



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

DIVISION OF NORTHWEST ASIAN AFFAIRS

DEC 29 1947

DEC 30 1947 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE Tokyo, October 21, 1947

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UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1345

SUBJECT: Announcement, October 15, 1947, concerning the Allocation of Textiles for Domestic Use.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of the text of an announcement made by this Headquarters on October 15, 1947 concerning an increase in allocations of textiles for domestic use in Japan.

ACTION COPIES TO: CP

Enclosure:

Text of an announcement concerning the allocation of textiles for domestic use, October 15, 1945 (five copies).

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894.655/10-2147

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IR ED 7R KZR ITP-enc 07D OOD-enc CIB Com-enc

Routing slip with fields for Anal, Inv, Cst, Dist and handwritten initials WAA, ERS.

JAN 14 1948

894.655/10-2147

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
15 October 1947

ALLOCATIONS OF CRITICALLY NEEDED TEXTILES INCREASED BY SCAP TO MEET
MINIMUM NEEDS OF ESSENTIAL CONSUMER GROUPS AND ALLEVIATE SHORTAGES

General MacArthur today announced that allocations of critically needed textiles for domestic use had been increased to meet minimum needs of essential consumer groups and alleviate shortages during the coming winter months.

Proportion of cotton yarn made available for domestic use was boosted recently from 20 to 30 percent of Japan's production to assist the Japanese textile industry in meeting the clothing and household requirements of high-priority consumer groups as well as essential industrial needs. The increase is retroactive to the second quarter of the Japanese fiscal year.

The 10 percent difference will be equivalent to approximately 6,000,000 additional yards of cotton textiles monthly based on recent months' production records, Harold S. Tate, Chief of the Textile Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, explained.

As a result of the new program for cotton imports from the United States and parallel developments in other textile fields, plans have been made for further increases in the quantities of textiles available for Japanese consumption, Mr. Tate added. Although it will be possible to make only a very small overall distribution of cotton products to the general public, a sufficient supply should be available to meet urgent requirements of high-priority consumer groups and key industries, it was noted. SCAP recently authorized the release to domestic use of 17,500,000 yards of cotton fabrics previously reserved for export.

"To ease further the pressing local textile supply situation, Mr. Tate continued, "SCAP has released lower grades of raw silk considered non-exportable as well as current production of considerable quantities of manufactured silk fabric and clothing.

Fabric stocks had been frozen at the end of the war pending determination of their exportability. Recently 65,000,000 yards of silk fabric which had been frozen were released to domestic use. These releases will permit domestic consumption of silk in larger proportion than before the war when only 3 percent of domestic textile consumption consisted of silk products, the Textile Division chief said.

He added that 60 percent of the rayon staple fiber produced has been made available for domestic use. Staple fiber has been used in mixtures with cotton but particularly with wool. Mixture of relatively large proportion of staple fiber with wool has made it possible to achieve increased yardage of material from the wool available for domestic use, the SCAP official pointed out.

"The wool import programs which are developing now indicate that larger quantities of this vital material should be available for domestic consumption during the second half of the 1947-48 fiscal year," he said.

"Present plans point to the possibility that the textile industry may be able to produce consumer and household goods equivalent to about 2 pounds per capita during the current fiscal year the official stated.

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(over)

In addition to special distribution of flannel cloth for babies and of underwear, special manufacturing programs have been developed by the Japanese Government to provide underwear and clothing for young children and students.

Laborers in heavy industry will be provided with a complete set of work clothing, including work gloves and rubber-soled canvas shoes.

A special program for distribution to destitute persons, war sufferers, repatriates and emergency use is also included in the manufacturing and distribution plans, the SCAP official added.

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NEW TYPHOON, "ALICE," ORIGINATES

"Rosalind" has become an ordinary storm in the Pacific ocean area northeast of Tokyo, but a new typhoon, "Alice," has originated the Typhoon Warning Network of the 43d Weather Wing announced today.

"Alice" was located 420 miles east of Guam at 3 a.m. today, moving north at five miles per hour. It is expected to be 420 miles east-northeast of Guam at 3 a.m. tomorrow. Maximum surface winds near the center of the typhoon are 100 miles per hour, and little change in its intensity is expected in the next 24 hours.

Saipan and the northern Marianas have been warned of the typhoon, and Guam has been alerted.

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FOUR MEMBERS OF HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE SUNDAY; WILL CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO - Four members of the first Congressional committee dispatched from Washington to learn first hand the problems facing America's International Airlines are scheduled to spend a week in Tokyo following their scheduled arrival at Haneda Air Field Oct. 19.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee members making the trip are Representatives Leonard W. Hall, Republican, New York; James I. Dolliver, Republican, Iowa; Hugh D. Scott, Republican, Pennsylvania; and Richard F. Harless, Democrat, Arizona.

The Representatives were in Manila Monday, Okinawa Tuesday, and Shanghai today and will visit several other cities in China and stop over at Seoul, Korea, prior to their arrival in Tokyo Sunday to confer with General MacArthur, Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead and other occupation authorities.

At Okinawa yesterday the group met members of the House Armed Services Committee, which visited Japan recently. The two committees had a joint conference. The four members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee were briefed by the Commanding General of the 1st Air Division, Maj. Gen. Albert F. Hegenberger, on airline activities in and out of Okinawa.

The group departed Okinawa and reached Shanghai, first stop on the tour of China, yesterday afternoon.

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43D WEATHER WING WINS FEAF SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

The 43d Weather Wing downed the 1126th Military Police Company 8 to 4, last night to win the FEAF softball tournament, two games to one. Trailing, 4 to 3, in the seventh inning, the "Cloudbuster" forced the game into extra innings when Maj. Clarence Roache,

Ellicott City, Md., singled and scored on MP errors. The victors chalked up four runs in the ninth to triumph.

The All-Japan Air Force softball tourney gets under way today, with ATC, FEAMCOM, Yokota Air Base, Johnson Air Base and 43d Fighter Wing competing.

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FIVE FORMER JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS FACE CHARGES

Refusing to enter pleas to some specifications and pleading not guilty to others, five officers in the former Japanese navy, including an admiral and a captain, have gone on trial before an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama. All pleaded not guilty of the general charge of violating the laws and customs of war.

Two of the accused are Kenji Iwataka, captain in command of the 103d Naval Construction Unit, which operated at Nichols Field, Pasay, Rizal, P.I., and Las Pinas Airfield, Las Pinas, Rizal, P.I., and Rear Adm. Inokichi Matsumoto who succeeded Iwataka as the unit's commanding officer. Their co-defendants are Satoru Nakazawa, lieutenant, senior grade, the unit's senior medical officer; Hideo Suzuki, lieutenant, senior grade, who was adjutant and chief of the unit's Accounting Section; and Keita Inoto, lieutenant, junior grade, who was camp commander at Nichols Field.

Charges against one or more of the defendants assert that they contributed to and, in some cases, caused the deaths of numerous American prisoners by forcing them to perform arduous labor while ill; compelling them to do dangerous and unhealthful work; beating, kicking and abusing them, and failing to provide adequate shelter, hygiene, food and clothing. Other Americans died, it was charged, because hospitalization was refused them, medical care and available medicines were not provided, and subordinates of the defendants obstructed POW medical personnel from helping their sick fellow prisoners.

Beheading Charged

Inoto was accused of personally beheading one prisoner, Cpl. Brooks Miller, Route 1, Box 41, Del Rey, Calif. This same officer also was charged with reducing "the daily inadequate ration" of American prisoners, limiting the number eligible for daily sick call, and ordering members of his command to force prisoners to hold iron rails in the air until they were near exhaustion.

He allegedly failed to restrain personnel under his control who tore off an unidentified prisoner's thumbnails, broke the arm of another prisoner, forced POW's to squat with boards behind their knees, smashed the fingers and toes of prisoners with rifle butts, and beat them over the head with pistols. Once, it was charged, Inoto grabbed the broken leg of an American "in such a manner as to cause great pain, suffering and loss of consciousness to him."

Iwataka, Matsumoto, Suzuki and Inoto were all charged with failing in their command responsibilities by permitting their subordinates to mistreat prisoners. In one instance, while Iwataka was in command of the unit, two unidentified prisoners allegedly were beaten and suspended from a tree with their toes barely touching the ground. They died later, according to the charges.

Pvt. Joe L. Coco (address unknown) died a few days after camp personnel beat him, dragged his body along the ground, and forced large quantities of water into his body, then jumped on his stomach, SCAP Legal Section charged.

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Similar treatment allegedly caused the death of Pfc. E. E. Quattroni, 220 Washington St., Trenton, N.J.

During Matsumoto's tenure as unit commander, prisoners in work details allegedly were flogged, tortured and killed. Collective punishment was imposed upon prisoners for purported violations by individual POW's, the charges state.

The five Japanese are being prosecuted for Legal Section by Francis G. O'Neill, 59 Thatcher Street, Milton, Massachusetts, and Nathan A. Cobb of Mound, Minnesota.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A limited number of lists of war prisoners allegedly mistreated, many of them fatally, by one or more of the defendants, or by their subordinates, are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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FOUR JAPANESE SENTENCED FOR BEATING AND ABUSING ALLIED PRISONERS

Four former civilian guards at Hakodate Main POW Camp, Hakodate, Hokkaido, yesterday were sentenced to terms ranging from five to 10 years at hard labor for beating and abusing numerous Allied war prisoners.

An Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama sentenced Terukichi Saito and Seiichi Yutani, each to 10 years; Kiyamatsu Suda to seven years; and Shochichi Sasaki, five years.

In addition to many unidentified prisoners, the following British and American POW's were beaten and otherwise abused by one or more of the four guards:

Stanley Hough, 54 Goldenhill Rd., Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, England; J. Hilley, 1729 Shettleston Rd., Glasgow, Scotland; J. Hall, 14, Cotton Rd., Dundee, Scotland; P.J.W. Bray, 81st Ronan's Road, Southsea, Hampshire, England; Victor Cyril Regan, 61 Oakehampton Crescent, Willing, Kent, England; John Wilson, 3 Oriel St Lower Broughton, Salford, England; L.A.C. Frank Clayton, 65 Trafford St., Farnworth, Lancashire, England; Edward Barry, 51 Long Row, Blaenllecuau, Ferndale, Glamorgan, Wales; Peter K. Burtonwood, 62 Lulworth Rd., Winton, Manchester, England.

Paul Sechak, 14 W. Washington St., Nanticoke, Pa.; Emmert C. Lentz, 1212 Alma St., San Pedro, Calif.; James C. Young, 1143 13th St., San Diego, Calif.; Marin W. Hooper, 1202 W. 8th, Amarillo, Tex.; Jesse P. Gilleland, Grayson, Ga.; Michael Daley, 2421 Main, Parsons, Kan.; Douglas F. Knight, P.O. Box 741, Amarillo, Tex.; Guy M. Rose, Rural Route 1, Algiers Rd., Peninsula, Ohio, and Leonard C. Campbell, Jacksboro, Tex.

The four Japanese were defended by Leon L. Greenberg, 2026 Latimer St., Philadelphia. Richard B. Appleton, 340 W. 57th St., New York City, served as prosecutor for Legal Section, SCAP.

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BRIG. GEN. KELLY ASSIGNED TO CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE

Brig. Gen. Paul B. Kelly, who arrived in Japan by air Monday for duty with General Headquarters, has been assigned temporarily to the Office of the Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, GHQ Chief of Staff, announced today.

For the past 15 months General Kelly has been Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, in Fifth Army Headquarters at Chicago.

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One of the principals in the early planning and development of the U.S. Army's Anti-Aircraft forces in World War II, he commanded the first AA group in North Africa. Returning to the United States, he was appointed Commander of the 56th AAA Brigade in Camp Stewart, Ga., to train other anti-aircraft troops in the latest techniques developed in North African combat.

General Kelly later was anti-aircraft officer on the staff of the Seventh Army, which invaded southern Europe. He wears the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, the French Legion of Honor, and the French Croix de Guerre with palm, all for his services in World War II. As a lieutenant he won the Silver Life Saving Medal, a Treasury Department decoration now replaced by the Soldiers Medal.

A native of Washington, D.C., he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1918. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School class of 1937, and was appointed brigadier general June 29, 1943.

It is expected that General Kelly will spend a month touring the Far East Command, visiting U. S. Army installations in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippine Islands, the Marianas, and the Bonins.

General Kelly's present home is in Baltimore, Md. His two children live in Pasadena, Calif.

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November 6, 1947.

501 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Reply drafted
11/7/47
cc/r file

PLEASE REPLY TO:
3344 RUNNYMEDE PLACE
WASHINGTON 15, D. C.
TEL. ORDWAY 1197

894.655/11-647

Mr. Roswell H. Whitman,
Acting Associate Chief,
Division of Occupied Areas
Economic Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitman:

With reference to our letter of October 15 relative to the rayon production program for Japan, I am enclosing copy of another letter written to the Department of the Army on the same subject.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Frick,
Washington Office.

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Enclosure

Anal	<i>pl</i>	DCR	DFD Unit
Rev.	<i>SPW</i>		
Dat.	<i>11/6</i>		
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MANUFACTURERS OF RAYON AND STAPLE FIBRE MACHINERY, COMPLETE PLANTS FOR RAYON AND STAPLE FIBRE MANUFACTURE

November 6, 1947.

Department of the Army Special Staff,
Civil Affairs Division,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Lt. Colonel Ray J. Laux, GSC
Executive.

Dear Colonel Laux:

With reference to our letter of October 14 and your acknowledgment of October 22 (file: CSCAD 091.31) relative to the Rayon Program for Japan, I am attaching a clipping from the New York Journal of Commerce which seems to point up our comments.

Although many of the difficulties of the Japanese rayon industry are inherent in the over-all problem of reconstruction, we are convinced that greater efficiency in the utilization of fuel and raw materials can be obtained by a reorganization of their productive methods. Changes in production techniques, which would include utilization of more modern chemical processes and greater speed and efficiency of machinery, would save chemicals and fuel. But most important, this would assure maximum output in terms of quantity and quality per pound of foreign wood pulp imported. This latter point is not only of vital interest to every rayon producer in the United States but is of equal interest and concern to countries which have an established rayon industry or are in the process of installing new plants. There is a serious shortage of rayon pulp and recent heavy purchases in Scandinavia by SCAP, as recently reported in the press, simply means a curtailment of wood pulp of an equal tonnage for existing production facilities. The

Lt. Colonel Ray J. Laux, GSC
Executive

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November 6, 1947.

great demand for rayon pulp has resulted in a substantial inflation of prices over the past several years with this trend likely to continue. New rayon plants are coming into production in various parts of the world and existing plants in many countries are being modernized and expanded. Therefore, the demand for chemicals and raw materials used in the production of rayon will increase rather than diminish. Since repayment of imported raw materials required by the Japanese rayon industry can only be made by exports (or by a subsidy from the American taxpayer) we reiterate that maximum productive efficiency, in terms of both quantity and quality, must be obtained.

As mentioned in our letter of October 14, I believe our organization can be of material assistance to SCAP; and we confirm our offer to send to Japan one or two experts for a preliminary engineering survey, without cost to the Government except transportation and subsistence.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Frick,
Washington Office.

Enclosure

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NOV 14 1947

In reply refer to
OE

894.655/11-647

My dear Mr. Frick:

I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your letter of November 6 to the Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army Special Staff, in which you discuss the revival of the rayon industry in Japan.

Thank you for making your views available to me.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell H. Whitman
Acting Associate Chief
Division of Occupied Areas
Economic Affairs

Mr. G. C. Frick,
Oscar Kohorn & Co., Ltd.,
3344 Runnymede Place,
Washington 15, D.C.

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