buyers, to wholesale dealers who sell again to retailers who distribute to Street and Neighborhood Associations.

The city inhabitants will receive their rations from the Street or Neighborhood Associations on a household basis, with a ration for each registered household member.

Middleman profits will be held to a fixed commission on a percentage basis. The middlemen will not be permitted to sell at a price greater than the actual cost of collection, transportation and distribution of the food, plus the fixed commission.

Efforts will be made to make certain that there are no violations of the profit limitations at all levels of distribution from the farmer down to the ultimate consumer. Offenders will be prosecuted under existing Japanese commercial laws and wartime anti-profiteering ordinances.

If the new plan is not successful in speeding the flow of perishable food supplies into the cities and defeating the black market, it is contemplated that consumer co-operatives, built around the Street and Neighborhood Associations, will be instituted.

Under this set-up, Street and Neighborhood Associations would combine to form co-operatives that would dispatch regular buyers direct to the farm markets to purchase in bulk for the co-operative.

Even under the new plan, in a move to give the average Japanese citizen the opportunity to protest inequalities in distribution and prices of perishables, rationing, sales and prices will be supervised by committees from the Street and Neighborhood Associations.

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Four causes <sup>assigned</sup> by the government for the failure of its defunct control plan:

(1). "Unwise measures taken for government control", including collection of perishables for which there were inadequate storage facilities, and establishment of low price <sup>levels</sup> ~~quotations~~ that "resulted in cutting off of the natural flow of commodities".

(2). The <sup>shortage</sup> ~~shortage~~ of staple food supplies, which caused the farmers to keep more of their green vegetables for home consumption instead of sending them to the market.

(3). Shortage in production of fresh foods, due to the planting of much land in staple crops, inadequate labor supply, lack of fertilizers and "diminished zeal for production" on the part of the farmers because of the "excessive lowness" of government prices.

(4). Failure by the police to control and combat the black market, because of which "government control has been rendered totally inefficient and the prestige of the police has been completely lost".

Police controls, the government report said, were a complete failure in the case of black market dealings "on a large scale" made by flocks of hunting purchasers", chiefly from communities of war workers and around war factories.

The report noted also that three years ago, "various social evils" grew out of police orders causing Tokyo women to line up outside green grocery shops. "Not less than" 1,500,000 Tokyo women daily stood in line for three hours, the report said.

The report stated that "at present there is practically no quantity of goods coming to the market and virtually no quantity (is) being rationed to the citizens' homes".

"Consequently," the report said, "today almost all of the citizens are feeding themselves on the purchases made on the black market from dealers or from farming people direct, or on crops obtained from their own farm, or on gifts, or through mutual aids between households."

The report pointed out that in September the daily fish ration per person was 4 grams, costing 1.10 yen, and vegetable ration was 25 grams costing .84 yen. There was no fish ration in August but the vegetable ration was 52 grams, costing 1.63 yen.

The quantity of fresh fish handled on the Tokyo market fell from a high of 409 tons in June, 1943, to 135 tons in January, 1944, rose again to 252 tons in June, 1944, fell to 37 tons in January, 1945, 14 in July, none in August and 4 tons in September.

Vegetables distributed on the Tokyo market totaled 33,573 tons in January, 1943; rose to 88,961 that August; fell to 16,958 in April 1944; climbed to 70,410 in December that year; dropped to 16,189 in January, 1945, 11,663 in June, 7,841 in July and 4,545 in September.

In another comparison, the 4,545 tons of vegetables available in September were for an estimated population of 3,500,000, compared with 32,629 tons available for 5,500,000 persons in the same months in 1944, and 67,271 tons for 7,500,000 persons in September, 1943.

Vegetable quantities distributed per head in Tokyo were 25 grams in September this year compared with 193 grams in September, 1944, and 248 grams in September, 1943. Where the distribution ranged from 113 to 330 grams per person per day in 1943, it ranged from 49 to 243 in 1944, and from 25 to 97 in the first nine months of 1945.

The report said the "requisite quantity" of vegetables for the Japanese people is "about 250 grams per day"

#### JAPS MAY MAKE EXPLOSIVES FOR COAL PRODUCTION

The first explosives to be manufactured in Japan since the end of the war were authorized today when Allied Headquarters permitted the Japanese government to manufacture 1,119 tons of dynamite plus fuses, blasting caps and electric detonators.

The directive emphasized that the explosives will be used "for the production of coal and no other purpose". The manufacture was authorized because immediate coal production was deemed necessary to the achievement of the Allied occupation objectives.

An Allied spokesman likewise pointed out that the authorized explosives are small in quantity, that they could be of only limited

military use and that their manufacture can be easily checked.

The Japanese were required to submit applications to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies for operating the plants necessary for manufacture of the explosives.

The production authorized for the period ending 31 December 1945 was 179 metric tons of gelatin or "negi" dynamite, 190 metric tons of ammonia dynamite and 750 metric tons of ammonia nitrate explosive.

Also authorized was production of 2,800 kilometers of fuse, 2,550,000 blasting caps and 4,130,000 electric detonators.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office.

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
18 November 1945

JAPANESE ART AND CULTURE TO BE PROTECTED

Allied Headquarters moved yesterday to preserve and protect Japanese art and religious treasures for the Japanese people with a memorandum to the Government ordering that a complete list of all such treasures be catalogued.

The action was designed to facilitate the work of the occupying force commanders in guarding the numerous monuments, cultural and religious works and installations in Japan. While the Japanese government will be responsible for the administration and maintenance of these works and sites, the Allied forces will "take steps necessary to protect and preserve all monuments which have recognized cultural, historic or religious importance."

The Japanese have been ordered to submit, as soon as possible, to GHQ a report listing all works, collections and sites requiring protection, with detailed information on damage caused by "combat operations or military occupation." The report, stipulated by the Arts and Monuments Sub-Section of the Civilian Information and Education Section, will include: Collections, structures and separate objects classed as "National Treasures", such as important shrines and temples; buildings and sites classed as "protected areas", such as national parks, historic and scenic spots and natural history preserves; installations (palaces, villas, etc.) of the Imperial Household Department; museums and collections of the Imperial Household Department, and manuscripts and collections of national value containing art works, antiquities, manuscripts, books, scientific specimens and cultural holdings.

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JAPANESE "ABERDEEN" INSPECTED

WITH THE 6TH ARMY, NAGOYA.---The Japanese equivalent of our own Aberdeen Proving Ground was inspected yesterday by a War Material

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Recovery Team from the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightning) Division of General Walter Krueger's 6th Army. A sprawling experimental station at Konakayama on Isumi peninsula, 65 miles by road southeast of Nagoya, it was termed an up-to-date, efficiently managed proving grounds by Major Hubert M. Lewis, staff officer of the 25th Infantry Division and Lt. (jg) G.B. Hall, of Technical Intelligence Section, who visited the area.

The Japanese tested there virtually every type of Japanese ordnance above 13 mm. in size along with captured American, British and even Russian guns which also were being tested and studied. How the Japanese obtained Russian weapons was a matter of speculation. It is possible they were captured in one of the series of "incidents" along the border of Manchuria or they may have been obtained from Japan's Axis allies.

Two of the most interesting of the many models of Japanese weapons were an 88 mm and a tiny 37 mm bazooka. The latter is a pistol-like weapon combining in principle many of the features of the German weapon of this type. Apparently the Japanese had done a great deal of experimental work in recoilless weapons and rocket guns. At the end of the war the Jap "Aberdeen" had not been bombed and all buildings and equipment are in excellent conditions.

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#### TWO MORE SHIPS SAIL FOR STATES

Eighth Army Public Relations Office announced today the departure of two more troop carrying vessels from Yokohama and for the United States. The General Ernst had aboard 221 officers and 3098 enlisted men of the Americal Division, while The Ernie Pyle carried 214 officers and 3075 enlisted men.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
18 November '45

#### AIR TRANSPORT, TRAINING, RESEARCH ENDED IN JAPAN

With destruction of the Japanese army and navy air forces accomplished, Allied Headquarters today moved to obliterate private or commercial aircraft from Japanese skies by outlawing possession of aircraft and aeronautical training or research.

In a directive designed to wipe out any possibility of a Japanese air force for future aggressions, abolition was ordered of all Japanese "pilot or other training related to aircraft design, construction, maintenance or operation".

The government was directed also to dissolve all private or commercial companies, partnerships or associations engaged in such training, commercial air transport or other civilian air operations by 31 December 1945.

It likewise was directed to abolish, by the same date, all governmental or semi-governmental bodies concerned with commercial or other civil aviation "in any of its aspects" except for activities specifically authorized by the Allied Supreme Commander.

Within the scope of the directive will come such organizations as the 117-million-yen Japan Airways Company, Ltd.; the Japan Aviation Association, government-subsidized for "sport flying" and pilot training, and two government research institutes.

The directive forbade any person or group in Japan, after 31 December, to "purchase, own, possess or operate" any aircraft or any research, experimental, maintenance or production facility related to aircraft or aeronautical science.

Prohibiting even working models, the directive also forbade the teaching of, or research or experiments in, aeronautical science or aerodynamics or other subjects related to aircraft or balloons.

The Japanese government was ordered to submit to Allied Headquarters by 31 December a register of officers, operating officials,

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professional engineering and research personnel, and pilots and instructors of organizations to be dissolved.

All civilian aircraft activities in Japan, except for manufacturing of civilian planes, have been under control of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation.

The bureau's functions include training and control of civilian airmen, construction and operation of civilian airdromes and airway facilities, and matters concerned with internal and international air navigation rules and conventions.

Its head office in Tokyo, which includes about 900 persons including local officials, already is in process of dissolution with the exception of certain officials who are to be left available for liaison with Allied Headquarters.

Its aircraft inspection office, with headquarters at Kawasaki and branches at all principal civil airdromes, is being changed so as to make its facilities available for shipping and railroad inspections. Five wind tunnels are being dismantled.

Four regional offices at Tokyo, Sapporo, Osaka and Fukuoka included airdromes, beacons and other directional equipment throughout Japan. The offices are being abolished and the equipment dismantled or diverted to other purposes.

A fourth branch of the bureau was its civil pilot and engineer training school, for training of civil airmen as distinguished from the military. It included eight land plane and two seaplane schools, divided into "local" and "higher" training branches.

The school currently has about 4,500 pupils and has turned out approximately 370 pilots and 550 engineers. Its facilities will now be used for railway and communications training and its airfields for farms and salt fields.

The fifth branch is the aircraft equipment supply depot for the training school and includes three branches. It had approximately 100 training planes but only 10 were said to be fit for use. Its facilities likewise are being diverted to other uses.

Also included in the government set-up were the Institute of Aeronautical Research of the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Institute of Central Aeronautical Research at Mitaka, near Tokyo.

(More)

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The Japan Airways Company, Ltd., was established in 1939 by a special government act which merged all existing airways companies and was invested with the exclusive right of carrying on all air transportation business in Japan.

It was capitalized at 100 million yen, with 37,250,000 yen invested by the government. Its main office is in Tokyo and it has branches in Japan's principal cities. The total number of employees is around 3,000.

Dissolution of the company, in view of Allied plans in sight at that time for abolition of Japanese civil aviation, was decided upon at a meeting of the board of directors on 8 October and the necessary steps are now being taken.

Its air routes before the war extended from Hokkaido to Saigon, French Indo-China, and from Jaluit atoll and Saipan and Truk Islands to Tientsin and Peking, China. During the war liaison flights were extended to Batavia, Rabaul, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore and Manila.

All overseas contracts were terminated on 15 August and only internal routes operated until 24 August, when all flights were halted on Allied orders. Courier service in Japan was resumed on 14 September but taken over by the Allies on 10 October. No flights now are made.

The company listed 102 planes in its service but said half of them are in need of repair. Aircrew personnel totaled 401, including 130 pilots, 76 navigators, 94 engineers and 101 radio operators. Its aircraft included 33 Douglas and 19 Mitsubishi transports.

The company's business amounted to 60 million yen a year with a government subsidy annually of 10 million yen, including 37 million in securities, 25 million in cash and on deposit, and 24 million "unreceived".

Listed also were 11 million yen in land, buildings and structures; 12 million yen in aircraft equipment and 1 million in wireless equipment.

The Japan Aviation Association was founded in 1940 through merging of all established associations for encouragement of sport

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flying and pilot training. Decision already has been made for its dissolution, the Japanese said.

Its permanent property totals 800,000 yen and it has been maintained by an annual government subsidy of 2,500,000 yen. The head office is in Tokyo and its employes number 800. Late in the war, its activities were restricted by equipment and material shortages.

The association possessed 9 flight training institutions and approximately 150 glider training schools, with 40 aircraft and 190 glider pilot instructors.

Its aircraft, all of which were termed currently unfit for use, totaled 105, including 88 primary, 9 secondary and 8 advanced trainer planes. Gliders totaled 250, including 200 primary and 30 secondary gliders and 20 "soarers".

Likewise included in the civilian aeronautics establishment are aircraft maintained by leading Japanese newspapers because of the lack of development of Japanese regular air services or taxi planes. The newspapers and agencies have decided to close their aviation departments, the aeronautics bureau said.

Asahi had 20 airplanes, Mainichi 10, Yomiuri 9 and Domei 6, most of which needed repairs. Pilots included 37 with Asahi, 18 with Mainichi, 9 with Yomiuri and 12 with Domei.

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#### ARRIVAL OF LORD ALANBROOKE

Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, British Chief of Imperial General Staff, arrived at Atsugi airport this morning and was met by Gen. MacArthur and other high officials of SCAP and the British Embassy here.

Lord Alanbrooke, who succeeded Field Marshal Sir John Dill in December, 1941, is visiting Japan as part of a world tour which has already carried him to India, Burma, Okinawa, and Pacific islands. It was his first meeting with the Supreme Allied Commander.

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Lord Alanbrooke was accompanied by his aide de camp Lt. Col. R. Charrington, his military assistant Lt. Col. Brian Boyle and an orderly.

In General MacArthur's welcoming party were Lt. Gen. C.H. Gairdner, Prime Minister Atlee's Personal Representative with SCAP, Major Gen. R.J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff of SCAP, Brig. J.D. Profumo, of the British Embassy, Col. H.B. Wheeler, of the Office of the Chief of Staff, SCAP, Wing Commander the Hon. T.M. Horder and Lt. Col. J. Figgess of the British Embassy Executive Staff, and Capt. M. Grissell, military assistant to Gen. Gairdner.

Gen. MacArthur entertained Lord Alanbrooke and his official party at luncheon at the American Embassy. This evening Lord Alanbrooke's party will dine with Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, in Yokohama.

Lord Alanbrooke is scheduled to leave Tokyo on Nov. 22 and fly to Manila, thence to Australia before returning to Great Britain.

Note: Additional details of Lord Alanbrooke's itinerary in Japan may be had by consulting "Tour Programme for C.I.G.S." posted on bulletin board in press room.

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JAPANESE MUST BUILD RADIO SETS AS DEMOCRATIZATION AID

The Japanese government was ordered yesterday to submit to SCAP by December 1, 1945, a detailed plan to replace as soon as possible approximately four million radio receiving sets which have been rendered inoperative since 1940 due to bombings and wartime restrictions on the manufacture of new radios and spare parts.

Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, chief of the Civil Communications Section of SCAP, declared that the immediate objective is to place radio receivers which are operative in 50 per cent of all Japanese homes as was the case before 1940.

This, he said, will give the Japanese people an increasingly important means of listening to free speech. More than ever before, because of the shortage of newsprint, General Akin pointed out, the Japs are relying on the radio for their news. Also, he added, due to the lack of outside amusement and recreational facilities more Japanese are spending more time in their homes than ever before.

Commenting on the directive, Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, chief, Civil Information and Education Section, said: "Radio is one of the most important modern means of communicating information, news, education, and entertainment to the peoples of any country. Its use in Japan under rigid Government control for militaristic and ultra-nationalistic purposes needs no comment.

"Now the Japanese radio must be turned to the objectives of mental rehabilitation and reorientation of the Japanese people to the problems of peace. Radio will and must play a major part in the democratizing of Japan".

According to the directive, the Japanese government is to

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submit information on the following points by December 1:

1. The number of complete radio sets that will be manufactured, by months, for the year 1946.
2. A list of manufacturers who will produce the radio sets, parts, and tubes, showing monthly production by each.
3. The quantity and type of raw materials which will be allocated by the Japanese Government to accomplish the plan formulated.
4. The methods, channels, and organizations planned for accomplishing the distribution of the finished products.
5. A comparison of the pre-war prices and the proposed prices to the buying public for the various types of complete radio sets and tubes.

Lt. Col. J.E. Gonseth, director of Industry Division of the Civil Communications Section, said that in 1940 there were seven and one half million radio sets in Japanese homes. Of this total, it was explained, 1,600,000 were destroyed or made inoperative by war damages, while 1,900,000 have become inoperative due to the lack of spare parts and repair facilities, leaving only three and one half million in operation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

10:30  
19 November 1945

Press Release:

JAP PROPAGANDA FILMS BANNED

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers yesterday directed the Japanese government to insure against the exhibition, sale or exchange of 236 Japanese produced moving pictures, set down a formula for prohibiting the showing or production of other films, and announced that the Japanese motion picture industry is now planning the production of features emphasizing the democratic way of life.

According to David W. Conde, chief, motion picture section, Civil Information and Education, SCAP, Japanese moving picture companies will not produce films which encourage militarism; have vengeance as the motive; are nationalistic, chauvinistic or anti-foreign; distort historical facts; favor racial or religious discrimination; picture feudal loyalty or contempt of life as desirable or honorable; approve, either directly or indirectly, of suicide; deal with or approve the subjugation or degradation of women; depict brutality, violence or evil as triumphant; are anti-democratic; condone the exploitation of children; or which are at variance with the spirit or letter of the Potsdam Declaration or the directives of the Supreme Allied Commander.

The 236 films which are banned from exhibition, sale or exchange are considered to propagate nationalistic, militaristic and feudalistic concepts. They include pictures with titles which, translated into English, run as follows: "The Human Bullet Volunteer Corps," a propaganda film which urges the Japanese people to make suicide attacks; "The Day England Falls," which is anti-British; "Shoot Down That Flag" produced in the Philippines, which is a viciously anti-American film falsely distorting the Bataan campaign; "General Nogi" which is one of the many pictures distorting Japanese history to glorify the rule of imperialistic and nationalistic leaders; and "Swords Flash in Cherry-Blossom Time," "Harbor of Hatred," and "Symphony of Revenge" which glorify suicidal and feudal concepts.

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All Japanese films which are barred will be sealed and held for the disposition of Allied Occupation Authorities, Mr. Conde said. Copies will be made of each film and shipped back to the United States for study and analysis and will be held as historical or literary documents. Surplus prints in Japan which might be subject to misuse will be destroyed.

There are some moving pictures in the list of banned titles which may have some cultural or literary value, Mr. Conde said. However, they have been so distorted in their use for propaganda purpose that they cannot now be shown without continuing to foster anti-democratic attitudes. Mr. Conde emphasized that there is to be no attempt to destroy films of cultural or literary value to the people.

There is in current Japanese literature a scarcity of material for the production of films which will meet the requirements of the new directives, Mr. Conde pointed out. This is because the whole emphasis of controlling factors in Japan for years has been on the propagation of undemocratic principles and producers of other material received no support or were openly condemned. The Japanese will have to develop a new fund of material to comply with the directive.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE

1630  
19 November 1945

The motion picture industry of Japan is now planning the production of features emphasizing the democratic way of life, according to David W. Conde, chief, motion picture section of Civil Information and Education, SCAP.

In the future, Japanese moving picture companies will not produce films which encourage militarism; which have vengeance as the motive; which are nationalistic; chauvinistic or anti-foreign; which distort historical facts; which favor racial or religious discrimination; which picture feudal loyalty or contempt of life as desirable or honorable; which approve, either directly or indirectly, of suicide; which deal with or approve the subjugation or degradation of women; which depict brutality, violence or evil as triumphant; which are anti-democratic; which condone the exploitation of children; or which are at variance with the spirit or letter of the Potsdam Declaration or directives of the Supreme Allied Commander.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 17th November 1945 directed the Japanese Government to insure against the exhibition of any of a list of 236 Japanese motion pictures which propagate nationalistic, militaristic and feudalistic concepts. The present or future sale or exchange of these films was also forbidden by the directive.

The banned films include such pictures as "Nikudan Taishin Tai" ("Human Bullet Volunteer Corps") a propaganda film which urges Japanese people to make suicide attacks; "Eikoku Kuzururu No Hi" ("The Day England Falls,"), which is anti-British; "Ano Hato Ute" ("Shoot Down That Flag,"), produced in the Philippines, which is a viciously anti-American film falsely distorting facts of the Bataan campaign; "Nogi Shogun" ("General Nogi,"), which is one of the many pictures distorting Japanese history to

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glorify the rule of imperialistic and nationalistic leaders; and "Kenko Sakura Fubuki" ("Swords Flash in Cherry-Blossom Time,"), "Ikari No Minato" ("Harbor of Hatred,"), and "Adachi Kokyogaku" ("Symphony of Revenge,"), which glorify suicidal and feudal concepts.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

16:30  
20 November 1945

Press Release:

UNIQUE CONTROL OF LIVER PARASITE DEVELOPED

An unique method of control of the disease Clonorchis, an important Asiatic public health problem, has been developed by the Japanese scientist, Dr. Kanji Nagano of the Kitasato Institute, according to reports made by the Institute to the Public Health authorities of SCAP.

Clonorchis, a fluke-borne liver infection, is contracted by eating the infected raw flesh of fish. Ingestion of the fish harboring the encysted fluke larvae causes fatal chronic changes of the human liver. The life span of the fluke is generally two or three years; although a few cases over ten years' duration have been reported.

Attempts to educate residents of the Orient to refrain from eating raw fish have proven ineffective and public health scientists have attempted to cope with the problem by measures directed at eradicating the fresh water snail Bithynia. It is within this snail that larval forms of the fluke must spend part of their lifetime in order to develop to the cercaria stage, when they may leave the snail.

After escaping the snail, the cercaria, or baby flukes, invade the fish and take further development to that stage where they endanger humans.

While studying the life cycle of the fluke, Professor Nagano observed an unexplained reduction in the snail population of certain stream and creek areas. Attempting to explain this riddle, he determined that the fluke larvae during their period of growth and change within the snail shell destroyed the reproductive glands of the host. He also discovered that eleven other fluke parasites, in addition to the clonorchis fluke, had exactly the same de-sexing effect upon the snail. One of these he determined was the so-called bird-fluke, Notocotylus attenuatus, which has never been known to attack the human.

Realizing that ingestion of this fluke by snails, if on a large scale, might solve the problem by destroying the snails, without sub-

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sequently infecting humans, the Japanese scientist succeeded in developing a method of systematically controlling the infection of water birds. Utilizing cellophane strips, previously infected with fluke cultures, Nagano infected the bird hosts, then placed them in cages over the snail infested stream beds. Excreta from the birds passed into the water, was ingested by the snails, and reacting exactly like the clonorchis fluke effectively sterilized them.

Allied medical authorities refused to comment on the effectiveness of the "Nagano method;" but pointed out that it is a new application of a standard method of disease control; the method of destroying the causative agent by biological means.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

19:30  
20 November 1945

Press Release:

PILFERED ANTHROPOLOGICAL COLLECTION TO BE RETURNED TO CHINA

A world famous anthropological collection containing relics of the earliest traces of mankind--something short of a million years old--which had been removed from China three years ago by the Japanese has been turned over to Allied occupation forces. The Japanese had removed the collection from the Peiping Union Medical College for "study" at the Tokyo Imperial University. It will be returned to the National Geological Survey of China, owners of the collection.

The collection is a small one by museum standards since it can be displayed on an average size desk. It includes stone implements, ornaments fashioned from fox and deer teeth, stone and bones, and two antler fragments. The most ancient of the implements were found near the skull of the Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*), the subhuman who shares distinction with the "Java Ape-man" (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) of being the earliest known ancestor of man.

There are no human bones in the collection turned over to the Supreme Command. However, human bones and teeth were uncovered in the same area and they are now located in museums throughout America and Europe. They have provided scientists with enough information to form a fairly definite picture of the Peking Man, whose age is estimated at slightly less than a million years. The collection is representativ

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of the several hundred items unearthed in the 11-year excavation program of the Sinanthropus Cave near Peiping though it is believed that Chinese scientists may have removed many of the pieces.

Presence of the valuable collection in Japan was made known through a letter from the Japanese Government's Central Liaison office to the Supreme Command. The Natural Resources section of General Headquarters was directed to take action to return the specimens to China. Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenek, chief of the section, assigned Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., scientific consultant of the U. S. Geological Survey, on loan to headquarters from the Geology department of Rhode Island State College, the job of evaluating the collection.

According to Dr. Whitmore, the great value of the specimens stems from the fact that they are irreplaceable and have been found only in one locality.

Examination of the Japanese correspondence concerning the collection revealed that Japanese scientists brought the specimens back to Japan with them after visiting the Peiping college at the request of the Japanese North China Army.

All of the specimens in the collection were unearthed at Chou-koutien near Peiping, in the famous Sinanthropus Cave, a great cavity in limestone caused by running water. It was in the lower levels of the cave that the most primitive stone implements of the collection were found buried in silt and volcanic ash together with skull caps, jaws, teeth and other bones of the Peking Man.

As time passed and the cave slowly filled with silt, the descendants of Sinanthropus lived at progressively higher levels leaving behind them their tools and ornaments. The series of relics illustrates the gradually increased skill of the Peking Man's successors during the thousands of years that the cave was occupied. The advance in skill is evidenced by the presence in higher levels of the cave of hide-scrapers and awls fashioned from pieces of flint, chert and quartz as well as ornaments made from stone, fish bones and fox and deer teeth.

Three distinct eras are represented in the collection, Dr. Whit-

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more pointed out, the youngest of which, 250,000 years old, includes many ornaments such as beads of stone or fish bones and fox and deer teeth with holes drilled in them so that they could be used as beads. Stone hide-scrapers and awls representing an improved method of chipping and shaping stone tools were found about halfway down in the cave. At the lower levels of the cave were found very roughly made relics believed to be at least a half million years older than those found near the top. Human bones of the Peking Man were found there also, but they were not included in the collection brought to Japan in 1942.

Fully as important but not as spectacular as the ancient implements are the original research records of excavations made in the cave. These were recovered from the Japanese along with the relics. The records covered excavation work carried on in the Choukoutien cave from 1926 to 1937 by Dr. Davidson Black and other members of the staff of Peiping Union Medical College who worked under the auspices of the National Geological Survey of China and the Rockefeller Foundation of New York.

Among them is a large volume containing a plan of each level showing the great precision used in making the excavations. Each level was cleared completely before proceeding to the next lowest level. This procedure taxed the will power of the scientists, who knew that the most important discoveries would be made in the lower levels. A systematic procedure which entailed numbering squares of each level and each relic found therein enabled the scientists to trace the cultural advances of each succeeding inhabitant of the cave.

In addition to the excavation plan archives, correspondence, field reports made annually from 1929, when many of the remains of *Sinanthropus* were discovered, to 1936, complete financial records for the period and a list of recovered specimens which are now deposited in museums in America and Europe were recovered.

Scientists have not actually determined what the Peking Man or *Sinanthropus* looked like, Dr. Whitmore said, though the bones found indicate that he was shorter than the present day average man, was probably stooped over, heavier in appearance and bone structure and

had a low sloping forehead. The teeth of the ancient man are definitely human-type rather than ape-type and the brain cavity in the skull is much larger than that of any ape. Dr. Whitmore ventured the opinion that the Peking Man might be referred to as the "missing link."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

1630  
20 November 1945

Supplementary Release:

JAPANESE SCIENCE RECORDS HELD FOR EXAMINATION

Scientific records in three leading Japanese laboratories were placed under guard by Occupation force troops here to insure their safety pending examination by Allied scientists.

The records are located in the Osaka Imperial University, at Kyoto, and the Nishina Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Civil Information and Education Section

1630  
21 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE

The first of a series of round table conferences was broadcast on JOAK and the national hookup Wednesday, November 21 at 8:00 p.m. Three speakers representative of leftist, conservative and rightist points of view will discuss national issues for thirty minutes each Wednesday and Saturday evening.

The purpose of the series is to bring into the open the three schools of thought on issues vital to the coming election and to the life and economy of the nation as a whole.

Men and women known for their ability to express vigorously their opinions on the subjects selected have been chosen to present their points of view. Each speaker will be allotted several minutes to give his thoughts on the subject after which there will be a give and take discussion of the issue raised by each.

Tukanobu Murobushi, well known author and critic, will introduce the speakers and act as moderator for each broadcast.

The subject discussed at the first broadcast on Wednesday, November 21, was "Does the Tenno System Have a Place in the New Japan?" Speakers were Ichiro Kiyose, lawyer, long time Diet member, formerly active in the Minseito Party; Ryuicho Tokuda, spokesman for the leftist viewpoint; Ryozo Makino, former secretary of the Ministry of Education and for many years representative of the liberal viewpoint in the Diet.

Other programs in the series will discuss revision of the constitution, war criminals, farm problems, food, trade unions, women in politics and the Zaibatsu.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

19:30  
21 November 1945

Press Release:

GENERAL THORPE URGES POLICE POLICY CHANGES

Adding emphasis to recent articles in the Japanese press dealing with a change in Japanese police policies, Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorpe, chief of the Counter-Intelligence section, SCAP, declared that the police must become the servant of the people rather than their master and must be trained "to keep order by wisdom and example, rather than by force, intimidation and inhumane prison conditions."

General Thorpe's remarks were addressed to a group of Japanese officials including Goro Koizumi, director of the police bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Kenji Hirooka, chief of the Police Bureau's affairs section, who were visiting his office to present him with a copy of the Home Minister's speech before a police chiefs' conference and a plan for reorganization of the Japanese police.

On the basis of reports received recently at headquarters, General Thorpe strongly censured the confiscation of foodstuffs from the populace on the pretext that the food is required by the occupation forces. As the forces live entirely on imported supplies, the general stated, "such pretexts are grossly false and serve only to line the pockets of the officials guilty of such confiscations."

The chief counter-intelligence officer declared that salaries paid the police must be commensurate with the dignity and position of service in the community. He stressed the point that the Supreme Commander expects prompt and efficient action in enforcing the law.

In conclusion, General Thorpe stated that proof of the good intentions of the Home Minister and the police official will be in the manner in which they are carried out.

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COMMON GRAVE OF FLIERS FOUND IN OSAKA

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY--The common grave of three unidentified U.S. fliers has been found at Atami airstrip near Osaka and efforts are

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being made by I Corps Graves Registration Service to obtain complete information concerning their deaths.

Japanese residents of the area said the fliers were killed in a raid on the airstrip July 30. This evidence was supported by a wooden marker on the grave bearing the words "tomb of American pilots. July 30, 1945."

The Japanese who were questioned about the fliers' grave indicated that one of the air crew died of extensive injuries sustained when he jumped and his parachute failed to open. The other two fliers, they said, died of burns suffered when they crashed with the plane. The plane, according to all indications, was a Navy TBM "Avenger."

When the common grave was opened the cremated remains of the fliers were found in one box. There was nothing in the area of the grave which would lead to the identification of the fliers, but additional Japanese civilians are being questioned.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

13:30  
22 November 1945

Press Release:

3 AMERICANS KILLED IN BLAST

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Three American soldiers and eighteen Japanese laborers were instantly killed Wednesday in the explosion of a small Japanese cargo vessel carrying captured Japanese munitions near the island of Awaji-Shima in Osaka Bay.

Early reports reaching the 98th Division by radio from the island where units of the division's 389th Regiment are engaged in the destruction of Japanese military installations, said the boat was completely demolished in the explosion. Fifteen Japanese laborers and a boat crew of three men were also reported dead.

Capt. William D. Gregorie, commanding officer of the unit assigned to the island, said in a radio report that he believed the vessel carrying gunpowder to be dropped at sea, had struck a stray mine. Naval aircraft carriers in the Osaka vicinity conducted unsuccessful search for survivors.

In Osaka, a 98th Division spokesman explained that the Japanese boats are used in disposing of the ammunition because of the danger involved in going through the mine fields and the three soldiers had boarded the vessel to supervise the dumping operation after the danger of passage through the mined area had been completed.

Nearest kin of the dead are being notified.

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JAP AMMO CAVE BLOWS UP

WITH THE 6TH ARMY IN JAPAN.....Nov. 22----A terrific explosion of phosphorous bombs in an unreported Japanese storage cave near Matsuyama, on the island of Shikoky, injured several Japanese civilians and destroyed and damaged an undetermined number of houses.

Bomb disposal experts of the 24th Division, a unit of the 6th Army commanded by General Walter Krueger, detonated a large quantity of high explosive aerial bombs stored in a cave, which had been

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disclosed to them by the Japs in accordance with the terms of surrender. One hour and twenty minutes later, after all American troops had left the area, the "sympathetic" explosion occurred, injuring several Japanese and demolishing an undetermined number of wooden dwellings.

Ordnance experts, who had not been informed of the cave by the Japanese, theorized that the first explosion had caused a fire which detonated the explosives in the second cave an hour and twenty minutes later.

Disposition of surrendered enemy material in the Sixth Army area is progressing rapidly. All arms, planes, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, supplies and other implements of war which belonged to the Japanese armed forces have been inventoried and collected by them into various storage dumps on Shikoku.

Disposition is being accomplished in several ways: by destruction, by shipment to the United States as souvenirs and for technical intelligence purposes, and by returning certain scrap materials to the Japanese Home Ministry for reconversion into peacetime items.

During one 14-day period, the men of the 24th Division destroyed over 1000 tons of Jap ordnance equipment. In one city alone, 1,600 machine guns were destroyed, enough to arm four American infantry divisions. In another dump, enough rifle and pistol ammunition to supply an American division in combat for fifty days was destroyed. Four 12-centimeter, dual-purpose guns were destroyed by TNT where they lay near the crest of a hill near Matsuyama. They were being transported to the top to be emplaced when the surrender came. Prior to the Division's arrival at Shikoku, their breech-locks had been removed by the Japs, in accordance with the surrender terms.

In the Matsuyama area alone, the men of Major General R. B. Woodruff's 24th Division have destroyed over 200 military planes, 23 tanks, 1080 mines, 11,000 pounds of high explosives, 1700 machine guns 33 artillery pieces and 31 anti-aircraft weapons. They have also assembled 15,000 rifles and 23,000 bayonets as souvenirs for the men returning to the United States.

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Most of the aerial bombs, ranging in size from 30 pounds to 1,000 pounds were stored in deep caves, presenting a formidable problem in disposal. Bomb disposal experts blew the smaller caves, but others contained too many bombs to risk exploding them in place.

Every effort is being made to insure the safety of American soldiers and the civilian population, and to prevent destruction of non-military property and installations.

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ANCIENT SAILING VESSEL BECOMES CANTEEN

The ancient decks of the Meiji Maru, once one of the largest and proudest sailing schooners to ply the seven seas, will soon resound with American whoopee -- with plenty of room for 100 jitter-bugs to operate at a time.

The Meiji Maru now permanently at anchor in the Sumida River has been taken over by the American Red Cross for conversion into the first sailingship Red Cross Canteen in history with snack bar, reading room, game rooms and other accommodations in addition to the dance floor.

In announcing the new-type canteen, Joseph Chapman, assistant field director in charge of Red Cross activities for the First Cavalry division's 2nd Brigade, said that the ship is being re-named the S. S. Gary Owen, in honor of the famous battle cry of the 7th Cavalry regiment and that the necessary alterations will be completed soon. The 7th Cavalry troops will stage a formal opening of the new canteen when the ship is ready.

The Meiji Maru was built in Glasgow, Scotland in 1875 and measures 225 feet from stem to stern with a 30-foot beam. She was commissioned in 1880 by the Emperor Meiji of Japan who was a passenger aboard her when the vessel, skippered by an Englishman, Captain Robert H. Peters, made her maiden voyage from Hokkaido to Yokohama. Subsequently, Captain Peters relinquished command of the ship, and a Japanese crew of 50 members, headed by Capt. Masakiyo Nakayo, took over. Under Nakayo and his successors, the Meiji Maru was used at

(More)

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various times to carry cargo and mail, she served as a cable ship for several years and, before being taken out of active service, carried parties of officials on inspection tours of light-houses.

In 1914, after making her last cruise between Nagasaki and Yokohama, the ship was moored in Tokyo Bay where she was used as a training ship for Japanese merchant seamen. The only mishap of her long career occurred in 1920 when she was beached by a typhoon. Her keel now rests upon a specially constructed concrete base.

-C-

NARCOTICS TO BE DESTROYED

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO, JAPAN-----The 391st Regiment of the 98th Division prepared today to seize and dispose of approximately three tons of opium and morphine.

The cache was discovered during a recent investigation into the narcotic industry by 98th Division intelligence officers and an order was issued for all drugs to be collected and consolidated at the Osaka Hygienic Laboratory. Japanese inventory figures estimate that more than two tons of narcotics have already been assembled at the laboratory, located at an Osaka Pharmaceutical school.

The opium is still in an unfinished stage and Japanese assert that the entire cache was grown this year in the Osaka area.

Masabumi Ishio, director of the Hygienic laboratory, said the school was the largest narcotic testing and analytical plant in Japan. Ishio has been commissioned by 98th Division officials to consolidate all narcotics in this territory before it is seized.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

16:30  
22 November 1945

PRESS RELEASE:

JAPS COPIED OUR JEEP

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO, JAPAN..Nov 22-----Before the war ended, the Japanese had succeeded in producing an almost exact duplicate of America's own jeep.

This was learned today with the recovery, by the 4th Infantry of the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Division, of two Jap jeeps at the Toyoda Motor Company factory at Koromo in Aichi prefecture, about 18 miles from Nagoya. The vehicles were produced in August 1944.

The experimental model, copied from a lend lease jeep captured at Singapore, was designed for use by the Japanese army but plans for production were abandoned, according to an official at the plant, "Because it was not practical for army uses". However, another plant official stated that the jeep was not placed in production because of the increased demand for large army trucks.

Startlingly similar in appearance and in construction to the American jeep, the Jap model has four wheel drive, four wheel hydraulic brakes, and a four cylinder copy of the Chevrolet motor.

As in all Japanese vehicles, the steering wheel is on the right. Unlike the U.S. Army jeep, the Jap model has a small box over the rear axle instead of a back seat. In overall measurements, the Jap copy is 10 inches narrower, one inch shorter in length, and 19 inches taller than the American original and had 1/4 inch less ground clearance.

U.S. soldiers who drove the jeeps around the factory area found that their maximum speed was 55 miles per hour. Gasoline consumption of 20 miles to the gallon and tire size of 600/16. are the same on both the U.S. and Japanese vehicles.

The jeeps were found by Capt. Henry J. Phillips of Forest Hills, L.I., New York and Lieut. Moses Kadish of Beverly Hills, Calif., members of a war material recovery team of the 4th Infantry,

-C-

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BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF ON INSPECTION TRIP

Field Marshall Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff of the British Army accompanied Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger 8th Army's Occupational Troops Commander in a one day official inspection trip to the famous Nikko area of Honshu this week. General Eichelberger and the British Chief of Staff spent a few hours visiting the numerous shrines of that section of Japan.

The official party left Tokyo Wednesday morning in General Eichelberger's own specially equipped train, formally used by the Japanese Imperial Household. At Nikko the two Generals were greeted by the mayor and public officials before proceeding on a tour of the district where an exclusive Japanese hotel is being used as a rest camp for enlisted men of the occupational forces.

General Eichelberger who fostered the idea of using Japanese hostels for G.I. relaxation spots and whose 8th Army special services troops are supervising their functioning, was much impressed with the non-military atmosphere of the hotel.

"No duties, plenty of good food, stateside beds with springs and mattresses, recreations and sports if they want it, are what the men are getting on their six day leave. They seem to be enjoying themselves. That satisfies me," declared General Eichelberger.

In the afternoon, Field Marshall Lord Alanbrooke inspected an honor guard of the 158th Regimental Combat Team and was shown through the many military installations at Utsunomiya by the 8th Army Commander before returning to Tokyo.

The official party consisted of Field Marshall Lord Alanbrooke, Lt. Gen. Eichelberger, Lt. Gen. Gairdner of the British Army and their staffs.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

10:30  
23 November 1945

Press Release:

MASS RE-ENLISTMENT IN ENGINEER UNIT

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---Nearly 2000 veterans of the Pacific fighting re-enlisted in the Regular Army yesterday during ceremonies held in the Octagon Theater in Yokohama. The men have joined the Second Engineer Special Brigade at their own request and are due to return to the United States with the unit within a week.

Coming from various units, the men re-enlisted for periods of 18 months to three years in the first unit to be returned to the United States from Japan to become a part of the Regular Army. On their arrival in the States, all men will be given thirty day furloughs.

The much-cited unit fought through New Guinea, the Bismarck, Archipelago and the Philippines.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Maj. L. J. Reid, Chief, News Section, PRO, will hold a press conference this afternoon, 23 November, at 1345 in Room 204, second floor, Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

16:30  
23 November 1945

Press Release:

GENERAL KOISO, FORMER PREMIER, JAILED

The fourth of eleven prominent Japanese war criminal suspects ordered apprehended by Supreme Headquarters in a November 19 directive was accounted for early today with the imprisonment at Sugamo of General Kuniaki Koiso, premier of Japan in 1944.

As of 3:30 p.m. today, a total of 291 Japanese and non-Japanese are in Omori and Sugamo prisons on war criminal charges, it was announced by Colonel Robert M. Hardy, commanding officer of both prisons.

General Koiso was delivered to Sugamo by the Japanese Government shortly after 2 p.m., there to join Baron General Sadao Araki and Yoshihisa Kuzuu who were incarcerated yesterday. The fourth Jap on the list accounted for was Baron General Shigeru Honjo, "ring leader of Japanese war lords," who committed hari-kiri on November 20.

Meantime, orders went out today to the Japanese Government to apprehend Colonel Tadashi Kawashima, formerly with the Japanese Sixth Army Headquarters in Hankow. He is presently believed to be with the Central Army, Fukuchiyama Kyoto. Colonel Kawashima is to be delivered to Sugamo prison for incarceration.

General Koiso, according to Counter-Intelligence records, was an ardent imperialist and one of the most enthusiastic proponents of Japanese expansion, both on the continent and in the South Seas. He was chief of staff of the Kwantung army between 1932 and 1935 and a ring leader in the Manchurian occupation. As governor general of Korea in 1942, he was known as "The Tiger." General Koiso is 65 years old.

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FIRST U.S. WOMEN LAND AT NAGOYA

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, NAGOYA -- The first group of American women to land at the port of Nagoya since it was opened on October 28 arrived here Wednesday when 76 nurses, five Red Cross workers and two

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women doctors came in on the U.S.S. Gage from Okinawa.

First woman to set foot ashore was Captain Harriet Dawley, West Beach, Fla., head nurse. The doctors were Captain Mae Josephine O'Donnell, of Madison, Wis., and Captain Hilda J. Koppell, of New York City. The group, overseas seven months at Cahu and Okinawa, will serve troops of General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army in the 307th General Hospital in Osaka.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

19:30  
23 November 1945

ADVANCE RELEASE:

The following story is given to you IN CONFIDENCE for release at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, 24 NOVEMBER, 1945. None of the material contained in it may be used, either for publication or for comment, until that time.

ADVANCE MATTER: For release at 12 o'clock Noon, Saturday, 24 Nov., 1945

U.S. TROOPS DESTROY JAP ATOMIC RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

Complete destruction of Japan's atomic energy research equipment comprising five cyclotrons and related equipment located in three cities was begun by 6th and 8th Army American Occupation troops at 10 a.m. today under orders from General MacArthur. The move was another step in the Allied policy of destroying Japan's war-making potential.

Maj. Joseph A. O'Hearn, of Cambridge, Mass., head of the Industrial division of the Economic and Scientific Section of GHQ, acting as General MacArthur's personal representative in carrying out the seizure and destruction of the machines, said that by nightfall, Japan's potential for atomic research will have been substantially reduced.

The machines involved range in size from a small home-made unit once used in a high school and now located in the Imperial University laboratory in Osaka, to the giant 200-ton American-made device in the Nishina Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo. Two of the machines are in the Osaka Imperial University, one is in the Kyoto Imperial University and two are in the Nishina laboratory.

Troops accompanied by scientists were moved into all the laboratories to secure available records several days ago but the Imperial government and the Japanese scientists in charge of the equipment did not learn until 8:30 a.m. today--less than two hours before the engineers arrived with their cutting torches, sledges and crow-bars--that the machines were marked for destruction.

The small machines at Osaka and Kyoto are being dismantled and removed to a clearing where they will be demobilized by explosives and

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the scraps sunk in the sea.

The larger machines in the Nishina laboratory, however, considered too heavy and bulky for explosive demolition, are being cut into pieces and will be loaded on barges and dumped at sea.

The machines at the Nishina laboratory were considered by American scientists to be by far the most important in any hope for an atomic future that Japan might have had. They were used in the research and experiments carried on by Japan's leading nuclear physicist, Dr. Yoshio Nishina and his staff.

The entry of this group into the field of serious nuclear research started when Dr. Nishina and his associates began the construction of a small cyclotron in 1935. Using a 23-ton electromagnet which had once been an arc generator for Japanese wireless communication to the United States, Dr. Nishina and his staff completed the small cyclotron in 1937. It proved inadequate for their experiments, however, and they set about to acquire a larger machine.

This they were able to accomplish when they received a financial grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research later in 1937. Through the assistance of Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, originator of the cyclotron, the Japanese purchased in America, a duplicate of the 210-ton magnet comprising the principal part of the cyclotron in the Radiation laboratory of the University of California. The unit was shipped knocked-down, from the United States and was erected in Tokyo in June, 1938, the Japanese manufacturing some of the other parts from Prof. Lawrence's design.

The machine has always been under the direction of Dr. Nishina. Dr. Nishina, himself, was graduated from Imperial University in Tokyo in 1918 and immediately entered the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research. He went abroad in 1921, studying nuclear physics at Cambridge in 1921-22, later going to Germany. His stay in Germany lasted only a few months, however, due to his inability <sup>to live/</sup> adequately under the inflated economic conditions there, and he soon went to Denmark where he studied in Copenhagen. He later also studied for a short time in Hamburg.

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In all his travels, he met American scientists in the field of theoretical and nuclear physics, and he returned to Japan in 1928 by way of America where he met and conferred with many of America's leading scientists.

The first examination of the Japanese cyclotrons and records in Tokyo when the 8th Army troops moved in was made by Dr. Monroe E. Spaght, member of the Strategic bombing survey here. He later said the Japanese had made no important progress along the road to working out the principles involved in the atomic bomb.

The seizure of the plant and equipment was made by 1st Cavalry guards under direction of Lt. Col. Henry C. Cooper, G-4 of the 8th Army. Work of removing and destroying the equipment is being done by Engineer and Ordnance troops under command of Maj. F. P. Koisch of 8th Army Engineers.

The records and equipment at the Kyoto Imperial University were seized by guards from the 136th Infantry of the 6th Army's 33rd Division, led by Lt. Col. A. T. Sauser of St. Paul, executive officer of the regiment. The records and machinery were examined by Lt. Col. E. John Drake of the Australian Scientific Mission to GHQ, a member of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Australia.

The equipment at the Kyoto location was in charge of Prof. Bunsaku Arakatsu, head of the physics department of the university. It consisted of one small cyclotron which he, with the aid of his students, had built starting in 1934. The machine had not been completed, though in the room next to it was a complete power unit. Lt. Col. Drake estimated it would have taken another year to get the machine in operation.

Prof. Arakatsu, an elderly man, had acquired his education in physics at Cambridge and at Zurich, Switzerland. He told Lt. Col. Drake that he had not yet been able to obtain a chain reaction in atom splitting.

At the Osaka Imperial University, two small cyclotrons were found by Lt. Col. Louis E. Aull of Indianapolis, G-3 of the 98th Division of 8th Army. The guard was led into this laboratory by Lt. Col. Henry H. Rogers, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, 381st Infantry. Lt.

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Col. Rogers in civilian life is professor of physics of Milledgeville College at Milledgeville, Ga. With him was G.B. Zimmerman, physicist of the research division of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, a member of the Strategic Air Forces Bombing Survey here.

Both of the machines in Osaka were in a dismantled state and had not been used for some time. One miniature machine, measuring only two feet in height, had been used as a working model and was recently taken to an Osaka high school for demonstration. Mr. Zimmerman said the laboratory had discontinued atomic research in 1943.

Prof. Seishi Kikuchi, head of the physics department of the Osaka Imperial University, who was in charge of the equipment, studied in Germany where the first results of his research were published in 1933. He continued his work in Osaka until 1943 when he was transferred to the Naval Technical Institute in Tokyo for work on radar development.

His first cyclotron, built in Osaka in 1938, was the small one and was never successfully operated, being used only for demonstration. The second and larger one was completed in 1939 and was used until the spring of 1942 on general atomic studies and was then partially dismantled for reconstruction to improve its operation.

Prof. Kikuchi told Mr. Zimmerman that intensive work on mass separation of unstable elements was considered by the Japanese in 1941 but was concluded to be useless because other nations were so far ahead, and Japan had no substantial deposits of uranium. The Japanese army was consulted but because it did not understand the significance of the development, gave no aid to the project, he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

Special Press Release

1230  
24 November

PRESS RELEASE: 1

KYOTO CYCLOTRON DESTRUCTION BEGINS

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO, Destruction of the cyclotron with which the Japanese were experimenting on atomic energy was begun at 1000 Saturday Morning in the Physics Laboratory of the Kyoto Imperial University.

Directed by Captain R.M. Reid, of Chicago, Ill. bomb disposal officer of the Sixth Army, a four man crew from the 3143rd Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Co. attacked the cyclotron with Japanese oxygen-carbide torches, dropping the large upper magnet of the machine. The men were Cpl. Nathan Freedman of the Bronx, N.Y. Cpl. Everett Johnson of Roanoke, Va., Pvt. Neil Black of York, Pa., and Pvt. John Tiraboschi of Colver, Pa.

All equipment being used in the removal and destruction of the cyclotron and other atom smashing equipment is Japanese, Captain Reid stated. He said the experimental machinery will be removed to a vacant lot on the outskirts of Kyoto, where it will be demolished with 500 pounds of smokeless powder, originally propelling charges for Japanese guns, and Japanese incendiary charges.

To be of any use, the Captain pointed out, the metal surfaces of the cyclotron must be perfectly smooth. The use of explosives and incendiaries will warp and scar them so as to render them useless. All tubes and other electronic equipment will be so completely destroyed as to make it impossible for anyone to reconstruct any of it, he said. The remains of the heavy steel machinery will then probably be dumped in the sea, he said.

The Kyoto cyclotron was started four years ago with donations from the Japanese Research Society, Kyoto Imperial University and wealthy individuals, according to Professor Bunsaku Arakatsu, head of the Physics Department.

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Until the end of 1944, Arakatsu stated, no military or naval body was interested in the work, but toward the end of last year the Navy began making inquiries, and early in 1945 asked if Arakatsu could produce an atomic bomb. He replied that he could not do so, having conducted no experiments in practical application of atomic energy. However, last May or June the Navy ordered him to proceed with experiments which would determine the possibility of a chain reaction in splitting the atom. The Navy sent him 16 boxes of uranium compound, which was secreted in a farmhouse as an air-raid precaution and never used.

Professor Arakatsu said that he doubted whether there was enough uranium oxide in all Japan to make one successful test of chain reaction.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

24 Nov. 1945

ADVANCE RELEASE:

The following material is given to the press in advance and IN CONFIDENCE for release at 5 p.m. EST (USA) Nov. 24, 1945. None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or comment until that time.

ADVANCE MATTER: For Release at 5 P.M. EST Nov. 24, 1945 (USA Time).

JAP MILITARY PENSIONS KNOCKED OUT

General MacArthur today directed the Japanese government to terminate by February 1, the payment of any discharge allowances or service pensions to Japanese veterans "except compensation for physical disability limiting the recipient's ability to work".

The order was described by SCAP as "another major step toward lightening the dead-weight burden which Japanese militarism forced the rest of the country to bear".

Army and navy veterans, including civilian employes, were paid up to 1000 yen in cash upon discharge and given certificates for the remainder of their allowances.

A total of 1,006,000,000 yen in discharge payments was made to army personnel and to 2,241,000,000 to navy personnel up to 30 Sept. 1945. An additional billion and a half yen was scheduled to be paid hereafter. These payments included cash and certificates.

It is estimated that abolition of military pensions will remove a burden of a billion and a half yen per year, after complete demobilization, from the already strained government financial structure.

The minimum pension is one-third of the veteran's salary at the time of retirement. Officers may retire after 13 years of active service, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men after 12 years.

For many activities, however, the Japanese soldier receives credit for 2, 3 or 4 years of service for only 1. One year of foreign

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service is credited as four years of domestic service. Airmen are credited with three years for one, submarine crews two for one.

Information furnished SCAP by the Japanese indicated that many soldiers 25 years old or younger are receiving pensions.

Other information furnished by the Japanese also showed that where a school teacher or civil servant makes a contribution of two percent of his salary for pensions, military personnel contribute only one percent.

In addition, civilian pensions are based on official salaries, while military pensions are based on standards far higher than the veterans' salaries. For instance, the salary of a sub-lieutenant is 860 yen annually but his pension is based on 1400 yen.

Military personnel also are granted pensions for sickness and injury, but civilian personnel (other than those getting them on the basis of service with the army) are not.

Besides service personnel, the directive also covers civil and military personnel connected with any association, society or organization dissolved now or in the future by Allied orders, and any civil or military personnel who have been removed from office as a result of Allied orders.

This phase of the directive will outlaw pensions to retired members of such notorious organizations as the Black Dragon Society and to such government officials and political leaders, as well as top service generals and admirals, as have been removed by Allied orders.

Another phase of the directive prohibited payment to any persons who have been interned or arrested as a result of Allied Headquarters orders. Pension payments of any kind for war criminals and others currently in prison awaiting trial or investigation are blocked.

The directive stipulates that no payments at all be made to any such person during his internment or arrest while awaiting investigation, regardless of disability. Persons convicted are permanently barred under any circumstance from receiving pensions.

SCAP said the directive would have the effect of eliminating retired military men as a favored class in Japan and would therefore pro-

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

13:30  
24-November

(COL. KRAMER AWARDED D. S. M.)

Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, this morning was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" in the Southwest Pacific Area. Maj. Gen. R.J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff, made the presentation in behalf of General MacArthur.

Col. Kramer will return to the United States shortly for separation from the service. His home is at 32 East 74th Street, New York City. Text of the citation follows:

Colonel RAYMOND C. KRAMER, O9CC632, General Staff Corps, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in duties of great responsibility in the Southwest Pacific Area from 8 April 1942 to 9 June 1945. As representative of General Headquarters on the Allied Supply Standing Committee from May 1942 to July 1944, Colonel Kramer assisted greatly in the investigation of many problems of production and supply in Australia. With penetrating analysis and exceptional thoroughness, he helped to increase production and develop new sources. He served, in addition to other duties, as Chief of the General Staff Statistical Section of the United States Army Forces in the Far East from March 1943 to July 1944 where, under his able direction, this section compiled and made available a great variety of information on supply and personnel problems for the use of the General Staff. Later as President of the Joint Survey Board, Southwest Pacific Area, he conducted extended investigations of supply levels, storage and management with revealing success. Throughout his service, Colonel Kramer's work was characterized by unlimited energy and initiative, extraordinary capacity for keen analysis of organizations and procedures, and a broad and sound knowledge of business principles. The results of his efforts constituted a major contribution to the success of supply operations in the Southwest Pacific Area.

Col. Kramer was born 44 years ago in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated from Penn State University in 1922. Important positions held during his business career were:

President of the Belding Hemingway Company-1932.

Chairman of the executive committee of Allied Stores and member of the board of directors of the Selby Shoe Company-1934.

Member of the board of directors of Gimbel's and the Julius Kaiser Company-1935.

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Chairman and director of Interstate Department Stores - 1937.

Trustee of Postal Telegraph - 1938.

As chairman of the executive committee, he reorganized Postal Telegraph. In addition, he was named director of Commercial Mackey Corporation, American Cable and Radio Corporation and All America Corporation - 1940

Col. Kramer entered the Army on 25 February, 1942, and went overseas as a Major on 16 March of that year. He was assigned as Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section on 2 October, 1945, after more than three years and seven months' service in this theater.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
24-November

In reply to queries reference delay in trial of former Premier Tojo and his cabinet General MacArthur's headquarters issued the following statement:

"As early as 7 October General MacArthur was prepared to try Tojo and his cabinet and so recommended.

"When it became apparent that delays would result because of international ramifications he proposed their trial by an American Military Commission in much the same way as the trial of General Yamashita.

International considerations, however, have as yet prevented the accomplishment of these trials.

KANOKOGI, BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY MEMBER, JAILED

The fifth of eleven prominent Japanese war criminal suspects ordered arrested on November 19 was delivered to Sugamo prison today. He is Kazunobu Kanokogi, 61, a member of the Black Dragon Society.

Kanokogi thus joined Baron General Sadao Araki, General Kuniaki Koiso and Yohihisa Kuzuu who were imprisoned at Sugamo previously. The fifth Jap accounted for was Baron General Shigeru Honjo who committed hari-kiri recently.

Kanokogi arrived at Sugamo shortly after 3:30 P.M. He was accompanied by a member of the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese government, which delivered him into Allied hands in compliance with a SCAP directive.

Counter-intelligence records describe the new suspect as a councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1942 and state that he was long involved in Black Dragon and other secret society and nationalistic activities. He is reported to have been a close associate of Mitsuru Yoyama, titular head of the Black Dragon Society, believed to have been actually headed by Kuzuu.

Three other war criminal suspects entered Sugamo yesterday, bringing to 295 the total number of Japanese and non-Japanese held for investigation and possible trial.

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NEW PROVOST MARSHALS NAMED

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN---Brig.Gen. Charles S. Ferrin was named Provost Marshal of Tokyo and Col. Lawrence B. Wyant, Provost Marshal of Yokohama today in an order which brings the office under the direct command of Lt.Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commanding general.

This order will go into effect on Sunday, November 25 when the XI Corps is relieved of the responsibility for military police duties within the metropolitan areas of Tokyo and Yokohama. Close cooperation will be maintained between the XI Corps and the new Provost Marshals. The 720th M.P. Battalion in the Tokyo area and the 531st M.P. Battalion in Yokohama who have been charged with the police duties will continue their work under the new Provost Marshals.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Public Relations Office

24 Nov. 1945

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press in advance and IN CONFIDENCE for release at 5:00 p.m. EST 24 November, 1945 USA time. None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or comment until that time.

A DVANCE MATTER: For release at 5:00 P.M. EST 24 NOV. 1945. (USA Time)

JA PS TO LEARN "WAR DOESN'T PAY"

Directives approving the Japanese government's war profits tax and capital levy plans, and forbidding payment of military pensions to any except disabled veterans, are designed to show the Japanese that war and aggression are not profitable enterprises.

GHQ officers charged with holding the Japanese plan to the policies of General MacArthur, said the Japanese have had, and will need many kinds of lessons to show that war does not pay, morally or in any other way.

The statement issued with the directives, said: "The Japanese government already is heavily in debt. The new taxes and anti-military pension plans should convince everybody else in Japan, from the biggest industrialists down to the man in the street, that war does not pay.

"At the same time, those who are going to be hit the hardest are those who made the greatest profits out of Japanese aggressions, and the overall plan is going to result in a more equitable distribution of wealth than Japan has ever had.

"A more equitable economy for Japan as a whole is now in prospect. Heretofore the Japanese farmer, laborer and small business and professional man had been exploited by a very few people who controlled practically all means of production.

"The power and wealth of these few big people is being taxed away so that the greater number of little people can have a chance to run their farms and get decent prices, work in industry and get a fair wage, and enter business with less fear of monopoly controls.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

1030  
25 Nov 45

PRESS RELEASE:

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Colonel Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, will meet the correspondents at 3 p.m. today (Sunday 25 Nov.) to answer any questions relating to the Tax and Pension stories which were distributed to the Press as advance material last night. The conference will be held in the small studio on the second floor of Radio Tokyo building.

-C-

LOGS STORED IN TOKYO CANALS MADE AVAILABLE

Forty million board feet of logs which have remained unused in Tokyo's canals and waterways since March of this year while the city has been in critical need of lumber are now being made available for lumber production by American ingenuity in cutting through formality to get a job done.

Lt. Col. H.C. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section of General Headquarters, pointed out today that while the Japanese have as many logs in Tokyo as their mills can convert into lumber in the next five or six months, they have been shipping additional logs into the city and leaving their stored supply untouched.

The Mayor of Tokyo, charged with the responsibility of clearing the logs from the waterways, where they have been stored, has been unable to make any progress. The reason given was that although the logs are branded with the identity of their respective owners, sorting while they are in the water proved impractical. No one was willing to undertake the job of removal and distribution until ownership had been established.

The mixup occurred following the bombings of March 10, 1945 in the Tokyo area. After that date, logs which came into Tokyo were stored in ponds, canals and other waterways without regard to ownership. Some of them belonged to the Home Ministry, others to the Army or Navy, the Nakajima Aircraft Company, or the Imperial Household,

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The problem became so enmeshed in ownership rights that the Japanese were unable to solve it.

The Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has been directed to assume control of all logs, regardless of ownership. These logs will be offered for immediate sale on the open market by public advertisement. Preference for purchase will be given operating sawmills according to their capacity and to mills which expect to be in operation within the next month.

Buyers of the logs will make payment to the Bureau of Forestry, regardless of ownership, for the total amount purchased and will remove the logs immediately from water storage. As the logs are cut in the mills, records will be kept of the brands of the owners and the amount of lumber cut from logs bearing each brand. The Bureau of Forestry will then be responsible for making payment, in turn, to the rightful owners of the logs in proportion to the tally kept as the lumber is processed.

Japanese authorities estimate that because of the shortage of other essential building materials and the present limited facility for milling, the logs thus released will provide all the lumber that can be effectively used at this time, although the overall needs will be much greater.

The seven sawmills operating in the Tokyo area now have a combined output of approximately 2 million board feet per month. Additional sawmills are being reconditioned or constructed and the mills of nearby areas will be utilized to increase the capacity so that the 40 million board feet of logs recovered from the water storage will be processed in the next five or six months.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1330  
25 November 1945

DISEASE RATES LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Communicable disease rates are no higher now than they were last year, a study of disease figures furnished the Public Health section, SCAP, by the Japanese Ministry of Health has revealed.

Last year there were 3964 cases of typhus reported while there have been only 2102 cases reported so far this year. Figures for diphtheria show that so far this year, there has been a drop of 35,888 in the number of cases reported to date. Figures for 1944 total 93,884 cases of diphtheria while to date there have been only 58,496.

Colonel C.F. Sams, chief of the Public Health section, pointed out that the Japanese system of reporting communicable diseases broke down almost completely in 1942. Figures since then have been incomplete and sketchy while some cases never have been reported. The colonel added emphatically that there is no epidemic of any disease in Japan today.

By direction of the Supreme Command, a report is now made of each case of the ten communicable diseases--cholera, diphtheria, epidemic meningitis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, plague, epidemic louse-borne typhus and dysentery. Local medical authorities make a daily summary report to the prefectural government which is consolidated into a weekly report to the Japanese Ministry of Health.

-C-

GENERAL RUSSELL NEW CHIEF G-3

Brigadier General Carl A. Russell, Washington, D.C., has succeeded Brigadier General William E. Chambers of Ithaca, N.Y., as assistant chief of staff, G-3, GFC AFPAAC.

General Russell was formerly chief of the planning division of G-3, GFC, AFPAAC and more recently head of the Manila section of

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G-3, General Chambers has returned to the United States for re-assignment.

-C-

TROOPS LEAVE FOR U.S.

Eighth Army headquarters announced today the departure of two more ships carrying troops back to the United States. The White Marsh cleared Yokohama yesterday carrying 4 officers and 220 enlisted men while the Sea Flasher is expected to leave Uraga today with 140 officers and 1988 enlisted men.

-C-

INCREASING NUMBERS REENLISTING IN 24TH DIVISION

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY--Despite the traditional day to day griping done by GIs about the army, veterans of the 24th Infantry (Victory) division, a unit of General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army occupying Shikoko, are flocking in ever-increasing numbers to reenlist. The division's quota of 20 per cent is expected to be an easy goal, according to Captain R.M. Harding, of North Canton, Ohio, division recruiting officer.

The first re-enlistee left for home and a furlough several days ago, 48 hours after signing up for a three year hitch. Since the opening of the recruiting drive last week, over 500 veterans of the Philippines campaign have already been completely or partially processed for reenlistment. The main attraction seems to be the immediate furlough, with the choice of theater and branch of service adding the clincher.

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REPATRIATION OF ASIATIC COAL MINERS RESUMED

Evacuation of Chinese and Korean coal miners from Northern Honshu and Hokkaido to Reception Centers was resumed Friday as SCAP lifts the ban on use of railways for movement of repatriates from Japan.

For the period from 16 to 24 November transfer of the laborers by rail was suspended because of railroad congestion in the Moji-Shimonoseki-Hakata area. Hundreds of Chinese and Korean laborers who, for the duration of the war, have been working at slave-labor

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wages in the coal mines of Honshu and Hokkaido, now await transfer to Senzaki, Hakata, Kagoshima and Kure, the four Japanese ports used to process non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan.

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JEEP DRIVER DOES DAILY GOOD DEED

Somewhere in Tokyo there is a jeep driver whose mechanical ability and good works have been called to the attention of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief for the Allied Powers in Japan.

A postcard, received by General MacArthur and written in Japanese, relates how the writer was having trouble with his charcoal burning automobile when a passing jeep driver stopped and helped him get the mysterious mechanism in operation.

"I want to thank you and America for the good deed," the writer states.

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PRO FOOTBALL PLAYERS TO PLAY IN JAPAN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, TOKYO, MA---A bit of Stateside tradition will be transplanted in Japan with the scheduling of an exhibition by thirty professional football players on New Year's Day, according to Colonel Henry W. Clark, chief of the Eighth Army's Special Services Athletic branch, who is completing the arrangements.

Outstanding football coaches including Jeff Cravath of the University of Southern California, E.E. "Ted" Wieman of Columbia, A.F. "Bo" McMillan of Indiana, Henry Frnka of Tulsa and E.E. "Hook" Mylin of Bucknell will come to Japan to aid in coaching the divisional teams in the projected Eighth Army Occupational area competition.

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SIXTH ARMY GI COLLECTS CASE FOR PERSISTENCE

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, KYOTO---Private Raymond Hyde, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Hyde, of Durant, Okla., will collect an

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additional \$100 for his perseverance when he returns to the United States.

Hyde tried in vain to re-enlist in the Army 6 months ago at Fort Lewis, Washington, but he lacked five days of having the required six months of service and was rejected. Four days later, he boarded a Japan-bound ship and landed at Nagoya port on Armistice Day.

The overseas veteran now has only four discharge points to his credit, but he is all set to return to the States for discharge and a furlough before beginning a three-year hitch in the Army. His short overseas service entitles him to an additional \$100 mastering out pay and the right to wear the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
26 November 1945

JAP DIET TO ACT ON REFORM LEGISLATION

In compliance with a directive from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, the Japanese government has submitted a list of "tentative legislation" to be submitted to the 89th session of the Imperial Diet which opened today.

The list includes legislation which will:

1. Tend to liberalize the government of Japan;
2. Assist in the operation of Occupation Forces;
3. Repeal war-time measures; and
4. Legally dissolve forbidden "associations" which already have been "killed" by Allied decree.

The Japanese government is required by the directive of the Supreme Commander to provide copies, and translations in English, of all legislation to be proposed in advance of its introduction, all proceedings of the Diet, and all laws and regulations passed by the body.

Bills which are likely to be presented to this session of the Imperial Diet and the governmental departments whose jurisdiction they affect were identified as follows:

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs: Bill for Revision of Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives; Bill Relating to Abolition of Air Defense Law.

Under the Ministry of Finance: Bill for Revision of Law for Peoples' Savings Association; Bill for Revision of Provisional Currency Law; Bill for Abolition of the War, Deaths and Injuries Insurance Law; Bill for Abolition of Wartime Special Insurance Law; Bill for Revision of Salt Monopoly Law; and Bill for Abolition of Enemy Property Custody Law, and Bill for Preservation of Allied Property.

Under the Ministry of Justice: Bill Relating to Abolition of War-

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time Special Criminal Law; Bill Relating to Abolition of Wartime Special Civil Law; Bill for Abolition of Law relating to Wartime Special Exceptions under the Law for the Organization of Courts of Justice; Bill Relating to the Retirement of Judges and Procurators and Transfer of Judges; and Bill for Abolition of the Ordinance Relating to the Property in War-Affected Localities.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: A Bill for Revision of Agriculture Association Law; Bill for Revision of Law for Wartime Growth of Forestry Resources; Bill for Revision of Law for the Adjustment of Arable Land; Bill for Revision of Marine Industry Association Laws; Bill for Revision of Sericultural Associations Laws; and Bill for Revision of Sericulture Law.

Under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: A Bill Relating to the Abolition of the Petroleum Industry Law and 10 Others.

Under the Ministry of Welfare: A Bill for Labor Unions.

Under the Ministry of Transportation: A Bill for Abolition of Wartime Special Exceptions under the Railroad Construction Law.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

1930  
26 November 1945

JAP WAR LEADER SURRENDERS TO ALLIES

Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese ambassador to Italy, surrendered to Allied authorities at Sugamo prison today, accounting for the sixth big-name war-criminal suspect of the eleven ordered arrested in a November 19 directive.

Shiratori, who represented Japan in Rome in 1939 and part of 1940, was Advisor to the Foreign Ministry in 1940, 1941 and 1944. Counter-intelligence files describe him as an ardent nationalist. He has been called "the most rabid of all the Japanese militarists and is said to have declared to his country's press in March 1941 that Japan's true aim is to drive the white man out of Asia."

Shiratori, like four others before him, surrendered voluntarily. He was accompanied by a representative of the Central Liaison Office. At Sugamo, he joins Baron General Sadao Araka, Kazunobu Kanokogi, and Yohihisa Kuzuu, Black Dragon Society powers, and General Kuniaki Koiso, premier of Japan in 1944. The other member of the list accounted for was Baron General Shigeru Honjo who committed hari-kari on November 20.

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41st DIVISION DESTROYS POISON GAS

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY ---- More than 3,200 metric tons of poison gas, enough to cover New York City, is being destroyed by Maj. Gen. Jens A. Doe's 41st Division troops. The gas is located on Okuna Shima, believed to be the largest storehouse of toxic gasses in Japan.

The little Island, less than two square miles in area, is located 35 miles from the Kure Naval Base, focal point of 41st Division occupation duties.

Lt. Col. Julian Newlander, Washington, D.C., division chemical officer, has estimated that a minimum of two months will be required to dump the gasses, which must be dropped to the bottom of the ocean at least five miles from the nearest land.

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Members of the 58th Chemical Service Company are rushing removal of the gas in order to beat the cold weather. The weatherman has predicted that by December it will be cold enough to freeze the vesicant gas. This would make it impossible to clean up the island before next summer.

Containers ranging from 40-gallon drums to 90-ton vats hold the gas which includes all sorts of war chemicals from blister to vomiting gas. Inventory of the island as checked by 1st Lt. Duncan Black of Morganville, N.J., showed the Nip Lewisite to be as potent as our version of the gas, but their chemical corresponding to bur mu stard gas to be of an inferior quality.

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U.S. TROOPS MAY WIRE MESSAGES HOME FOR NINE YEN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- American troops stationed in the remotest corner of Japan may now wire messages home at a fraction of the cost of a cablegram from any Japanese post office through the recently expanded Expeditionary Force Message service, according to Lt. Col. J.E. Newton, Postal Officer, Eighth Army.

Expeditionary Force Messages, which are not an Army function, were established in 1942 to reduce cable traffic and cost to military personnel. More than 300 fixed texts are available covering promotion, decoration, money, congratulations, bereavement and a number of miscellaneous subjects.

Three texts relating to return home were recently added to the list. Any three of the hundreds of fixed texts may be wired home at a cost of nine yen, and place of origin may be included in the date-line without extra cost. Messages general reach their destination in two or three days.

This service is also available to folks back home who may wire Expeditionary Force Messages overseas from any Western Union office at a cost of 60 cents plus tax. To reach the recipient without delay, messages from home should bear the rank, name, serial number, unit or organization and APO number. Use of a code word in place of the APO number has been discontinued. The Yokohama Post office has a separate window and English speaking clerk to receive these messages.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

16:30  
27 November 1945

JAPANESE EVACUATED FROM LANDS THEY OVERRAN

According to Eighth Army estimates, 8,800,000 Japanese throughout Asia and the Pacific are still to be repatriated, including 67,000 in the Ryukus; 93,000 in the Carolines; 548,000 in Formosa; 1,700,000 in Manchuria, and 51,000 in New Guinea.

The Japanese are now being cleared from lands they once occupied and shipped back to Japan in every available Japanese vessel.

Since the first boatload of 2,479 arrived from Mille Atoll in the Marshalls on October 7, a steady stream of repatriates has reached Uraga, northern Honshu, chief port of entry, where a peak of 10,000 per day is anticipated.

Following debarkation, all processing is in the hands of the Japanese Government under the direction of Eighth Army Military Government officers.

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GEN. EICHELBERGER VISITS SIXTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA ----- Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, left Yokohama Sunday night to visit General Walter Krueger at his Sixth Army Headquarters in Kyoto, southern Honshu.

Purpose of the trip is to establish closer liaison between Gen. Eichelberger's Headquarters and the Sixth Army in preparation for the Eighth Army's assuming control of all Japan upon the deactivation of Gen. Krueger's Forces.

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U.S. TREATMENT OF GI'S SURPRISES JAP NEWSMEN

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN JAPAN-----The local Japanese press seems surprised that American troops are not kicked and beaten by their officers.

After observing cheerfulness of 41st Division troops now occupy-

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ing the Kure-Hiroshima area, the Chugoku News reported how the troops whistle and sing songs while walking along the street. "They sing songs, dance and play games in the barracks," the report added.

The Japanese newsman approached some of the smiling soldiers and asked "Have you ever been kicked or beaten by your superior officers?"

"No, not even once" was the reply of every soldier as recorded by the surprised reporters.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Ambassador Edwin S. Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on reparations matters, will hold a press conference at 9 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, Nov. 28, in Studio 1, third floor, Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

13:30  
28 November 1945

AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS

Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, of 149 West 69th St., New York City, Chief, Civil Information and Education Section; Col. Walter A. Metcalf, of 32 Parker Rd., Wellesley, Mass., Chief, Army Exchange General Purchasing Office, and Col. Harold W. Allen, of 4512 South Vermont, Los Angeles, Calif., officer in charge of the Adjutant General's Office, Advance Echelon, this morning were awarded Distinguished Service Medals "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government" during the course of military operations in this theater.

The presentations were made by Maj. Gen. R.J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff, in behalf of General MacArthur.

The citations follow:

"Brigadier General KEN R. DYKE, 0510143, (then Colonel) Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a position of great responsibility from 18 November 1943 to 9 June 1945. As Information and Education Officer, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the Far East, General Dyke initiated and put into operation the Theater information and education program. He originated "Maptalk," a weekly pamphlet issued with the local edition of "Newsmag," containing supplemental material for use by information officers. He supervised the editing and publishing of the Theater edition of Yank, The Army Weekly, and directed an efficient distribution system which insured that the publication reached the troops even in the most isolated areas.

"He organized and put into operation the Theater Radio Service, planned programs, initiated a news service and established an educational program for the advancement of personnel during their spare time. He initiated and directed the production of materials for the Philippine Information and Training Program, and for clarifying the numerous problems confronting personnel in the application of the Readjustment Regulations. He demonstrated outstanding promotional ability, and the information prepared and distributed in Maptalk, Newsmag, and numerous booklets were models of clear and condensed information. Throughout this period, General Dyke's service was characterized by unbounded enthusiasm, energy, clear thinking, and extraordinary executive ability. The results of his efforts were outstanding, and made a material contribution to the success of operations in the Southwest Pacific Area."

"Colonel WALTER A. METCALF, 0888060, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in duties of great responsibility in the Southwest Pacific Area from 26 March 1942 to 9 June 1945. One of the first officers to arrive in Australia, Colonel Metcalf, as Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, United States Army Forces in Australia, quickly developed mobile and field refrigeration units which contributed much to the health and morale of the command. Later as Chief of the Procurement and Planning Section,

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in the Office of the General Purchasing Agent, he set up procurement procedures for all types of supplies and equipment required by United States Forces.

"As Army Exchange Service Officer, United States Army Services of Supply, and then of the United States Army Forces in the Far East, he reorganized the Army Exchange Service, including the establishment of a Central Control System for Exchanges. He was later assigned the additional duties of establishing theater policies for all athletic and recreation activities. His broad experience, organizing ability and sound judgement in all supply matters were outstanding. By his enthusiastic and resolute devotion to his work, Colonel Metcalf achieved conspicuous success and made an invaluable contribution to the welfare, comfort and morale of the troops and thereby to the success of military operations in the Southwest Pacific Area."

"Colonel Harold W. Allen, 0312761, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as Executive Officer and senior assistant to the Adjutant General, Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the Far East and General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area from 22 March 1942 to 15 May 1945. Demonstrating high professional attainments, rare organizing ability and superior leadership, Colonel Allen in his capacity as Executive Officer and principal division head for the Adjutant General established and administered the varied activities of the Adjutant General's Office from its inception and contributed to an unusual degree in the planning, organization and operation of the Adjutant General's Office. He demonstrated great foresight, energy, executive and training ability, as well as inspiring leadership which contributed immeasurably to efficient administration. Through close coordination and liaison with the several staff sections he was responsible to a great degree for the smooth functioning administrative system within General Headquarters."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

10:30  
29 Nov.

DENIES MACARTHUR PREPARING MEMOIRS FOR PUBLICATION

The AFMPC Public Relations Office today released the following letter which had been dispatched to the editor of Newsweek relating to an article titled "Mr. Hearst Admires", in the Nov. 19 issue:

"I have noted your article in Newsweek creating an impression that General MacArthur is considering offers for his memoirs. The General has received numerous suggestions to this end but has declined all offers. He feels that certainly as long as he continues on active service he would be unable to attempt anything of the sort.

"The demands of occupational duties preclude the devotion of any time to writing memoirs. It might be said that the General is "Making history not writing it."

"The reference to General Diller is entirely unjustified. He is on recuperative leave in the United States and is not engaged in any military mission or duty. Nor does he represent General MacArthur in any way whatsoever. I would appreciate your correction of your article in the light of the above facts."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

11:00  
29 November 1945

Press Release:

In response to an inquiry as to why the cyclotrons in Japan have been destroyed, GHQ officials said "the decision was not made by the Supreme Commander but was specifically ordered by higher authority. The occupational forces merely were carrying out the instructions which they had received. The reason for the order would seem to be that the Japanese were not to be permitted to engage in research in any field of instrumentalities dealing with war."

Press Release:

In response to an inquiry as to why the cyclotrons in Japan have been destroyed, GHQ officials said "the decision was not made by the Supreme Commander but was specifically ordered by higher authority. The occupational forces merely were carrying out the instructions which they had received. The reason for the order would seem to be that the Japanese were not to be permitted to engage in research in any field of instrumentalities dealing with war."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

16:30  
29 November 1945

JAPAN FACES CRITICAL COAL SHORTAGE  
(Note: See PRO Release, 19:30, 18 Nov.)

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.---Japan faces a coal shortage so critical that virtually every major industry will be paralyzed within the next few months unless immediate steps are taken to alleviate it, Colonel R. J. Ballard, economics officer of the Military Government section, Eighth Army, told a meeting of twenty of Japan's key industrialists and government representatives Tuesday.

Organizations represented included the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Nippon Iron and Steel Company, Nippon Steel Tube Company, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Railway Transportation, joint committee of economic organizations, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Tokyo Gas Company, and the Hitachi Manufacturing Company.

"Japanese industry is being converted satisfactorily to peacetime use," Colonel Ballard told the group in reviewing the industrial situation. "Based on the studies I have made, in two or three years you will have your industries so converted that you will be able to meet your requirements and also have a satisfactory export. However, there is one factor which is very seriously threatening the success of the whole reconversion plan, and that is the present critical shortage of coal...We have overcome all other difficulties except labor."

At present there are two million tons of coal above the ground. About a million and a half tons of coal are required to keep essential Japanese industries in operation. The reserve cannot be used down to the last pound, because the system of distribution will start to collapse when the coal reserve gets under one million tons, Colonel Ballard said.

About three thousand tons of coal per year can be taken from the reserve, and at this rate there will be just enough coal to meet requirements in February, at which time the reserve will get below the

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critical point. For the past thirty days local coal supplies, which are now exhausted, were used. The railroads require about 695,000 tons of coal a month to keep them in operation, and at present not enough coal is being produced to meet even the requirements of railroads alone.

Colonel Ballard warned the assembled representatives, "If you allow your industries to close up this winter because of lack of coal, it may be ten years instead of the estimated two or three years before you can hope to rehabilitate your industries."

"I recommend to you that your employees and your company make a sacrifice to save your country and that you supply the necessary people to keep the mines in operation until such time as regular employees can be found to operate them," Colonel Ballard told the gathering in emphasizing the need of 70,000 workers. "It would be an act of good will if you would continue a portion of or all of their pay while they are gone. Quarters are now available for these people to live in, and the Japanese government is providing adequate rations. The Eighth Army will cooperate in every way possible to provide transportation, police protection, publicity for the recruiting campaign, and anything else which may be required."

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REPORTS OF WHOLESALE STARVATION UNFOUNDED

A personal investigation Tuesday by Colonel J. U. Weaver, Assistant Chief of SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section, has revealed that reports of wholesale starvation deaths in Tokyo's Ueno Station are entirely unfounded. Colonel Weaver found no bodies in the station

Japanese homeless and indigents have been using the station as a "dormitory" for sleeping. Only about a dozen people live in the depot permanently. Many more crowd the station on their way to and from the country to buy food. Queues and groups form to engage in food speculation and blackmarketing. Some deaths have occurred among them and the many thousands of the metropolitan population who use the station daily.

Two weeks ago the Public Health and Welfare Section called the

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attention of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare to the unhealthful condition of Ueno Station. Tokyo social workers then set up a refuge in the basement of nearby Asakusa Hongan temple, to which most of the homeless moved.

Colonel Weaver inspected the basement Tuesday and found nine bodies. Autopsies were performed, which revealed that pneumonia caused four deaths and tuberculosis one, with malnutrition as a contributing factor, while four deaths were traceable to under-nourishment alone.

A follow-up inspection by Colonel Weaver yesterday showed that some improvement had been made over the generally unsatisfactory condition of the refuge. More blankets were in evidence, and 13 Japanese welfare personnel, including six doctors, five nutritionists and two nurses, were on duty. No bodies were found. Thirty sick persons were removed to the hospital.

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#### TOKYO PROVOST MARSHAL SCORES DISCIPLINARY AND TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Ferrin, former Commanding General, 27th Division Artillery, now Provost Marshal of Tokyo, today warned all military personnel in and around Tokyo that his office is ready to crack down on laxity in military discipline and dress, and disregard for traffic regulations.

Gen. Ferrin's statement follows:

"Gen. Eichelberger has directed that the very apparent disregard for required military courtesy and the extreme laxity in proper wearing of the uniform in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas be corrected.

"The Provost Marshals of Tokyo and Yokohama are instituting a drive to correct existing conditions. Military police have been instructed to require all military personnel stationed in or visiting in Tokyo and Yokohama to present a neat military appearance at all times.

"Some of the most glaring discrepancies noted that are to be corrected at once include: clothing unbuttoned, hands in pockets, slacks and trousers rolled up, failure to wear any or appropriate head-dress, failure to render or return a required salute.

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"Officer patrols from the Provost Marshal Offices of both cities are now operating for the sole reason of observing military courtesy and the proper wearing of the uniform. These patrols have been ordered to take the names, serial numbers and organizations of all violators. Passes of violators will be cancelled and each one directed to return to his unit. A delinquency report will be submitted to the commanding officers of all offenders.

"At the same time a concerted drive is being conducted against the unsatisfactory traffic conditions existing in and between Tokyo and Yokohama. Violations of traffic regulations will be summarily dealt with."

Gen. Ferrin said he was aware of the lack of adequate laundry and dry cleaning facilities in Tokyo and indicated that the military police would make allowances for this and also for the shortage of official army insignia.

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#### CYCLOTRONS DUMPED AT SEA

The waters off Yokohama this morning closed over 350 tons of atomic energy equipment from the Nishina Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo, dismantled on November 24 as part of a three-pronged drive to destroy all such equipment in Japan.

Two ships of the FS class carried the broken remnants of two cyclotrons and other equipment out to an undisclosed depth and hoisted them over. The operation was carried out by Eighth Army personnel under the supervision of Col. Newsom Cooper, Assistant G-4.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE

19:30  
29 November 1945

SCAP GIVES SECOND "GO AHEAD" SIGNAL TO JAPANESE MANUFACTURERS

Japanese producers of peacetime consumer goods, reported as lagging behind in resumption of production, have been given a second "go ahead" signal by General MacArthur in a directive designed to nullify their reported hesitancy over "conversion."

Various producers, SCAP reported, who were capable of immediate production of necessary civilian goods without conversion of their plants, have not begun producing because of their fear of violating some SCAP rule against production of war goods.

In Directive No. 3, issued on 22 September, SCAP told the Japanese government:

"You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to production of such essential consumers' goods.

"Priority in allocation of materials, fuel, equipment and labor will be given to the production of commodities necessary to the feeding, clothing and housing of the population."

"Where conversion is considered necessary of plants heretofore engaged in the production of (prohibited war items) to the production of essential consumers' commodities, you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned."

SCAP said today, however, that the directive--particularly the word "conversion"--had been misinterpreted by the Japanese so that a number of plants, which could have been producing civilian goods two months ago, have not even started production.

The new directive clarifies the difference between those plants which must obtain SCAP approval before beginning peacetime production, and those which have been authorized to proceed without approval ever since 22 September.

(more)

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The new directive stated that former war production plants, whose equipment and machinery must be modified or converted before they can begin production of peacetime goods, must make application to SCAP before such modification or conversion is effected.

On the other hand, plants which do not require any physical changes in their machinery or equipment, before they can produce peacetime goods, are permitted to resume production of such peacetime goods without any such application.

SCAP gave two examples:

(1). A former aircraft manufacturing plant contains machines for production of war materials only. This equipment must be changed before the plant can start producing civilian consumer goods. In this case, Allied approval for conversion is required.

(2). A textile plant formerly manufacturing blankets and uniforms for military use can produce blankets and clothing for civil use without machinery or equipment changes. Not requiring conversion, this plant may proceed immediately with such civilian production.

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13:30  
29 November 1945

Press Release:

JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE ORDERED TO OPEN DOORS

The Japanese House of Peers must henceforth open its doors to the press, according to a verbal order sent yesterday from the Japanese Liaison Section, G-2, General Headquarters, SCAP, to the Central Liaison Office.

The order was issued as a result of an article appearing in yesterday morning's Nippon Times, which stated: "The House of Peers will continue to have its doors closed to the press, except for the plenary session, as heretofore."

Commenting on the article, Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyko, Chief, Civil Information and Education Section, declared that such action would be entirely unsatisfactory and contrary to the aims of the Supreme Commander in fostering freedom of speech and democratic principles. He said that it was General MacArthur's wish that the doors be kept open at all times.

The article stated that the decision of the Upper House was in response to a request presented by the Diet Reporter's Club to open all committee sessions to newspapermen. An explanation offered by the Nippon Times was that the House of Peers feared that free access to the press might add to criticisms "for its dull discussions in committee sittings."

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REAL JAPANESE FOOD SHORTAGE TO DEVELOP IN APRIL

Although mal-distribution and hoarding will undoubtedly cause

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shortages in urban areas of Japan throughout the winter months, a real food crisis is expected to develop around the first of April 1946 and continue through May and June if Japanese estimates are correct, Lt. Col. H. G. Schenck, chief of the Natural Resources Section, GHC, announced today.

In the most exhaustive analysis of the food situation prepared to date for occupation officials, Major Warren H. Leonard, chief of the Agriculture division of the Natural Resources section, concludes that the food supply in Japan proper in 1946 will "unquestionably be a major problem for both the Japanese government and the occupation authorities."

Japanese sources estimate that food production within Japan proper will furnish only 1,375 calories and 41 grams of protein per capita per day during the next calendar year. Japanese government estimates show requirements of 2,160 calories and 76 grams of protein per day.

"It is believed, however, that these estimates are ideals which cannot be attained under emergency conditions," Major Leonard said. "There is no evidence that the national average ever reached these figures during the war years. In 1942, for instance, the average was only 1,872 calories and 49 grams of protein in Japan."

Major Leonard pointed out that in considering an average figure, it is important to remember that consumption in the rural areas cannot be controlled by legal means. The farmer who produces the food is likely to set a table far above the average, probably eating as well as in pre-war days. This will reduce the amount available for the city dweller accordingly.

Japanese figures show that rural populations in February 1944 numbered 42,749,584 and urban population 29,636,496. The rural population figure, however, is known to include the inhabitants of many small towns who do not fall directly into the food producing class.

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Soothing rumors that Allied bombings had caused the food shortage which Japan now faces, the report shows that only six tenths of one percent of the food damage in Japan was due to bombing or other war damage. The typhoon which swept Southwestern Japan in September is identified as the principal unfavorable factor in the present situation. Before the typhoon struck, food production had been estimated by the Japanese at 8,400,000 metric tons. After the storm it was revised downward to 7,200,000 metric tons.

"Although it has not been touched in this report," Major Leonard said, "The most serious problem in crop production during the next calendar year promises to be the fertilizer problem which we are now studying."

On the basis of Japanese calculations of estimated needs, government plans for meeting the 1946 food deficit are based on:

1. An estimated increase in production of 1,050,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, or 319,000 metric tons as grain equivalents.
2. A curtailment in total consumption of foodstuffs to the extent of 312,000 metric tons.
3. An import requirement of 5,894,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, or 6,115,000 metric tons as rice equivalents on the basis of the "ideal" 2,160 calories diet.

Major Leonard pointed out that Japan's inability to produce enough food to maintain its population has been a problem which was serious long before the beginning of the Pacific War. In 1939-40, because of a shortage of fertilizer and labor, the unpredictable imports from Korea and Manchuria, the general blockading of southern shipping, and other factors, the Japanese food position had already begun to deteriorate.

Attempts to counteract this decline in food supply have included the curtailment of non-food uses of agricultural products, the reduction of rice polishing, and the utilization of unusual materials as food.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

13:30  
30 November 1945

NO NEW CURRENCY WITHOUT SCAP APPROVAL

General MacArthur today forbade the Japanese government to plan, design, print or issue any new currency without SCAP approval.

The order was issued after the Finance Ministry informed SCAP that by the end of this year, it was planning to print an additional 9 billion yen in 1,000-yen and 500-yen notes.

Compared with normal peacetime circulation of around 2 billion yen, Bank of Japan note circulation has increased to approximately 45 billion yen. Issue of the new money would triple the amount of Japanese currency now in circulation.

The government was ordered to report monthly to SCAP on the Bank of Japan notes in circulation, amount unissued, amount withdrawn and canceled, and total amount printed. Quarterly reports are required on state notes and other currency.

SCAP said that the Japanese plan to increase the amount of money in circulation came at a time when "in other countries, steps are being taken to withdraw large notes from circulation."

"The issuance of large quantities of 500-yen and 1,000-yen notes would be an aid to black market operations and to other illegal transactions, such as avoidance of the proposed war profits and capital levy taxes," SCAP said.

The Finance Ministry proposed to manufacture the new 1,000-yen notes by "simple off-set printing" instead of the present engraved printing, and "this procedure invites counterfeiting of the largest notes issued by the Bank of Japan," SCAP added.

SCAP termed Japanese reasons advanced for the new printings as "not very convincing" because of the facts that the proposed 90 billion is double the present note circulation of the Bank of Japan and that the Bank holds, unissued, an additional 21 billion.

"The phenomenal increase in the note circulation of the Bank of

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Japan during January to September, 1945, has been a very disturbing factor in the economic situation because of its inflationary significance," SCAP said.

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GENERAL EDDLEMAN ORDERED TO WAR COLLEGE

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY----: After planning the amphibious combat movements for General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army from New Guinea to Japan, Brig. Gen. C. D. Eddleman, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, left Friday for Washington, D.C., to assume new duties in the Army-Navy Staff College.

General Eddleman has been called to the school to revise amphibious doctrine, to which he will be able to contribute knowledge gained through his successful work in 17 operations from the Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands to Honshu. He will serve as a faculty and board member of the school.

He made a short farewell speech to his men and officers Thursday afternoon, and he presented Bronze Star awards to T/Sgt. Robert L. McGhee of Gallup, N. M., and T/4 Leonard R. Crook of Memphis, Tenn., for meritorious services from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Col. Harley B. West, who has been with the Sixth Army Operations section for two years, will take over General Eddleman's work.

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CARRIERS TRANSPORT EIGHTH ARMY RETURNEES

In an effort to speed up redeployment of troops to the United States, four converted aircraft carriers are now serving as troop transports for officers and enlisted men of the Eighth Army returning to the United States.

The carrier "Takanis Bay," which arrived at 13:15 yesterday afternoon, sailed out of Yokohama harbor at 0700 this morning after loading 94 officers and 933 enlisted men in the near record time of a single afternoon. Three other carriers are scheduled to leave Tokyo Bay within 48 hours with 4557 officers and enlisted men.

The carriers "Lexington" and "Intrepid," with 1650 and 1950 troops respectively, will dock at San Francisco, while the Long Island, car-

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rying 957 returnees, will head for San Diego. The Long Island is loading at Yokohama, and the other two carriers are being loaded at Yokosuka.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

19:30  
30 November 1945

SCAP SURVEY BELIEVES STARVATION REPORTS

A preliminary report by the Public Health section of SCAP has failed to substantiate numerous statements and press reports telling of widespread malnutrition and starvation in the largest cities of Japan.

Investigation of the numerous press reports of malnutrition and starvation in the largest Japanese cities showed that the groups involved were indigents who constituted a welfare problem primarily and do not reflect the conditions among the general population. Even the deaths that have been attributed to starvation in these particular groups are poorly substantiated, the report revealed.

A high incidence of malnutrition has been reported from university hospitals and clinics in the larger urban areas, but there is no crowding of the hospitals with such cases. Military government organizations in the various municipalities of Japan have reported no nutritional problems in their respective areas.

According to a small number of surveys that have been made in the Tokyo area, the average individual is receiving around 1200 calories and 30 grams of protein each day from the official ration sources. In 1942, Japanese civilians received 1872 calories and 49 grams of protein daily. The amount of supplementation to this diet from home gardens, black market sources and trips to the country is not known, but it is believed to be considerable.

Little or no factual information exists on the nutritional health or the actual food consumption of the Japanese population at large, the report stated.

U.S. MAY IMPORT JAP. HAND-MADE PAPERS

The manufacture of certain high-grade Japanese hand-made papers may be introduced in the United States when the cultivation of the

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plants from which it is made can be increased to exceed local consumption which now exceeds the demand, according to a report of the Natural Resources Section of GHQ.

For many years Japan has produced handmade papers known throughout the world for their quality. However, production has been limited by primitive methods of manufacture despite the fact that the use of the paper has been highly prized for specialty products.

The Natural Resources Section report discusses the methods of cultivating the two important plants used in paper manufacture, "kozo" and "mitsumata", and the processes by which the bark of the plants is converted into paper.

Although the plants can be cultivated in certain parts of the United States, the process requires so much hand labor that it is believed advisable to plan on increasing the Japanese plantations where cheap labor is available and exporting the bark to the United States for manufacture into paper.

"Production in the United States of this specialized type of paper might be relatively cheap if modern machine methods were developed and used," the report states.

"Kozo" has thick, tough fibres and is used where strength is necessary in such items as paper umbrellas, raincoats, semi-transparent paper doors and windows, and coverings for hothouses. "Mitsumata" has thinner fibres and makes a more beautiful paper. It is used mainly for the manufacture of Japanese paper money at the present time.

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11TH AIRBORNE RECEIVES NORWEGIAN THANKS

WITH THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION AT SENDAI..... In a letter forwarded through the Secretary of War, the Norwegian Government expressed its "deep gratitude" to the Eighth Army's 11th Airborne Division for liberating Norwegian nationals in the daring hit-and-run raid on Los Baños internment camp during the Luzon campaign.

More than 2,000 American and European nationals were liberated by

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the paratroopers in their surprise thrust at the prison camp, located 25 miles behind the Jap lines. Moving with lightning speed through an area occupied by 8,000 Japs, a combat team of the division liberated and evacuated the prisoners at the cost of only three casualties.

In a delicately-timed operation, one company of paratroopers blossomed in the air over the camp just 15 seconds before the balance of a battalion, which had crossed Laguna Bay in amtracks, hit the beach three miles away. Elements of the division reconnaissance platoon, who had crept into the camp area the night before, swiftly 'sarmed the guards. Four hours later the internees were roaring across the bay in amtracks, just as Jap reinforcements arrived on the scene.

"For their great valor," the Royal Norwegian Government expressed its "deeply felt gratitude to all of the men involved."

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