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外務省
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録
至 昭和三十一年六月
自 昭和三十一年六月

2回公開済 日

連合軍の本土進駐並に軍政関係件
「Pearl Harbor」

第

十二

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号 2-6

至 昭和三十一年六月
自 昭和三十一年六月

連合軍の本土進駐並に軍政関係一件
「Pearl Harbor」

第

十二

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RA'-0026

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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July 1 Roster of persons held at Sugamo prison as of 2400 30 June 1946.

10:00 24th division establishes headquarters at Kokura, Kyushu. Sergeant presented silver star by Lt. Gen. Hodge. Isolation is annual event for "I" Company. Heavy rainfall recorded for June. Korean paper mills resume operation.

13:30 General Eichelberger approves life sentence for Yamada. Life sentence handed two air corps soldiers on rape charge. Order issued for second general Hata in "Mistaken identity" case. War crimes prosecutors ask right to introduce excerpts in evidence.

16:30 Major aircraft firm, holding company to be dissolved. Long-range discharge plan announced by war department.

July 2

10:00 SCAP to release imported food staples to meet Japanese food shortage.
= Five teachers ordered suspended by SCAP.

13:30 = Secretary Forrestal to visit Tokyo.
= Wilkes-Barre soldier killed in vehicle accident.
= General Chase will present colors to units on fourth of July.
= Australian brigade to honor U. S. troops on July 4.
= 150 planes to participate in fourth ceremonies. Brigadier Patter arrives to take command of new Zealanders.
= Japanese guard sentenced to 2 years as war criminal.
= Courses in geography again open to Japanese.
= "Potential monopoly" restricted by SCAP.
= 700 Million yen unfrozen for relief expenditures.
= Repatriates permitted \$250 upon leaving Japan.
= 308,484 realty sale by Japanese concern approved by SCAP.
= Bank of Japn to be reimbursed by 1,776,939 yen.
= Australian, Dutch prisoners suffered malnutrition, witness asserts.
= Second phase in return of excess superforts to U. S. Completed.
= Cholera epidemic checked, surgeon reports.

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July 2

13:30 = SCAP names four more prison camp workers as war criminals.
= Col. Schols awarded legion of merit for work in artillery.

16:30 = General Hodge delivers statement on efforts for political unity.
XXIV corps engineers clearing storm damage. Cholera vaccine distributed. Time nor tide--the mail goes through. Repatriation of Koreans from Japan temporarily suspended.
Fireworks for fourth.
Japanese permitted to manufacture industrial explosives.
SCAP seeks information on activities of industrial firm.
Steel tube company allowed loan of 3 Million yen. 28,000 tons of wheat to be delivered to Japanese. Cemetery gate, taken in Jap scrap drive, sought by owner.
Rights of Japanese inventors to be restored.

July 3

10:00 Japanese medical orderly at Fukuoka prison camp charged with war crimes. Allied personnel see special performance by Kabuki players. Lt. Col. Conquest awarded legion of merit by Gen. Eichelberger. Eighth Army HQ. warns of swimming dangers.

13:30 Praise, gratitude, pathos and advice in "fan mail" to MacArthur. Fourth parade to proceed despite Korea flood conditions. Maj. Gen. Bruce assumes command of 7th division in Korea. Pink and red metal license plates decreed for private autos here. Carnival spirit to rule red cross fetes for fourth of July. Selected infantry units will come to Tokyo monthly on rotation. Spitfires and medical stores unloaded at Kure for repair. Maj. Gen. Woodruff welcomes Chinese generals to Kyoto Area.

16:30 = Life sentence for Yuhichi Sakamoto approved.
= Luxury liner Monterey will make two sailings with dependents.
= Dependents may use apo facilities.

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- July 3 16:30 = Beef chef sends greetings to appac on eve of fourth of July.
- With the eighth Army, Kyoto.
- Two Japanese film managers fined for directive violation.
- Slight earthquake felt in Kyoto.
- 23 Months men to depot July 11.
- July 5 10:00 = 36 More employees of imperial household retired.
- Three former guards face trial for reating canadian.
- Japanese ex-sergeant faces trial in Manila tortures and Killings.
- Bishop o'hara of buffalo and bishop ready of columbus arrive.
- 13:30 Postmaster general hannegan and senator tydings due here today.
- Secretary of the navy forrestal expected this afternoon.
- Robert C. lewis named red cross commissioner for far east.
- Gen. eichelberger praises troops for Tokyo Parade.
- General MacArthur receives honorary degree from seoul university.
- 2nd Lt. ward H. Maris Jr., son of general, dies in 1st cav fire.
- General lersch orders preparations to combat future floods.
- Gen. eichelberger opens swank new enlisted men's Club in Yokohama.
- King honors british officers well known in Japan.
- Yokohama parade ground named after george Washington carver.
- Hannegan and senator tydings scheduled to arrive here today.
- A bell for cheju-do.
- 16:30 = Total number of persons repatriated to and from Japan passes 5,000,000 mark.
- Reorganization of Yokohama specie bank ordered.
- Information sought regarding 137 Korean fishing vessels.
- Japanese told to clear title to swedish money.
- Restricted concerns told not to change names without permit.
- Asbestos released for domestic use.
- Air force sergeant dies in electrocution accident.
- Hannegan, tydings, symington arrive in Tokyo.
- Two american officers nearly quarantined with beef brigade.

0004

- July 5 16:30 = 34th australian brigade parades in celebration of fourth of July.
- SCAP orders law enacted to prohibit Japanese obtaining new currency.
- Brig. Gen. Milton B. halsey arrives to be chief of staff of IX corps.
- Army snack bars for navy too, eighth Army explains.
- July 6 10:00 = Siamese minister and 46 to be repatriated.
- Beef destroying vest ammunition dumps.
- Tokyo trip of forrestal still uncertain says comnavjap.
- 13:30 Secretary forrestal expected to be in shanghai today.
- Seoul and fusan rail lines to be restored in ten days by army.
- New series of summer schools to open in Korea.
- Eighth Army extends educational opportunities for CI's.
- Theater-wide championship athletic program for year scheduled.
- Modish hair-dos for occupation women made possible by army.
- Marine adder will sail for seattle July 9 with returnees.
- Prosecution rests in war crimes trial of five Japanese in Yokohama.
- Council organized by SCAP to raise Japan pharmacy standards.
- Narrative submitted on physical therapy in occupation army.
- July 8 10:00 War department orders movement of dependents to Korea resumed.
- Cell guard accused in death of 450 at fort santiago, Manila.
- British indian division settles down to occupation tasks.
- 13:30 = Secretary of navy forrestal expected in Tokyo tomorrow.
- Chinese mission here commemorates Japanese invasion of china.
- Congressional delegation to manila inaugural expected here.
- Two ex-officers and private accused in filipino slaughters.
- Japanese adult education program commended by SCAP.
- Hannegan, tydings and sullivan attend war crimes trials.

0005

July 8
13:30

- Red cross lounge cars being restored to military train service.
- General George C. Kenney arrives in Tokyo.
- Eighth army announces new military government prefectural system.
- Col. Schwichtenberg assigned to Tachikawa air base.
- New Japanese phrase book will be issued to help troops in Japan.
- New AFMOPAC medical roster plan aids conservation of man hours.
- Symington and Gen. Kenney confer with General MacArthur.

16:30

- New head of United Kingdom liaison mission expected Wednesday.
- Symington, Gen. Kenney and party depart for Shanghai.
- "Minimum accessories" required on all civilian Jeeps in Japan.
- Two Japanese civilians go on trial Wednesday at Yokohama.
- General says occupation duty for GI's better than most stateside.

July 9

10:00

- Lt. Gen. Chu Shih Ming will be guest of first cavalry today.
- 1,600,000 yen loan for dry ice plant approved.
- SCAP hands Japanese guide for employment services.

13:30

- Populace of Moji erects monument to war dead of allied armies.
- Forrestal visit to Tokyo still uncertain.
- Japanese called excellent in study of weather conditions.
- Military government opa in Korea sets price ceilings.
- Seoul fire department schedules demonstration.
- Grave shortage of doctors reported in Korea.
- Korean folk song contest to be held soon.
- Chief of staff decorated for gallantry under fire.
- New head named for engineer supply division.
- Hospitals plan improved mess service; equipment ordered.
- Bronze star awarded for action in European theater.

16:30

- Third officer convicted in currency-juggling case.
- General Pechkoff returns from Philippine Republic inaugural.
- Civilian replaces colonel as chief of dependent housing division.
- Two held for Manila trial in slaughter of eight U.S. flyers.

0006

July 9

16:30

- Military funeral held for son of brigadier general Maris.
- Chief of Chinese mission to Japan honored by 1st Cavalry.
- Congressional delegation arrives at Atsugi from China.

July 10

10:00

- Japanese ordered to bring phosphate from south Pacific.
- Ten ships bringing food from states to Japan.
- Secretary Forrestal again scheduled to arrive in Tokyo.
- Three congressmen to leave for states this afternoon.

13:30

- Funston passengers transferred to Ainsworth, slated to sail July 21.
- Three missionaries to leave Korea after thirteen years.
- Summer course for primary school music teachers planned in Korea.
- Track meet scheduled for July 17 to select Korean all-stars.
- Japanese press congratulated on new code of Journalism.
- Many war criminals draw death penalty in Southeast Asia command.
- Silk to be released for use in British Embassy.
- Red cross donation approved; stock sale O.K.'D.
- International tribunal adjourns pending heat relief.
- Marshall victory to sail July 14 with 1460 aboard.
- New military currency now in hands of finance offices.

16:30

- Repatriation ships bring another 110,000 home.
- Brig. Gen. Starr officially announced as headquarters commandant.
- Privately owned vehicles must be registered by July 20.
- Kure harbor rings with "ho ho" as sheep arrive for India troops.
- North Africa fertilizer shipment arrives in Yokohama.
- Congressmen push up departure time to Thursday.
- Secretary Forrestal arrives from Shanghai.

July 11

10:00

- Tests show Japanese cotton manufacture to advantage.
- Property disposal job nears end in Japan.

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July 11
10:00 Col. thomas F. Taylor named executive officer of HQ. and service group.

13:30 = Japanese ingenuity O.K., production poor, engineer reports.
= Japanese told of way to obtain army penicilin.
= Bcof handles half-million repatriates in northern honshu.
= Exchange service points to lower photograph prices.
= 24th division finds Japanese duplicate american decorations.
= SCAP authorizes allowances for needy germans.
= Japanese told to use english system on oil measurement.
= SCAP approves production of artificial sweetening.
= Japanese denied use of supersonics for tracking fish.
= Statute of limitations extended on certain debts.
= Documents sought for former advisor to Chiang.
✓ Search ordered for illegally owned foreign film.
= Fertilizer production ok'd for nissan kagaku wakayama plant.
= Steamship company placed on restricted list.
= Ambassador gascoigne of great britain due here today.

16:30 = Intensive research to wipe out B-Encephalitis opens in tokyo.
✓ British naval craft patrols against smuggling of Koreans into Japan.
= First post-war dockyard authorized for Japanese. Formation of new cabinet gave Japanese "valuable political experience," general MacArthur asserts.

July 11
16:45 Maj. Gen cramer named to succeed justice higgins on international military tribunal.

July 12
10:00 ✓ Big vocational training program for Japan going ahead.
Action taken to forestall firms' liquidation plans.
Truck plunges into pond, driver drowns.
Soldier draws ten-year sentence for assault on Japanese.

13:30 = one hundred buses en route to Japan and Korea.
= Chosen college to get new meteorological equipment.
= Rail operations resumed after three weeks enforced idleness.

0008

July 12
13:30 = Assistant commander named for seventh division.
= There's a reason behind those telephone exchange names.
= Fear of U.S. chemical power kept japs from using poison gas.
= Jeep driver killed in skid on dirt road near utsunomiya.
= Laundry list epitomizes army change to peacetime ways.
= Eighth army takes action to prevent sale of banned stamp.
= Japanese get first imported fresh vegetables in trade for coal.
Soldier convicted of murder, rape, assault sentenced to hang.

16:30 = Japanese former major general doomed to hang for slaughter of burmese.
= Bank of Japan replaces Yokohama specie bank.
= Conviction of pair brings war criminal total to 63.
= General brexeton to leave for shanghai Saturday.
= GHQ enlisted men's club opened in Tokyo.
= Chinese general stops over en route to America.
= Col. laurence E. Runker named aide-de-camp to cinc.
Assistant war secretary lays wreath at ernie pyle monument.

July 13
10:00 Second vessel with navy dependents to arrive tomorrow.
New british mission chief settles in Tokyo.
Jap prison sergeant charged with beating allied pow's.
First ships turned over to china by U.S. arrive in Tokyo bay.

13:30 Largest food release to be made to Japanese. Japanese labor to help remove food from two Jima. Barge capsizes, 110 tons of tin sinks at Yokohama. 188,000 pounds of silk released for Jap industrial use.
First shipment of Japanese tea awaiting shipment to U. S.

16:30 ✓ SCAP modifies pension payment ban.
Minor temblor rocks Kyoto.
Max bishop, assistant to Ambassador atcheson weds Miss Jessie brewton.

July 15
Advance release: The following story is for release at 5 P.M. U.S. Standard Time, Sunday July 14 (7 A.M. Tokyo Time.)

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July 15
10:00

Campaign to conserve supplies announced by engineers.
Three Japanese convicted of possessing firearms.

13:30

Approximately 1400 dependents to leave states this month for Japan.
Eighth Army civilian employes increase to 279.
Ration for SCAP announced at one bar a week.
Three Jap ex-officers must hang: vice-admiral acquitted.
Coal tar pitch to go to Korea from Japan.
Farmers to get silk cloth from Japanese government.
Firing squads execute twenty-seven at morotal and rabaul.
Keenan expected to leave united states for Tokyo Tomorrow.

16:30

- = Navy dependents' ship delayed by rough weather.
- = Chiba prefecture screens 792 of 11,052 teachers.
- = DDT spraying by air begins over Kobe, Osaka, Nara.
- = Fifth royal gurkhas fete commander in farewell dinner.
- = Navy recon plane spots typhoon raging east of Luzon.
- = Japanese committee writes protest when U.S. troops leave.
- = General cramer may reach tokyo tomorrow.

0010

HEADQUARTERS, SUGAMO PRISON
APO 181

1 July 1946

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 30 JUNE 1946

Abe, Genki	Bocca, Morino	Furusho, Tsukasa
Abe, Kinjiro	Chang, Shi Ying	Furuya, Masafumi
Abe, Tatsuo	Chihara, Naruichi	Furuyama, Seiichi
Abo, Masanao	Ching, Ka Ding	Gastner, Carl
Adachi, Fukusaburo	Chisawa, Takeichi	Godo, Takuo
Aikawa, Yoshisuke	Daba, Tanimori	Goto, Fumio
Akabori, Toichiro	Danno, Kazuo	Goto, Hiroso
Akai, Einosuke	Doihara, Kenji	Goto, Hoshiro
Akamatsu, Shigeo	Dondo, Masaji	Goto, Isamu
Akanatsu, Toranoshin	Durckheim, Karlfried	Goto, Toshio
Akiya, Mary	Egawa, Saburo	Gunji, Takanosuko
Amau, Eiji	Egawa, Sachio	Habe, Shuntaro
Amemiya, Norio	Eizumi, Shigeo	Hachiya, Masao
Ando, Kisaburo	Emori, Hidetoshio	Hada, Masato
Aoki, Kazuo	Fujii, Hiroshi	Hakozaki, Toshiaki
Aoki, Shoichi	Fujii, Shoichi	Hanada, Shohei
Aoki, Yuzu	Fujiyama, Hiroji	Hamasaki, Naoki
Aono, Shigeru	Fujikawa, Yoshinobu	Hamel, Karl
Aotsu, Kikutaro	Fujiki, Fumio	Hara, Mokiichi
Aquino, Benigno	Fujiki, Rikizo	Harada, Asaichi
Arai, Hichihei	Fujimoto, Minoru	Hashimoto, Kingoro
Araki, Kuniichi	Fujimura, Yoshitama	Hashimoto, Shigeyoshi
Araki, Sadao	Fujino, Kiden	Hashimoto, Takeshi
Araki, Shoichi	Fujino, Masazo	Hata, Seitaro
Arata, Tadayoshi	Fujino, Ranjo	Hata, Shunroku
Ariizumi, Shigeru	Fujioka, Hideo	Hatakeyama, Hisao
Arima, Shigeru	Fujita, Shosaburo	Hatakeyama, Toshio
Arima, Yuriansu	Fujita, Tatsuuro	Hayashi, Junsho
Asada, Shigezuchi	Fujiwara, Jutaro	Hayashi, Masao
Asaka, Toshinori	Fujiwara, Kiyotaka	Hayashi, Yawara
Asano, Yukio	Fujiyoshi, Isamu	Hazama, Kosaku
Asari, Hideji	Fukahori, Masumi	Higashide, Miyomon
Ashida, Tsumoru	Fukami, Kazuo	Higashiguchi, Heiichi
Asoma, Nakakichi	Fukuda, Chingoro	Hikita, Toyochizu
Ayabe, Ayao	Fukuhara, Isao	Hirai, Kenshi
Azuma, Hiroshi	Fukunaga, Takao	Hiranatsu, Teiji
Ba, Law	Furukawa, Goro	Hirano, Kurutaro
Baba, Kensaku	Furuho, Inosuko	Hirano, Noboru
Banto, Bunhachi	Furue, Tatsuo	Hirano, Ryuma
Beppu, Takoshi	Furushina, Chotaro	Hirano, Yoshimi

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 30 June 1946 (CONT'D)

Hiranuma, Kiichiro	Ishii, Eiko	Kayahata, Hideoyoshi
Hirata, Takeharu	Ishikawa, Takeo	Kido, Koichi
Hirate, Kaichi	Ishikawa, Tsunoo	Kigoshi, Yasukazu
Hirose, Eichi	Ishimatsu, Matasuke	Kihara, Jitaro
Hirota, Koki	Ishizawa, Katsuo	Kihara, Toshinori
Hitosugi, Yukio	Ishizawa, Yutaka	Kikuchi, Jutaro
Homma, Nobuo	Isobe, Takao	Kikuchi, Shiro
Honda, Hajime	Isoda, Yoshio	Kikuchi, Takoo
Honda, Hiroji	Isogai, Ronsuko	Kikuji, Masatomo
Hori, Yoshio	Itagaki, Seishiro	Kimura, Heitaro
Hoshino, Naoki	Ito, Chiyokitsu	Kimura, Konzo
Hosoi, Sotouemon	Ito, Eichi	Kimura, Kiyoshi
Hosoi, Tokuro	Ito, Hiroshi	Kimura, Makoto
Hosotani, Yuhei	Ito, Kensol	Kimura, Riyunotsuko
Hotta, Kichinotsuke	Ito, Kiyokazu	Kimura, Tamotsu
Hotta, Taizo	Ito, Seichi	Kimura, Yasushi
Huzumi, Eichi	Iwabuchi, Kiyomi	Kimura, Yukinaga
Ichiba, Tokuichi	Iwamura, Michiyo	Kinari, Ichii
Ida, Iwakusu	Kahner, Gerhard	Kindaichi, Hizami
Ieda, Nakazo	Kai, Fuminiko	Kinderman, Karl
Iida, Hiroshi	Kajiyama, Shin	Kinoshita, Eiichi
Iida, Kakuzo	Kakuda, Hazimo	Kira, Imajiro
Iizuka, Koza	Kameoka, Yoshio	Kirishita, Takoo
Ikeda, Shohei	Kamisago, Shiohichi	Kiri, Shinshi
Ikeda, Tsukunobu	Kamiyasumiba, Ryotatsu	Kishi, Nobusuko
Ikeda, Yoshiyuki	Kanaoka, Kishio	Kita, Takeo
Ikegami, Uichi	Kanbo, Hatsuaiki	Kitakawa, Sajiro
Ikezaki, Chuko	Kanayama, Hisao	Kitakawa, Yoji
Imada, Tomiji	Kanayama, Nobuo	Kitamura, Sucharu
Imai, Itaru	Kanoko, Takio	Kitamura, Takuya
Imai, Kiyomi	Kanetsuna, Ryugo	Kitaoka, Iwamatsu
Imanari, Takuzo	Kanno, Kinroku	Kitashima, Riichi
In, Soh Ho	Kanokogi, Kazunobu	Kitazawa, Naokichi
Inaba, Masao	Kariya, Yoshiaki	Kiya, Shigekazu
Inagaki, Mitsuzo	Kasuya, Kunizo	Kobayashi, Junichiro
Inaki, Makoto	Katayama, Kongo	Kobayashi, Masanao
Ino, Hiroya	Kato, Masayoshi	Kobayashi, Minoru
Inokuchi, Hisao	Kato, Satoshi	Kobayashi, Minosuko
Inomata, Jinya	Kato, Tatsuo	Kobayashi, Sadaharu
Inoue, Morio	Katsura, Takeo	Kobayashi, Seizo
Inoue, Yoshiyuki	Kawabata, Shimokich	Kobayashi, Tetsuo
Inouye, Tatsuo	Kawabe, Masakazu	Kobayashi, Toshiji
Inouye, Yoichi	Kawabe, Nagayasu	Kobayashi, Yasuo
Irie, Yoshiaki	Kawaguchi, Kiyotake	Kodama, Koshiaki
Isei, Chitoku	Kawakami, Harushige	Kodama, Noboru
Ishida, Kitaro	Kawamura, Hiroshi	Kodama, Yoshio
Ishida, Otogoro	Kawano, Mitsutoshi	Koolschback, Otto
Ishigaki, Hajime	Kawasaki, Iwao	Koga, Yoshio
Ishigi, Michiji	Kawato, Harumi	Kohara, Katsuo
Ishihara, Koichiro	Kaya, Okinori	Kohno, Masatoshi

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 30 June 1946 (CONT'D)

Koiko, Kancichi	Matsumura, Saburo	Murata, Sotaro
Koiso, Kuniaki	Matsumura, Sakuji	Muro, Taira
Kojima, Ichisaku	Matsuo, Sukoyuki	Muta, Matsukichi
Komatsu, Tsurugi	Matsuzaki, Hiromasa	Futaguchi, Ronya
Kondo, Jiro	Mayuzumi, Haruo	Muto, Akira
Kondo, Kazuo	Michishita, Masayoshi	Nagahara, Keiji
Kondo, Kenichi	Midorikawa, Koso	Nagakura, Seizo
Kondo, Shogo	Mii, Junzuko	Nagamino, Masayoshi
Kondo, Tamao	Mikawa, Masaru	Naganori, Masaharu
Kondo, Tasaburo	Minami, Jiro	Nagano, Osami
Konno, Kiyoshi	Minamoto, Yoshinari	Nagano, Yuichiro
Kono, Zenzo	Minono, Gonji	Naganuma, Seiki
Konuma, Toshio	Mitsuhashi, Yoshio	Nagata, Tsunoo
Kopp, Ludwig	Miura, Soichi	Nagatomo, Tsugio
Koshikawa, Jinosuki	Miwa, Teiichi	Nagayama, Hideichi
Koshikawa, Masao	Miyakawa, Nobuhiro	Naka, Yoshirobu
Koshimaki, Katsuji	Miyakawa, Yoshihisa	Nakajima, Mitoshi
Kotahira, Yoshio	Miyamoto, Giichi	Nakajima, Hidemaro
Kotani, Yoshiro	Miyatake, Kunio	Nakajima, Sukoo
Kozawa, Saburo	Miyazaki, Hiroshi	Nakama, Ryohei
Kubo, Tatsuo	Miyazawa, Kunio	Nakanishi, Kenji
Kunitako, Michio	Miyumi, Matsuzo	Nakamura, Aketo
Kurasawa, Tokuaro	Mizuguchi, Minoru	Nakamura, Hidoni
Kurata, Masanosuke	Mizuguchi, Yasutoshi	Nakamura, Teruo
Kuriyama, Michio	Mizukoshi, Saburo	Nakamura, Tomoki
Kuroda, Shigenori	Mizuno, Tetsuo	Nakanishi, Masao
Kurokawa, Yohachi	Mizuno, Toshio	Nakanishi, Yoshio
Kusakabe, Ichiro	Mochizuki, Tamotsu	Nakano, Junichi
Kuzu, Yoshimasa	Mochizuki, Katsuyoshi	Nakano, Masamoto
Kyoda, Shigeru	Mori, Bunichi	Nakao, Umetsaku
Laurcl, Jose	Mori, Kanao	Nakasai, Matsujiro
Laurcl, Jose III	Mori, Kiyochi	Nakatani, Keiichi
Loy, Heinrich	Mori, Shigeji	Nakayama, Tarokichi
Mabuchi, Masaaki	Mori, Takeo	Nakazawa, Chiyozauro
Machida, Toshio	Morimoto, Eiichiro	Namba, Motoo
Maeda, Kuwaichi	Morimoto, Shigomi	Narikawa, Masanobu
Maekawa, Kazumasa	Morimoto, Yasuji	Naruwa, Hidoo
Mano, Junji	Morita, Hiroyuki	Nomoto, Koo
Mantani, Unotsuko	Moriyama, Honeichi	Nomoto, Ryoichi
Mariyama, Gensaburo	Morita, Masaichi	Nomoto, Tsuno
Maruhama, Otozo	Morotomi, Hiromasa	Nohi, Kiyoyasu
Maruyama, Shinji	Mosaner, Alarich	Kinsaburo, Niizuma
Masaki, Jinzaburo	Motokawa, Sadamu	Nikura, Chojiro
Masaki, Kyusho	Motoyama, Harutoshi	Nimono, Fujio
Matsuda, Toru	Motoyoshiaki, Shinichi	Ninomiya, Yutaka
Matsui, Iwano	Muragami, Yonoo	Nishi, Masanori
Matsui, Yoshifumi	Murakami, Eisaku	Nishikawa, Kikuma
Matsumiya, Hisao	Murakami, Takugi	Nishikawa, Yoshio
Matsumori, Hidoo	Murakami, Tetsunari	Nishina, Yoshinori
Matsumoto, Yoshitaro	Murata, Shozo	Nishina, Yasushi

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAIO PRISON AS OF 2400 30 JUNE 1946 (CONT'D)

Nishio, Toshizo	Osami, Shigeru	Sato, Masashi
Nishioka, Shigeru	Oshima, Hiroshi	Sato, Shinnosuke
Nishiyama, Keikichi	Osias, Camilo	Sato, Susumu
Nishiyama, Kiyoshi	Ota, Koichi	Sato, Tadno (Tayao)
Nishizawa, Masao	Ota, Kozo	Sato, Tadashi
Noda, Takohiko	Ota, Masataka	Sato, Taiichi
Noguchi, Terumitsu	Otake, Kiyotomi	Sato, Tatsuya
Noguchi, Yuzuru	Otake, Ichiji	Sato, Yuzo
Nonachi, Katsuiichi	Otake, Shigekiyo	Satomi, Hajime
Nonoto, Akira	Otake, Kunshiro	Sawamura, Masatoshi
Nonoto, Takeo	Otsuki, Kaoru	Sawano, Yoshikazu
Nozaki, Motonori	Ouchi, Nobutaro	Schulze, Reinhold
Numajiri, Shigeru	Ouchi, Tawao	Schwoizer, Hans H.
Obayashi, Kiyoshi	Ozawa, Kichihoi	Seino, Eiji
Odachi, Shigeo	Ozawa, Masaharu	Seki, Noboru
Odashima, Keikichi	Pekrun, Walter	Shiba, Tsutomu
Odishi, Shigemaru	Ra, Nak Kim	Shibano, Tadao
Ogasawara, Kiyoshi	Rikitake, Yaichi	Shibata, Teruo
Ogasawara, Makoto	Sagae, Yutaka	Shigeatsu, Mamoru
Ogata, Masakichi	Saito, Hiroaru	Shinada, Shigetaro
Ogihara, Saburo	Saito, Jihole	Shinazu, Masao
Ogiya, Yorio	Saito, Katsujiro	Shinazu, Shuichi
Ogura, Shigeo	Saito, Kyosuke	Shinazu, Tatsuzo
Ohno, Katsusada	Saito, Mitsuo	Shimoda, Kenji
Okada, Takekazu	Saito, Ryoichi	Shimodaira, Fumihiko
Oka, Masahiro	Saito, Sadatsugu	Shimodaira, Naozo
Oka, Takasumi	Saito, Seizo	Shimoda, Ryoichi
Okabe, Nagakage	Saito, Suimatsu	Shimonura, Sadaru
Okada, Haruo	Saito, Terukichi	Shinjo, Morizo
Okada, Iyoroiku	Sakaba, Kaname	Shinohara, Masakiyo
Okada, Riyo	Sakaguchi, Kiyofusa	Shinto, Kazuma
Okada, Takaji	Sakai, Tadamasa	Shoidon, Nobutaka
Okamoto, Hitoshi	Sakai, Tsuyoshi	Shiomi, Rikyo
Okamoto, Masaki	Sakanoto, Mitsujiro	Shiozawa, Mamoru
Okamoto, Motome	Sakanoto, Yukichi	Shirakawa, Matsusaburo
Okazaki, Isojiro	Sakano, Sadao	Shiraki, Takeo
Okazaki, Kojuro	Sakiyama, Kazuto	Shirasaya, Kiichi
Oki, Yasushi	Sakonju, Naomasa	Shiratori, Toshio
Okimoto, Yoshio	Sakue, Motoichi	Shisido, Sonosuke
Okubayashi, Seitaro	Sano, Sokichi	Shito, Rinsaburo
Okura, Kunihiko	Santa, Shyosaku	Shoriki, Matsutaro
Omoi, Takeichi	Sasakawa, Ryoichi	Song, Kap Chin
Omorii, Shigeru	Sasaki, Isamu	Spahn, Franz J.
Ono, Buichi	Sasaki, James K.	Stahner, Heinrich
Ono, Hiroichi	Sasaki, Shoichi	Suda, Kiyomatsu
Ono, Teruo	Sasazawa, Chuta	Sudo, Yoshio
Onodora, Makoto	Sato, Katsuyasu	Suendaga, Yoshiwako
Onodora, Shoji	Sato, Kenryo	Sugata, Chikayoshi
Onouchi, Hiroshi	Sato, Kichinosuke	Sugi, Masafumi
Oota, Narumi	Sato, Masakatsu	Sugino, Minenaru

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAIO PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JUNE 1946 (CONT'D)

Sugiura, Ryuzaburo	Tanabe, Kiyoshi	Ushihara, Tatsumi
Suita, Konojo	Tanabe, Tadao	Ushio, Katsuniko
Sukegawa, Misao	Tanaka, Hiroshi	Ushioda, Hiroshi
Sumi, Tatsuro	Tanaka, Kazuo	Uwamori, Masao
Sumiki, Masao	Tanaka, Kiyoshi	Vargas, Jorgo B
Suzuki, Hikari	Tanaka, Ryochi	Wachi, Nobushige
Suzuki, Keichi	Tanaka, Shuhichi	Wachi, Takaji
Suzuki, Koizo	Tani, Hisao	Wachi, Tsunozo
Suzuki, Ken	Tani, Masayuki	Wada, Shunsuko
Suzuki, Koji	Taniguchi, Kazuhiko	Wada, Yasuo
Suzuki, Kunji	Taniguchi, Mitsuyoshi	Wakamatsu, Manzo
Suzuki, Nobuo	Tanimoto, Shunichi	Wan, Chozon
Suzuki, Satoji	Tari, Kyushi	Washida, Seitaro
Suzuki, Shigoo	Tarodachi, Iiki	Watanabe, Eisuke
Suzuki, Shigeya	Tashiro, Toshio	Watanabe, Hideichi
Suzuki, Shozo	Tando, Jiro	Watanabe, Katsunosuko
Suzuki, Toichi	Torada, Takoo	Watanabe, Michio
Tagusari, Sukoo	Torashima, Ken	Watanabe, Sadao
Tahara, Iwao	Torashita, Yoichiro	Watanabe, Tonikuni
Takachi, Shigetaro	Toshima, Fusataro	Winter, Willy Richard
Takagano, Mitsuo	To, Yoshitaka	Yaddawa, Isao
Takagi, Yoshiichi	Tobita, Tokio	Yagi, Yoshika
Takahashi, Furanori	Toda, Toshio	Yajima, Hichisaburo
Takahashi, Hisao	Togo, Shigenori	Yamada, Masao
Takahashi, Izou	Togawa, Iwa Ikuko	Yamada, Tomio
Takahashi, Kisiro	Tojo, Hidetaka	Yamada, Yoshitami
Takahashi, Koboci	Tokuwa, Hagekiichi	Yamagami, Soji
Takahashi, Koichi	Tompkinson, Patrick	Yamaguchi, Kiyoshige
Takahashi, Sankichi	Toyama, Fusao	Yamaji, Kosoki
Takahashi, Shozo	Toyama, Masaichi	Yamanoto, Hidoo
Takahashi, Sosaku	Toyama, Toshio	Yamanoto, Hiroshi
Takahashi, Takoshi	Toyoda, Soemu	Hamamoto, Juzo
Takahashi, Tatsuo	Tsuchiya, Hichiro	Yamanoto, Katsuo
Takaku, Kanohiro	Tsuchiya, Tatsuo	Yamanoto, Seijiro
Takano, Tadashi	Tsuda, Kojuro	Yamanoto, Takoo
Takasago, Yasushi	Tsuda, Tsunesko	Yamanoto, Toshihisa
Takashima, Teizo	Tsujino, Akiyoshi	Yamanoto, Yasumasa
Takasuo, Motohiko	Tsukada, Juro	Yamanaka, Norio
Takata, Shuichi	Tsukada, Kamoo	Yamanaka, Toshitsugu
Takoda, Chikara	Tsuno, Kazuyoshi	Yamanaka, Takanori
Takoda, Nobunasa	Uchida, Goro	Yamanaka, Akira
Takoda, Sadamu	Uchida, Kanomaru	Yamanouchi, Shoshiichi
Takenaka, Kazuo	Uchida, Toshiharu	Yamasaki, Munotada
Takenouchi, Takonao	Uchiyama, Eitaro	Yamashita, Yoshiharu
Takchita, Toshio	Ueda, Makoto	Yamashita, Kunimitsu
Takuchi, Hiroshi	Uezumi, Yoshijiro	Yamazaki, Hashiyuki
Takuma, Masataro	Umino, Umichi	Yanaru, Tetsutoshi
Tamashiro, Kojun	Uno, Hiroichi	Yarita, Yoshio
Tamura, Chomatsu	Urano, Gunnosuko	Yasuda, Katsuyoshi
Tamura, Hiroshi	Urata, Torajiro	Yasuda, Kishiro



ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 30 JUNE 1946 (CONT'D)

Yasuo, Kiyoshi
Yasukawa, Masakiyo
Yokota, Hiroshi
Yokota, Yoshitake
Yokoyama, Kanzaburo
Yokoyama, Yui
Yoneura, Tokuji
Yoshida, Hideo
Yoshida, Masato
Yoshinaga, Shishitaro

Yoshio, Totsutaro
Yoshitsugu, Seiichiro
Yoshizawa, Konichiro
Yoshizawa, Kunio
Yui, Kiyoshi
Yumita, Taizo
Yutani, Seiichi

TOTAL PRESENT 2400, 31 May 1946-----694
TOTAL DISCHARGED 1 June- 30 June 1946- 36
TOTAL ADMITTED 1 June- 30 June 1946- 79

TOTAL PRESENT 2400, 30 June 1946-----737

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER: -

Hayden C. Hayden
HAYDEN C. HAYDEN
1st Lt., Inf.
Adjutant

0016

July 16

10:00

First American Branch Bank since war to open in Tokyo.
Rail ferries and tugboat construction plan approved.
Donations by steel firm to school fund approved.
War department orders civilian employees to sign No-strike pledge.
U. S. Wife gets royal reception at northernmost Japan outpost.

13:30

COMNAVJAP denies merchant marine group to be dissolved.
Two Red Cross Young Women wed today at St. Luke's here.
First track team scheduled to arrive for Pacific area championships.
General Hodges issues denial of rumored Korean export-import trade plan.
Army opens "Women only" sections in PX's in Tokyo, Yokohama.
Liaison Chief appointed for textile division.
Korea road building program to start immediately.
General Bruce speaks at Korea governors' Conference.
P.J. Phillips here to conduct naturalization of non-citizen soldiers.
Rabbi Gordis, head of rabbinical assembly, visits Tokyo.
War crimes defendants cite wartime shortage of food in Japan.
Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, UN delegate, visits Tokyo.

16:30

16:30

Former Japanese Army's food reserves allocated to feed hungry.
SCAP Epidemiologist flying to Korea to aid in Cholera fight.
First dependent family arrives in Korea.
SCAP approves 500,000,000 yen loan for Ministry of finance.
Seized Japanese Army-Navy clothing will be given to ragged.
GI Mine defeats native Korean "All-Stars".
Surrender brought "Great relief" to Japan, says War internee.
JAP Output of insecticides stepped up in SCAP drive on diseases.
24-monthers must be at disposition centers by July 31, New ruling.

0017

RA'-0026

0014

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

July 16
16:30

Car seized by Japs from U.S. consul general in Tientsin is traced.
Giant lathe, seized at Hong Kong, ordered returned by SCAP.
Typhoon of severe intensity off luzon "Still going strong".

July 17
13:30

Friday, July 19, Designated "C" day for conversion to "A" yen.
Repatriation of Koreans to be resumed at once.
Chief surgeon to go with hospital train on run to Kyushu.
O.C.S. Applicants from Korea depart for U.S.
Korea receives industrial aid from United States.
Symphony to participate in Korean celebration.
Boof flyers named in new list of honors and awards.
Cocks and bakers' school graduates many.
No Neckties, it's too hot, says Lt. Gen. eichelberger.
All post exchanges to close on conversion day.

18:30

SCAP rules against Japanese ban on police in politics.
Japanese repatriates exceed four million figure.
Nearly 700,000,000 Yen in New Currency received from States.
218 Cholera cases appear in Japan in month and half.
Penicillin Manufacturers' association formed in Japan.
New hours announced for sales services in Capital area.
Fifteen troop ships being diverted from atlantic to pacific.
Regulations announced for use of type-A yen for telegrams.

July 18
10:00

= SCAP orders government to list pre-war foreign patents.

13:30

"Johnny gurkha" coming to Tokyo Saturday for guard duties.
Dr. Gordis returns to Tokyo prior to flight to Korea.
Two JAP ex-lt. Generals head new parade into sugamo prison.

0018

July 18
13:30

Vacationing troops return to Korea from Shanghai.
Fire fighting technique displayed by Koreans.
Amphibious maneuvers scheduled on invasion beaches.
Navy transport brings 1300 here; to carry sailors home.
New buildings authorized for restricted concerns.
Chaplains see "Encouraging trend" in religion among military personnel.

16:30

It'll be hotter before it gets cooler, say weather men here.
"Ingrid," Raging typhoon, passes luzon, races for China coast.
Black Market ring broken up by cid in Kyoto.
Soldier's nude body found in footlocker in Mystery death.

July 19
10:00

= Japanese told to locate hong kong statue of Queen Victoria.
= Jap Ex- Warrant officer accused in santo tomas, Los Banos Starvation.
= SCAP investigating sewing machines reported looted from Southeast Asia.

13:30

Yokosuka Navy base opened to Public; to become Park.
Poison liquor claims another American victim.
Former Jap Major accused in beheading of B-29 staff sergeant.
Lt. Gen. Robertson inspects British Indian Division at Okayama.
Fuel Combustion experiments seen important to Japan.
Fourth replacement depot again opened to eligibles.
Marine serpent to sail July 22 with 3,000 aboard.
= Dollar King again as Japanese yen fades out on "C" day.

16:30

= General Leads troops in mass parachute jump on Hokkaido.
= B-29 Raids to supply Tokyo with firewood in coming winter.
= Ambassador romulo to leave Tokyo at 7 P. M. Today.
= Four subjects on agenda of next meeting of Allied council.
= Congressional trio plans to leave for states Tomorrow.
= Soldiers draw prison sentences for assault on Policeman.

0019

July 19
16:30 = Bank Official to arrive for opening of Tokyo Branch.
= Maj. Gen. Cramer arrives Tomorrow for tribunal Post.
= Investigation continues into Kyoto footlocker death.
= International military tribunal to resume sessions Monday.

July 20
10:00 = SCAP Clears way for Koreans to Get more goods Home.
Soldiers attempt fails to revive french priest.
Sailing of marine serpent for seattle delayed Until Tuesday.

13:30 Chief prosecutor may arrive at Atsugi Tomorrow.
Japanese ammunition manufacture found far behind other countries.
Exhibition of Japanese products opened in Yokohama.
Raw silk conditioning house to be inspected by Officials.
Investigators press questioning in Mystery Footlocker death.
Track teams prepare for pacific championships.
= Army opens investigation of Tokyo shooting fray.

July 22
10:00 = Name of footlocker victim told by Authorities.
= New American Justice arrives; Keenan's plane Delayed.
Mail exchange temporarily postponed.

13:30 Death sentence reduced to life imprisonment.
EX-vice admiral faces trial for execution of 13 U.S. Airmen.
Korean school buildings to be evacuated by Americans.
Shipment of wheat arrives from the united states.
Mrs. MacArthur makes first deposit in first yank bank to open.
American Army nurse is "florencia nightingale" of Korea.
B-29's to return to Japan, this time on Peace Mission.
Diminutive gurkhas, World famed fishers, take up posts in Tokyo.

16:30 Another large release of food ordered for Japanese.
Automobile distribution Monopoly to be dissolved.

0020

July 22
16:30 La Grande Victory stops over en route to Korea.
Chief prosecutor fails to arrive on flight from States.

July 23
10:00 = Five more food ships on way to Japan.
Looted University laboratory equipment sought.
Five philippine puppet officials being returned to Manila for trial.
Two Japanese convicted of theft of cigarettes.
Five named as executioners of captures American Airmen.

13:30 = China Division set up in SCAP legal section to punish crimes.
Eight Navy families scheduled to arrive tomorrow.
Funeral for foreign service officer scheduled today.
Reconstruction for restricted concerns Get O.K.
Wedding arranged at st. Luke's chapel Friday.
BCOF to get shoulder patches from Japanese silk.
= Import-export corporation to continue temporarily.
4 Specialist teams seek accurate crop report in Korea.
Officers with 39 months service to be in depot by July 29.
Korean drug industry restored.

16:30 = Citizenship granted 25 soldiers in Korea.
= Delayed shipments may cause beer shortage for occupation troops.
= Bodies of 302 killed pows to be interred this week.
= Five air officers killed, three soldiers hurt in plane crash.
= Three suspects questioned in "foot locker murder Case".
= Sheep skins from Australia to be made available to Japanese.
= General ferring clarifies Shibuya station incident.
5,000 tons of leather to be released to Japanese.
SCAP permits Jap Industries to reconvert through Loans.
U.S. troops advised not to pay Japanese in New occupation Yen.
British destroyer goes to aid of woman stricken at sea.

July 24
10:00 Jap ordnance "too little, too late" official says.
Trial of pow guard to begin tomorrow.

0021

RA'-0026

0016

July 24

10:00

SCAP permits restricted firm to sell buildings.
 Japanese assisting in destruction of poison gas.
 "Give us bell bottoms": -Navy.
 = Colonel fellers to retire; leaves for U.S.
 Hiranuma returned from Hospital to war crimes trials.

13:30

Korean seed industry to be rebuilt.
 I Corps officer awarded legion of merit.
 Medals awarded five Eighth Army Officers
 Cleveland curator named arts division Chief.
 Biggest club for GI's West of Chicago" will open in Tokyo soon.
 Japanese hydrographic office placed under SCAP.
 Ueno district residents thank Gen. MacArthur for emergency rations.
 Delegation appointed by Korea congress.
 Korea schools to accommodate dependents.
 Summer music school in Seoul.

16:30

= Medical aid given sailor at sea.
 = Woman dies aboard Army transport off Japan coast.
 = Keenan, Chief war trials Prosecutor, returns to Tokyo.
 = Civilian POW guard given five year sentence.
 = General Eichelberger approves sentences for war criminals.
 = Troops from outlying units to visit Tokyo, Yokohama.
 = 11th airborne assistant commander jumps with troops.
 = Restricted concerns permitted land, building sales.
 = Postal savings to be returned to Korean repatriates.
 = Dissolution of government warehouse monopoly allowed by SCAP.
 Hospital commended by General MacArthur in "eye to future" contest.
 3,076 Army replacements arrive in Yokohama.

July 25

10:00

= Zaibatsu liquidation commission to get Authority.
 Occupation aims, gains lauded by Catholic Bishops.
 Prison camp interpreter accused as torturer of Yanks.

13:30

= Coal production depends on revision of price, subsidy, food systems, official says.
 = Ferry service to be inaugurated between Kyushu and Korea.

0022

July 25

13:30

= Japanese bombing balloons ineffectual, report shows.
 = Dorsets and Americans exchange tributes as troops leave.
 "Gimpy" Narikawa to face trial for clubbing prisoners.
 = SCAP authorizes Japanese budget to go to diet.

16:30

Fifth air force to take part in sky show over Japan.
 Cape perpetua to sail Saturday with 1750 aboard.
 All Japanese beer for troops to go through Army exchanges.
 New sides named for Gen. Byers.
 SCAP Praises progress of Japanese silk firm.
 Battle honors announced for eighth army units.
 Daiwa firm added to schedule of restricted concerns.
 Japanese Red Cross begins reorganization.

July 26

10:00

Fifth air force recalls attack on Japan.
 Return of Ueno display to Chinese refused.
 Train laboratory set up for emergency.
 = Japanese to take custody of 87,823 tons of U.S. cereal.
 = SCAP limits activities of Chemical firm.
 = Japanese required to furnish general motors records.

13:30

Two generals enter Sugamo as suspected war criminals.
 SCAP seeks information on pre-war cargo.
 Severance pay for Japanese servicemen forbidden.
 B-Type currency still legal tender among Japanese.
 Australian troops seize ship smuggling gold, pearls, drugs.
 Another 72,000 Japanese repatriated, SCAP reports.
 Bride to wear mother's wedding gown in Saturday ceremony.

16:30

Silk to be re-tested for export.
 Typhoon of moderate intensity headed for Tokyo-Yokohama area.
 Communications reestablished with Iwo Jima after typhoon.
 Double wedding tomorrow at St. Luke's.
 Trial documents made available for Japanese Public.

0023

RA'-0026

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

0017

July 27
10:00

No need for terrorism in Korea, says police Chief.
First civilian mail from Korea sent to U.S.
Korean Braille in native tongue.
Typhoon veers west; may bypass Japan.

13:30

- = Korea will issue trade licenses in August.
- = General Hodges sets August 15 to mark Korean independence.
- = Two Japanese found guilty of possessing U.S. Goods.
- = General Hutchinson returns from United States.
- = Twenty-four month-long, 38 month officers to report to deppt.
- = Chief of Army nurse corps arrives in Tokyo.

July 29
10:00

New type "A" Currency halts flow of illicit Japanese yen.
General approves sentences of Japanese who beat Americans.
Woman who died aboard ship identified as Chicagoan.
Japanese "Morale" at Camp accused of war crimes.
Typhoon expected to touch lower Kyushu Today.

13:30

New Pacific commander to confer with SCAP here.
Transport sails for United Kingdom with 245 for release and leaves.
BCOF training cadre visited by Lt. Gen. Robertson, Cinc.
Vagrant monkey gives captain bad time in early morning bedroom fracas.
1700 leave for States aboard transport cape clear.
Silk to become Korea's first export since war.
SCAP releases silk; to keep handicraft industry in operation a year.
Silk house not needed; to suspend operations.
Army takes over major expenses of Red Cross Clubs.
Japanese plan to tax foreigners gets go-ahead.

16:30

Ainsworth expected Friday with 300 dependents aboard.
SCAP receives bill proposing teacher salary increases.
Superforts to salute general Doolittle August 1.
Top-ranking nurse to visit installations in Pacific.

July 30
10:00

- = Korean Red Cross organized.
- = Five veterans return from U.S. to testify in war crimes trials.

0024

July 30
10:00

- = Legal section to bring more witnesses from States.
- = Typhoon splits, lessening, weather station reports.

13:30

- ✓ Cholera immunization to be directed by prefectural governors.
- = Provost Marshall issues warning on Japanese liquor.
- = SCAP Criticizes Japanese government for failure to preserve British property.
- = Japanese required to store looted property.
- = WAVE anniversary celebrated here.
- = SCAP charges prison guard with death, other crimes.
- = 2,738 wd employes now at work in Japan and Korea.
- = Off-shoot of typhoon predicted to hit Tokyo Area.

16:30

- = "All clear" expected late today as typhoon hits Japan sea.
- = Return of hot, humid weather expected for rest of summer.
- = Two civilian employes to be sent home for not signing no-strike agreement.
- = Investigation continuing in foot-locker death.
- = More than 4 million Japanese now repatriated.
- = Forestry company permitted loan to finance reconstruction.
- One million attendance in Army theaters recorded monthly in Japan.
- ✓ Board recommends fewer policemen in streamlined rural system.
- General MacArthur reports growing desire for continued U.S. military government in South Korea after breakdown of U.S.-Soviet talks.

July 31
10:00

- Three accused of beating prisoners at Fukuoka Camp no. 4.
- War department general staff member due today.
- SCAP directs more coal for Korea after earlier reduction.
- Civilian guard at Omori convicted of beating war prisoners.
- Split typhoon dissipates without further damage to Japan.

13:30

- = Commission arrives to open trade channels with Japan.
- = Japanese report jump in rayon pulp production.
- = Former fleet commander in Chief to arrive today.
- = Japanese plan brass coins for 10 and 50 yen denominations.
- = Textile group head arrives in Tokyo.
- = Procedure for food handling laid down by SCAP.
- = Zaibatsu family allowed to register land transfer.
- = Americans to be able to donate to Japanese charitable institutions.

0025

RA'-0026

0018

July 31
16:30

- Polio appears on Manila-san Francisco ship which docks at Yokohama.
- Combat ships to take part in air corps day observance.
- August 15 liberation fete to be memorable for Koreans.
- Japanese elevator mechanic crushed to death in Dai Ichi Bldg.
- Approved allied beaches to be off limits to Japanese.
- New secretary general named for allied council.
- SCAP approves three special government budgets.
- Admiral richardson arrives at Atsugi after flight from States.

0026

RA'-0026

0019

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Radio Unit

BROADCAST SCHEDULE FOR THE JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JULY THROUGH 15 JULY 1946.

New broadcast schedules are prepared and released twice monthly. The No. 1 Transmission offers blanket coverage of all Japan while No. 2 Transmission is programmed especially for the eight major metropolitan areas in the nation, and to afford a selection of programs.

NO. 1 TRANSMISSION

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(5:00-5:10)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:10-5:15)	Local Weather (Music on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:25)	Farm Facts	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:25-5:30)	" "	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same
(5:30-5:45)	Japanese Music	Good Morning	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Music
(5:45-6:00)	" "	Callisthenics	Letters From Listeners	Callisthenics	Letters From Listeners	Callisthenics	" "
(6:00-6:15)	News (10 min from Radio Tokyo--5 min local news or weather)	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates
(6:15-6:30)	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates	Repatriates
(6:30-6:45)	Japanese Music	Hissing Persons	Japanese Music	Hissing Persons	Japanese Music	Hissing Persons	Hissing Persons
(6:45-7:00)	" "	English Conversation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:00-7:15)	News (10 min from Radio Tokyo--5 min local news or weather)	Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Citizens Hour (Themes--Topics--Music--(Local) (Network Music) (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

0027

TIME SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY Page 2

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(7:30-7:45)	Selected Speakers	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:45-8:00)	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:00-8:15)	Christian Program Ten Wanted (Local) (Network Music) (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:15-8:30)	" "	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:30-8:45)	Japanese Music Classics	(A) Same	Same	(B) Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:45-9:00)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(9:00-9:15)	Weather & News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:30-9:45)	Recorded Artists (International)	Recorded Artists (International)	Recorded Artists (Programs are local--Intermission on Network)	Recorded Artists (International)	Recorded Artists (Programs are local--Intermission on Network)	Recorded Artists (International)	Recorded Artists (International)
(9:45-10:00)	(Network)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(10:00-10:15)	Buddhist Program	Children's Songs & Stories (pre-school and kindergarten)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	" "	" "	(School grades 1,2,3)	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:30-10:45)	Children's Music	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books
(10:45-11:00)	" "	Music of Masters	Light Japanese Music	Music of Masters	Light Japanese Music	Music of Masters	Light Japanese Music
(11:00-11:15)	Shinto Program	(1) School Hour	Current Events	(1) School Hour	Current Events	(1) School Hour	School Hour
(11:15-11:30)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

0028

(A) NETWORK PROGRAM FROM JOIK (SAPPORO) (1) M-W-F 11:20-11:30--Local programs of songs.

(B) NETWORK PROGRAMS FROM JOIK (SENDAI)

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	Page 3
(11:30-11:45) P.M.	Light Japanese Music (Local) (Network Intermis-sion)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(11:45-12:00)	Gallsthenics	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(12:00-12:15)	News (10 min from Radio Tokyo--5 min Local)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(12:15-12:30)	New Pacific Band Organ Music		Vocal Program	Popular Music (J)	Organ Music	Popular Music (J)	Nippon Brass Band	
(12:30-12:45)	Popular Japanese Plan on the Street Music		Light Entertainment Music	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Popular Music (J)	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Light Entertainment Music (J) Ianzai, etc.	
(12:45-1:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(1:00-1:15)	Special Events Program	Moment's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(1:15-1:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(1:30-1:45)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(1:45-2:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(2:00-2:15)	"	Light Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(2:15-2:30)	"	Letters from Listeners	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(2:30-2:45)	"	Music (J) (Local) (Transmission on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(2:45-3:00)	"	Music (J) (Local) (Transmission on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(3:00-3:15)	News (10 min from Radio Tokyo--5 min Local)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(3:15-3:30)	Light Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	Page 4
(3:30-3:45) P.M.	Modern Drama (Japanese)	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Music	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Drama	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Speech	
(3:45-4:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(4:00-4:15)	The Music Store	Patient's Hour	Same	(4) Same	Same	(5) Same	Same	
(4:15-4:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(4:30-4:45)	Intermission	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(4:45-5:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(5:00-5:15)	News (10 min from Radio Tokyo--5 min Local)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(5:15-5:30)	Songs Japan Loves Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(5:30-5:45)	Children's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(6:00-6:15)	Labor & Industry	Citizens of Tomorrow (Inter-national)	Labor	Citizens of Tomorrow (Mat'l)	Management Program	Tokyo Radio Chorus	Information Please	
(6:15-6:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
(6:30-6:35)	Repetriates Infor-mation	Labor News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(6:35-6:45)	Repetriates Information--weather and program announcements)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(6:45-7:00)	Music Appreciation	English Conversation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(7:00-7:15)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	
(7:15-7:30)	Domestic Concert	*Trial Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:30-7:45)	Domestic Concert	"Story Tellers"	*Our Peaceful Home	Nippon Symphony	This Week's Composer	Sports Show	Kayokyoku Popular Songs	
(7:45-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(8:00-8:05) P.M.	Trial Summary	Sports Roundup	Same	Same	Same	Time to Laugh	Sports Roundup
(8:05-8:15)	*Trial Summary	Farmer's hour	Request Concert	Request Program	Classical or Modern Drama & Music	" "	National Radio Forum
(8:15-8:30)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(8:30-8:45)	Light Entertainment (Variety)	" "	" "	" "	" "	*Truth Box	" "
(8:45-9:00)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(9:00-9:10)	Diet Roundtable	Daily Diet Doings	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:10-9:20)	" "	News	News	News	News	News	News
(9:20-9:30)	" "	Editors(JOK)	Editors	Editors(JOK)	Editors	Editors(JOK)	Editors
(9:30-9:45)	" "	Japanese Music	Music from Movies	Musical Quiz	Special talks	Stories behind News	Stage and Screen
(9:45-10:00)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(10:00-10:15)	News Weather	Weather & Fishing	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	Slumber Music(J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:31)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
A.M.	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	Selected Speakers	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:00-7:15)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(7:15-7:30)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:31-)	" "	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
P.M.	Special Events, Sports Festivals, etc.	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(12:00-5:00)	Music Appreciation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:00-5:15)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(5:15-5:30)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(5:30-5:45)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(5:45-6:00)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:00-6:15)	Commentators	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:30)	Student's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
(6:45-7:00)	*News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:00-7:15)	Story Telling	*Trial Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Manjush or Kodan
(7:15-7:30)	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TITLE	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
7 P.M. (7:30-7:45) Story Telling		Recital (Guest Recital)	*Our Peaceful Home	*Light Music	Light Music	Story Telling and Drama	Man'yōshū of Kodan
(7:45-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:00-8:15) *Trial Summary		Stage & Radio Drama (Classical Modern)	Time to Laugh	Japanese Music	Kodan, Man'yōshū & Music	Classics	Studio Concert
(8:15-8:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:30-8:45) Music		"	"	Japanese Light Music	"	Truth Box	"
(8:45-9:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:00-9:15) Diet Roundtable		Women's Hour (Issued into 30 min program and reproduced)			Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:30-9:45)	"	After Dinner Music	Japanese Music	Story Telling	Story Telling	Popular	Japanese Music
(9:45-10:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15) Light Music		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30) News Roundup		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:31) Sign Off		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

The following broadcast local programs at the times indicated. They are not obligated to present local programs during these periods. Network programs may be varied if so desired.

JOEK, Osaka; JOIK, Fukuoka; JOOY, Nagoya-----7:30-8:00 A.M.; 11:30-12:00 Noon; 4:30 P.M.; 7:30-8:00 P.M.

NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
1 July 1946

24TH DIVISION ESTABLISHES HEADQUARTERS AT KOKURA, KYUSHU

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA -- For the first time since the 24th Division reached Japan all units of the division are on the same island -- Kyushu, the southernmost and second largest of Japan's home islands.

This brings Kyushu for the first time under the sole control of the U. S. Army. The 24th replaces the 2d Marine Division which served as occupation troops from last October.

The 24th Division's first assignment was the occupation of Shikoku, but with elements of division artillery and the 21st regiment on Honshu. In February division headquarters moved to Honshu, but the 19th regiment and the 11th field artillery battalion remained on Shikoku.

All units of the 24th Division have now made the move to Kyushu.

The 34th Infantry regiment has moved from Himeji and is now located between the cities of Sasebo and Nagasaki.

The 19th regiment was among the first to arrive on Kyushu and relieve the marines of responsibility. The well-known "Rock of Chickamauga" unit is located in Oita, seven miles from the larger city of Beppu.

Kumamoto is the new home of the 21st regiment, with companies scattered in the smaller surrounding towns. The 21st was stationed in Okayama during the 24th's stay on Honshu.

The 3rd Engineer combat battalion, special troops, and division headquarters, are all located in Kokura, opposite the southern tip of Honshu.

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SERGEANT PRESENTED SILVER STAR BY LT. GEN. HODGE

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, June 29 -- S/sgt William T. Moffett, 33, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., was presented the Silver Star yesterday by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding the Armed Forces in Korea. He was awarded the decoration by Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, commanding the 28th Division, for gallantry in action with a medical

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detachment in the German counter-offensive at Ardennes in December, 1944.

Sergeant Moffett entered the Army in April 1941 and was sent to England in August, 1943. He landed in France in July, 1944, participated in four major campaigns and the liberation of Paris.

In the Battle of the Bulge Sergeant Moffett served as a member of the provisional Battalion formed to defend the town of Wiltz, Luxembourg. When he and his comrades endeavored to escape a German encircling movement, approximately forty became casualties. Moffett worked continuously under fire establishing an aid station and collecting and ministering to the wounded.

The sergeant re-enlisted in November. His other decorations are the Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense medal, the American Theatre and the European theatre ribbons with four battle stars. He is attached to the XXIV Corps dispensary medical detachment in Seoul.

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ISOLATION IS ANNUAL EVENT FOR "I" COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA June 29 --- To one of the several army units which have been cut off by flood waters in Korea, being isolated has become an annual event. The outfit, "I" company of the 32nd Infantry Regiment, was part of elements of the 7th Division isolated by heavy rains while fighting on Southern Okinawa last June.

The company is being supplied by Air drops.

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HEAVY RAINFALL RECORDED FOR JUNE

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- June 29 -- Almost half of Korea's average annual rainfall has fallen this month, the Bureau of Meteorology announced today.

The yearly average amounts to 60.6 inches. The June figure this year has reached 24.7 inches to date.

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KOREAN PAPER MILLS RESUME OPERATION

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS SEOUL, KOREA June 29 -- The Nisi Nippon and Kunsan paper mills in Kunsan Cholla Pukto have resumed operations following a shutdown of several months, thus increasing the paper mills in South Korea now in production to 93 percent of the total plants, the Department of Commerce announced today.

At present the production of paper depends largely on local raw materials. When raw material now awaited arrives from abroad, the quality of Korean manufactured paper is expected to improve.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
1 July 1946

Press Release:

GENERAL EICHELBERGER APPROVES LIFE SENTENCE FOR YAMADA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The life imprisonment sentence meted out last May 17 to Tomio Yamada, civilian employee at the Umeda Bunsho prisoner of war camp near Osaka, has been approved by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth army commander.

Yamada was found guilty of contributing to the death of Sgt. William H. Fisher, 1638 West Holly street, Shamokin, Pa., and another prisoner. He forced Fisher to work in cold, inclement weather for two consecutive days while Fisher was ill with pneumonia, and forced the other prisoner to stand for 12 hours at rigid attention with a bucket of water in each hand, until he collapsed.

He also caused permanent injury to the ear of Capt. William B. Dinneen, 2421 N.E. Irving street, Portland, Ore., by beating, striking, and kicking him. He was convicted also on charges that he beat the following prisoners: Lt. Harry T. Simpson, 826 North Thirty-Fifth street, Richmond, Va.; Cpl. Adolph W. Meyers, 6204 Makee avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.; Cpl. Paul H. Martin, Zenia, Cal.; Seaman First Class Edwin H. Jahn, 914 N. Second street, Clinton, Iowa; Cpl. Edgar A. Ramsey, 813 W. Second street, Aberdeen, Wash.; Pfc. John A. Mueller, 101 S. Third street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sgt. William T. Irchey, Route 2, Box 79, Port Arthur, Tex., and Storekeeper Second Class Austin L. Andrews, 711 Orange street, Macon, Ga.

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LIFE SENTENCE HANDED TWO AIR CORPS SOLDIERS ON RAPE CHARGE

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC AIR COMMAND--Pfc. Adan A. Palacios and Pfc. Arturo Canto, found guilty of raping a 23-year-old Japanese woman, were sentenced to life imprisonment and dishonorable discharge by a Pacific Air Command general court martial Saturday. Both were attached to the 7th Air Service Area Command.

The incident occurred in the vicinity of the Otteri station in Haneda on May 19, according to the defendants testironies. The men

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said they had been drinking beer.

Palacios, 19, was assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of the 7th ASAC, and Cantu, 20, was with the 13th Supply Depot, 7th ASAC. Both are from Raymondville, Texas.

The sentence is subject to review by higher headquarters before it becomes final, PACUSA authorities said.

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ORDER ISSUED FOR SECOND GENERAL HATA IN "MISTAKEN IDENTITY" CASE

Contending that Shunroku Hata, named a defendant in the war crimes trials is the wrong "Hata", defense counsel this morning obtained an order from the Military Tribunal for the Far East requiring the production of another General Hata to ascertain the validity of the defense's contention of mistaken identity between the two Japanese officials.

Marine Lt. Aristides G. Lazarus, appeared before the Tribunal and said that his client Shunroka Hata was the field marshal of the Kwantung Army while Mikosaburo Hata, a Lt. Gen. and chief of staff of the Kwantung Army is the officer to whom the acts ascribed in the indictment are attributable.

In his request, Lt. Lazarus, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. said:

"The appearance of the witness Mikosaburo Hata, is necessary to prove that the Hata mentioned in many of the counts of the indictment is in fact Mikosaburo Hata, the Lieutenant General, and not Shunroku Hata, the field marshal, who is the accused now before the tribunal.

"Through the witness Mikosaburo Hata, the accused Shunroku Hata will prove conclusively the facts of mistaken identity."

The request of the defense was approved in chambers. Lt. Lazarus said that SCAP will be directed to make the search for the missing Hatas.

In a supplement to the defense request it was contended that investigation discloses that Mikosaburo Hata has not been repatriated, that nothing is known of his whereabouts since the end of the war, and that the accused cannot say where this witness can be found. Defense contends that Mikosaburo Hata is needed to establish the fact of mistaken identity in counts 25 and 26 of the indictment as well as in other counts.

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Lt. Lazarus said that no sections of the Japanese central Liaison office are able to supply information concerning the missing Hata's whereabouts.

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WAR CRIMES PROSECUTORS ASK RIGHT TO INTRODUCE EXCERPTS IN EVIDENCE

The International Prosecution Section today requested the International Military Tribunal for the Far East for an order permitting introduction of excerpts of a document, rather than the entire document.

Prosecution said the document "The Way of a Subject" contains 100 pages, and that the Section wishes to extract only 10 pages from the book to be placed in evidence.

It was said that the book is the only one in existence, that all others had been destroyed by an order of the Ministry of Education at the cessation of hostilities, and that it would require 10 days and approximately 10,000 sheets of paper to duplicate the book.

The book was issued by the Ministry of Education in March, 1941, for distribution to teachers and students in the Japanese schools and for general distribution to the Japanese public.

Prosecution said the excerpts are being offered in order to prove the type of propaganda used in the Japanese schools was "in preparation for future wars."

Prosecution contends that no hardship would be inflicted upon the defense since the book already has been introduced into evidence and is available to all defense counsel for any examination they care to make.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
1 July 1946

MAJOR AIRCRAFT FIRM, HOLDING COMPANY TO BE DISSOLVED

Proposed dissolution of the Fuji Industrial Co., Ltd., a major war-time aircraft firm and holding company, owned by five members of the Nakajima family, met with no objection today from SCAP.

Holding stock in 89 subsidiaries, the Fuji Industrial Company produced the Kamikaze corps suicide planes, and army and navy pursuit ships and bombers in its own 15 branch plants.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the dissolution will be accomplished through these steps:

First: Replacement of all present officers of the Fuji Industrial Company;

Second: Creation of completely new companies out of the 15 branch plants comprising the Fuji Company;

Third: Dissolution of the Fuji company under the Commercial Code of Japan as soon as branch plants are reorganized into separate concerns; and

Fourth: Liquidation of the Fuji company's assets in its 89 subsidiaries.

Shares in the companies created out of the Fuji firm, as well as all shares it holds in subsidiaries will either be offered for sale to employees of the various firms, or turned over to the newly-created Holding Liquidation commission, expressly created by Imperial ordinance to liquidate the Zaibatsu of Japan.

The commission then will dispose of the stock, not sold to employees of the Fuji company or its subsidiaries, in a manner to be subsequently determined. It will insure payment of outstanding debts of the Nakajima family's holding company, and carry out the dissolution with a minimum of disturbance to the various plants and subsidiaries whose present operations are considered essential to Japanese economy, Mr. Henderson added.

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The commission is charged with the task of disposing of stock under "such surveillance as to prevent directors and officers of the Fuji company, the Nakajima family, or any new companies carved out of the firm from acquiring stock in any of the subsidiary plants or new corporations created from the 15 branch plants," Mr. Henderson added.

Of its total subsidiaries, the Fuji Industrial company owns 10 per cent or more stock in 65 concerns, and less than 10 percent in the remaining 24.

All proceeds from sales of stock by the Holding company Liquidation Commission of both the Fuji Industrial Company and its 89 subsidiaries will go first to pay outstanding debts of the Fuji corporation.

Whatever assets remain after payment of debts will be turned over to the Nakajima family in the form of non-negotiable government securities which will be convertible only at the end of 10 years.

Total assets of the Fuji Industrial company are 2,276,892,000 yen, Mr. Henderson said. The company owes 2,130,399,000 yen, of which 2,076,735,000 represents loan payments due the Industrial bank of Japan. The remaining debts are outstanding debentures and tax obligations.

Mr. Henderson said the Fuji Industrial company must "cease immediately to exercise its voting rights as a shareholder in any company in which it holds shares, except as may be necessary to protect its investments, and then only upon approval of SCAP."

The Nakajima firm produced transport plans before the war. During the war it made phenomenal growth.

The concern assisted in financing many subcontracting companies to furnish essential parts to the Fuji company's plants. In addition to acquiring shareholdings, it extended loans to many of the companies.

Most of the Fuji subsidiaries today are valued at less than 10,000,000 yen, and, according to Japanese standards, are considered fairly small industrial plants.

Meantime, all of the 15 branch plants of the Fuji company have applied for temporary reconversion permits, and eight have been granted. These are manufacturing essential civilian goods such as household utensils, bicycles and wagons.

Because all 15 plants manufactured aircraft or aircraft parts, Mr. Henderson said they come under proposed lists for reparations.

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He added that proposed reorganization of the Fuji Company was drawn up by the concern in accordance with previous SCAP directives.

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LONG-RANGE DISCHARGE PLAN ANNOUNCED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

All non-volunteer enlisted men with 20 months service as of September 30, and all non-volunteer enlisted fathers, regardless of their service, must be separated from the army by September 30, the War department informed GHQ, AFPAC, today in a radio establishing long-range policies for the discharge of enlisted men.

Theater commanders were ordered to schedule the release of personnel affected so that they will arrive in the zone of interior by September 20.

Beginning October 1, all enlisted men with 18 months service as of November 30 will be eligible for discharge, and will be separated from the army by November 30. Enlisted men who meet these requirements must reach the zone of interior by November 20.

Subsequently, enlisted men who accumulate 18 months active duty must be separated from the army by the end of the month in which they attain that amount of service, the War Department has announced.

The War department also announced that all non-volunteer enlisted women will be eligible for discharge October 1. Until September 30, they will require the same amount of service for discharge as enlisted men.

Earlier AFPAC estimated that all non-volunteer enlisted fathers and all non-volunteer enlisted men with 23 months service of June 30 would be on their way by August 31 for disposition in the zone of interior.

The new discharge criteria released by the War Department will require a substantial increase in demobilization shipping in the Pacific Theater, according to GHQ officials. It was estimated that 80,000 men in the Pacific theater will be affected by the criteria affecting fathers and men with 23 months service as of June 30. The new requirements are expected to raise the number of enlisted men to be sent out of the theater by August 31 to 155,000. These men must leave their overseas stations in time to reach the United States by Sept. 30.

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He pointed out that quantities of imported food available "will not permit relaxation of efforts by the Japanese to utilize every means available to solve their own food problem."

"Rather, the imports must be augmented through the complete cooperation of every resident of this nation."

Meanwhile, Captain Smith said wheat harvesting has begun in southern areas of Japan.

The wheat will serve to alleviate the food situation in the areas in which it is produced. Relatively little is available for export across prefectural lines.

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FIVE TEACHERS ORDERED SUSPENDED BY SCAP

The Japanese Government has been directed by SCAP to suspend immediately five teachers from their positions in Kyoto-Fu, Okayama-Ken and Ishikawa-Ken schools, pending their investigation by Japanese screening committees.

Although the machinery for the screening of Japan's 400,000 teachers already has been set up, the actual investigations are still in the initial stage.

In the cases of individuals known to SCAP to be doubtful, immediate screening or temporary suspension pending investigation is ordered. Disciplinary action is also ordered by SCAP when Japanese Government orders implementing SCAP directives are violated.

SCAP officials emphasize that every effort is being made to encourage the Japanese to administer their own educational system, without any formal action or prompting SCAP. Disciplinary action by SCAP is resorted to only in very serious cases.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A limited number of copies of the summary of proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, held on June 26, is available for foreign correspondents in the News Section Library.

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Copies
no. 1
no. 6
no. 9:5
no. 10:5
no. 11
no. 12:3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
2 July 1946

SECRETARY FORRESTAL TO VISIT TOKYO

COMMANDER NAVAL ACTIVITIES JAPAN, TOKYO --- Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal is scheduled to arrive at Atsugi airfield at 5:00 P.M., Friday, for a brief stopover on his way from the atomic bomb experiment at Bikini. He will leave Tokyo early Saturday.

On an around-the-world flight, Mr. Forrestal plans to visit Shanghai, Manila, Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Berlin, Stockholm and London before he returns to the United States.

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WILKES-BARRE SOLDIER KILLED IN VEHICLE ACCIDENT

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA. - Pfc. John F. Rallo, 26 Lehigh Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was killed June 23 in a motor vehicle accident in Tachikawa, Honshu, it was announced today by Fifth Air Force Headquarters.

Pvt. Rallo, son of Mrs. Rose Rallo, also of Wilkes-Barre, was assigned to the 13th Air Service Group at Tachikawa as an automotive equipment operator.

He was buried in the Yokohama Army Cemetery.

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GENERAL CHASE WILL PRESENT COLORS TO UNITS ON FOURTH OF JULY

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, TOKYO. - First Cavalry Division Headquarters announced today that plans had been completed for the celebration Thursday of a "real, old-fashioned Fourth of July" in the heart of Tokyo.

As a feature of the ceremonies, Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, commander of the Division, will present new colors to several of his units. Crack troops on parade, military bands playing martial airs, and the slam of artillery on the Imperial Palace Plaza, in traditional Fourth of July style will form the background.

More than 3,000 soldiers will participate in the Independence Day

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celebration, which will include a 48-gun artillery salute by Division Artillery and a fireworks display on the Imperial Palace Plaza.

Troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Ward H. Maris will march southwest past the Metropolitan Police Station to the Finance Building. There the parade will move east to the Tokyo building, then past the reviewing stand in front of the Imperial Hotel. The parade will continue past the Dai Ichi building, and return to the assembly point at the Palace grounds.

The full 1st Cavalry Division band will turn out for the event.

The 48-gun salute to the Union will be fired just before the parade begins.

Long columns of heavy mechanized cavalry and mortared field artillery will parade with the troops.

The marching troops will pass before a reviewing stand filled with high ranking officers of the American Army and Navy, the chiefs of Allied foreign missions, serving in Tokyo, and other dignitaries. Wives of American generals, who arrived in Japan aboard the U.S.S. Ainsworth last week, also will witness the parade from the reviewing stand.

The list of those who will be in the reviewing stand, as announced by 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters, is as follows:

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, and Mrs. Eichelberger; Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, chief of staff Eighth Army, and Mrs. Byers; Col. A. P. Thayer, deputy chief of staff Eighth Army; Maj. Gen. P. J. Mueller, chief of staff, GHQ; Maj. Gen. P. W. Clarkson, deputy chief of staff, GHQ; Maj. Gen. L. J. Whitlock, deputy chief of staff, GHQ, and Mrs. Whitlock.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, assistant chief of staff, G-1, GHQ;
Brig. Gen. C. A. Russell, assistant chief of staff, G-3, GHQ;
Brig. Gen. H. E. Eastwood, assistant chief of staff, G-4, GHQ, and Mrs. Eastwood.

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Lt. Gen. W. Schilling, chief of the Netherlands mission; Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, chief, Chinese mission; Lt. Gen. Kuzma W. Derevyanko, member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Mr. W. McMahon Ball, member of the Allied Council for Japan from Great Britain; Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commanding general, BCOF, headquarters, British Commonwealth Sub-Area.

Vice Adm. R. W. Griffin, Commander Naval Activities, Japan; Rear Adm. C. B. Momsen, SCAJAP; Rear Adm. A. M. Bledsoe, Commander, Cruise Division 1; Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin, Provost Marshal, Tokyo, and Ambassador George Atcheson Jr., Chairman for the Allied Council for Japan and Mrs. Atcheson.

4. AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE TO HONOR U. S. TROOPS ON JULY 4

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Special tribute will be paid on Independence Day by the 34th Australian Infantry Brigade to members of the American armed forces who fought side by side with the Brigade in the early Southwest Pacific warfare, and to the U. S. troops with whom it is now serving in the occupation of Japan.

Brigadier R. N. L. Hopkins, commander of the Brigade, plans to send enlisted men to the July 4 parades in Tokyo and Kyoto to read his message of friendship and praise for American soldiers. He also has dispatched a telegram to the War Department in Washington so that discharged veterans of units now deactivated may be reached by his special message.

5. 150 PLANES TO PARTICIPATE IN FOURTH CEREMONIES

PACIFIC AIR COMMAND - Approximately 150 Army planes will participate in the three major July 4 celebrations at Tokyo, Yokohama and Manila, Pacific Air Command announced today. All three celebrations will be joint aerial-ground reviews.

Air craft from the 314th Composite Wing will pass in review simultaneously with the ground shows in Yokohama and Tokyo. Composed of 24 P-51 Mustangs from 8th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and the 35th Fighter Group and 18 A-26 Invaders from the Third Light Bombardment Group, the formations will fly over Yokohama from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m., and over Tokyo from 10:45 to 11:45 a.m.

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In honor of the new republic in the Philippine Islands, more than 100 planes will sponsor a demonstration over Manila. Taking part in the review will be 30 B-29 Superforts, three P-80 Shooting Stars, four B-17 Flying Fortresses, and 64 fighters, including P-51 Mustangs, P-61 Black Widows and P-47 Thunderbolts.

Flying the "race track" pattern in two complete passes over Manila, the planes will be led by the Thirteenth Air Force airmen and followed by planes from Fleet Air Wing Ten, U. S. Navy.

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BRIGADIER POTTER ARRIVES TO TAKE COMMAND OF NEW ZEALANDERS
HEADQUARTERS, BCOF, KURE, JULY 1--Brigadier Leslie Potter, D. S. O. has arrived to take over command of the New Zealand contingent of the BCOF. He will succeed Brigadier K. Stuart, C.B.E., D.S.O., who is returning to New Zealand after bringing New Zealanders to Japan from Italy.

Brigadier Potter commanded the 14th Brigade of the 3rd New Zealand Division in the Pacific. He saw action against the Japanese on the island of Vella Lavella and Nissan during the Solomons campaign. At that time the New Zealand forces were under command of Admiral Halsey and were one of the spearhead units of the 14th U.S. Corps commanded by General Griswold.

The Chitral will leave Kure on July 7, taking back the first relief of the New Zealand contingent. This ship will make another trip to Japan to complete the relief of the New Zealanders who composed the original force which came from Italy.

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JAPANESE GUARD SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS AS WAR CRIMINAL
EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Two years imprisonment was the sentence meted out today to Japanese Superior Private Isojiro Okazaki, a guard at the Yodogawa Prisoner of War Camp near Osaka, by an Eighth Army Military Tribunal at Yokohama.

Okazaki pleaded guilty to the war crimes charges placed against him, which accused him of beating Capt. Frank L. Richardson, 420 Fourth Street, Wenatchee, Wash, and Pvt. John R. Ward, 4114 Leron St., Dallas, Texas.

The commission delivered its verdict and sentence after hearing the contents of affidavits by former prisoners Alva E. Smith, Hicks-

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ville, Ohio; Captain Richardson, Harry P. Menozzi, Blythedale, Pa.; Francis E. Gabour, 405 Spruces, Texarkana, Tex., and Robert L. Obourn, 53 Jefferson Road, Webster Groves, Mo. The affidavits were read so that the commission could decide the severity of the sentence.

Prosecutor for the trial was Leonard M. Rand, 537 Summer Ave., Newark, N.J., and defense counsel was Lt. Kenneth Shilling, Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Okazaki was the sixty-first Japanese war criminal to be sentenced by an Eighth Army Commission at Yokohama.

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COURSES IN GEOGRAPHY AGAIN OPEN TO JAPANESE

Permission has been granted the Japanese Ministry of Education to reopen courses in geography in all educational institutions, SCAP officials announced today.

The teaching of geography, one of the weapons of propaganda of the militarists, had been suspended since December 31, 1945, by SCAP directive, together with Japanese history and Shushin, or Morals.

The directive also provided for the extensive revision of textbook and all teaching media used in the three courses. Sufficient textbook material has been revised by the Ministry of Education and approved by SCAP to date, to justify the reopening of the courses, SCAP officials declared.

The directive reestablishing geography courses specifically states that only the textbooks "published or sanctioned or actually prepared by the Education Ministry and approved by the General Headquarters for Allied Powers", are to be used in all government, public and private schools.

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"POTENTIAL MONOPOLY" RESTRICTED BY SCAP

A "potential monopolistic concern," the Titan Industrial Co., Ltd. today was placed on SCAP's Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the plant produces Titan Dioxide, a fixative in paint.

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During the war, the company produced 69 per cent of the total Titan dioxide manufactured in Japan, Mr. Henderson said, and although the plant was heavily bombed, its equipment is still intact. The firm, he said, represents a "potential monopolistic concern," even though its present capacity is unknown.

A second factor contributing to the restriction order is the "cartel feature inherent in the ownership and management of the plant," Mr. Henderson said.

He said that five corporations hold 50 per cent of the firm's stock: Titan Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware; I. G. Farbenindustrie Actiengesellschaft, Frankfurt, and Titangesellschaft N.B.H., Leverkusen, Germany; Societe De Produits Chemiques des Terres, Rore Pari, France, and Fabrequeise De Produits Chemiques De Thann Et De Mulhouse, Thaim and Han Rhine.

The remaining 50 per cent of the stock is owned by Japanese interests.

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10 700 MILLION YEN UNFROZEN FOR RELIEF EXPENDITURES

The Japanese government today was directed by SCAP to transfer approximately 700,000,000 yen from the frozen National Defense Contribution fund to the government's general operating fund for relief expenditures.

Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the money in the fund was collected from two sources during the war:

Families of servicemen were asked to contribute for the relief of soldiers and sailors; servicemen were asked to contribute for the relief of Japanese civilians and everyone was asked to contribute to the army and navy for scientific and technical research.

However, the government actually used the fund "in any manner it saw fit," Mr. LeCount said.

At the end of the war, the fund amounted to some 900,000,000 yen, and the money was frozen early in the occupation.

In January, Mr. LeCount said, the government proposed to use 250,000,000 yen from the National Defense Contribution fund for "some very vague and unclear scientific research," SCAP disapproved, and directed that the amount proposed for research be used for public

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relief.

Recently, the government asked to use 500,000,000 yen of the remaining 700,000,000 yen in the frozen contribution fund for the endowment of an Independent Educational and Cultural Foundation.

This use of the fund was disapproved because the proposal was couched in vague terms and would serve no specific purpose vital to the Japanese economy at this time, Mr. LeCount explained.

In disapproving the use of the fund for the foundation, Mr. LeCount said the government was ordered to transfer the balance of the National Defense Contribution fund to the government's general operating fund, and use the money for relief, if it so desires.

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11 REPATRIATES PERMITTED \$250 UPON LEAVING JAPAN

Unobjectionable nationals of Korea, Formosa, China, Ryukyu islands, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria being repatriated from Japan were authorized today to take with them \$250 in cash when leaving this country.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section said the Japanese government was authorized to permit these nationals to take American money if repatriation involves passage through the United States.

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12 308,484 REALTY SALE BY JAPANESE CONCERN APPROVED BY SCAP

No objection was offered by SCAP today to an application of the Fuji Industrial Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, to sell four dormitories in Tochigi Prefecture to the Tokyo Water-Supply Bureau for 308,484 yen.

Proceeds from the sale must be deposited promptly in the blocked account of the Fuji company, said J. McI. Henderson, chief of SCAP's Anti-Trust and Cartel division.

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13. BANK OF JAPAN TO BE REIMBURSED BY 1,776,939 YEN

The Bank of Japan was given SCAP authorization today to reimburse itself in the amount of 1,776,939 yen for expenses involved to date in liquidating several financial institutions. The money will be drawn from the debits of the institutions which the bank is closing out.

In the future, said Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, the Bank of Japan will charge the accounts of the institutions it is liquidating for expenses incurred on a monthly basis.

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14. AUSTRALIAN, DUTCH PRISONERS SUFFERED MALNUTRITION, WITNESS ASSERTS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.- "Fully 200 of the 280 Australian and Dutch prisoners of war who were transferred from the Yamane Camp to Niihama in May, 1945, were suffering from beri-beri or malnutrition," Lt. Peter S. Withycombe, Newcastle, NSW, Australia, today told the Eighth Army Commission which is trying 13 war crimes suspects from the two camps.

Ninety of the men were so ill as to be excused from work following the transferral, Lieutenant Withycombe added.

But none of the Yamane camp staff showed any signs of beri-beri or malnutrition, according to Lieutenant Withycombe. Asked by the chief prosecutor, Maj. Douglas M. Campbell, Brisbane, Australia, to look about the courtroom and compare the appearance of the accused then and now, he said a few of them have lost weight but that most looked much the same.

The witness had previously described how the camp prison staff often took sacks of rice from the supply room and hid them for their unauthorized use later. Much of this rice was hidden under the packs of the prisoners of war, he said.

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15. SECOND PHASE IN RETURN OF EXCESS SUPERFORTS TO U. S. COMPLETED

PACIFIC AIR COMMAND --- The second "Sunset Project", devised to return excess Boeing Superforts to the United States, was completed when the last surplus B-29 took off from Hawaii on June 29.

Since the inauguration of the second "Sunset Project" on February 15, more than 200 Superforts, no longer needed in the Pacific Area, have been ferried to the States. Flights were made by crews from Air Force personnel in the Pacific Air Command and the Air Transport Command.

Only two planes, of the total leaving Guam, where the aircraft were processed for the long transoceanic flight, failed to reach the United States, according to PACUSA operations records. One plane was lost in the flight between Guam and Oahu, Hawaii, which was the distance flown by PACUSA crews; and the second was lost in the ATC flight between Oahu and the United States.

The aircraft returned to the States were released from the Eighth Air Force (Okinawa), Thirteenth Air Force (Manila) and the Twentieth Air Force (Guam). They will be used for Air Force training in the United States.

The original "Sunset Project", which was completed in December 1945, was instigated to expedite the return of Consolidated B-24s and B-29s as well as airforce personnel who were eligible for discharge and reassignment in the States. During this project, which lasted four months, almost 1,259 planes and 17,444 men were returned to the States.

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16. CHOLERA EPIDEMIC CHECKED. SURGEON REPORTS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- The two-and-one-half month long epidemic of cholera, which placed 100,000 Japanese repatriates entering the Port of Uraga under quarantine, has been checked, according to a report by the Eighth Army Surgeon.

The epidemic began April 6 and some 33,700 repatriates were suspected at one time or another of having the disease. Laboratory tests, however, showed that only 684 of them actually had cholera and, of these, 381 died.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, 24 ships of the repatriation fleet were quarantined for periods of 14 or more days.

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Only one case of the disease has developed at the port since June 15.

Among measures taken to prevent further outbreaks is the rigid examination and vaccination of all repatriates at centers in China before they board ship for return to their homes.

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17. SCAP NAMES FOUR MORE PRISON CAMP WORKERS AS WAR CRIMINALS

SCAP today named four more Japanese POW camp workers as war criminals in charges which included beatings of American and British POWs, the refusal of medical treatment and food and other abuses.

Accused in specifications filed by the SCAP Legal Section, are:

Seijuro Yamamoto, former civilian employe who was in charge of food rations at a Hakodate POW Camp, accused of neglecting to issue food adequate to the subsistence of POWs.

Toshio Konuma, former civilian foreman of the Sumi Tomo Coal Mine, Hokkaido, charged with beating, striking and abusing an American POW.

Katsuyoshi Yasuda, Hakodate camp employe, charged with beating an American POW and striking him repeatedly across the face and with refusing necessary medical supplies and treatment for prisoners.

Jiro Tendo, formerly a lieutenant and later a captain, who was commander of a Hakodate camp, accused of failing to restrain members of his command and of permitting them to commit brutal acts.

Names and addresses of victims named in the specifications, include:

Pfc. Luther Williams, USMC, Roseland, La.
Grover Wiseman, Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, London.
Raymond Limb, 17 Moor Green, New Thorpe, Nottinghamshire.
William M. Harris, 116, Bradstock Road, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey.
George A. Kenyon, 103 Wellington Street, Aerington, Lancaster.
Frederick W. Baker, 193, East Barnet Road, New Barnet, Herts.
Charles Denny, 1, Thatch Cottage, Sufcon-at-Home, Kent.
Arthur J. Barnes, 31 West Street, Bere Regis, Dorset, England.
Sgt. Bernard H. Manny, 1109 Edward Terrace, Richmond Hts., Mo.
Seaman Harry Argo, 1532 Clarkson Street, Baltimore, Md.

The four accused will be tried in a common trial before an Eighth Army Military Commission.

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18. COL. ECHOLS AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT FOR WORK IN ARTILLERY

Col. Marion P. Echols, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, of Charlottesville, Va., now on duty in Tokyo, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, by Headquarters of the Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., it was learned here today.

"Colonel Echols assisted in the development of new field artillery methods which were used so effectively in recent combat," says the citation, which covers the period of his service at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., from Dec. 7, 1941 to June 1942. His work there involved research, experiment and development of technique.

Formerly in command of a field artillery group in the European Theater of Operations, Colonel Echols is now serving as executive officer of the Public Relations Office, GHQ.

"In each field," the citation states, "he stressed simplicity."

His contributions were included in Field Manual 6-40, which was the major artillery text used during the recent war.

Colonel Echols is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1918. He served in the Army of Occupation in Germany in World War I, commanded a field artillery group in the European Theater in World War II, and was stationed in Germany before coming to Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
2 July 1946

Press Release:

GENERAL HODGE DELIVERS STATEMENT ON EFFORTS FOR POLITICAL UNITY

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, JULY 2--The following statement was made yesterday by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of United States Army Forces in Korea.

"I have been following with keen interest the reports of the progress being made by Dr. Kiu Sic Kim and Mr. Lyuh Woon Hyeung in their current efforts to achieve a greater degree of cooperation and unity among the major political parties of southern Korea.

"While I believe that genuine unity and sincere cooperation should not be imposed from outside, but can best be achieved through the efforts of the Korean leaders themselves working within the framework of the four freedoms. I need hardly state that the American Command fully endorses and supports in every way possible, the efforts of Dr. Kim and Mr. Lyuh.

"I have long been aware of the fact that the Korean people have become increasingly weary of political bickering and partisan recrimination. All my sources of information lead me to believe that the overwhelming majority of the Korean people sincerely desire that a basis for cooperation among their leaders be found. I am confident that Dr. Kim and Mr. Lyuh will succeed in replacing that antagonism between the parties with the harmony which the people of southern Korea desire, need and deserve from all their political leaders."

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XXIV CORPS ENGINEERS CLEARING STORM DAMAGE

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA.---The XXIV Army Corps Engineers said today that all army construction facilities are busy reopening roads and rail lines washed out by a week of torrential rain and ensuing flood.

Reports reaching the engineers indicate that the important Seoul to Fusan railroad has been reopened most of the way after work crews repaired damage by a land-slide at one point. At Pyongtaek, to the south of Seoul, work to repair a major wash-out on the Seoul-Taejon continues.

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The engineers said they hoped to have the road northward to Chunchon open by Monday.

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CHOLERA VACCINE DISTRIBUTED

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- 3,150,000 cc. of cholera vaccine was distributed to all provinces in South Korea, 26 June, the Bureau of Preventive Medicine announced today.

The vaccine, produced at a laboratory located at Sam-chun Chung, was the largest amount to be dispensed in one day from the bureau.

Distribution was made to Kyunggi-do, Kunsan, Mokpo, Cheju Island, Pusan and Taerujm.

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TIME NOR TIDE--THE MAIL GOES THROUGH

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- July 1 - The twelfth weekly exchange of mail between American and Russian zones in Korea took place as scheduled in Kaesong this morning in spite of flood waters which have cut deeply into the country's transportation network. Kaesong, located near the 38th parallel, line of demarcation between the zones, is about 35 miles north of Seoul on the Seoul-Pyong-yand rail line.

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REPATRIATION OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA * July 1---Repatriation from Japan has been suspended 30 days and probably will continue until the end of the rainy season in August. Japanese nationals leaving Korea are not affected, military government officials announced today.

The temporary suspension was brought about by the flood conditions caused by five days of unseasonal rains last week.

Repatriation from China has been completed. The last scheduled vessel from the Chinese area arrived at Inchon on June 24.

As soon as conditions permit, approximately 1,500 repatriates now in the Kaesong and Uijong-u camps will be withdrawn into Seoul area camps. This will permit empty camps to absorb the shock of any large numbers of arriving repatriates, said repatriations officials.

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FIREWORKS FOR FOURTH

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA-- Independence day reviews in Korea will be supplemented, in best American tradition, by an extensive display of fireworks, the XXIV Army Corps Headquarters announced today. Military explosives, pyrotechnics, and air corps flares will be set off Thursday night on Seoul's South Mountains, formerly the seat of Japanese State Shintoism in Korea.

To many of the GI's in Korea, it will be the first peaceful display of fireworks in two years. Last Independence Day both Divisions now occupying Korea were engaged in "mopping-up" operations - The Sixth Infantry Division on Luzon and the Seventh, on Okinawa.

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JAPANESE PERMITTED TO MANUFACTURE INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES

Permission to manufacture industrial, whaling and hunting explosive and pyrotechnic signals was granted the Japanese government today by SCAP.

G. T. Walker, executive officer of the Industrial and Reparations Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the huge bulk of explosives will be manufactured from available raw materials. A small amount of Japanese military explosives will be reprocessed for use in the authorized program.

Scheduled for industrial production is gelatine and hagi dynamite, monia dynamite and ammonium nitrate explosives, carlit, black powder, blasting caps, fuse and electric detonators.

Explosives and accessories which were approved for manufacture for whaling and hunting include percussion primers and friction tubes for whaling, smokeless powder, and sporting percussion caps.

The government was given approval to manufacture these railroad and ship pyrotechnics, life flares, rockets, shells, and blue flame and red flame signals.

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SCAP SEEKS INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL FIRM

The Japan Rolling-stock manufacturing Co., Ltd., today was ordered to file all reports required of restricted firms, as SCAP acted to obtain complete information about the firms' activities without actually placing the company on its Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

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STEEL TUBE COMPANY ALLOWED LOAN OF 3 MILLION YEN

SCAP today approved an application by the Toshiba Steel Tube Co., Ltd., to borrow 3,000,000 yen for rehabilitation of war-damaged facilities.

The funds will be borrowed from the Japan Industrial Bank for installation of electric welding equipment and reconstruction of the plant's rolling mill at Kawasaki city.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of SCAP's Anti-trust and Cartel Division said production of the plant is considered essential to a minimum Japanese economy.

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28,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO BE DELIVERED TO JAPANESE

The Japanese government today was ordered by SCAP to accept delivery of 28,000 short tons of wheat, imported from the United States.

The wheat will be delivered at Kobe. Lee R. Fleming, chief of SCAP's Import-Export division, said the Japanese government must store the wheat until official authorization is given for its release.

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CEMETERY GATE, TAKEN IN JAP SCRAP DRIVE, SOUGHT BY OWNER

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office today asked the Japanese government in a "test" case, to report on the present location or disposition of an iron gate to a family grave.

CPC took the action at the request of a J.A.J. Johansson, who said the Japanese government removed an iron gate to a family grave during a war-time scrap metal drive.

D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign and Miscellaneous Property Division of CPC, said the request for information should "serve as a test case to find out (a) what disposition has generally been made of iron gates removed by the Japanese from cemeteries during the war and (b) whether or not records have been maintained concerning seized iron gates."

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RIGHTS OF JAPANESE INVENTORS TO BE RESTORED

No objection was offered by SCAP today to a Japanese government proposal to restore full court privileges to inventors and protect the rights of both inventors and patent holders.

The action of the government is contained in a proposed law abrogating the Wartime Exceptions to Industrial property law, said Lt. R. J. Morre, of the legal division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Passed in 1943, the Wartime Exceptions Law took away from inventors the right of appeal to the supreme court for protection or issuance of patents.

The law also denied patent holders the privilege of appealing to the Japanese Appeals Court against infringements on patent rights.

Lieutenant Moore said the law further suppressed the publication of a Patent Gazette and Design Gazette, "probably for security reasons." The publication of these two gazettes is restored by the proposed abrogating action, he said.

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2 July
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

on Saturday
SCAP, / , ordered the Imperial Government to suspend five Japanese educators from their positions until such time as their qualifications have been judged under the new government educational screening plan.

The five are:

MORIAKI YOKOYAMA, Director, Kanazawa Kogyo Seimon Gakko,
Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken.
HICHIRO MATSUMOTO, Principal, Momoyama Agricultural School,
Goryochi, Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto.
MASAO TACHIKAWA, Teacher in the Momoyama Agricultural School.
RYOICHI KOSAI, teacher in the Momoyama Agricultural School.
HAJIME ONDO, Principal, Tsuyama Girls' High School, Tsuyama-shi,
Okayama-ken.

The screening plan was announced by the Japanese government in Imperial Ordinance No. 263 on May 7 and first inaugurated in Chiba prefecture on June 16. It is now being applied only in Chiba prefecture, where its operation will be observed before being put into practice in the rest of Japan. It establishes five types of committees, whose function is to pass on the qualifications of the estimated 400,000 staff members of the Japanese school system.

The ordinance was enacted pursuant to the SCAP directives of October 22 and October 30, 1945. The latter stated, "All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation...will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1330
2 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

General MacArthur on Saturday granted permission for the reopening of courses in geography in Japanese schools.

In a directive to the Japanese government, SCAP stated that this permission was granted "in all educational institutions, including government, public, and private schools, for which textbooks are published or sanctioned by the Education Ministry, providing that in such courses only those textbooks prepared by the Education Ministry and approved by the General Headquarters for the Allied Powers are used."

A report of Civil Information and Education Section recommending the action declared that the Ministry of Education has submitted and is continuing to submit all manuscripts of provisional textbooks in Geography for approval of CIE Section. Sufficient textbook material has been approved to justify the reopening of the courses, the report said.

Geography was one of three courses of instruction whose teaching in Japanese schools were suspended by the SCAP directive of December 31, 1945. The other two were Japanese history and Morals. (Shushin) The December directive also established a procedure under which the Ministry of Education was ordered to prepare and submit to SCAP a plan for revising textbooks in the three suspended courses.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

ADVANCE RELEASE:
3 July 1946

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following address is to be held for release until 2000 July 4, Tokyo time.

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The following is the text of the Fourth of July address by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Eighth Army, broadcast over Armed Forces Radio stations in Japan at 8 P.M., July 4:

Today, the first Fourth of July after victory, is a day for rejoicing. In World War II, our armed forces, our agriculture, our industry, and our science combined to put forth a national effort unequaled in history. Our nation again demonstrated its greatness.

But today is not a day when we can return to our peaceful pursuits and forget the welfare of our country. Rather, it is a day for revival of our national consciousness, -- for renewal of our patriotism. In this troubled post-war world, America is undergoing an even greater test of its moral fiber, -- of its fighting spirit, -- than it endured while battles were raging all over the earth. We are involved in a great international struggle to create an orderly world for the future. At home we are fighting to reconvert our economy to the needs of peace and to reach major decisions on basic domestic and foreign policies. Overseas, we are struggling with starvation and hatreds among nations which threaten world peace.

We members of the occupation forces in Japan are playing a vital role in this world-wide effort. I feel we have done our task well during these first nine months. Reports from home indicate that our countrymen are grateful for what has been accomplished. But some men still do not realize the full importance of their personal mission in Japan. Each one of us stands on Japanese soil as an individual representative of his nation and our American culture. It is by the degree of efficiency we exhibit in the performance of our duty, and by our personal conduct and appearance, that the Japanese will judge democracy. One drunken, slovenly bully can neutralize the good impression made by a dozen fine soldiers. In our work and in our play, we

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must conduct ourselves so that our country will be proud of us and our former enemies respect and admire us. Search your hearts and see if you personally are setting a worthy example to these alien people.

Many of you men will be going home in the next few months to resume your proper place in civil life. Do not think for a moment that when you don your civilian clothes you will shed your patriotic obligations to your country. You returning servicemen and your children will be a vital element in our national life for the next half century. Go home determined to preserve those ancient rights and liberties which we have inherited from our ancestors. In the past our prosperity has been the envy of the world. Do not admit that we should reject that American way of life which has given us the highest standards of living, the finest homes, and the greatest industry in history. Doubt strongly any strange ideologies which promise you something for nothing -- which offer easy substitutes for individual initiative and hard work.

I urge upon you to remember that after all previous wars, public opinion has reduced our national defenses to the point of impotence. As a result of our weakness, Germany has twice in recent years engaged us in war. Even when World War II seemed inevitable, our regular army consisted of only a few well-trained regiments and about 14,000 officers, backed by a partially-trained national guard and officers reserve corps. From this small cadre was formed our great army of over eight million men. Of the officers who trained and led this army, only two hundred were regulars; the great majority of our officers were former enlisted men. It was inevitable that in such an expansion many failures appeared among officers and enlisted men of all ranks. It required a great deal of time to prepare this army for battle. It is doubtful, if we are attacked in the future, that we will have again so much time to train an army. Any possible war of the future may flare up quickly and reach a rapid decision.

Go back to your occupation duties, go home to your civilian life, determined to face the future with the same resolute spirit and the same willingness to endure personal sacrifice that our forefathers displayed when they founded and built up the United States of America to become the greatest nation on earth.

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Whatever little men may say, our country and its army accomplished miracles in this war. You have a right to be proud of being an American. As a fellow soldier and as a fellow citizen, I charge you: Look to the past with an open mind--see the mistakes that have been made and who made them. Look to the future and pledge yourselves to support our leaders in their efforts to keep our country strong and to establish a state of lasting peace in the world. From now on into the future, all citizens must at all times, at home and abroad, be on guard so that -- in the immortal words of Lincoln, -- "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
3 July 1946

JAPANESE MEDICAL ORDERLY AT FUKUOKA PRISON CAMP
CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES

A former medical orderly at the Fukuoka prisoner of war camp No. 1, Hasato Hada, 30 years old, who, it is alleged, daily tore up prescriptions and accepted bribes for medicines for Allied prisoners, was named today in charges drawn up by the SCAP Legal Section.

Hada faces trial before a military commission of the Eighth Army. (The accusation states that Hada forced seriously ill patients to engage in calisthenics and other forms of exercise, in many cases overruling prisoner of war doctors, who advised against such activity. It is charged he also forced sick and weak prisoners to run around the compound until they fell unconscious from sheer exhaustion.

Hada also beat numerous seriously sick patients with his hands and bamboo sticks, it is charged, and forced patients to stand with buckets of water on their heads with their arms outstretched for long periods. Other charges include misappropriation of Red Cross supplies, and brutally beating Capt. Ham Ensing, Dutch medical officer.

Among the victims of Hada were listed the following;

Capt Ensing, Imonga, Malang, Goonloerwog, Java; Henry Gottlieb (deceased) - 17 Brooks, Venice, California; Peter W. Hansen (deceased) 566 West 116th Street, Englewood, California; Gordon W. Lohman (deceased) Fernandina, Florida; Jack Dickens (deceased) 44 Little Street, Rushden, North Arts, England; A. T. Lyalle (deceased) 7 Dunkerry Road, Bristol, England.

Legal Section prosecutors for this case will be Jessie Deitch, White Plains, New York, and 1st Lt. Harlan L. Havilland, 465 West 23rd St., New York City, N. Y.

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ALLIED PERSONNEL SEE SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BY KABUKI PLAYERS

Japan's three foremost Kabuki players, Kikugoro, Kichiemon, and Koshiro, appeared in a special performance of Kabuki drama at Tokyo theater last night for Allied personnel.

The program was a presentation of the Tokyo Army Educational Center.

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Westerners, to whom Japanese theaters are usually off limits, packed the theater to see the traditional, highly stylized, colorfully costumed plays. A Kabuki orchestra accompanied the drama with samisens, drums and rattles.

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LT. COL. CONQUEST AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT BY GEN. EICHELBERGER

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA Lt. Col. Ward W. Conquest, 3151 Wayne Street, Topeka, Kan., has been awarded the Legion of Merit by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, for performance of outstanding services in the Southwest Pacific Area, and in Japan as Eighth Army assistant Adjutant general, and subsequently, as Adjutant General.

Colonel Conquest, the citation reads, "displayed outstanding administrative ability in the performance of his varied and complex duties, serving with conspicuous distinction during the climactic period of operations against the enemy...through his exceptional professional knowledge, resourcefulness, and unremitting devotion to duty, Colonel Conquest made a noteworthy contribution to the effectiveness of the Eighth Army in the Southwest Pacific area and Japan."

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EIGHTH ARMY HQ. WARNS OF SWIMMING DANGERS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA - Occupation forces today were warned by Eighth Army headquarters of the extreme danger of swimming or bathing in undesignated lakes, rivers, pools, or in the ocean at unauthorized beaches.

A circular issued today by the Eighth Army prohibited swimming in these places because of the danger of undertow, rough water and contaminated water.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
3 July 1946

PRAISE, GRATITUDE, PATHOS AND ADVICE IN "FAN MAIL" TO MACARTHUR

Failure of the recent assassination plot against General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has brought the supreme commander a new flurry of fan mail from all parts of Japan.

Letters containing congratulations, words of admiration, requests for favors, and even advice on how to run affairs in Japan, arrive daily.

Grade and high school pupils are among the writers. Their letters are usually brief, polite and to the point. One reads:

"The writer, a second year student in a grade school apologizes on behalf of the Japanese people, for the plot to assassinate General MacArthur on May Day."

Another apologizes for the plot on the general, and states that he is "grateful for all that the occupation has accomplished."

"I feel exceedingly sorry to you," writes an admirer, "when I learned through newspapers that some of the radicals in our country have plotted to assassinate you. But fortunately, the sinister plot was nipped out in the bud. So I am very gratified and relieved at present."

Another writes:

"It is unthinkable that there exist any Japanese who does not wish Japan to be rebuilt and reconstructed to a better and comfortable country."

"We all must thoroughly recognize," the letter continues, "that with full effort we must cultivate in ourselves the peace-loving, democratic spirit and international good will feeling with ultimate aim to contribute to world peace, and finally admitted to enter into international social relations and trade approved by Allied nations."

Quoting Scripture, a writer says:

"I have read the word 'to love the enemy,' now I feel that I can see it in reality in the policies of His Excellency MacArthur and of

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America, and also in the attitude and conduct of American troops."

One writer expresses appreciation "with your great efforts done for reforming and converting of our national system of Japan," and adds:

"We owe to you a great deal what we are now, being able to have chance of making the government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

One letter indicates the apparently changed attitude of soldiers who a few months ago were fiercely fanatical enemies. A letter from a soldier recently repatriated from a prison camp in Australia, is a case in point. He writes:

"We who lost the right judgement suffered from the thoughts of the feudal militarism and poor circumstances.

"Nevertheless," the writer continues, "the people in your union, who was grown up in the good-natured surroundings, had treated us gentlemanlike regarding of our individual rights, though wondering of our ferocity. We are quite ashamed and feel that we can never give them enough thanks and apologies as we think of it.

"Having recovered my composure," the letter concludes, "herewith this great pleasure, I write you, a representative of United Nations, sincerely wishing to give my heart-felt thanks to Australians who treated us humanly and to Allied people who liberated us to democratize."

Another letter says:

"I will pray to 8 million gods for the welfare of Your Excellency and all men under your command."

While some letters touch on political issues, or matters of the occupation, many deal with personal problems. One of the latter, from a 60-year-old Japanese doctor, tells of his son, a medical officer ill in a Singapore hospital. The son's aging mother yearns to see him before she dies, the doctor wrote, adding:

"We beg you heartily that you will take care of my son in Singapore to let him come back home to Japan soon please."

A husband long separated from his Indonesian bride, pleads:

"Please, your highness, send me back to Bandjermasin."

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FOURTH PARADE TO PROCEED DESPITE KOREA FLOOD CONDITIONS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 2-- United States Army troops will mark Independence Day despite heavy commitments of men and material for reconstruction and repair of recent flood damages. Because many troops are at work on extensive repairs to Korean civilian lines of communication and United States Army installations, the Fourth of July program for American personnel will be less elaborate than originally planned, according to Col. Joseph B. Coolidge, XXIV Corps, G-3.

In Seoul, representative units from the 7th Infantry Division and Corps troops will form near the Seoul railway station through which initial occupation troops funneled into the city last September. From there, they will swing past the 550-year-old South Gate, and march on to the national capitol.

Near the city hall, almost at the center of the route, they will be reviewed by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, XXIV Corps Commander, Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor, Maj. Gen. Archibald Arnold, chief of the American delegation to the joint American-Soviet commission, Maj. General Andrew D. Bruce, commanding general of the 7th division and commanding general of the review, and Brig. Gen. Robert O. Shoe, commanding general of the Korea Base command.

In Fusan, Korea's principal port, units from the 6th Infantry Division will be reviewed by Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, Division commander, from a stand near the railway hotel. Other elements of the same division will parade at Chinhae, Masan, Po Hang Dang, Taegu, Yosu Kwanju and Iri.

A 48-gun "salute to the union" will be fired beginning at noon at Fusan, and another from Seoul's south mountain, former mecca of Shint6ism in Korea.

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MAJ. GEN. BRUCE ASSUMES COMMAND OF 7TH DIVISION IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 2-- Major General Andrew D. Bruce reassumed command of the 7th Infantry Division in Korea yesterday after returning from a leave in the United States. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Roger M. Wicks who takes over duties as Division

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artillery commander.

General Bruce, former commander of the 77th Division during five Pacific Operations, became commanding general of the "Hour Glass Division" here last March.

An infantry veteran in both world wars, he fought through five major campaigns in World War I with the 2nd Division. During the war in the Pacific, General Bruce led the 77th division through the Guam, Philippines, Keramo Rhetto, Ie Shima, and Okinawa battles. In the Leyte and Okinawa campaigns, he served with the 7th Division.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Ribbon and Purple Heart Medal. In World War I, the French government presented him with the French Legion of Honor, Individual Fourragere and Croix De Guerre three times.

General Bruce was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1916. While on leave in the United States, the school presented him an honorary doctor of law degree.

The General's wife, Mrs. Roberta K. Bruce, lives in Temple, Texas with their son Loyal L. 17, and daughter, Linnell, 20. Another son, Capt. A.D. Bruce Jr., 23, an infantry platoon leader in the Okinawa battle, recently was discharged from the Army.

Arriving in Korea with Gen. Bruce was his aide de camp, Lt. Peter Waldo.

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PINK AND RED METAL LICENSE PLATES DECREED FOR PRIVATE AUTOS HERE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Prior to operation, all privately owned vehicles of members of the Allied forces and allied nationals must be registered and identified with license plates, it has been announced by the Eighth Army Provost Marshal.

Operators of privately owned vehicles may obtain the distinctive pink-and-red metal license plates at their area provost marshal's office, and must display them on the front and rear of the vehicle. All military markings must be removed.

Anyone operating such a vehicle, whether sedan or jeep, must

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possess a permit obtained from the area provost marshal. Special permission may be obtained for operation of such vehicles by minors 14-18 years of age, or by servants, but the owner must assume full responsibility for any mishap on the part of these persons. In no case will any child under the age of 14 be permitted to operate a vehicle.

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CARNIVAL SPIRIT TO RULE RED CROSS FETES FOR FOURTH OF JULY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, American Red Cross clubs from Naha to Sapporo are going in heavily for the carnival spirit in elaborate celebrations for July fourth.

On Okinawa a "grand circus" will run for three days at Naha, with every Red Cross club and military outfit contributing a float. In addition to other carnival features, there will be a beauty contest with each service represented by some gorgeous creature. Twelve contestants will vie for the title of "Miss Okinawa".

A huge carnival is planned in the park in front of the Red Cross club in Sapporo, with similar activities scheduled at the "Jump In" Club, Camp Schimmelpfenning, Sendai, and at the new Red Cross recreation center in Kyoto. At Osaka the holiday will be marked by a dance on the roof garden of the Transient Club.

In Fukuoka an all-day field meet, sponsored through the combined efforts of the Red Cross and Special Services, will climax two months of sports elimination trials.

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SELECTED INFANTRY UNITS WILL COME TO TOKYO MONTHLY ON ROTATION

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, -- A war strength Infantry company from American divisions outside the Tokyo area will be given a chance each month to visit Japan's capital city under a plan announced today by Colonel F.S. Bowen, Jr., Eighth Army G-3.

Beginning September 1, a company selected from the 11th Airborne, 24th or 25 Divisions each month will go to Tokyo, to supplement 1st Cavalry division guards.

The visiting units will not be on duty for more than ten days in the month they spend in Tokyo, so that they will have ample

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opportunity for sightseeing, and to enjoy the recreational facilities.

The troops will be under operational control of the 1st Cavalry division, and will occupy billets to be evacuated shortly by Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and "D" Battery, 109th AAA Battalion.

Divisions sending the company to Tokyo will rotate so that each division will be represented once every three months. Division commanders will select the company to be honored with this trip.

Members of these guard companies may serve at the Imperial Palace grounds side-by-side with British Commonwealth Occupation Force soldiers, who have been coming to Tokyo for several months under a similar plan that has proved highly satisfactory.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release was retrieved from the BCOF, Kure.

SPITFIRES AND MEDICAL STORES UNLOADED AT KURE FOR BCAIR

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 2-- A valuable cargo of Spitfires and medical stores for the British Commonwealth Air Group Headquarters in Iwakuni reached Japan on the Aircraft Carrier Vindex.

Unloading the cargo was a delicate task. Flight Lt. H.S. Salmon 155 Severn Street, E. Wellington, New Zealand, was appointed to take charge of the work.

The carrier was anchored off the airdrome in the Inland Sea. The supplies were taken off the flat top and loaded on a lighter, then taken to the seaplane base, where an air force crew manning a giant 25-ton crane lifted the Spitfires and motor transport ashore.

All other cases were manhandled up the dock-side by a gang of 60 Jap laborers.

Flight Lt. Salmon, drawing on his 16 years of service experience, carried out the task successfully. The station had a full program of welfare and sport planned to entertain the senior service during their stay at Iwakuni. Weather, unfortunately, curtailed most of the sports. Clubs were opened to the visits and liberty runs to local beauty spots were organized.

Thanking Vice Air Marshal C.A. Bouchier for the way his men had been looked after, Commander J.A. Williams of the Vindex said that the

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turnabout had been the fastest in his experience. He was greatly impressed by the efficiency with which the ship was off loaded which showed the versatility of the men serving with BCAIR.

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MAJ. GEN. WOODRUFF WELCOMES CHINESE GENERALS TO KYOTO AREA.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO,-- Lt. Gen. Teh-Chum Chin, military representative of the Chinese Government to the International Prosecution Section of SCAP, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Taso-Mu, yesterday met Maj. Gen. R.B. Woodruff, I Corps commander, as they arrived for a four-day visit to the Kyoto area.

General Chin, who was stationed in Peking before the war, is in Japan to testify at the war crimes trial in the atrocities charged to Japanese occupation forces in that city in 1937.

During the four-day tour the party is to visit Osaka and Kobe.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
3 July 1946

LIFE SENTENCE FOR YUHICHI SAKAMOTO APPROVED

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, Yokohama--The life imprisonment sentence meted out last February 25 to Captain Yuhichi Sakamoto, former commander of Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No 1 by an Eighth Army Military tribunal at Yokohama was approved today by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander.

General Eichelberger, ordered that Sakamoto, whose sentence is the 18th he has reviewed, be confined at Sugamo prison, Tokyo, or elsewhere, as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other proper authority may direct.

Tenth war criminal suspect tried by the Eighth Army, Sakamoto was found guilty of beating with a saber Pfc. Tom Holland, Box 262, Brooklyn, Miss., and of striking with various instruments a number of other prisoners. He was found guilty of contributing to the deaths of prisoners by failing to furnish adequate medical care and sufficient food, and of withholding Red Cross Supplies from the prisoners.

Sakamoto was convicted on a charge that he permitted subordinates to kill Corporal William C. Larson, Route 3, Seattle, Wash.; contribute to the death of numerous prisoners by refusing to fill prescriptions, forcing them to do strenuous calisthenics, and by beating them; to beat William O. Hensen, Dallas, Wis., and to mistreat numerous other prisoners.

Striking numerous prisoners while he was commander of Fukuoka prisoner of war camp No. 9 was another charge on which Sakamoto was convicted. He was cleared, however of contributing to the deaths of numerous prisoners and permitting subordinates to cause the deaths of two prisoners.

On motion of the defense early in the trial, he was declared innocent of a charge that he permitted a subordinate to beat and otherwise mistreat prisoners.

Sakamoto was found innocent of a charge that he humiliated American prisoners by forcing them to attend and furnish entertainment at a party given by the Japanese celebrating the death of the late

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President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Capt. Frank M. Morrison, 3080 Dale Drive, NE, Atlanta, Ga., and Lt. Rudolph J. Stone, 1141 East Adams Street, Tucson, Ariz., were the prosecutors in the trial of Sakamoto. Defense attorneys were Capt. George A. Grier, 614 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and Lt. Sam Rogol, Darlington, S. C.

Colonel Oliver E. Trechter, 10632 3/4 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, Cal., headed the Eighth Army tribunal which sentenced Sakamoto.

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LUXURY LINER MONTEREY WILL MAKE TWO SAILINGS WITH DEPENDENTS

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- The Luxury Liner SS Monterey, with a capacity of 800, will make two sailings to Japan with dependents of military and civilian personnel, it was reported Wednesday by Col. A. E. Schanze, Eighth Army G-1, following a radio conference with Army authorities in Seattle.

Sailing dates for the Monterey are not definite, but it is hoped that the first trip will be made late in July, Col. Schanze said. Most of the dependents slated for shipment in July will make the trip to Japan aboard the Monterey.

Tentative sailing dates for other ships bringing dependents are: Funston, July 17; Ainsworth, July 21; and Freeman, August 1. All dates, however, are subject to change, Col. Schanze said. The O'Hara is scheduled to leave in early August with dependents for Korea.

Colonel Schanze stressed again that families should not go to Fort Lawton in Seattle prior to an official port call. Housing facilities are not available. When the passengers for the Monterey arrive, some may be housed in barracks-style accommodations because of lack of other facilities, he said.

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DEPENDENTS MAY USE APO FACILITIES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Dependents of U.S. Army personnel residing in Japan are eligible to use APO facilities and are entitled to army rates of postage, it was announced by Eighth Army today. Although the free mailing privilege does not apply, the same regulations in the transaction of money orders, registry, insured, and parcel post services apply to dependents as to military personnel.

The correct mailing address for such dependents includes the dependent's name listed in care of the name and military address of the soldier.

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BCOF CHIEF SENDS GREETINGS TO AFPAC ON EVE OF FOURTH OF JULY

A message of greeting to the Armed Forces of the Pacific on the eve of the Fourth of July was received today by General Headquarters from Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander-in-chief of the BCOF at Kure.

"During the war," says the message, "strong bonds of friendship were forged between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations, particularly between those who fought side by side. Together with our Allies we accomplished all we set out to do.

"Now, in order that we may accomplish the equally vital tasks of peace we are engaged in cementing those bonds so that they may stand the strain for all time.

"For that reason, therefore, I regard it as a high privilege to send you greetings on the 1st Independence day since the cessation of hostilities on behalf of all ranks and ratings of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and India, serving in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces."

Meanwhile, it was announced at Headquarters of the Eighth Army, Yokohama, that Brigadier R. N. L. Hopkins, commander of the 34th Australian Brigade of the BCOF had dispatched a telegram to the War Department, extending greetings to the American veterans who had fought in the jungles of the Pacific alongside Australian troops.

The text of the telegram is as follows:

"The officers and men of the Australian Infantry Brigade in Japan send warmest greetings to the U. S. Forces who fought side by side with us in the early New Guinea days. Our recollections are undimmed of the gallantry, cooperation, and friendship of the Seventh Amphibious Force, USN, First Marine Division, 32nd and 41st Divisions, and the Engineer Special Brigades now in the U.S.A. Personal greetings are being made in Japan to I Corps, the 1st Cavalry Division, and the Fifth Air Force."

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Two Australian enlisted men are being sent by Brigadier Hopkins to attend the Fourth of July parades of American troops in Tokyo and Kyoto. They will carry greetings honoring especially I Corps, the 1st Cavalry Division, and the Fifth Air Force, but will also express the admiration and friendship felt toward all American forces.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO.- In honor of Independence Day, two Australian soldiers, Sgt. Stephen I. Walsh of Melbourne, and Pvt. Stephen W. Giffney, of Sydney, both members of the 34th Australian Brigade, will present to Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, I Corps Commander, greetings from Brigadier R.N.L. Hopkins of the Australian Army in honor of "this great American anniversary."

The presentation, which will be made on the Fourth of July, will take place at General Woodruff's office at 9:15 a.m.

In his message, Brigadier Hopkins said:

"Our tribute is directed particularly to those U.S. Navy, Army and Air Force organizations which fought side by side with us. We are proud of the association."

He continued: "Headquarters I Corps has served with Australian commanders and the commanding general of I Corps has himself commanded Australian troops. In all of our associations we have admired and valued their splendid spirit."

Brigadier Hopkins concluded: "We Australians will never forget their gallantry, unselfish cooperation and comradeship displayed by U.S. forces in the campaigns of the Southwest Pacific."

Sgt. Walsh and Pvt. Giffney fought together with American forces in the New Guinea campaign. Walsh was with the Sixth Australian Division, which fought next to the 41st Division, while Giffney was a driver with the Fifth Air Force.

After the presentation both men will join General Woodruff as part of the official reviewing party.

In addition, eight men of the Australian forces who fought next to American troops have been sent with similar messages to Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division, 1st Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Brigade and Fifth Air Force.

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6 TWO JAPANESE FILM MANAGERS FINED FOR DIRECTIVE VIOLATION

Two Japanese moving picture distributors today were sentenced by an occupation court for distributing films which were not approved by SCAP.

The distributors, Harue Takahashi, manager of the Niko Eigasha, and Masamitsu Takei, manager of Otake Eigasha, were found guilty, each fined 20,000 yen and given suspended sentences of six months imprisonment at hard labor for distributing films during February and March which had not been approved by the Civil Censorship Detachment.

Both men admitted to the 32nd Military Government Company's occupation court that they had distributed the films in violation of the January 29 directive which requires that all films be presented to the censorship detachment and cannot be shown without that agency's approval.

The detachment said that four of the films involved were objectionable because of wartime propaganda and militaristic ideology.

Takei further admitted having failed to report unapproved motion pictures.

The films had been sent to theaters in Nagano, Ibaragi, Aomori, Gumma, Niigata, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Miyagi and Chiba Prefectures, as well as Tokyo.

Maj. John J. Costello, chief of the Press, Pictorial and Broadcast Division of CCD, said that while reports had been received of similar violations by other Japanese film owners, the Otake and Niko had "deliberately ignored the SCAP directive on a large-scale basis."

Previously, Tadao Furukawa and Shiro Yoshizawa were found guilty of having rented a banned wartime propaganda film, "Bride of our Country," to a Fukushima prefecture theater and were sentenced to pay fines of 1,000 yen and serve three months in prison.

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7. SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE FELT IN KYOTO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO -- A light earthquake, of about seven minutes duration, centered seven and one half miles southwest of the I Corps Headquarters in Kyoto, today resulted in no visible damage.

The extended shock shook the Headquarters building at about 2 P.M., rattling windows and putting out of commission the I Corps Public Relations teletype.

The Japanese weather station at Kyoto said the last shock ended about seven minutes after 2 P. M.

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8. 23 MONTHS MEN TO DEPOT JULY 11

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA-- All enlisted men who have completed 23 months of service as of June 30 will report to the Fourth Replacement Depot by July 11, it was announced today by Colonel A. E. Schanze, Eighth Army G-1.

Approximately, 6,000 men are affected by the order, Due to the size of the group, major commands have been ordered to stagger the shipping of their men between now and July 11 so as not to throw too great a load on the depot on any single day, Colonel Schanze said.

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General MacArthur's Manila Speech
Release 0930 hr 4 July 1946

Mr. High Commissioner, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With this ceremony a new nation is born - a nation conceived in the centuries old struggle of a people to attain the political liberty to embark upon its own national destiny - a nation dedicated to the furtherance of those rights and those principles which serve to compose and advance man's dignity upon the earth - a nation upon whom the eyes of all oppressed peoples are to-day cast with the burning light of a new faith.

Forty-eight years ago, the mantle of American sovereignty fell over this land and this people. It was the beneficent sovereignty of a liberator pledged to be withdrawn as soon as the well-being of the people would safely permit. America never wavered in that purpose - America today redeems that pledge.

For forty-eight years our army has stood on these shores. An army of freemen dedicated to humanity's higher service, its role has never been to rule, never been to subjugate, never been to oppress. These years have seen many men come and many men go -- men truly representing a cross section of that land beyond the seas who brought with them a better understanding of the West and carried back with them a better understanding of the East -- and through it all helped develop a relationship of mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual affection. The qualities which now bind our two peoples together, founded upon a community of interest and dedication to common purposes and common ideals, will not diminish with the sovereign change this day has wrought. For forty-eight years, as our two peoples have marched forward shoulder to shoulder toward a common destiny, through the bitterness of war and the oft' times onerous adversities of peace, a purposeful relationship has been welded which will not

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yield to sovereignty, nor to any man-made convention, nor to any artificial political distinction -- a relationship which will last forever.

For forty-eight years since my father first led our army down Singalong Road to liberate this great city of Manila, close identification with you has been my personal privilege. Through these years I have witnessed with admiration your magnificent progress in self-sufficiency and your long, earnest and unyielding aspiration for independence. Through these years of steady and advancing preparation, by your resolute perseverance in holding firmly to the course long charted by the architects of your political future despite seeming unsurmountable obstacles which barred the way, the world must bear witness that you have earned the right that this day of destiny might be.

Let history record this event in flaming letters as depicting a new height of nobility in the relationship between two separate and distinct peoples of the earth -- peoples of the East and peoples of the West. Despite racial, cultural and language differences and great distances of geographical separation, they forged an affinity of understanding which survived both the vagaries of peace and the shock of war. They shattered for all time the deceptive philosophy that "East is East and West is West, and Never the Twain shall Meet" by demonstrating, through complete and effective cohesion, that peoples of the East and peoples of the West have common cause in human progress -- and can live together and work together and strive together toward a common destiny.

Let history record this event in the sweep of democracy through the earth as foretelling the end of mastery over peoples by power of force alone -- the end of empire as the political chain which binds the unwilling weak to the unyielding strong. Let it be recorded as one of the great turning points in the advance of civilization in the age-long struggle of man for liberty, for dignity, and for human betterment.

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As this infant republic stands at the threshold of an adventure in the society of other nations upon an identical sovereign plane, its political destiny depends upon the courage and wisdom of its leadership and the unity of its people.

Never in history have more vital and complex issues stirred mankind than to-day. Never have issues weighed more heavily upon the destiny of the human race. In their solution, this new republic will be called upon to take its stand. God grant that it may raise its voice firmly and fearlessly in alignment with those great forces of right which seek to avoid the destructive influences which, despite our past victories, still harass the world.

I rejoice with you that your great political goal has this day been reached, and shall watch your forward march under the banner of your own sovereignty with deep pride in the achievements of your past and with abiding confidence in those of your future. In behalf of the great Army which I here represent, I stand at salute to the Republic and the people who proudly compose it -- this land and this people that I have known so long and loved so well.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
5 July 1946

36 MORE EMPLOYEES OF IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD RETIRED

Continued "simplification of the operations" of the Imperial Household was noted today as SCAP approved a request of the government to retire 36 additional employees.

Since the start of the occupation, 3,946 persons have been transferred or retired from the Imperial Household's payroll, including 2,899 Imperial Court Police, and 1,047 persons employed in a variety of capacities.

This means that the Emperor's working force has been cut from an original 8,731 persons to a present 4,785, and continued reductions are in prospect.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said reductions in the Imperial Household staff conformed to a policy of "simplifying and economizing" the Household's operations.

This is in line with a general national policy of governmental economy, Colonel Jennings said.

"At the close of the war", he asserted, "the Imperial Guards Division of the army was dissolved along with all other units of the armed forces in Japan. The Imperial Household then created a court police force which, in effect, could be construed as a private army.

"The police numbered 3,707 persons. At the end of May, all but 808 members of the force were transferred to civil custody under the Home Ministry. Meantime, the Imperial Household is planning to transfer to similar custody the remaining members of the force, with the exception of the Emperor's personal bodyguard.

This guard will be retained on the Imperial Household payroll."

As the Imperial Household transferred the police to civil custody, Colonel Jennings said, it also moved to retire or transfer hundreds of other persons in every department. They ranged in jobs from caretakers to ladies-in-waiting of the Empress Dowager.

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Those who were retired have been granted retirement allowances, ranging from several hundred yen to 15,000 yen, he added.

The present "pay roll" force of the household now numbers:

Main Office, 1,616; museums, 135; Forestry bureau, 2,017; Peers school, 131; and Peereses school, 78.

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2 THREE FORMER GUARDS FACE TRIAL FOR BEATING CANADIAN

Three former guards of Tokyo Prisoner of War Camp No. 3-D, who, it is alleged, kicked and beat into unconsciousness Alexander Baraskiwich of Foxwarren, Manitoba, today faced trial by a Military Commission of the Eighth Army in Yokohama.

The three are Toshitsugo Yamanaka, Terue Shabata, and Kensako Baba. They were named in charges and specifications issued by the Legal Section of SCAP. The attack mentioned in the charges allegedly took place on June 22, 1944.

Lt. Col. Oscar Orr, who heads the Canadian War Crimes Liaison Detachment of the Legal Section, will be chief prosecutor, and Charles J. Smith of Irvington, New Jersey, will assist.

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JAPANESE EX-SERGEANT FACES TRIAL IN MANILA TORTURES AND KILLINGS

A former Japanese Army sergeant, Akira Takeshita, was named today in a charge filed by the Legal Section of SCAP as the perpetrator of tortures of 100 non-combatant Filipino civilians, and the murder of 16 others. He was ordered held for trial by a military tribunal in Manila.

Takeshita is specifically accused of the killing of five persons in the town of Talisay, Province of Occidental Negros, in April, 1944; the killing of one Filipino civilian in Bacolod City on March 22, 1944, and with the killing of ten Filipino civilians in Bacolod City on or about July 20, 1944, including Porfirio Garlana, the mayor of the town of Sipalay, Occidental Negros.

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Prosecutors for the Takeshita trial will be 2nd Lt. Felix L. Finley, Pickens, South Carolina, and 1st Lt. James H. Ross, Pelahatchie, Mississippi.

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BISHOP O'HARA OF BUFFALO AND BISHOP READY OF COLUMBUS ARRIVE

Bishop John F. O'Hara of Buffalo, N.Y. and Bishop Michael J. Ready of Columbus, Ohio, arrived at Atsugi airport yesterday afternoon from the United States.

Bishop O'Hara and Bishop Ready are here at the request of Pope Pius XII and with the approval of General MacArthur and of the War and Navy Departments, to survey the situation of the Catholic Church in Japan, especially with reference to problems of reconstruction and development of religious activity.

Justice John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and U.S. member of the International Military Tribunal, headed the reception committee greeting the arriving bishops. Archbishop Paul Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, Archbishop Peter Tatsuo Doi Archbishop of Tokyo, Captain Edward J. Lambert, GHQ Catholic chaplain, John G. Liebert, Legal Section, SCAP and Rev. Bruno Bitter, chairman, Catholic Rehabilitation Committee, were also at Atsugi to welcome the envoys.

Bishop O'Hara, a native of Ann Arbor, Mich., is a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, which conducts the University of Notre Dame. As Prefect of Religion, he was intimately associated with the late Knute Rockne and some of Notre Dame's most famous teams. Later he became president of the University. In 1938 he was chosen by President Roosevelt as delegate to the Eighth Inter-American Congress in Lima, Peru. In 1939 he headed an American social service mission to Venezuela. In 1940 he was appointed Military Delegate to assist Cardinal Spellman as Vicar of all Catholic Army and Navy chaplains. In 1945 Pope Pius XII appointed Bishop O'Hara to the diocese of Buffalo.

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Bishop Ready, a native of New Haven, Conn., was ordained in 1918 for the diocese of Cleveland, O. He has made a special study of religious needs in the Far East, as director of the office in charge of Catholic foreign missions. In 1931 he was called to Washington to join the staff of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, of which he became general secretary in 1936. He was chosen to give the benediction at President Roosevelt's third inaugural in 1941. In 1944 Pope Pius XII named him Bishop of Columbus. He received episcopal consecration in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D.C.

The Catholic Church in Japan is the oldest and largest individual body of Christians in the country, dating from 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima. Its present strength is about 110,000.

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
5 July 1946

海外
通信

POSTMASTER GENERAL HANNEGAN AND SENATOR TYDINGS DUE HERE TODAY

The Hon. Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General, and Sen. M.E. Tydings, Senator from Maryland, are scheduled to arrive at Atsugi Airfield early this afternoon. Both attended the Independence Day celebration in Manila yesterday.

Mr. Hannegan and Sen. Tydings will stay at the home of Lt. Gen. E. C. Whitehead, Commanding General Pacific Air Command.

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SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL EXPECTED THIS AFTERNOON

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, scheduled to arrive in Tokyo from Guam today, has been rerouted to Manila because of weather conditions. It is not known whether Sec. Forrestal will stop in Tokyo later on his way around the world from the Bikini Bomb Test.

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ROBERT C. LEWIS NAMED RED CROSS COMMISSIONER FOR FAR EAST

Robert C. Lewis, Culpeper, Va., has been appointed American Red Cross commissioner in the Far Eastern Theatre of Operations, Red Cross headquarters in Tokyo announced today.

Mr. Lewis, acting-director of operations in the theatre since last May, succeeds Nyles I. Christensen, San Francisco, who has resigned to enter private business after serving as director of operations and commissioner in the Southwest Pacific and Far Eastern Theatre of Operations since February 1942.

The new commissioner has been overseas for Red Cross since June 1941 when he served as a special representative doing civilian relief work in England. Following America's entry into the war, Mr. Lewis was made director of field service in the European theatre. In December 1943 he was appointed director of operations in the China-Burma-India theatre, a post he held until his transfer to Tokyo.

Mr. Lewis has been with the Red Cross since 1934, having served as field director at Langley Field, Va., with Red Cross disaster service, and as Red Cross Liaison representative with the Veterans' Administra-

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tion office in Atlanta, Ga. In 1937 he was the area director in charge of Red Cross relief during the Ohio-Mississippi Valley flood.

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Christensen was in the United States on temporary duty.

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GEN. EICHELBERGER PRAISES TROOPS FOR TOKYO PARADE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- Back at his desk here today after reviewing the "greatest show of armed might" the Eighth Army has displayed in Japan, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger expressed gratification at the "fine appearance and bearing" of the troops which staged the Independence Day parade in Tokyo.

High praise went to Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General of the famed 1st Cavalry Division, who stood beside the tall Eighth Army Commander in bright sunlight before the Imperial Palace yesterday as approximately 3000 troops of his command marched by in precision formation.

"General Chase is especially to be commended, for they were his men," General Eichelberger said. "They gave him every reason to be proud of them."

"I was impressed particularly with the outstanding appearance of the trucks, the artillery, the self-propelled guns and the tanks. It takes a lot of hard work, over a long period, to display materiel that looks so well.

"It seems to me that every one of those 3000 men who marched yesterday had a pretty good idea at that moment why he had been doing all that rehearsing. And he won't soon forget it."

General Eichelberger said he had been reading "with pleasure" reports of successful parades and reviews held in other places in Japan.

"I want to thank these men and their commanders for the effort they spent in preparing these reviews," he said. "They may all be assured that the effort was well spent."

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GENERAL MACARTHUR RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE FROM SEOUL UNIVERSITY

XXIV CORPS HEADQUARTERS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 4 -- General Douglas MacArthur received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in absentia from

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Seoul University today. The award was accepted for General MacArthur by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General U.S. Army Forces in Korea.

Although he had been invited by the University, General MacArthur was unable personally to attend the ceremonies because of the great pressure of duties as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

General Hodge delivered the commencement address.

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2ND LT. WARD H. MARIS JR., SON OF GENERAL, DIES IN 1ST CAV FIRE

Second Lt. Ward H. Maris Jr., Infantry, 27, son of Brig. Gen. Ward H. Maris, 1st Cavalry Division artillery commander, died Tuesday night in a fire which destroyed the division artillery Officers' Club at Ota, Gumma Prefecture.

Two others, 1st Lt. Walter H. O'Neal, 29, and Pvt. John E. Allworth, 33, were seriously injured.

Lt. Maris, whose home is at 1757 Popping Avenue, New York, N.Y., was asphyxiated, it is believed, before the flames reached him. He was burned in his bed, almost beyond recognition.

Official news of the tragedy was withheld pending notification of kin.

The building, a three-story stucco structure, formerly was a club for officials of the Nakajima Aircraft factory. It was burned to the ground.

So quickly did the flames spread, that repeated attempts at rescue were repulsed by the dense smoke and sheets of fire.

General Maris and his aide, Lt. Howard Ammerman, of Akron, Ohio, who arrived shortly after the fire started, made an attempt to dash to the second story room occupied by the young lieutenant, but the smoke and flames were too dense.

Lt. O'Neal, a medical corps officer attached to the 61st Field Artillery Battalion, was injured when he leaped from a second floor window. His home is at 1721 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Private Allworth, a member of Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery, was the more seriously hurt. He crashed through a skylight and fell three stories. His home is at 913 Wall Street, Galena, Kansas.

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Despite a fractured hip, Lt. O'Neal, when he heard that Private Allworth had been injured, insisted that he be carried to the soldier, and administered first aid, which it is believed may have saved Allworth's life.

Lt. O'Neal also gave first aid to others less seriously hurt. He later collapsed from the pain of his own injury, and fell unconscious.

Despite burns about his legs as a result of his rescue attempt, General Maris command the 1st Cavalry troops in the Fourth of July parade, and the battery which fired a 48-gun salute to the Union on the Imperial Palace grounds. Spectators who saw the veteran commander performing his duty at the ceremonies were unaware of the tragedy which had taken his son.

The approximately 30 officers who had occupied the club quarters, lost all their personal belongings.

Lt. Maris, who was commissioned at the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., in May, 1945, had been quartered at the club for the night only, having come from a conference at Yokohama to visit his father.

The fire started about 2 a.m., caused by defective wiring in the vicinity of the main stairway, it is believed. The flames quickly spread to the living quarters, blocking all escape except through windows.

Lt. Maris formerly served with the 98th Division, which had been slated to spearhead the invasion of Japan just before the surrender. At the time of his death, Lt. Maris was serving with the Counter-Intelligence Corps at Fukushima.

Lt. Maris's wife, the former Bernice Davis, and their daughter, Jane Ellen, 2 years old, are at their New York home. A brother, 2nd Lt. James Maris is stationed with an anti-aircraft unit in the Philippines.

A graduate of Woodrow Wilson High school, Washington, D.C., Lt. Maris studied at Millard Preparatory School and was for two years a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy. His mother is Mrs. Lois Maris, 9909 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, California.

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GENERAL LERCH ORDERS PREPARATIONS TO COMBAT FUTURE FLOODS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 3 -- Maj. Gen. Archer

M. Lerch, military governor, today ordered immediate and thorough preparations be made to combat future floods in South Korea.

A survey will be made in each province, using the recent floods as an index, to determine critical area, weaknesses in present relief and emergency measures.

Each provincial public works section will prepare a map containing all flood control structures. Areas will be assigned to leaders of local flood control teams, who will be given opportunity to conscript labor from local area. They will direct work of reinforcing levees and placing of barricades. Hand tools and straw bags will be placed at the local police stations.

Detailed reports, containing damage to crop land and buildings, and a list of casualties, will be made. Particular attention will be given to providing materials and equipment to protect pumping stations, filter plants and reservoirs. Emergency supplies of chlorine or calcium hypochlorite will be available for sterilizing water lines that may become contaminated.

Precautions will be taken to meet the threat of cholera, typhoid, dysentery and other contagious diseases. Adequate medical supplies and vaccine will be on hand to combat epidemics. Medical teams of Korean doctors will be organized for the inoculation of persons evacuated from their homes. These teams will be prepared to vaccinate all persons from a flooded area for cholera and typhoid.

When flood conditions require the evacuation of persons from a cholera area a quarantine will be established at a temporary shelter. Patients with cholera, typhoid or dysentery will be hospitalized or isolated, and areas disinfected.

A seven day reserve of food will be maintained in critical areas. Close liaison will be maintained with tactical forces to insure coordination with their flood control activities and the pooling of equipment and supplies.

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GEN. EICHELBERGER OPENS STARK NEW ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, Thursday evening opened the Headquarters Enlisted Men's Club in Yokohama, another in a growing string of clubs and recreational centers, which, he said, are making Japan one of the finest occupational theaters in which to serve.

With Maj. Gen. C.E. Byers, chief of staff, other staff members and section chiefs, General Eichelberger joined hundreds of his headquarters troops in inspecting the three-story Yokohama club during the Gala Fourth of July opening.

General Eichelberger expressed complete satisfaction with the club's facilities, and praised the work of the men who labored to make the center possible.

Speaking to his soldiers during an intermission in the dancing program, the general recalled that efforts had been put forth to give occupation soldiers the varied recreation and sports program now functioning.

Pointing to the rest hotels, movie theaters, ball parks, swimming pools, and other recreational spots that have been opened in this theater, General Eichelberger reminded the troops that "we have built this up from nothing."

The initial job on arriving in Japan, he said, was that of providing proper food, clothing and housing, and when this task was accomplished, the emphasis turned toward the recreational program.

Viewing the results, the general praised the men who "put their heart and soul into the job of giving you men such fine recreational centers as we see here."

General Eichelberger and his party, surrounded by enlisted men, inspected the large bar on the club's first floor; the lounges, game room, library, and photographic laboratory, and then viewed the dancing couples in the third-floor ballroom.

After speaking briefly, the general urged the men to "go ahead and have fun."

Among the "first-nighters" were headquarters section chiefs and their wives, recently arrived in Japan.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

KING HONORS BRITISH OFFICERS WELL KNOWN IN JAPAN

In the list of Birthday Honors conferred by H.M. King George VI, which has just been received, appear the names of two general officers well known in Japan. They are Vice-Admiral Sir H.B. Rawlings and Lt. Gen. C.H. Gairdner.

Sir Henry Rawlings, who has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (G.B.E.) first came to Japan as Naval Attaché at the British Embassy in 1936.

During the Pacific war he was Vice-Admiral Second in Command British Pacific Fleet. He returned to Japan at the time of the surrender as Commander Task Force 57 in E.M.S. "King George V," and it was he who first raised the flag again at the British Embassy on September 17, 1945.

Admiral Rawlings is also a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant-General C.H. Gairdner, who has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.), first came to Japan in September, 1945 with General MacArthur, to whom he has been the British Prime Minister's personal representative since March, 1945. Gen. Gairdner subsequently became Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission when this was established in December, 1945. He is at present in England for consultation but will return shortly to take up again his work as Personal Representative of Prime Minister Clement Attlee to General MacArthur.

General Gairdner is also a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

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YOKOHAMA PARADE GROUND NAMED AFTER GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN YOKOHAMA -- In a retreat parade here the combined 124th and 194th Quartermaster Battalions, Mobile, colored units attached to the Second Major Post, dedicated their newly-completed athletic field and parade grounds. The field was named in honor of George Washington Carver, the famed Negro scientist.

The 194th Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Lawrence K. Smith, was

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recently awarded the meritorious service unit plaque for its outstanding work in Yokohama. The award was made by Brig. Gen. Walter L. Weible, Yokohama Base Commander, for efficient work since Oct. 11, 1945.

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HANNEGAN AND SENATOR TYDINGS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE TODAY

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan and Senator Millard E. Tydings, (Dem., Md.) were scheduled to arrive at 1:30 this afternoon at Tsugi Airport for a short visit in Japan. Both are members of the Congressional commission which attended ceremonies inaugurating the Philippines Republic in Manila yesterday. There was no indication how long they would remain in Japan.

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A BELL FOR CHEJU-DO

XXIV CORPS HEADQUARTERS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 3 -- The angelus rang again at the Sacred Heart Catholic Church on the island of Cheju-Do, located off the southern coast of Korea, for the first time in five years.

Five years ago the Japanese who dominated the island at that time, worked the simple peasants harshly and imprisoned their priest. They took the bell from the old red brick church steeple, long an island landmark, and melted it into bullets.

When Father Austin Sweeney, the island's priest, returned to his parish after three years imprisonment on the mainland by the Japanese, he missed the mellow toned French bell that called his followers to prayer. He discussed his loss with two American Red Cross girls, Miss Alice Schwartz, of Salinas, Kansas, and Miss Caroline Bridgeman, Staten Island, N.Y., who visit the island fortnightly to entertain the troops stationed there.

On their latest trip the two girls brought with them a large brass bell to replace the one purloined by the Japanese. The following Sunday the peal of the new bell called the people of Cheju-Do to worship once again.

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Copies 103
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office
Press Release:
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS REPATRIATED TO AND FROM JAPAN PASSES 5,000,000 MARK
16:30
5 July 1946

More than 5,000,000 persons have been repatriated since the start of SCAP's program to return personnel displaced by the Japanese during the war, the latest SCAP weekly status report revealed today. The grand total of persons repatriated to and from Japan, and between areas outside Japan, soared to 5,006,698 with the clearance of a record 193,802 Japanese from reception centers throughout the country during the week of June 24-30.

Besides the 3,868,864 Japanese who have been repatriated since last September, 278,407 persons have been evacuated from Japan to their homes in China, Korea, Formosa, the Ryukyus, and other countries. An additional 159,427 have been repatriated between areas outside of Japan.

Responsible for the record flow of repatriates through Japanese reception centers last week were the releases in large numbers from quarantined ships in the harbors at Sasebo and Uraga. More than 75,000 repatriates had been tied up on ships held there for inspections for communicable diseases.

SCAP's weekly report showed 64,536 Japanese repatriated from the Southeast Asia areas; 63,046 from China; 55,317 from Manchuria; 7,336 from Northern Korea via Southern Korea; 3,387 from Australian areas; 95 from the Ryukyus; and 85 from Southern Korea. Not included were 7,222 repatriates from China and 7,788 from Manchuria, who were held in quarantine to be inspected for communicable diseases.

It was expected that the 52,161 Japanese still remaining in China would be cleared by yesterday, SCAP officials said, but final figures had not yet been received. These final shiploads of repatriates would bring to 1,489,354 the total number of Japanese who have been evacuated from China.

From the Southeast Asia areas, 507,832 of the 722,045 Japanese reported desiring repatriation from there already have been shipped back. With the latest shipments from Manchuria's port of Hulutao, SCAP has

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sels and American ships manned by Japanese have evacuated 181,516 persons, leaving 1,127,484 Japanese civilians and soldiers still to be brought back into Japan.

During the same period of June 24-30, 500 Koreans were repatriated from Japan, and one Korean from the Southeast Asia area was repatriated via Japan.

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2 REORGANIZATION OF YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK ORDERED

Reorganization of the Yokohama Specie Bank, once one of the world's major foreign-trade financing institutions, which almost single-handedly financed Japan's economic aggression and foreign purchase of military supplies, was approved today by SCAP.

Out of the fabulous multi-billion yen institution will be organized an ordinary bank to take over its sound non-government business and operate exclusively in Japan.

Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the dissolution of the bank as now organized and formation of a new institution will be subject to these conditions:

1. Liquidation of Yokohama Specie Bank will be instituted after segregation of domestic assets and liabilities of the institution and their transfer to the new bank.
2. In this transfer, deposits of foreign governments, humanitarian organizations and persons whose property the Japanese government is required to protect, must not be prejudiced.
3. The Japanese Government must assure that the segregation of domestic assets for the new bank may not prejudice foreign creditors of the Yokohama Specie Bank in event foreign assets are inadequate to meet foreign liabilities.
4. Actual transfer of assets to the new institution cannot be made without approval of SCAP.
5. Initial paid capital of the new bank must be at least 50,000,000 yen.
6. Directors and executive officers of the new bank cannot have held similar positions in the Yokohama Specie Bank and must be accepta-

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ble to SCAP.

7. The name of the new institution will bear no relation to Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. LeCount said that before the war the Yokohama Specie Bank had branches in every major country of the world, including several branches in the United States.

Through a government policy of discouraging other banks from engaging in international financial transactions, Mr. LeCount said, the Yokohama Specie Bank "was used as an instrument of economic aggression abroad by the Japanese government.

"The bank also handled the finances of virtually every import required by the military for war."

During the war, branches of the bank in all Allied countries were closed and assets frozen by the various governments. Since termination of the war the bank has been out of contact with all foreign branches, including those scattered through the orient.

For this reason, Mr. LeCount pointed out it is almost impossible to make an accurate estimate of the bank's present holdings although Japanese have estimated holdings at more than 100 billion yen.

Mr. LeCount said that creation of the new bank will be financed through public sale of stock. No individual or corporation will be permitted to own more than five per cent of the new bank's stock, and the Imperial household, which held a 20 per cent interest in the Yokohama Specie bank, will be restricted from purchasing any stock in the new institution.

Creation of the new financial concern coincident with dissolution of the Yokohama Specie bank is considered to be "in accordance with sound finance and will tend to improve the general banking situation in Japan," Mr. LeCount observed.

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3 INFORMATION SOUGHT REGARDING 137 KOREAN FISHING VESSELS

Information on the present location, condition and operators of 137 fishing vessels was sought today of the Japanese Government as SCAP initiated action on a Korean request for return of the boats.

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The vessels were "supposed to have been brought to Japan after August 9, last year, and the Korean government wants them returned to legal owners because of the need for additional fishing boats," said Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian.

He said today's information request informs the Japanese government that continued use of the vessels for fishing is approved, but directs that the ships "are not to be sold or disposed of pending further instructions."

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JAPANESE TOLD TO CLEAR TITLE TO SWEDISH MONEY

SCAP today directed the Japanese Government to clear its legal title to 1,609,972 Swedish Kroner to facilitate disposition of the funds.

Lt. Col. D.H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the funds are on deposit in Skandinaviska Bank, Stockholm, in the name of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Before the war, said Colonel Jennings, Yokohama Specie branch banks throughout the world transferred Japanese Government legation assets to the credits of the branch banks.

During recent months, SCAP has made an effort to untangle the snarled bookkeeping of these funds in order to establish clear title the ownership and facilitate ultimate disposition.

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RESTRICTED CONCERNS TOLD NOT TO CHANGE NAMES WITHOUT PERMIT

All Japanese firms on SCAP's Schedule of Restricted Concerns were ordered today to make no changes in their names without prior approval. J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel Division, said the Japanese government must file reports within 30 days listing any changes in names by restricted concerns since September 2.

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ASBESTOS RELEASED FOR DOMESTIC USE

Release of asbestos from the Kobe Custom Warehouses for domestic consumption, was approved today by SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office.

The asbestos will be used in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate asbestos cement and slate.

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(more)

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AIR FORCE SERGEANT DIES IN ELECTROCUTION ACCIDENT

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA -- Sergeant Kenneth W. Brandl, attached to Headquarters Fifth Air Force at Nagoya, was electrocuted June 28 when he plugged an 110-volt hand drill into a 250-volt power line.

He was thrown to the ground into a puddle of water, which completed the circuit and attempts by co-workers to revive him failed.

His next of kin is Mrs. William C. Brandl, mother, of Route 8, White Bear, Minnesota.

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HANNEGAN, TYDINGS, SYMINGTON ARRIVE IN TOKYO

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan and Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland arrived at Atsugi Airfield at 12:45 p.m. today from Manila where they were attending the Independence Day Celebrations.

At the same time, William S. Symington, Secretary of War for Air, Lt. Gen. John Cannon, Commanding General of Air Training of the Army Air Forces, and Gael E. Sullivan, Assistant Postmaster General, arrived at Atsugi from the Bikini Atomic Bomb test. The group is on a tour of air installations in the Pacific and European theaters.

Mr. Hannegan, Sen. Tydings, Mr. Symington, and Mr. Sullivan will stay at the home of Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General, Pacific Air Command. General Cannon will stay at the Imperial Hotel. Both parties plan to stay approximately three days.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure. It has been sent to Army, Melbourne:

TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS NEARLY QUARANTINED WITH BCOF BRIGADE

WITH THE BCOF AT KAITAICHI, July 4 -- Two American army officers who visited the 34th Australian Infantry Brigade to witness the Independence Day parade, found Brigade hospitality unavoidably prolonged when a suspected case of cholera was announced.

Col. Murray H. Ellis, head of the Military Government of Southern Honshu, and one of his officers, Major Mayor, were having lunch, when they were informed that because of a possible case of cholera, the brigade would have to be

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gade would have to be isolated. However, the "all clear" signal was received tonight.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following items for general release have been received from the BCOF at Kure. It has been sent to Army, Melbourne:

34TH AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE PARADES IN CELEBRATION OF FOURTH OF JULY

WITH THE BCOF AT KAITACHI, July 4 -- On a dais flanked by the Stars and Stripes and the Southern Cross, Col. Murray Ellis, American head of the Military Government of Southern Honshu took the salute from the 34th Australian Brigade during a parade in honor of Independence Day.

Most impressive moment occurred when the Brigade, 90 men abreast, advanced in review order, and bands from the 66th and 67th Battalions played General Salute, followed by God Save the King, and the Star Spangled Banner.

"As the representative of the United States, I deeply appreciate the sentiment which moved you to hold this impressive ceremony in recognition of America's great holiday," Colonel Ellis said in an address to the Brigade.

"Americans feel deepest friendship for the Australian people," the Colonel continued, adding:

"They feel their ideals are our ideals and their way of thinking is our way of thinking."

Americans and Australians had fought together in two great wars, Colonel Ellis recalled. The Americans, he said, had fought under Australian command, and the Australians had fought under American command in the greatest harmony.

"In the days of 1942 Australia had become a great military base," Colonel Ellis said, "and the Americans stationed there had been most hospitably received."

Some Americans had arrived in time to join the Owen Stanley drive Colonel Ellis said, and led by General Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, had fought alongside the Australians in the bitter fighting at Buna.

(more)

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On the dais beside Colonel Ellis was Brigadier R.N.L. Hopkins, commander of the 34th Australian Brigade. The parade was led by Lt. Col. D.R. Jackson.

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SCAP ORDERS LAW ENACTED TO PROHIBIT JAPANESE OBTAINING NEW CURRENCY

The Japanese Government today was directed to initiate legislative action to make illegal the possession of new Type "A" military currency by Japanese nationals.

Col. H. S. Ruth, SCAP's Fiscal Director, said action on the request was sought for no later than July 10, but emphasized this date "is no relation to the time when the new currency will be placed in circulation."

"That date will be announced later," he said.

New Type "A" currency will be distributed to occupation troops to replace Japanese yen with which they are now paid.

When announced by Colonel Ruth, troops will exchange Japanese yen then in their possession for Type "A" military currency which will be usable only at army facilities for sending money to the United States. Pay after "Conversion" day, will be in Type "A" currency.

To obtain regular Japanese yen for use on the Japanese market, troops will be required to exchange Type "A" yen. However, after the date announced for conversion of all funds to type "A" currency, no further conversion of Japanese yen to type "A" yen will be permitted.

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BRIG. GEN. MILTON B. HALSEY ARRIVES TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF OF IX CORPS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--- Brig. Gen. Milton B. Halsey has arrived in Japan to take over duties of chief of staff of IX Corps it was announced by Eighth Army headquarters Friday.

General Halsey led the 97th Division in Europe during the war and brought it to Japan in the early days of the occupation. He returned to the States and has been reassigned to Japan.

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ARMY SNECK BARS FOR NAVY TOO, EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE EXPLAINS

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- The snack bars of the main exchanges in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka are for the use of all United States Armed Forces personnel, the Eighth Army Exchange service announced today.

In response to criticism that Naval personnel were not permitted to enter main exchanges, it was stated that although the sale of goods in post exchanges was for army personnel only, the snack bars are for the use of Naval and Marine Corps as well as army personnel.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
6 July, 1946

SIAMESE MINISTER AND 46 TO BE REPATRIATED

Sanga Nilkamhameng, Siamese minister in Japan, and a party of 46 other Siamese nationals now located in Tokyo, will be repatriated to Bangkok aboard the SCAJAP hospital ship, the Arimasan Maru, early in July, SCAP has announced.

Besides the Siamese minister, his family, and secretaries, several Siamese students also are being repatriated.

Property of the Siamese in Japan has been made available for SCAP official use by the Siamese government.

The Japanese government was ordered to make arrangements to transport the Siamese nationals, their baggage, and Siamese government official property and archives to the port of embarkation at Hakata.

"Food for the trip is being supplied for these Siamese by the Commanding General, Eighth Army," SCAP informed the Japanese.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure. It has been sent to the Ministry of Information, London, Army at Melbourne, Commander-in-chief, India, and Press Publicity, Wellington.

BCOF DESTROYING VAST AMMUNITION DUMPS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 5.-From the beginning of May until June 21, ten thousand tons of Japanese ammunition and high explosives from dumps in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force area have been destroyed.

Three methods are employed--dumping into the sea, burning, and demolition on the spot. Ammunition has included shells of all calibres--bombs, rockets, mines, torpedoes and all varieties of small arms ammunition.

It is estimated there are more than 250,000 tons still in the

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dumps and magazines. One of the largest is the Koyo Akazuki magazine on the island of Eta Jima, which contains seventy thousand tons of ammunition and covers two acres. Stacked in one of the many sheds of this magazine, are shells of 19½ inch calibre.

The large shells each weigh nearly a ton and a half. One dump uncovered in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force area contains more than 500 torpedoes, complete with warheads and gyroscopes. These are stored in a place which resembles Aladdin's cave, from which rock has been quarried for hundreds of years. One huge hall is sixty feet high, and half of the torpedoes are hidden.

Three hundred feet up the side of the mountain is a similar cave in which the other half of the torpedoes were stored. The only approach to these caves is by a narrow, winding road so routed as to be completely hidden by the natural topography of the country.

Many of the small islands which dot the Inland Sea around Kure and Hiroshima are pitted with caves filled with materials of war of every known variety.

Although quantities of ammunition have been burned and demolished on the spot, the greater proportion is being dumped in one of the deepest parts of the ocean off the island of Shikoku.

Shells, torpedoes and other explosives are loaded onto barges and towed out through the Inland Sea to this graveyard for unwanted materials of war. The ten thousand tons already disposed of are only a nibble at one of the major problems of the occupation force. There are great quantities still untouched, and areas still to be searched.

The rate of disposal is governed by the rate at which Japanese can supply boats, motor vehicles and labor for the task.

All labor is controlled, and all safety precautions are enforced. It is no exaggeration to say that in the Kure area alone, in and around the dockyards of the former great naval base, there are millions of tons of steel, iron, brass, copper and other metals, all of which have been imported steadily for years. Most of it is being returned to the Japanese Home Ministry for use in the manufacture of civilian goods for use in the homes.

Apart from the explosives which are being destroyed, vast quantities

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ties of Japanese materials and equipment also have been recovered from tunnels in the BCOF. Much of this is being used by such branches of the occupation force as the engineers' ordnance service and the maintenance staff.

Only military stores which are not required by the occupation force are being returned to the Japanese government for use in the rehabilitation of the Japanese people. No date can be determined for completion of this giant task, which is controlled by a new section of the general staff in BCOF Headquarters.

The disposal section is controlled by three R.A.F. officers, Group Capt. J. Cherfill, Group Capt. Dook, and Wing Commander R.A. Spinney, who were formerly on the staff of the control commission in Germany, where they had been engaged on disarmament duties in the British zone of occupation.

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3 TOKYO TRIP OF FORRESTAL STILL UNCERTAIN SAYS COMNAVJAP

The office of the Commander of Naval Activities, Japan, said this morning it was still uncertain whether Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal would make a visit to Tokyo.

It was reported yesterday that the plane carrying Secretary Forrestal from the Atomic Bomb tests at Bikini atoll had been rerouted from Guam to Manila because of weather conditions.

The possibility was admitted that the Naval Secretary might arrive within flying time only and no further notice.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
6 July 1946

SECRETARY FORRESTAL EXPECTED TO BE IN SHANGHAI TODAY

Vice Admiral R.M. Griffin, Commander Naval Activities, Japan, said today that Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal would be in Shanghai today, "and probably will remain in China for two days."

"Whether or not Mr. Forrestal will get to Tokyo is still uncertain," the Admiral stated. "Because of bad weather, the Secretary was forced to change his itinerary."

Secretary Forrestal is making a globe-girdling tour following his visit to the Bikini Atom Bomb test. Originally scheduled to fly to Tokyo from Guam, the plane's course was changed for Manila when bad weather was reported in the Tokyo area.

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SEOUL AND FUSAN RAIL LINES TO BE RESTORED IN TEN DAYS BY ARMY

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA. - Railroad lines between Seoul and the port of Fusan will be in operation within approximately ten days, it was announced here today, with reports on extensive repairs to flood damage.

Under the supervision of U.S. Army engineers, more than 3500 Korean railroad workers were toiling daily to repair wreckage to road beds and bridges and other rail structures.

Two bridges in the Kynoi-Do Province and several roadbed washouts still remain to be restored.

The ten-day estimate for completion of the lines between Seoul and Fusan was given after a survey of repair progress had been made by American engineers.

The Korea Base Command, in an attempt to alleviate the need for passenger and supply transportation to the Southern Provinces, is now running an LST from Inchon and Kunsan and Mokpo.

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NEW SERIES OF SUMMER SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--The Military Government

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National Archives of Japan

Department of Education announced today that a series of national and provincial summer schools and institutes have been inaugurated to train school teachers. The announcement was coupled with a statement from Yu Uck Kyum, Korean director of the department, pointing out the short age of qualified teachers in Korea.

The summer courses will cover all phases of primary and secondary education, school administration, finance, and teaching methods.

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EIGHTH ARMY EXTENDS EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GI'S

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA.--Soldiers of the Eighth Army today gained new opportunities for extensively broadening their knowledge in a series of new cultural and vocational subjects which have just been added to the curriculum of the Central Army Educational Program school.

Among the new courses are: News reporting, American history (course 30), beginning music, elementary photography of high school level, spoken Russian, spoken Japanese, and a course in harmony.

Another new course, of particular importance in occupation areas, is water supply engineering, which will be under the direction of Lt. Col. Jack J. Hinman Jr., Corps of Engineers, who is on leave of absence from the University of Iowa faculty. Col. Hinman has been in this field of engineering for forty years. Requirements for enrollment in the course are first year college chemistry and mathematics.

It also was announced that enrollments may still be made in the following courses which already have begun: Art in advertising, free hand drawing, mechanical drawing, and engineering drawing.

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THEATER-WIDE CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR YEAR SCHEDULED

Championship teams of AFMIDPAC, AFWESPAC, 8th Army, and XXIV Corps in Seoul, Korea, will compete in a year's program of inter-command athletics throughout the Pacific, beginning July 25 in Japan with track and field meets.

It will be AFPAC's biggest sports show since the Pacific Army Olympics in January, Col. Roger W. Goldsmith, director of the Athletic and Recreation Division, Special Services Section, AFPAC, announced today.

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Teams competitively selected from Hawaii, the Marianas, Philippines, Ryukyus, Japan, and Korea will take part in 18 scheduled contests over a 12-months period all over the theater, consisting of track and field meets, swimming meets, tennis tournaments, golf, softball, basketball, baseball, and boxing.

The program, climaxing major subordinate command athletic contests, is designed to promote and maintain the interest in athletics within the Pacific which was generated by the Pacific Army Olympics held in January of this year, Col. Goldsmith stated.

The schedule of sports events is as follows; track and field; Japan, July 25, 26, and 27; the Philippines, November 9, 10, and 11; and Hawaii, March 21, 22, and 23, 1947.

Swimming; Japan, August 23, 24, and 25; Hawaii, December 27, 28, and 29; and Philippines, April 11, 12, and 13, 1947.

Boxing; Japan, September 23 to 28, Philippines January 27 to February 1, 1947; Marianas, May 26 to 31, 1947.

Tennis; Marianas, October 14 to 20; Korea, June 9, to 15, 1947.

Golf; Okinawa, September 25, 26, and 27; Hawaii, January 22, 23, and 24, 1947; Japan, May 14, 15, and 16, 1947.

Baseball; Philippines, November 18 to 24, 1946.

Softball; Marianas, October 1 to 6; Korea, June 2 to 8, 1947.

Basketball; Philippines, March 11 to 15, 1947.

Amateurs will be permitted to compete with professionals in all sports except boxing. Teams may be comprised of officers and enlisted men in any proportion. A team champion will be declared in each sport, including individual sports in which individual champions will be determined in each sport or event.

The inter-command contests were planned at an athletic officers conference held in Tokyo May 31. Present at the conference were Lt. Col. Hal P. Costello, AFAC; Lt. Col. Frank A. Bush, AFMIDPAC; Lt. Col. Mark C. Bane, PACUSA; Major C.W. Dietz, 8th Army; Capt Paul L. Beckman, AFWESPAC; Capt. D.R. Reynolds, 8th Army; Lt. A.F. Quinn, 8th Army; and Lt. Reinford L. Mattoon, XXIV Corps.

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MODISH HAIR-DOS FOR OCCUPATION WOMEN MADE POSSIBLE BY ARMY

Beauty may be only skin deep, but its important to the Army, which now can boast that it has everything from a firing pin to a hairpin.

The new beauty parlor on Tokyo's teeming Ginza, opened by the Eighth Army Exchange Service for the exclusive use of women of the occupation forces, shows that in a modern Army, anything is possible.

Announcement of the place for milady to get herself that new hair-do came following inquiries made by the wives and daughters of Army personnel stationed with Eighth Army and General Headquarters in Tokyo.

The beauty parlor opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m. Located in the Tokyo main exchange, it is the only Exchange service salon for American women in the Tokyo area. An Eighth Army Exchange card is the sole requirement.

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MARINE ADDER WILL SAIL FOR SEATTLE JULY 9 WITH RETURNEES

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- The Troop Movements Division of the Second Major Port here announced today that the troop transport Marine Adder, which arrived at Yokohama yesterday, will sail July 9 for Seattle.

When she sails, the Marine Adder will have aboard her 2,100 enlisted men, 721 officers, 54 women (otherwise unidentified) and seven USO men.

The Marine Adder, which sailed from San Francisco, brought 1,859 enlisted replacements, 71 officers, 197 War Department employees, and one nurse.

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PROSECUTION RESTS IN WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FIVE JAPANESE IN YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- The prosecution today completed the introduction of affidavits by former American prisoners of war and rested its case in the Eighth Army trial of five Japanese who are accused of perpetrating war crimes at the Hiroshima branch Prisoner of War Camp No. 1, Zentsuji.

The affidavits submitted by the prosecution today ran the total number submitted in the case to more than a hundred, which sets a new record for the Eighth Army war crimes tribunal in Yokohama.

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COUNCIL ORGANIZED BY SCAP TO RAISE JAPAN PHARMACY STANDARDS

A Pharmaceutical Education Council has been organized for the purpose of raising the standards of pharmaceutical education in Japan, it was announced today.

Lt. Col. B. N. Riordan, of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, pointed out that pharmacy in Japan does not have the professional standing it enjoys in the United States. There are no pharmacies operated by qualified pharmacists and obtaining medicines is difficult as a result.

"In most cases," Col. Riordan declared, "the doctor compounds his own prescriptions from his own supply of drugs and herbs."

Col. Riordan explained that most qualified pharmacists in Japan are employed in chemical concerns where they are engaged in the manufacture of drugs, or in research.

A course in pharmaceutical chemistry is offered at Imperial University.

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NARRATIVE SUBMITTED ON PHYSICAL THERAPY IN OCCUPATION ARMY

Physical therapy in the Army of Occupation; Japan and Korea, is the subject of a historical narrative being submitted by the Chief Surgeons office, AFPAC, to the Historical Division, Medical Department, Brig. Gen. J. I. Martin, Chief Surgeon, said today.

The narrative is being correlated by Capt. Edna Lura, physical therapist, after her inspection of Army hospitals throughout the area, and her study of replies to questionnaires sent to them.

It will be an account of therapeutic equipment, physical set-up in the hospitals, records and reports, types of cases treated, and the usual procedures employed in the treatment of disease and injury.

Physical therapists are employed in every Army hospital in Japan and Korea with a bed capacity of 250 or more, Capt. Lura said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
7 July 1946

AKIRA ANDO, who was recently taken into custody by the Military Police, was arraigned yesterday (July 6) before the Provost Court in Tokyo on charges of having violated the 64th Article of War by failing to obey the Provost Marshal order to close his night club; violation of SCAP Directive dated 25 October 1945, which included instructions covering the surrender of arms by the civilian population of Japan; and violation of SCAPIN Directive No. 576, dated 19 February 1946, covering the illegal possession of United States Post Exchange goods solely intended for the use of Allied personnel.

Ando was found guilty on all counts and was sentenced to be fined 50,000 yen and to be imprisoned for six months.

On the evening of June 12, the office, residence, and club premises of Akira Ando were raided. Ando had previously been ordered to close his club by the Provost Marshal, but he evaded the order when he reopened the club under another name. When the club was raided and again closed, sensational news stories converted this case of disobedience of orders into one alleging involvement of occupational officers. The news story stated that "large quantities of black market goods" were found in the hands of Ando. A complete investigation was conducted by GHQ and it has been determined that the sensational story was probably started by speculation about unsubstantiated remarks by an officer in the Provost Marshal unit in Tokyo. There was no evidence at the time Ando's arrest to indicate that any Army officer had dealings with him, and a thorough investigation of all sources in Tokyo, including the press sources that reported the original story, failed to reveal the name of any military personnel that had illegal dealings with Ando.

The reported "large quantities of black market goods" turned out to be 23 cartons of cigarettes, 7 boxes of cigars and miscellaneous items such as: 18 cakes of soap, 4 tubes of shaving cream, 1 package of gum, and a few other miscellaneous items.

The investigation and interrogation of many witnesses failed to substantiate anything more than the fact that some Allied personnel

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had patronized Ando's third rate night club and that on occasion he had distributed to his guests traditional gifts such as Japanese dolls, and similar trinkets which are the oriental counterpart to occidental dinner favors. In return, Ando claims to have received an occasional box of candy, a carton of cigarettes, and other miscellaneous items such as gum and shaving cream.

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National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
8 July 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS MOVEMENT OF DEPENDENTS TO KOREA RESUMED

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA.--July 7.--The War Department has authorized the resumption of movement of dependents to Korea, it was announced today by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general United States Army Forces in Korea.

The first families moving on previously established priorities will sail from the United States on the James O'Hara as originally planned. This ship has been laid up for repairs on the West Coast since May because of a shortage of parts. However, the War Department advised Headquarters XXIV Corps on July Fourth, that the ship would sail early in August with the expected time of departure depending upon the completion of repairs.

Five families who were formerly residents of Hawaii are now either en route or have arrived in Japan aboard navy ships and are expected to arrive in Korea in the near future.

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CELL GUARD ACCUSED IN DEATH OF 450 AT FORT SANTIAGO, MANILA

The tragedy of Fort Santiago, Manila, where 450 unarmed, non-combatant Filipinos and military prisoners died in agony in the winter of 1944, was recalled today with the filing of war crimes charges by the Legal Section of SCAP against Takao Saito, 41 years old.

Saito, former warrant officer in the Imperial Japanese Army, bears command responsibility, according to the charges, for the fate of the hundreds who died.

The prison of Santiago is revealed as the "Black Hole of Calcutta" of the war in the Pacific. In November 1944, when Saito was placed in charge of the cells and cell guards of the Fort, unknown hundreds of unarmed, helpless Filipinos noncombatants and military prisoners were herded into the dank, unsanitary cells, without ventilation food or water.

The Legal Section charges that 450 of the prisoners died of suffo-

O114

cation and other unnatural causes.

Among the victims named in the charges as having died at Fort Santiago, were Joaquin Asuncion, Hospicio Caniedo, Artemio Aquino, Pablo Jacinto, Andres Bonifacio, Victor Salanic, Jose Torres, Pedro Hermoso, Placidio de la Cruz, Vitaliano Bernardo, Jaime Pedro, Felix de la Cruz, Gesler, first name unknown; Eliseo, Gregorio, and Felicio, last names unknown, all residents of the Province of Rizal and the City of Manila.

Chief prosecutor at the trial of Saito will be 1st Lt. James A. Wrightson of Ellicott City, Maryland. He was formerly employed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

First Lt. Rodolfo G. Tiquia of San Simon, Pamanga, Philippines, who was a prisoner of war at Camp O'Donnell from the "Death March of Bataan" until August 1942, will be assistant prosecutor.

Following his release on parole from Camp O'Donnell, Lieutenant Tiquia served with the Filipino Guerillas, who were known as the "American Dominion Forces." He was an "intelligence operative until the arrival of the American liberation forces in Manila.

A graduate of the University of the Philippines, and holder of an LLB Degree from the Philippine Law School, Lieutenant Tiquia was engaged in general practice of law in Manila before the war, and was commissioned in November 1940. At his home, 408 Ricafort, Tondo, Manila, are his wife, Ana Calingo, and sons, Rudolfo Jr., and Napoleon.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for item for general release has been received from the BCOF, Kure. It has been sent to the Ministry of Information in London.

BRITISH INDIAN DIVISION SETTLES DOWN TO OCCUPATION TASKS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 6 -- For the first time since the arrival of British Indian troops on the soil of Japan four months ago, all units of the British Indian Division now are settling down in their final areas for occupation duties.

Maj. Gen. D. Tennant Cowan, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., commanding general of the British Indian Division, has moved his headquarters to Okayama, formerly headquarters of the U.S. 24th Division.

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Divisional troops --- gunners of the 30th Field Battery, and 16th Indian Field Battery, 7th Cavalry, and the 2nd Battalion of the Fifth Royal Gurkha Rifles, are controlling the whole of Okayama Prefecture.

Okayama is one of the important cities on the Inland Sea of Japan. It produced a variety of manufactured products before the war, and was a domestic trading port of importance. A large part of the city lies in ruins.

The 268th Indian Brigade is occupying the northern coast of Honshu Island. Brigadier K.S. Thimayya, D.S.O., commanding the brigade, has set up headquarters at Matsue. The 1st Battalion of the Mahratta Light Infantry are in Hamada, and the 5th Battalion of the 1st Punjab Regiment is stationed at Tottori.

Honshu often has been called the heart of the Japanese Empire. It is full of big farms which kept the armies of the Mikado supplied throughout the war. Intensively cultivated, small compact farms, neatly laid out, cover nearly every foot of workable soil. These summer days are hot, humid and clear.

The Indian soldier is settling down and is liking it. The cultivations have aroused great interest in him.

The Fifth British Brigade is occupying the whole of Shikoku Island. Brigadier R.S. McNaught, D.S.O., brigade commander, has established his headquarters at Kochi. Also there is the 1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers is in Tokushima.

Shikoku has no large cities or large industries. It runs about a hundred miles from Northeast to Southwest, and has an average width of 50 miles. It is one of the most beautiful parts of Japan, with a pleasant climate.

With these final positions, the British-Indian Division is controlling 14,000 square miles of the Japanese mainland, with a population of six millions. It includes seven prefectures -- Okayama, Tottori, Shimane in Honshu Island, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, and Ehime Prefecture on Shikoku Island.

The troops are building barracks and making themselves as comfortable as possible. The troops also are engaged in demilitarizing these areas.

areas.

The British-Indian troops are playing an important part in the search for hidden dumps of food and clothing which the Japanese have been selling in the black market. Once located, these dumps are handed over to the Japanese government for the use of the Japanese masses.

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 No. 1: 3
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 No. 5: 3
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 22 12 27
 Press Release: 22 12 27
 No. 1: 3
 16 7 27
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
 Public Relations Office

13:30
 8 July 1946

/ SECRETARY OF NAVY FORRESTAL EXPECTED IN TOKYO TOMORROW
 Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal is expected to arrive at Atsugi Airfield from Shanghai early tomorrow morning.
 Originally scheduled to arrive in Tokyo last Friday, Secretary Forrestal was rerouted to Manila and thence to Shanghai because of bad weather over Japan.
 Secretary Forrestal plans to leave Tokyo Wednesday morning for Bangkok, India, on his world tour.

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✓ CHINESE MISSION HERE COMMEMORATES JAPANESE INVASION OF CHINA
 Memorial ceremonies commemorating the invasion of China by the Japanese in July 1937, were held here yesterday at the Chinese Mission in Arizukawa Park, Tokyo.
 Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, Chinese member of the Allied Council for Japan, presided over the ceremonies. Lt. Gen. Chin Teh-Chun, Vice-minister of National Defense of China, gave an address relating the story of the start of the war at Peiping, where he was Garrison Commander at the time. Gen. Chin is in Japan as a witness for the prosecution in the International Military Tribunal war crimes trial.
 All official Chinese personnel in Japan were present at the ceremonies.

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{ CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO MANILA INAUGURAL EXPECTED HERE
 The Congressional delegation which attended the ceremonies inaugurating the Philippine Republic in Manila on July 4, is expected to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow from Shanghai.
 The delegation includes; Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana; Owen Brewster, Maine; and Hugh Butler, Nebraska; and Representatives J. Jasper Bell, Missouri; J.W. Robinson, Utah; George P. Miller, California; Eugene Worley, Texas; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

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4 TWO EX-OFFICERS AND PRIVATE ACCUSED IN FILIPINO SLAUGHTERS
 Two former lieutenants and a former private in the Japanese Imperial Army have been accused of the torture and killing of large numbers of helpless Filipino non-combatants, in individual charges drawn up by the Legal Section of SCAP.
 The accused are Tadashi Watanabe, former first lieutenant; Masa Nanjo, former second lieutenant, and Koichi Tanaka, former superior private.
 Watanabe was commanding officer at the Fabrica Garrison, Fabrica, Occidental Negros, Philippines, and it is charged that during the period from June to July 1944 he permitted soldiers under his command to mistreat, torture, and kill unarmed Filipino civilians.
 Nanjo was the garrison commander at Barrio Boroboro, Bacolod, Occidental Negros, and surrendered to American forces in September 1945. He is charged with having permitted soldiers under his command to mistreat, torture and kill unarmed Filipino civilians.
 Tanaka, stationed in Negros Occidental, brutally mistreated and killed unknown Filipino civilians. It is alleged Jose G. Villa of Silay, Negros Occidental, was brutally mistreated, and an attempt was made to kill him by Japanese soldiers, among whom, it is charged, was Tanaka. Tanaka is accused also of having participated in the killing of six noncombatants near Silay.
 Prosecutor for Watanabe will be Felix L. Finley Jr., of Pickens, South Carolina.
 For Nanjo the prosecutor will be 1st Lt. James H. Ross of Pelahatchie, Mississippi, assisted by Lt. Finley.
 Lt. Ross, assisted by 2nd Lt. Guillermo J. Reyes, Padre Faura street, Manila, will prosecute the case against Tanaka.
 Among the crimes laid to Nanjo were the torture and killing in the vicinity of Bacolod City, Occidental Negros, Philippines, of the following victims:
 Teodoro Dorcy VERA, Juan VILLAS, Bartolome TORLANO, Faustino ALIN-DOG, Dionisio ANTERA, Francisco VILLASOR, Tiburcio JONOTA, Gil TANIQUE, Benito MIRIVELLES, Roman DIZON, and Dionisio LETOSA.

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JAPANESE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM COMMENDED BY SCAP

The new adult education program launched officially Saturday by the Japanese Ministry of Education was declared by SCAP officials today to be one of the most significant developments in the campaign for the enlightenment of the Japanese people.

The program, which calls for establishment of adult education centers, called Citizens' Public Halls in all cities, towns and villages throughout Japan, is aimed particularly at popularizing education in the rural areas.

Officials of SCAP's Civil Information and Education section, have followed closely the development of the far-reaching plan. They describe the CPH as a cultural organization which would combine the functions of an adult school, a public assembly hall and a technical and industrial information center.

Actually a voluntary cooperative enterprise to which many existing local organizations will belong, the Citizens Public Halls will be placed under town or village administration and be subsidized by the local treasury.

The organization of the Halls, SCAP officials emphasize, will be entirely up to the citizens of the communities, who will elect a managing committee in much the same manner as town councils are elected.

In addition to funds provided by the local treasury, it has been suggested that further financial support come from individual donations as well as donations by local groups such as farmer and labor unions. The latter donations will be accepted, SCAP officials said, with the understanding that no single organization will be allowed to monopolize the management of the Halls.

The Halls will be organized to fit local needs, so that they will provide a medium for the improvement of the communities along practical as well as cultural lines.

Managing communities will make plans and decisions for establishment of workshops, libraries, and museums, as well as for classes in current affairs and industrial and technical training.

The Citizens' Public Halls, SCAP officials point out, will be open to men and women of all ages.

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It is hoped the program will attract particularly the adult population whose education was stopped after graduation from youth schools.

Women will have the opportunity to attend classes in home economics, child care, and nursing, as well as to participate in debates and town meetings on current problems. Men may attend trade schools in the Citizens' Halls, and obtain advice on technical matters.

"Given time," a SCAP official declared, "The Citizens' Public Halls can be shaped into a powerful instrument of social education - and can foster that habit of independent thinking among all classes so necessary for the democratic rebirth of Japan."

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HANNEGAN, TYDINGS AND SULLIVAN ATTEND WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Postmaster General Robert L. Hannegan, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and Gael Sullivan, assistant postmaster general, were visitors today at the International Military Tribunal war crimes trial. Through the morning session they heard cross examinations of witnesses.

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RED CROSS LOUNGE CARS BEING RESTORED TO MILITARY TRAIN SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- The lounge cars attached to military trains, formerly run by the Red Cross, are being reinstated, Lt. Col. D.R. Changnon, director of the Third Military Railway Service, announced today.

Nine lounge cars, with club chairs, games, and magazines, are being put back into use for military personnel, although the Red Cross refreshment service must be discontinued because of the railway service's lack of supplies.

However, the railway service, which has been doing everything possible to increase the comfort of traveling military personnel, hopes to be able to resume the service of refreshments as well as to replenish their supplies of records for the phonograph machines on these lounge cars.

In placing the lounge cars back in service, the Third Military Railway service asks for the cooperation of all military personnel in maintaining the excellent condition of the cars, since, it is pointed out, they are for the benefit of the travelers.

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GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY ARRIVES IN TOKYO

HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC AIR COMMAND -- General George C. Kenney, senior United States Member of the Military Section of the United Nations Security Council, arrived last night at Atsugi Airfield from Manila where he was attending the Philippine Republic inaugural celebrations.

General Kenney formerly was Commanding General of Far East Air Forces, comprised of the 5th, 7th and 13th Air Forces.

General Kenney will stay at the home of Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General, Pacific Air Command. His plans for departure are indefinite.

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EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCES NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT PREFECTURAL SYSTEM

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--- A reorganization of the Military Government setup "to provide an organization better adapted to supervising the political subdivisions of Japan" was announced Friday by the Eighth Army Military Government Section.

In brief, the reorganization provides for eight regional headquarters and under them 44 separate prefectural military government teams, each of which will take the name of the Prefecture in which it operates.

"There will be no essential change in the manner in which Military Government units operate," the announcement said. "The prefectural team will remain the operating unit for direct contact with Japanese prefectural and private agencies. The only significant change is that each prefectural team will be an independent unit with responsibility for its own prefecture only, instead of the past situation, where one military government company had responsibility over as many as three prefectures."

Only exception to the program of individual prefectural teams is in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. A special headquarters will operate in this area with the main office in Yokohama and a branch office in Tokyo.

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COL. SCHWICHTENBERG ASSIGNED TO TACHIKAWA AIR BASE

Col. Albert H. Schwichtenberg, formerly air liaison officer on duty in the Chief Surgeon's office and medical inspector there, has been assigned to the VII Air Service Area Command, Tachikawa, Brig.

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Gen. J.I. Martin, Chief Surgeon, said today.

On loan from the Army Air Forces, Col. Schwichtenberg served in the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C., and later was sent to the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFWESPAC, Manila last September. He was advance echelon surgeon in Tokyo until February, 1946, when General Martin arrived. His home is at 4845 N. 16th St., Arlington, Virginia.

Col. Albert R. Dreisbach, chief of the preventive medicine division, Chief Surgeon's Office, will take over medical inspection duties. Col. Dreisbach's home is 7201 7th St., NW Washington, D.C.

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NEW JAPANESE PHRASE BOOK WILL BE ISSUED TO HELP TROOPS IN JAPAN

Practical help to GIs in matters from calling a doctor to making a date is given in the new Information and Education Services Japanese Phrase Books, 60,000 copies of which are ready for troop distribution, Lt. Col. Carroll F. Nelson, acting chief, said today.

The language guide, compiled in this area on the basis of the experienced needs of soldiers in Japan, gives useful phrases for obtaining food, transportation, making purchases, dealing with servants, giving official directions and orders, and other daily activities.

Included in the social assistance section are phrases such as "You're very pretty" "How about a date?" and "Where will I meet you?" and fourteen ways of saying goodbye, including the Japanese equivalent for "Don't take any wooden nickels."

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NEW AFPAC MEDICAL ROSTER PLAN AIDS CONSERVATION OF MAN HOURS

Conservation of man-hours and a more up-to-date record of personnel distribution are chief features of a new regulation on medical rosters throughout AFPAC, Lt. Col. L.C. Shellenberger, director of personnel, Chief Surgeon's Office, explained today.

AFPAC Circular No. 49 authorizes each unit command to report its personnel by roster every three months rather than monthly, as previously done.

Each unit will report within 24 hours the transfer of its department officers on a new postcard type form.

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This report will relieve depots of the necessity of advising the Chief Surgeon's Office of medical officers' travel. Units no longer will be required to send in monthly reports of the evacuation, marriages, or changes of names of medical department female officers.

It is contemplated that this change from monthly to quarterly reports will reduce the 800 medical units' clerical work by hundreds of man hours a month, Col. Shellenberger said.

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SYMINGTON AND GEN. KENNEY CONFER WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR

W. Stuart Symington, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, now on a world wide tour of AAF overseas installations, and General George C. Kenney, former Far East Air Forces commander now visiting Tokyo, conferred with General MacArthur this morning.

Mr. Symington and his party were expected to leave Atsugi airfield for Shanghai early this afternoon.

The party includes Postmaster General Robert Hannegan, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Assistant Postmaster General Gael Sullivan and Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the AAF Air Training Command. Mr. Hannegan and Senator Tydings joined the party in Tokyo as Mr. Symington's guests after attending the Philippines Independence Day celebrations in Manila.

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
8 July 1946

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release was submitted today by the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, Tokyo.

NEW HEAD OF UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION EXPECTED WEDNESDAY

The new Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, Mr. Alvary Douglas Frederick Gascoigne, C. M. G., is due to arrive at the British Embassy, Tokyo, Wednesday morning, July 10, according to present plans. His arrival at the British Embassy will be the occasion of a colorful ceremony including the General Salute by an Officers' Guard from the Dorsetshire Regiment, and the breaking over the Chancery Building of the Ambassador's flag, which has not been flown since the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Mr. Gascoigne's appointment was announced in the House of Commons June 5 by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who said: "Mr. Gascoigne's primary function will be to safeguard and promote British interests and to maintain the closest possible collaboration with General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and also with the other British authorities in Japan."

Mr. Gascoigne left London by air June 17. During his journey out he has spent short periods in Hong Kong and Shanghai to confer with the British authorities there.

Mr. Gascoigne is no stranger to the Far East or Japan. He was first associated with this part of the world in February, 1923, when he was appointed Third Secretary at the British Legation in Peking. He remained there for two and a half years, being promoted to Second Secretary in January, 1925. Six years later he came back to the Far East, this time to Tokyo as Second Secretary at the British Embassy. He lived here for three and a half years, being appointed First Secretary at the Embassy in August, 1933. Since then he has held a number of appointments in the Foreign Service, both at home and abroad, the last being that of Minister Designate in Budapest where he was Chief British Political Representative in Hungary. He now holds the person-

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al rank of Ambassador and will succeed Lieutenant-General C.H. Gairdner as Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission.

Aged 52, Mr. Gascoigne was educated at Eton College and served throughout World War I in the Army, being mentioned in despatches in 1916.

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SYMINGTON, GEN. KENNEY AND PARTY DEPART FOR SHANGHAI

Traveling in an Army Air Force C-54, W. Stuart Symington, assistant secretary of war for air, and General George C. Kenney, former Far East Air Forces commander, with other distinguished members of their party, departed from Atsugi Air Field near here for Shanghai this afternoon.

The other members of the party are Postmaster General Robert Hannegan, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Assistant Postmaster General Gael Sullivan and Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general of the AAF Air Training Command.

Assistant Secretary Symington is on a world tour to obtain first hand information on Army Air Force bases.

After a visit to Shanghai and Nanking, Mr. Symington and his party will fly to Okinawa. He will visit the grave of Ernie Pyle on Ie Shima on July 12, and is scheduled to deliver an oral tribute to the noted war correspondent at 11 a.m. on that date.

The Symington party is scheduled to resume its tour around the world following the visit to Ie Shima, proceeding to Manila, then to Bangkok, Siam.

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"MINIMUM ACCESSORIES" REQUIRED ON ALL CIVILIAN JEEPS IN JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- Civilian jeeps operating in Japan must be equipped with "minimum accessories," the Eighth Army announced today, and said that shops designated to maintain the vehicles would be authorized to furnish certain accessories without cost.

Accessories which may be furnished include windshields, spare wheels and tires, horns, rear view mirrors, and "like items," according to a radio message sent to all Eighth Army units. The message said that all jeeps sold in the future would be equipped with the ac-

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cessories before sale.

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TWO JAPANESE CIVILIANS GO ON TRIAL WEDNESDAY AT YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- Two former civilian guards at the Tokyo Prisoner of War Camp No. 5 will go on trial on war crimes charges before an Eighth Army Military Commission at Yokohama Wednesday.

The two Japanese are Naozo Shimodaira, nicknamed "Josephine" and Harushige Kawakami, nicknamed "Slick Pants" by the prisoners of war at the camp.

Shimodaira is accused of beating Pfc. Frank Rubia, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Pfc. Ronald O. McMahon, 4358 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Donroy J. Shangreau, Kyle, South Dakota; Pfc. Derwood T. Hoffman, 1345 West 53rd Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Pfc. C. Eugene H. Litz, 818 Garfield Avenue, Santa Ana, Cal.

Kawakami is accused of beating Pfc. Rubia, Pfc. McMahon, Cpl. Shangreau, and Pfc. Hoffman.

Prosecutors in this common trial will be Lt. James D. Hodnett, 75 Wellsville Avenue, Bolivar, N.Y., and Mr. O. Vincent Esposito, Tantalus, Honolulu, Hawaii. Defense counsel will be Lt. John H. Slagle, 327 North Chelsea Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Colonel William E. McCutcheon, Morningside Avenue, Mineral Wells, Tex., will head the Eighth Army Commission which will try the two Japanese.

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GENERAL SAYS OCCUPATION DUTY FOR GI'S BETTER THAN MOST STATESIDE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, before more than 300 servicemen attending the formal opening of the American Red Cross "Golden Dragon" Club Sunday evening in Yokohama, stated that he hoped the day would come when he would hear of men who are re-enlisting and requesting "return to Japan."

"From the steady upward curve in living conditions, and such recreation facilities as are offered by our 25 rest hotels, our

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leave areas, movies, snack bars, sports facilities, and Red Cross clubs, occupation duty promises to be the best duty in the world - better than most stateside duty."

In commending the Red Cross staff of the Golden Dragon Club, including its committee of enlisted men, General Eichelberger stated that the "decent stateside entertainment" provided by Red Cross installations throughout Eighth Army contribute importantly to producing the well-balanced occupation soldier who today carries "an historic responsibility."

"I have been in contact with the Red Cross since those early dark days in Australia, and have known it along the slow, hard trail north. Today it's peacetime concern is to offer healthy and constructive off-duty interests so that a maximum of benefit may be derived from time spent overseas. I am proud of those base units which won General Eisenhower's praise. As I drive down the streets it is exceedingly gratifying for me to see the fine type of American soldier that constitutes our occupation army."

In the dedication ceremonies of the new club, a large three-story building formerly headquarters for the Japanese school of Juao, Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army chief of staff, presented a key to the club to Miss Morris McClellan, Baton Rouge, La., American Red Cross supervisor for Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
9 July 1946

LT. GEN. CHU SHIH MING WILL BE GUEST OF FIRST CAVALRY TODAY

Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan, will review elements of the 1st Cavalry Division today in brief ceremonies at Camp Drake.

After the inspection, Gen. Chu will be the luncheon guest of Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division.

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1,600,000 YEN LOAN FOR DRY ICE PLANT APPROVED

An application of the Showa Carbonic Acid Co., Ltd., to borrow 1,600,000 yen to complete repairs on a dry ice plant, met with no objection today from SCAP.

J. McL. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said SCAP did not object to an application by the Showa Electric Industry, Co., Ltd., to guarantee the Carbonic Acid plant's loan.

Mr. Henderson said no objection was offered in another action when the Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., a restricted Concern asked permission to donate 30,000 yen to the Japanese Red Cross.

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SCAP HANDS JAPANESE GUIDE FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

A comprehensive report on the Japanese labor exchange system, prepared by the special Labor Advisory committee to SCAP now has been referred by SCAP to the Japanese Welfare Ministry for guidance in strengthening public employment services, Theodore Cohen, Labor division chief, said today.

Paul L. Stanchfield, Advisory committee chairman, said the report was formulated on the fact that "manpower is Japan's greatest asset, and reconstruction depends largely on mobilizing manpower for essential production and distribution."

Observing that there are 600 public labor exchanges now operating, the committee said the "exchanges are working quite well considering extremely difficult circumstances they face today."

However, the committee's report pointed out weaknesses in organization, administration and practices which should be corrected. The report also asked for a clarification of basic policies of the labor

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exchanges to "fit new conditions."

With this in mind, the committee worked out suggestions for changes in the Japanese labor exchange system.

The committee further outlined policies for "sound, long-range development."

Seven objectives of a labor exchange system were cited. These are:

1. Recruit labor for the Occupation.
2. Recruit and place labor vital to revivifying and maintaining industry, commerce and services.
3. Select and place unemployed for public work.
4. Provide information on labor demand and supply to permit sound distribution and use of manpower.
5. Develop vocational training programs based on labor market needs.
6. Develop counseling and placement services for special classes of workers, such as school graduates and physically handicapped.
7. Provide any additional services to eliminate labor bosses and other uneconomical or archaic forms of recruiting workers.

Mr. Stanchfield said "in addition, labor exchanges should have a central role in the administration of unemployment compensation, if such a program is developed later."

The committee called for revision of administrative policies to standardize work in labor exchanges, improve supervision, and place the exclusive responsibility for the labor exchange system in a Minister of Labor.

Mr. Stanchfield said the committee has asked abolition of all forms of "coercion or favoritism" in handling the labor market; efficient policies which will assure "the right man being recommended for the right job," and elimination of labor bosses and other "uneconomical and archaic forms of recruitment."

Because the statistical reporting system of labor exchanges in Japan is "slow and cumbersome," the report makes recommendations for simpler statistics "covering a wider variety of subjects."

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0130

An extensive program of training personnel is needed to reorient the labor system away from war-time controls and to a "peace-time program of service," Mr. Stanchfield said.

The report was prepared by these three members of the labor advisory committee: Lyle S. Garlock, Edward D. Hollander, and J. Fletcher Wellemeyer, all of the United States Employment Service.

A Japanese translation of the report is being prepared by the Welfare Ministry for study by prefectural and local employment offices, Mr. Stanchfield stated.

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THREE NAMED WITH ADMIRAL IN EXECUTION OF FOUR AMERICAN FLYERS

Accused of complicity with a former Japanese vice-admiral in the execution of four unidentified American flyers, specifications against three former officers in the Imperial Japanese Navy were returned today by the Legal Section of SCAP. The trio faces trial for violation of the laws and customs of war.

The accused are: Minoru TOYAMA, captain; Toyooki INAGAKI, first sub-lieutenant; and Yoshiyuki NAKAMURA, first sub-lieutenant.

The four Americans were the surviving members of the crew of a B-24 plane shot down late in June 1945, near Pangkadjene, Celebes islands. They were taken prisoners and transported to Makassar, where they were detained by the naval military secret police until about July 8, 1945, when they were executed with swords, without trial.

The vice-admiral alleged to have been involved in the execution is Morikazu Ohsugi. He is being prosecuted separately.

Chief prosecutor for this case will be 2nd Lt. Morris D. Forkosch of 190 West Burnside avenue, Bronx 53, New York City, N.Y.

Lt. Forkosch actually investigated the facts at Maros Air Field, and returned the prisoner to Manila.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
9 July 1946

1 / POPULACE OF MOJI ERECTS MONUMENT TO WAR DEAD OF ALLIED ARMIES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, FUKUOKA -- A monument recently was erected by the residents of Moji, in memory of Allied personnel who died as prisoners of war between 1942 and 1945, according to a report from the 37th Military government company in Fukuoka. Moji residents contributed 16,400 yen for the monument.

(The unveiling was preceded by a Buddhist ceremony in front of the monument. The monument is stone, four feet high, with a cross on top.

The army was represented by a squad of five riflemen from the 24th Division reconnaissance group who fired a volley over the monument. Taps were sounded, and soldiers presented arms.

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2 / FORRESTAL VISIT TO TOKYO STILL UNCERTAIN

The visit of Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, who had been scheduled to arrive in Tokyo today, has been postponed, again, Commander, Naval Activities Japan learned today.

Mr. Forrestal, on a world trip, is now in Shanghai.

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3 / JAPANESE CALLED EXCELLENT IN STUDY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

Japan's weatherman is a pretty well-informed fellow.

This was the opinion expressed today by Brig. J.W. O'Brien, chief of the Scientific and Technical division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

"Japan ranks as one of the world's outstanding nations in the science of weather studies," he said.

Brigadier O'Brien added that for accuracy in forecasts, the Japanese "are bloody good."

He made these comments in reporting the release of 24 range finders which will be used by Japanese observatories to make upper wind and cloud observations.

On these food production depends.

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As Brigadier O'Brien pointed out, "Japan is so dependent upon agriculture and fishing that, as a matter of self-preservation, it has had to develop an accurate meteorological system.

"You can see," he said, "that where a matter of a few days in gathering a crop might mean the difference between starvation and full stomachs, the Japanese have had to depend upon a scientific knowledge of weather to give proper advice to farmers."

The Japanese have a comprehensive and intricate system of weather stations throughout their islands, the brigadier said.

(Their interest in weather is so acute that throughout the war one of the first undertakings by the Japanese in the wake of their troops was establishing weather stations on every remote island in the Pacific.

Today, however, Japanese weathermen are under surveillance of PACUSA's 43rd Weather Wing to insure that their forecasting and meteorological work is confined exclusively to peace-time pursuits.

Not only have the Japanese numerous well-equipped weather bureaus, but they have done extensive work in oceanography, studying ocean currents and temperatures in an effort to gauge future weather conditions in their homeland. And Brigadier O'Brien said in this field, too, Japanese scientists are "very good."

(When desirable, occupation meteorologists utilize Japanese weather reports, although generally they depend exclusively upon American-manned and equipped stations, Brigadier O'Brien said.

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4 / MILITARY GOVERNMENT OPA IN KOREA SETS PRICE CEILINGS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA --- In a bid to curb inflation in Korea the Military Government Office of Price Administration fixed ceilings today on prices of cotton cloth, shoes, soap, matches and other luxury items.

Shoe prices were stabilized at 45 to 60 yen per pair, cotton cloth was fixed at 28 yen to 40 yen per yard, soap at 13 yen per bar, and a match box at 15 yen. (The exchange value of the yen officially for the occupation forces is 15 yen to the U.S. dollar.)

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SEOUL FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULES DEMONSTRATION

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- The Seoul Fire Department will parade and demonstrate modern methods of fire fighting and fire prevention July 10.

Led by the XXIV Corps band, the parade will begin at 1 p.m. at the circle East of the capitol building.

At the athletic field there will be a contest among the fire fighters in laying lines, and demonstrations in jumping into life nets and extinguishing oil and gasoline fires.

At 2 p.m. a contest will be held between the fire department and the 40th Military Government team. New fire fighting equipment will be displayed, including the first ladder truck constructed in Korea.

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GRAVE SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS REPORTED IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- Yu Uck Kyum, Korean director of the military government department of education, said today there is a grave shortage of capable doctors in Korea.

During the Japanese control of Korea, few Koreans were able to complete medical training. The rest of the doctors were Japanese, but have been repatriated, cutting in half Korea's medical force.

The educator indicated that he hopes replacements may be trained without crowding medical schools and lowering medical standards.

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KOREAN FOLK SONG CONTEST TO BE HELD SOON

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- The Military Government Department of Education announced today that a national music contest will be held in Seoul soon to promote Korean folk music. The contest is one phase of the department's plan to increase interest in folk music and expand the public school music program.

Under the Japanese, school children were taught Japanese songs, while the singing of Korean songs was frowned upon. Singing of some of the Korean nationalist airs was forbidden by law.

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CHIEF OF STAFF DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY UNDER FIRE

Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, chief of staff in General MacArthur's headquarters, has been awarded the bronze oak-leaf cluster to the silver star by the Commander-in-Chief for gallantry in action on two occasions in the Southwest Pacific.

General Mueller commanded the 81st Infantry Division, which saw action in the western Carolines, the Palaus, New Caledonia, and Leyte before moving to Aomori on Honshu to join the occupation forces.

General Mueller, then a major commanding a battalion in the 64th Infantry, was first awarded the silver star for bravery in leading his forces in the Puvenelle sector in October, 1918, in the first World War.

"During a fiercely contested attack by the 1st Battalion, 322d Infantry Regiment, against a strongly fortified enemy position in Anguar Island, Palau Group" on September 21, 1944, General Mueller "went into the front lines in order to observe closely and direct the action. His courage under enemy fire inspired the troops and spurred them on in vigorous assault as hostile resistance was readily overcome," the citation reads.

"Following the successful annihilation of resistance in Anguar and the deployment of division elements to Peleliu island, he visited front line positions of the 323d Infantry Regiment" on November 13, 1944 "in its advance into Big valley, a powerful enemy stronghold. He undertook careful observations of Japanese terrain and maintained his forward position while the men of the regiment, heartened by his presence, pressed forward relentlessly against the enemy," the citation continues. "Through his courageous actions and gallantry under fire, General Mueller made an inspiring contribution to the success of the 81st Infantry division in operations against the enemy in the Palau group," it concluded.

General Mueller recently returned to his position as chief of staff in General Headquarters after temporary duty in the United States.

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NEW HEAD NAMED FOR ENGINEER SUPPLY DIVISION

Lt. Col. Karl F. Eklund, Seattle, Washington, formerly chief of the Technical Intelligence branch, Office of the Chief Engineer, will replace Col. Miles M. Dawson, Alexandria, Va., as chief of the Engineers' supply division this week, Lt. Col. John P. Buehler, executive officer, announced today.

Col. Dawson is leaving Tokyo this month for temporary duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., after which he will be reassigned to duty in the United States.

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HOSPITALS PLAN IMPROVED MESS SERVICE; EQUIPMENT ORDERED

Stateside meals are being planned for AFPAC Army hospitals, Captain Irvin J. Belasco, nutrition office of the Sanitary Corps, said today.

Hospitals will exchange field for garrison type mess equipment, which will be on the way from the United States to Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Okinawa.

Included are such items as bake ovens, roasting ovens, electric broilers, ice cream cabinets, coffee makers, juice extractors, deep fat fryers, dishwashing machines, vegetable peeling machines, refrigerators and toasters.

Food trays will be abandoned in favor of chinaware. Some hospitals already have made this change, among them the 76th Station, Tokyo; 4th General, Manila; 9th Station, Okinawa; and 376th Station, Tachikawa.

On a three months' inspection of approximately 20 representative hospitals throughout the area, Captain Belasco also checked hospital food to see that hospitals are obtaining their allotment according to the ration scale.

Hospitals will be given priority in shipments of such perishable foods as meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. Frozen homogenized milk has been ordered from the States and will be arriving soon for use in all hospitals where handling facilities are available. The recommended ratio is one pint a day per patient.

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Captain Belasco recommended that effort be made to give patients more appetizing, attractively served meals; that hospitals standardize ward service through a special training program, as has been initiated at the 4th General Hospital; that patients' food preferences be taken into account; that table service be installed in the wards where possible; that patients be offered second servings.

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BRONZE STAR AWARDED FOR ACTION IN EUROPEAN THEATER

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA--A Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service recently was awarded to Major Herman C. Carstensen of the Third Engineer Combat battalion by Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, commanding general of the 24th infantry division.

The citation read in part: "Major Carstensen, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations, from 4 April 1945 to 17 April 1945. His utter disregard for his personal safety while performing duty under fire and his superior guidance of a reconnaissance party to obtain important information were instrumental in furthering operations against the enemy."

The mission was to make a reconnaissance for a bridgehead to be built at Cologne. This was accomplished while the opposite shore was still under enemy control.

Commissioned a captain January 14, 1944, he was further commissioned a major on July 23, 1945. In the European theater he saw service from Feb. 20, 1944 to July 7, 1945. In August of the same year, he was sent to the Pacific.

His wife, Mrs. Helen C. Carstensen, resides at 119 Clay St., Bowling Green, Ohio.

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Press Release:

16:30
9 July 1946

THIRD OFFICER CONVICTED IN CURRENCY-JUGGLING CASE

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- An Eighth Army general court convicted yesterday the third of three officers charged with misappropriation of more than \$50,000 in government funds in a currency exchange transaction.

He is 1st Lt. William E. Wing, 340 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Va., former finance officer for Headquarters Seventh Air Service Group at Tachikawa. He was sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for eight months.

The two other officers, who were tried and convicted earlier, are 1st Lt. Robert L. Johns, Cleveland, Ohio, a former rail transportation officer at Tachikawa, and Flight Officer Raymond F. Belanger, 4 Hagar St., Boston, Mass., formerly assigned to Tachikawa Air Base. Both officer were dismissed from service and sentenced to one year in confinement and forfeiture of all pay.

According to testimony introduced at the trials, the three officers sold U. S. Dollar and Philippine peso currency to a wealthy Japanese at the rate of 33 to 1. Because the finance officer's accounts were balanced in yen at the rate of 15 to 1, and no record was kept at the time of the amount of U. S. currency on hand, they planned to sell the dollars at the higher rate, then balance Lt. Wing's accounts at 15 to 1, and keep the difference.

Their plans were upset by CID agents, who learned that large amounts of U. S. currency were in circulation in the neighborhood where the wealthy Japanese lived. They investigated, and the Japanese revealed Lt. Johns' name.

In his defense, as in the defense of the other two officers, counsel for Lt. Wing argued that the transactions resulted in no actual loss to the government. In a confession introduced as testimony, Lt. Wing told of the "mental anguish" he suffered through overwork, recurrent shortages of his accounts, and lack of assistance in his

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work as finance officer.

All three sentences are to be reviewed by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichberger, Eighth Army Commander, and must be confirmed by the War Department at Washington.

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GENERAL PECHKOFF RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC INAUGURAL

Lt. Gen Zinovi Pechkoff, chief of the French mission to SCAP, returned Monday from Manila, after conveying to Manuel Roxas, president of the Philippine Republic the greetings of President Georges Bidault of France, during ceremonies inaugurating the republic on July 4.

General Pechkoff, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Roger Pignol of the French Army, flew to Manila and returned in a special Army Air Force plane piloted by Brig. Gen. F. A. Armstrong of PACUSA. Stops were made at Okinawa each way.

During the banquet in Malacanan palace, which concluded the inaugural program in the Philippine capital, General Pechkoff acted as spokesman for the representatives of all the powers in attendance.

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CIVILIAN REPLACES COLONEL AS CHIEF OF DEPENDENT HOUSING DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- New chief of the dependent housing division of Eighth Army engineer section is A. L. Hyde, of Lincoln, Nebraska. He replaces Col. James Truitt, Seattle, Wash., who is returning to the United States.

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TWO HELD FOR MANILA TRIAL IN SLAUGHTER OF EIGHT U.S. FLYERS

Yukitsuna Tanaka, a former Japanese navy petty officer, and Yoshinori Hayashi, former Navy warrant officer, were charged today by the Legal Section of SCAP of participation in the execution of eight unidentified American fliers at Tolitoli cemetery in the Celebes. The trial will be in Manila later.

The eight were captured in or around Boeol in Tolitoli province, when their B-24 plane crashed. They were held in the Tolitoli police jail for about one month, and then, either late in October or early in November, 1944, were put to death.

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Second Lt. Morris D. Forkosch, 190 West Burnside Avenue, Bronx, N.Y., chief prosecutor in this case, investigated the facts at Toli-toli and returned the prisoners to Manila.

While a lawyer in New York, Lt. Forkosch prosecuted and obtained the conviction of Communists Clarence A. Hathaway, Earl A. Browder, and Joseph McWilliams, the "Yorkville Fuehrer."

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MILITARY FUNERAL HELD FOR SON OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MARIS

The funeral of Lt. Ward H. Maris, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Ward H. Maris, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, was held with full military honors at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Lt. Maris lost his life in a fire which destroyed the Division Artillery officer's quarters in Ota early Wednesday morning, July 3.

Attending the ceremony were Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the 8th Army, and Major General William C. Chase, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The burial service took place at the United States Army Forces cemetery No. 1, at Yokohama.

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CHIEF OF CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN HONORED BY 1ST CAVALRY

The chief representative of the Chinese Government in Japan, Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, today inspected the 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry Regiment and the 603rd Tank Company, at Camp Drake.

While the 1st Cavalry Band played martial tunes, army commendation ribbons were presented to 1st Lt. Gail Fehrensen, Sgt. Gilbert Hollingsworth, and T/4 Ward Peterson of the 8th Engineer Squadron.

T/5 Russell Alkinson was honored as the best rifle marksman in the 5th Cavalry Regiments' 1st squadron.

After the review, General Chu was the luncheon guest of General Chase. The visitor was conducted on a tour of Camp Drake, and was shown the Red Cross club, the enlisted men's club, division stables, theater, and the division's new chapel.

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CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES AT ATSUGI FROM CHINA

The congressional delegation that attended ceremonies inaugurating the Philippine Republic in Manila on July 4, arrived at Atsugi airfield at 3 p.m. today from China. The party is expected to stay only overnight.

The delegation includes Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana; Owen Brewster, Maine; Hugh Butler, Nebraska; and Representatives J. W. Robinson, Utah; George P. Miller, California; Eugene Worley Texas; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

Another Congressman, Rep. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee, left today on a flight to China. He is expected to return Friday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
9 July, 1946

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PRESS RELEASE:

WASHINGTON, July 4--(USIS)---Of the granting of Philippine Independence, the Baltimore Sun commented on July 3 that "seldom, if ever before, has a nation described as imperialistic voluntarily surrendered its possessions."

The Sun continued:

"There have been skeptics who doubted that independence so earnestly sought by Filipinos would ever be realized. After all, the Philippines is a territory of the United States and the fruit of military conquest. The event in Manila tomorrow represents a revolution in past conceptions of imperialism. It's effect upon other nations and millions of subject people can hardly be measured.

"Candor compels admission that the desire to grant independence to Filipinos was given impetus by selfish motives of at least a few Americans. Yet among masses the Americans the desire to see the Philippines free has always been sincere, and the splended loyalty of most of the Filipinos during the War with Japan has purged negotiations of any scoldiness that may have attended them in their early stage.

"There can no longer be any doubt that when we say we wish the Philippines to be free and independent we mean it and that this country will do its best to make the experiment succeed. We shall have to maintain naval and military establishments in the Islands. But these concessions have never been questioned by the Filipinos. They know that such establishments are not designed to interfere with their domestic affairs and are as much for the protection of the Philippines as for ourselves."

The editorial spoke of difficulties facing the new republic and concluded:

"Even after immediate problems are solved, the Philippines must look eight years ahead when, as a truly independent nation under the bell trade bill, her goods will cease to enjoy free entry into this country and will be subject to a gradually rising scale of tariffs. The most we can do is to ease the transition.

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"There can be no question that the risk is great. Yet it is well worth the taking. If the Philippines can grasp the opportunity afforded by tomorrow's formal declaration and emerge in fact, as well as in name, a free nation, we and the Filipinos may congratulate ourselves on the creation of a new concept of relations between ruling and subject peoples that few thought possible."

The Washington Post on June 29 commented on the timeliness of the Congressional passage of the Bill authorizing naturalization of Filipinos and Eastern Hemisphere Indians. The bill also provides for the entry of Filipinos and Indians into the United States on a quota basis. The editorial said in part:

"It was especially important to the good auspices under which the Philippine Republic is to be launched that a sound immigration and naturalization policy toward our foster-child be established by law prior to the actual date of Philippine independence on July 4...Congress has followed a new and eminently more sensible approach toward our immigration problems...The precedent now established in revising our immigration laws is one which we may hope will be extended to all races in the not too distant future."

The Washington Star on July 4 commenting on the birth of the Philippine Republic, declared that the new Republic comes into being under circumstances certainly not much more favorable than those under which the 13 American states declared their independence of Great Britain 170 years ago...The gigantic task of reconstruction which confronts the Government of President Roxas is one that might frighten statesmen of a nation long habituated to self-government.

"Without assurance of continued assistance from the United States, the prospect might be dark indeed. As one price of their independence, the Philippines will gradually lose the considerable economic advantages they have enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy for the next eight years, by virtue of their privilege of free trade with this country...

"In many ways, however, the relationship between the United States and the Philippines will be as close or closer than before. The United States must assume the chief burden of defending the Islands, security of which is more necessary than ever to our Pacific defenses."

"The New York Herald-Tribune on July 4 said that July fourth now for both the Philippines and the United States "represents more than the mere signature of the title deeds to nationhood." The editorial traced the strong resistance of Filipinos to Japanese invaders, and their great work in underground warfare.

"The Editorial continued:

"That was a sign of national maturity, a sign that the Filipinos believed their nation worth fighting for, even though it had not attained formal sovereignty. But it was also the sign of confidence in ultimate American victory 0142-II

and in American promise of independence which constitutes a unique tribute from one people to another.

"Comradeship in arms which was born as the Japanese struck will not be broken by this shared Independence Day. As sovereign nations who have earned each other's respect in peace and war, the Philippine Republic and the United States will maintain fraternal relationship which will be far stronger than any tie which one might impose on the other."

A New York Times editorial on July 4 spoke of Philippine Independence as setting a precedent in international relations which "may have more far-reaching consequences than we can now foresee."

The Times concluded: "This much we are sure we can promise the Filipinos in the name of the people of the United States: we shall watch your progress with understanding and sympathy and pride; you shall have here always a loyal friend, willing to lend a helping hand if one is needed, a friend who knows that by granting you your independence he has gained far more than he has lost."

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Public Relations Office

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
10 July 1946

Press Release:

JAPANESE ORDERED TO BRING PHOSPHATE FROM SOUTH PACIFIC

The Japanese government today was ordered by SCAP to make immediate preparations to carry phosphate rock at Angaur island, in the Palau group, to Japan to ease the nation's critical fertilizer shortage.

Alexander M. Lury, chief of the Fertilizer group of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the Japanese government has been ordered to provide "all facilities for loading and delivering the rock to Japan."

Once delivered to Japan, the rock will be processed at factories nearest ports of discharge, and made immediately available through official channels at ceiling prices to agricultural areas of greatest need, Mr. Lury said.

Mr. Lury said numerous problems had to be overcome to establish the phosphate program at Angaur island.

A former Japanese mandate island, Angaur island supplied "important quantities" of high grade phosphatic rock to Japan prior to the war.

Facilities for loading phosphate were destroyed or deteriorated, however, during hostilities.

Recently facilities were completed to load the rock by lighter. Mr. Lury said the next step was to arrange for the Japanese government to ship self-propelled barges or lighters to the island, and sufficient experienced manpower to load 1,000 to 1,200 tons of ore per day.

Japanese labor parties on the island must be completely supported by the Japanese government, Mr. Lury pointed out.

The first shipload of Japanese stores, laborers and barges is scheduled to leave July 20.

While price of the rock, and terms and conditions of payment will be decided later, Mr. Lury said the Japanese government will

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stand the expense of all operations.

Shipments of rock to Japan from Angaur are set at 30,000 tons monthly, until January, 1947, but Mr. Lury said this rate is clouded by "ifs", the major one being the weather.

During the current monsoon season, actual loadings of phosphate will be "very light," he said.

Angaur island at present has an estimated stockpile of 75,000 tons of phosphate, and unmined reserves of the island are estimated to be around 400,000 tons.

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TEN SHIPS BRINGING FOOD FROM STATES TO JAPAN

SCAP advised the Japanese government today that 10 ships would arrive in the next 20 days carrying 76,745 tons of food stocks from the United States.

The shipment includes canned foods, bulk wheat, corn, and bagged flour, and will be released when authorized by SCAP.

Four ships are scheduled for immediate arrival. They will bring 27,666 tons of food stocks, discharging them at Yokosuka and Yokohama.

H. J. Zimmerman, acting chief of the Foods branch of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the remaining shipments are:

SHIP	FOOD	PORT	ETA	QUANTITY
William T. Sherman	Bulk wheat	Kobe	July 10	8,273 tons
Henry Foote	Bulk Wheat	Yokohama	July 12	8,393
John W. Meldrum	Bulk Wheat	Kobe	July 14	8,000
Catherine I. Bates	Bulk Wheat	Yokohama	July 15	8,000
Louis Pasteur	Corn	Yokohama	July 19	8,000
Thomas B. Hill	Corn	Yokohama	July 22	8,413

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SECRETARY FORRESTAL AGAIN SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, originally scheduled to arrive in Tokyo last Friday, is expected again at Atsugi airfield at 4:30 p.m. today, Commander, Naval Activities, Japan, said this morning.

Secretary Forrestal, who rerouted his world-wide tour from Guam to Manila and then Shanghai because of bad weather over Japan, is

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expected to make only a brief stopover in Tokyo. His next scheduled stop is Bangkok, Siam.

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THREE CONGRESSMEN TO LEAVE FOR STATES THIS AFTERNOON

Part of the Congressional delegation that arrived in Tokyo yesterday, will leave for the United States at 2. p.m. today.

Those leaving are Senator Owen Brewster, Maine; and Representative Eugene Worley, Texas; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

The Congressional party had dinner with General MacArthur last night and this morning representatives of GHQ sections explained occupation functions.

The rest of the delegation plans to leave for the United States Friday.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Stories concerning awards of the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Army Commendation Ribbon announced by GHQ are now being handled as direct releases to hometown papers and will not appear generally in the regular PRO release.

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Copies 4/2 (207)

no. 5 (48/7/26) } GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
no. 7 and 11 (48/7/26) } UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
no. 9 (48/7/26) } Public Relations Office

13:30
10 July 1946

Press Release: 4

FUNSTON PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED TO AINSWORTH. SLATED TO SAIL JULY 21

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Dependents scheduled to sail from Seattle for Japan early this month on the USAT Funston have been transferred to the USAT Fred C. Ainsworth, sailing tentatively July 21, according to the latest information received here from the Eighth Army Liaison Officer in Seattle.

The Funston's departure has been delayed until early August, the communication said.

July 30 has been set as the tentative sailing date of the USAT Freeman with a capacity of approximately 100 dependents.

The SS Mariposa has been substituted for the Monterey as a dependent-carrying ship. Dependents to sail on this ship will arrive at Fort Lawton, Wash., on or about July 29. The Mariposa's sailing date will be approximately August 3, it was estimated.

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THREE MISSIONARIES TO LEAVE KOREA AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- After 13 years of service to Korean Catholic Christians, three priests of the Irish branch of the Columban order are about to leave Korea.

They are the Reverend Brian Geraghty of Hoengsang, the Reverend Thomas Neligan of Hongchon, and the Reverend James Doyle of Chunchon. A fourth, the Reverend Thomas Mulkern of Kwanju, has already left Korea.

The Reverend Patrick Brennan of the American branch of the Columban order will take over a mission in Chunchon, where he was before the war.

Several weeks ago two priests of the American Maryknoll Missionary Society, the Reverend George Carroll and the Reverend Roy Petipren returned to Korea. Their missions were formerly in North Korea. They are assisting Catholic Chaplains at the Catholic Cathedral in Seoul.

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SUMMER COURSE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSIC TEACHERS PLANNED IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- A program to formalize music training in Korean schools will begin with a four-week course in the fundamentals of music for primary school music teachers, starting July 27.

The music section of the department of education has arranged to have Korean musicians, most of whom have trained abroad, to instruct the classes.

This will be the first introduction of western methods in music training in Korea. The summer session will include courses in harmony, ear-training, sight-singing and elementary conducting.

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TRACK MEET SCHEDULED FOR JULY 17 TO SELECT KOREAN ALL-STARS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- GI cindermen will assemble in Seoul Stadium July 17 to compete for the 15 berths on the Korea track and field team. Military Government, Sixth Infantry Division, Seventh Infantry Division, 308th Bomb Wing, XXIV Corps Headquarters and Korea Base command will send representatives to the meet.

Individual winners in the events will go to Tokyo July 20 for the invitational inter-theater track and field meet, Lt. R. L. Matton, XXIV Corps athletic and recreational officer, has announced. The Tokyo meet will place the Korea team in competition with teams from the Philippines and Ryukyus Area, the Marianas, Hawaii and Japan.

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JAPANESE PRESS CONGRATULATED ON NEW CODE OF JOURNALISM

Major Daniel C. Imboden, chief of the Press and Publications unit of the Civil Information and Education section today congratulated the Japanese press on the formation of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors association. At a press conference with Japanese newspapermen Major Imboden said, "It is a privilege for me to state to your presidents, editors-in-chief, and managing editors that the canons of journalism which have been projected by the newly created Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors association, is the greatest advance the Japanese themselves have taken to secure a

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really democratic press since the occupation.

"The canons of journalism are a clear indication that the Japanese are attempting to improve Japanese journalism and make it one of integrity, responsibility and usefulness. I want to congratulate the Japanese press on this beginning."

Both the constitution and the code of ethics of the new association have been patterned after the canons of journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the constitution and by-laws of the American Newspaper Publishers association, which had been made available by SCAP to the Japanese press.

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MANY WAR CRIMINALS DRAW DEATH PENALTY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND

Of 198 war criminals tried by military courts in the Southeast Asia Command, 31 have been put to death, and another 83 are awaiting execution, the Legal Section of SCAP announced today, following a report made by the British Liaison division of the section.

The trials were held in various areas of the Southeast Asia Command.

Military courts functioning in various areas of the Southeast Asia Command have sentenced a total of 167 war criminals, according to the report which includes all cases up to May 31.

In addition to those sentenced to die, 84 war criminals have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Thirty-one of the 198 have been acquitted.

Nine of the accused committed suicide while awaiting, or during the course of, their trials.

Military courts of the Southeast Asia Command are functioning in Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Burma, Siam, French Indo-China, Borneo and the Celebes islands. The most important trials are held before the tribunal in Singapore.

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SILK TO BE RELEASED FOR USE IN BRITISH EMBASSY

SCAP today directed the Japanese government to release 154 yards of silk curtain material and 30 yards of silk velveteen for use in the British Embassy building in Tokyo.

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RED CROSS DONATION APPROVED: STOCK SALE O.K.'D

The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., today received SCAP permission to donate 30,000 yen to the Japan Red Cross society.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, who announced approval of the donation, said in another action the Mitsui Trading Company, Ltd., was authorized to sell 672 shares of stock in the Yuki Goseihin Tosei K.K., to the Yuki company.

The stock, which will sell for 33,600 yen, represents all shares held by the Mitsui company in the Yuki concern, which Mr. Henderson described as a holding association.

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ADJOURNS PENDING HEAT RELIEF

Sir William Webb, president of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, announced in the morning session of the war crimes trials today that the tribunal had decided to adjourn at noon until 9:30 a.m. Monday morning, July 15, because of the oppressive heat in the courtroom.

In announcing the temporary adjournment, Sir William said; "This is one of the gravest cases ever tried. We should have reasonable comfort. We have been promised completion of air conditioning for three or four weeks.

"A doctor supports our attitude. However, we know without any doctor's report how we feel and how the heat is interfering with the proper discharge of our duties.

"We really feel that if we adjourn it will speed up the air conditioning."

The tribunal's secretariat said that installation of the air conditioning equipment has been completed in the courtroom but that it has not been operated because of the lack of sufficient refrigerant fluid.

The tribunal secretariat said that it expected, however, to be supplied with the necessary fluid in time to have the courtroom air conditioning machinery operating by Friday, July 12.

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MARSHALL VICTORY TO SAIL JULY 14 WITH 1460 ABOARD

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The Marshall Victory arrived in Yokohama from Seattle July 9 with 889 enlisted men and 123 officers and will sail for Seattle July 14 with 1331 enlisted men and 129 officers, according to the Second Major Port's troop movement division.

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NEW MILITARY CURRENCY NOW IN HANDS OF FINANCE OFFICES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The new "Type A" currency for occupational forces, to be exchanged at an as yet unannounced date, has been distributed to all disbursing offices, Col. F.W. Wiese, Eighth Army fiscal officer, announced today.

On "C-Day," unit commanders will take Japanese government yen, and type "B" occupational currency from men desiring to obtain the new currency with certificates to show that they have received the money through legitimate payment. The unit commanders will take this money to the disbursing office where they will receive an equal amount of type "A" currency, and will distribute the new money on the same day.

The new currency will not be legal tender with the Japanese, nor will type "B" occupation money and Japanese government yen be considered legal tender in post exchanges or in transactions involving such instruments as money orders. New bills will be issued in all of the present denominations.

Col. Wiese pointed out, however, that in transactions with the Japanese merchants, the Japanese government yen may be used while "Okinawa (type B) currency" will no longer be legal tender for the Japanese. For transactions with the Japanese, government yen may be purchased from the disbursement office with the new "A" currency.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
10 July 1946

Press Release:

REPATRIATION SHIPS BRING ANOTHER 110,000 HOME

Another 110,046 Japanese passed through repatriation reception centers in Japan the week of July 1-7, according to SCAP's latest repatriation status report released today.

The shuttle from Hulutao in Manchuria brought 52,428 Japanese home from that area, leaving an estimated 1,075,056 still to be evacuated from Manchuria.

Last week's influx brought to 3,978,910 persons the number of Japanese who have been repatriated since the program started. SCAP's report lists 1,987,008 repatriates still to be returned to Japan.

Besides the 52,428 returned from Manchuria, last week's loads included 29,386 Japanese from China, and 26,959 from the Southeast Asia areas. There were 1,273 Japanese from northern Korea who returned to Japan via southern Korea ports.

In addition there were 2,495 Japanese from China and 2,645 from Manchuria held aboard ship for inspection for communicable diseases, who were not included in the week's totals.

Two-hundred-forty Koreans also were repatriated from China in the week of July 1-7.

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BRIG. GEN. STARR OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AS HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr as commanding general of Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, has been announced officially.

General Starr, formerly anti-aircraft officer of the Far Eastern Air forces and Pacific Air Command, is of the regular army, having entered the service in World War I. He has served on the General Staff in Washington, and in Headquarters of the Army Ground Forces.

The Headquarters and Service Group is responsible for all housing, transportation and other services afforded to personnel, both military and civilian of General Headquarters.

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3 PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES MUST BE REGISTERED BY JULY 20

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- All vehicles purchased prior to July 10, 1946, must be registered by July 20, Colonel C. V. Cadwell, Eighth Army Provost Marshal said today. Vehicles purchased subsequent to July 10 must be registered within ten days from the date of purchase, the colonel said.

All privately-owned vehicles are to be registered and identified by license plates through area provost marshals. These areas are I Corps, IX Corps, Tokyo, Yokohama, Fifth Air Force, ECOF, and Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka. Areas will be designated by group numbers on the distinctive pink and red "JAPOC" license plates. No other army identification than the license plates will be allowed on the vehicles.

Anyone operating these vehicles, whether sedans or jeeps, must possess a permit obtained from the area provost marshal. Special permission may be obtained for operation of such vehicles by minors 14 to 18 years of age or by servants, but the owner must assume full responsibility for any mishap on the part of the persons, according to the provost marshal. In no case will any child under the age of 14 be permitted to operate a vehicle.

Failure to comply with the regulations enumerated will result in the impounding of the vehicle involved, Colonel Cadwell said.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the ECOF at Kure.

4 KURE HARBOR RINGS WITH "HO HO" AS SHEEP ARRIVE FOR INDIA TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS ECOF, KURE, JULY 8 -- Kure harbor rang with the familiar Jackeroos' cry of "Ho Ho" today, when Australian servicemen unloaded 883 sheep from the River Clarence. It was six years since some of them had handled sheep, and they were in their element, jumping from rail to rail, herding sheep shoreward.

Australians and Japanese looked on with interest, and three English girls watched until the language became too much for them, when they fled in embarrassment.

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The sheep have been brought to Japan for the Mohammedans of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, whose religion prescribes that they kill their own meat. Trucks and trains have already departed with sheep for the Indian units concerned.

Meat for the Mohammedans has presented quite a problem. Some will eat tinned goat, provided it is accompanied with a guarantee that the animal has been killed by their own caste in the correct manner. Mohammedans insisted that they send their own representative to Australia to perform the killing, or the sheep be sent to them.

Sgt. A. S. Hunt of Murrurundi, N.S.W., and five companions traveled 5,000 miles to deliver the sheep. Wearing after three weeks tending of the animals, the men will spend only a week in Japan before returning to Australia. Sgt. Hunt, spokesman for the unusual little group, said: "We had some sheep on deck during the trip. It rained the greater part of the distance, and the sheep had to be fed and tended just the same. We lost only twelve."

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NORTH AFRICA FERTILIZER SHIPMENT ARRIVES IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The cargo ship Benjamin J. Grierson is now in Yokohama harbor unloading one of the first shipments of Phosphate fertilizer to reach Japan since the beginning of the occupation.

The Grierson arrived here July 6, after discharging half of its cargo at Kobe. The fertilizer is being imported from North Africa. The shipment consisted of 8,500 long tons.

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CONGRESSMEN PUSH UP DEPARTURE TIME TO THURSDAY

The Congressional delegation that arrived in Tokyo yesterday, originally planning to depart for the United States Friday, will leave from Atsugi airfield at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow. Three of the members left this morning.

Those leaving tomorrow are: Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana, and Hugh Butler, Maine; and Representatives J. W. Robinson, Utah, George P. Miller, California, Fred L. Crawford,

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Michigan, and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

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SECRETARY FORRESTAL ARRIVES FROM SHANGHAI

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal arrived at Atsugi airfield at 2:45 this afternoon from Shanghai.

He is planning to leave for Bangkok, Siam, within the next two days.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Information and Education Section
 1630
 10 July 1946

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NOTE TO EDITORS: The following excerpts from two speeches given during the recent celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter are furnished for publication or for background material. The speakers were Trygve Lie, who is Secretary General of the United Nations, and Senator Warren R. Austin, who will take his seat as U.S. Delegate to the United Nations Security Council after the closing session of Congress next January.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27 June (USIS)---That the United Nations Organization has emerged as a going concern should be emphasized according to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

In this birthplace of the Charter, a mass assembly heard Mr. Lie declare in an address that was broadcast in celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

The fact which needs to be emphasized now is that we have come through a year, crowded with difficulties and filled with misunderstandings between nations, and we have emerged from that period as a going organization."

Mr. Lie said that the first year of life of the United Nations organization should be viewed as "we might the life of a human being. The important thing is that we shall be sound of body and of mind---that we preserve and develop the means by which we shall be able to accomplish the purposes of our life."

Criticizing those who took gloomy view of the United Nations' future on the basis of its first year's record, Mr. Lie said:

"Pessimism regarding the situation existing between the nations is based largely on lack of historical perspective." He recalled that the veto provisions of the Charter were based on recognition that peace depended upon ability of big powers to seek peaceful solutions of their differences. The alternative to compromise would be war, Lie said, adding that the statesmen of the world know that another war would turn whole countries into sterile deserts.

He voiced regret that public attention had been attracted so much to points of disagreement among united nations in the Economic and Social Council. He said meetings of that council were in fact finally dominated by spirit of agreement.

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In conclusion he outlined the great tasks facing the Economic and Social Council. He said we are faced by immediate problems of reconstruction. Devastated areas must be rebuilt. A great army of bewildered, homeless people must be settled in new homes where they may begin a new life. A desperate food situation still threatens a large part of world, and we must use all of our own means to prevent widespread famine. Trade must be opened up. Maximum employment must be insured. Health and education must be improved.

With deep belief in the brotherhood of man, and disdain for bigotry and racial prejudice, we must see this job through. This is a program which will occupy us throughout our lifetimes. Future generations will carry on the task through the United Nations.

NEW YORK, June 27, (USIS)--The free peoples of the world must actively work together on a positive peace program through the machinery of the United Nations, declared Senator Warren E. Austin here tonight.

Senator Austin will take his seat as U.S. delegate to the United Nations Security Council after the closing session of Congress next January.

Speaking at a Foreign Policy Association dinner marking the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations charter, Austin called for a vast educational program to make the possibilities of peace goals understood and to help people to understand what they can do to cooperate.

He said in part:

"Working together patiently under God's guidance is the only way to that understanding and confidence which will make the United Nations effective.

"The machinery of the general international organization cannot run itself. Only men who know what they want to achieve, and who have the united support of their several peoples, can supply the energy that will make the wheels turn....

"Every strategic point gained in collaboration with our allies in the peace struggle will bring the world nearer to final victory over impersonal enemies of mankind.

"In warfare we have defeated the enemy. In peace we have not consolidated victory. This will not be achieved unless the purposes and principles of the United Nations are made living motives in the souls of men."

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To bring this about, he said two immediate steps are necessary.

"The holding action to prevent threats to peace defined in article two of the charter. Thus, as in the shadow of a great rock, we could enjoy the security in which the other, and corresponding step can be taken --

"Operation of the machinery in definite, specific, common enterprises.

"For example, the International Labor Organization, having more than 50 member states, has the basic purpose of promoting improved labor standards and social security in all countries... it is one of the specialized agencies enabled by article 57 of the charter to be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

"Another illustration of positive operation of United Nations machinery in common enterprises is the Food and Agriculture Organization, consisting of 42 member states....

"May I here quote from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, filed in the senate by me June 11, 1945: 'No lasting peace is possible until the nations of the world work together successfully to reduce the underlying social and economic causes of aggression and war; or, if possible, to remove them entirely... The proposed Food and Agricultural Organization can make a great contribution to world security in an important economic sphere.'

"Another good habit-forming exercise should have positive stimulation, namely: the system of consultation consolidated by the act of Chapultepec. The 21 republics of the western hemisphere constituting the Pan-American Union are members of United Nations.

"The act of Chapultepec, which provided especially for reciprocal assistance and American solidarity, was so designed that it must conform to principles and policies of the United Nations charter subsequently to be adopted....

"Thus, a threat of aggression may not be met without first obtaining direction of the Security Council.

"However, it left to the regional organization two extremely important functions:

1. The right and duty to consult among themselves in order to agree upon measures that may be advisable to take;

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2. The inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack should occur against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

"A system of consultation has developed in the western hemisphere during the past 56 years; and has gradually become a substitute for the use of armed forces. During the past year, harmony of the western hemisphere has been disturbed, but no war has occurred, and none will occur. The situation calls for exercise of great wisdom, poise, patience, and consideration of all the various points of view. Here is an opportunity to strengthen the habit of collaboration and achieve both restoration of harmony in this hemisphere, and strengthening of machinery of United Nations.....

"Our best hope for preventing war", he said, "is international collaboration on positive goals.

(1) Developing large-scale plans to which each country can contribute in terms of its ability -- really investing the peaceful struggles in a cooperative program as we did in the violent struggle. The way to stay united is to get busy on common enterprises that we can agree on.

(2) Concentrating the forces and facilities we have on specific objectives that we feel confident we can take within a reasonable time -- and then to apply the principles of logistics to make an effective and concerted drive. Resolutions and recommendations on principles and purposes are not enough. We must be very specific on exactly what each country can do in a plan of combined operations, organize task forces, pool resources, bring the experts and organizers of various countries together for united effort to get things done.

People can't act unless they see clearly here we are headed and what is required of them.

(3) By doing important things together at a few strategic points we will gain strength and build up morale in the peaceful struggles as we did in war. Only by taking the next steps with precision and determination will people learn to win the final victory over the impersonal enemies of mankind. There is danger in dissipating our forces on too many fronts, trying to lick tough problems with phrases and speeches. Acting together is the purpose of talking things over together. Start with the goals we most universally agree on the thus create a pattern of common action to move forward in the more

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controversial areas.

"(4) Behind whatever programs we agree on must be a popular will and determination to risk and sacrifice and persist..

"Now that united nations machinery is set up, we and all the other united nations peoples have to make up our minds what we want to accomplish with it and in what order -- putting first things first....

"Let's talk about the real things we want to do, and spend less time speculating about whether there'll be another war and what this nation or that politician may be maneuvering for.

"We need a vast educational program to make the possibilities of peace goals understood and to help people to understand what they can do to cooperate....

"For centuries men fought to take things away from each other in a world of low productivity and to collect tribute from the conquered. In the twentieth century wars are started by organizers who claim they want to introduce new orders.... Either we do by agreement and free collaboration through the United Nations what we know is possible to give people everywhere the opportunity to fashion their futures with twentieth century tools, or we confront the almost inevitable task of resisting in war the attempt of another set of strong men to impose order and organize the world as a whole.

"Peace goals, then, are those objectives which nations might practically achieve together before some world leader announces them as war goals.

"We in United States assert the belief that we can do cooperatively and by agreement what must somehow be done -- that we can peacefully apply what science has taught us -- that we can find ways of releasing and organizing the productive and creative powers of people on a world-wide basis through processes of democracy. To make good on this belief, we must move quickly to collaborate with other free peoples on a program of action through machinery of United Nations."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

100000
11 July, 1946

TESTS SHOW JAPANESE COTTON MANUFACTURE TO ADVANTAGE

Tests of the first yarns spun from American imported cotton show them high in tensile strength, Maj. Harold S. Tate, chief of the Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said today.

Major Tate announced that Japanese spinners report the yarn has a higher tensile strength than similar yarns manufactured in Japan during the war.

He described the color of the cotton as "somewhat darker than average since grades of imported cotton are on the low end of the scale."

"This will not effect the ultimate utility of the cloth," he said, "because the fabric will be bleached and dyed before manufacture into garments and other articles."

Japanese textile manufacturers advised Major Tate they expect to have the first quantities of cotton yarn available for export this month, and it is anticipated the first cloth woven for export will be available in August.

Of the first two ship-loads of cotton received from the United States under a program by SCAP, the War Department, Commodity Credit Corporation, and United States Commercial company, the full amount of 40,000 bales is being manufactured by Japanese spinners for export.

A third ship-load has landed at Kobe, and the greater portion is already in the hands of the mills pending release by SCAP to manufacturers.

Major Tate said authority has been received from Washington to release 19,000 bales of cotton for use on the Japanese market in the current quarter. This represents about 10 per cent of anticipated receipts. On instructions from SCAP, Japanese have announced the cotton will be allocated for essential industrial needs, especially fish-net manufacturing.

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PROPERTY DISPOSAL JOB NEARS END IN JAPAN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The chemical warfare service is approaching the end of its property disposal job in Japan, Lt. Col. T.L. Petty, Eighth Army chemical officer, said today.

The principal remaining job of the service is the destruction of 17,000 tons of Japanese bulk toxics and chemicals which remain in the BCOF area, he said.

Enemy chemical warfare munitions and equipment which have already been disposed of by Eighth Army units include 1,500,000 gas masks; 2,000,000 screening smoke candles of various kinds; 15,000 chemical grenades; 550 flame throwers; 160,000 chemical shells; 1200 bombs; more than a million pieces of protective clothing; 80,000 tons of industrial chemicals, and 600 tons of bulk toxic war gases.

Small amounts of each item were sent to the U.S. for display in the national war museum and use for training by the army ground forces, and a few items were issued to American troops as war trophies.

Samples of each piece of Japanese chemical warfare equipment and chemical warfare munitions have been sent to the U.S. for study by the chemical warfare service.

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COL. THOMAS F. TAYLOR NAMED EXECUTIVE
OFFICER OF HQ. AND SERVICE GROUP

Col. Thomas F. Taylor, veteran of 35 years in the regular Army, has been assigned as executive officer of Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ.

Colonel Taylor, whose home is in Winchester, Tenn., was commanding officer of Camp Wheeler, Ga., last year. He is a veteran of the China theater.

A graduate of the U.S. Military academy, class of 1915, Colonel Taylor served throughout both World Wars. His wife Hazel, and three daughters, will join him here in a few months, he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
11 July 1946

JAPANESE INGENUITY O.K. PRODUCTION POW, ENGINEER REPORTS

Japanese army technical engineering research and development was nearly as extensive as that of American army engineers, although achievements were far from comparable, Lt. Col. Karl F. Eklund, Office of the Chief Engineer, AFFAC, said today.

(As chief of the Technical Intelligence branch, Office of the Chief Engineer, AFFAC, Col. Eklund directed a 25-member group of experts in an eight-month study of Japanese army developments before and during the war.

The concept that the Japanese are not adept to original work, must be abandoned, Col. Eklund stated. Certain of their researches preceded America's, in some cases considerably. Much of their work was original and ingenious, if not always successful, the colonel said, adding that their greatest difficulty was the translation of approved designs into production realities.

That the Japanese did copy, was a result of their insistence that the best products of other nations be utilized to Japanese advantage, Col. Eklund said. Their world-wide intelligence network systematically sifted all information it could obtain. Japanese compilations of foreign patents, advertisements, and technical literature indicate that the United States contributed to Japan more technical information than any other nation, particularly in such as construction equipment.

From 1935 to 1940 the Japanese emphasized standardization, but after access to American equipment at Bataan, and after the fall of Guadalcanal, they reversed their stand, and late in 1943 efforts were made to improve and revise their equipment, which by 1945 became very intensive, Col. Eklund said.

Engineer troops in the Japanese army as a whole totaled about 2 1/2 per cent, materially below the ratio for United States forces and wholly inadequate for their task, the Colonel declared. Official Japanese opinion is that their engineer troops were best trained and

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equipped in the Malay operations and at their worst in the New Guinea operation.

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JAPANESE TOLD OF WAY TO OBTAIN ARMY PENICILLIN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, --- The Eighth army surgeon's office today issued a statement emphasizing that Japanese can not individually obtain penicillin directly from the army.

A limited supply of penicillin has been made available to Japanese doctors and hospitals and may be obtained only through these sources.

Its use had been limited further to the treatment of venereal diseases.

It was pointed out also that the supply may not be sufficient for the treatment of all cases.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure.

BCOF HANDLES HALF-MILLION REPATRIATES IN NORTHERN HONSHU

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 9 -- All Japanese soldiers and civilians are expected to be repatriated by November. Australian and New Zealand units of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force have already handled a half a million at two main centers, Ujina and Otake, and a smaller one at Senzaki.

A hundred Liberty ships and 85 LST's are on the job. They are plying from Japan to such places as Singapore, Manchuria, Saigon and Korea. Passengers on ships coming from China are not allowed to disembark less than six days after sailing. This is designed to prevent diseases from being brought into the country.

Squadron Leader D.R. MacLeod of St. Kilda, Melbourne, has charge of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces repatriation work. His staff merely supervises Japanese handling of the repatriates. This comprises medical inspection before disembarkation, serum injections, customs inspections, spraying of body and clothes with DDT, discharge papers, and finally movement to the trains in the last stage of their journey home.

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The three BCOF bases are capable of discharging 15,000 men daily. The present period is particularly busy. Between June 25 and July 15, 34 Liberties and two converted Jap aircraft carriers and several naval vessels are expected to land 120,000 at the three repatriation ports, two of which are near Hiroshima.

"Normally, a Liberty ship carries about 3500 passengers, but for the summer period the number has been reduced to 25 percent of normal," Squadron Leader MacLeod said. "This," he added, "has been done to reduce possibility of disease breaking out."

The BCOF was expected to deal with 35 per cent of the three million still to be repatriated, MacLeod said. The others were to pass through the American area.

Many of the Jap civilians are returning from Korea after an absence of 25 years. They went there to develop the country and anticipated spending the rest of their lives there. They are returning to a country where they have no home, no belongings, and very few friends.

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4 EXCHANGE SERVICE POINTS TO LOWER PHOTOGRAPH PRICES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Photo finishing work can be done at post exchanges for a much lower price than that of Japanese merchants, Lt. Col. M.J. Halper of the Army Exchange Service pointed out today.

Many men who frequent Japanese photo finishing shops are paying anywhere from three to ten times as much as they have to pay at the PX, according to Colonel Halper's estimates.

The Exchange Service, in renting out concessions at the post exchanges to Japanese photo finishers, has established a fixed price, equivalent to that charged in the U.S. Popular-sized film such as 127, 120, 616, and 620 can be developed for two yen per roll, with prints made at the rate of 50 sen per print. Larger sizes cost only slightly more.

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5 24TH DIVISION FINDS JAPANESE DUPLICATE AMERICAN DECORATIONS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA -- Ribbons, patches, chevrons.

These items may be bought in several Japanese souvenir stores in

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the 24th Infantry division area in Kokura.

The decorations, exact duplicates of U. S. Army issues which are scarce in Army camps, do not come with bar attachments, but are the sew-on type. All Pacific and European theatre ribbons, campaign ribbons, awards, combat and expert infantry badges made of cloth are available. Chevrons for khaki's and OD's, Eighth Army, 24th and 25th Division patches, and overseas bars are also on the sales list.

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6 SCAP AUTHORIZES ALLOWANCES FOR NEEDY GERMANS

The German Society, Hakone district, a relief organization for German refugees in Japan, today was given SCAP authorization for subsistence allowances to indigent Germans of 250 yen monthly.

D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign Property Division of the Civil Property Custodian's Office, said at the close of the war the society sold some canned goods it owned and planned to use the proceeds for relief of German refugees.

Prior to today, the members of the society were allowed to use only 150 yen monthly per adult, supplied by the Japanese Government. By today's action, the Society may increase payments to 250 yen monthly per adult and pay 50 yen monthly for minors. These additional funds will come from the original account realized through the sale of canned goods. No other payments out of the Society's relief fund are authorized.

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7 JAPANESE TOLD TO USE ENGLISH SYSTEM ON OIL MEASUREMENT

The Japanese government yesterday was ordered to discontinue the use of the metric system and to substitute the English system in all reports and correspondence with SCAP concerning petroleum products.

"The accepted English units of volume and weight will henceforth be used in all such correspondence," SCAP said. The English system is used in petroleum dealings throughout most of the world.

The Japanese may continue to use the metric system in internal correspondence with the petroleum industry and within the Japanese government, SCAP said.

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8 SCAP APPROVES PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SWEETENING

The Japanese are facing a sweeter future. The exact sweetness is estimated at 120 tons of dulcin a year.

Dulcin is an artificial sweetening, and one ton is equivalent to 200 tons of sugar.

For this reason, and due to the extreme shortage of sugar in Japan, SCAP today offered no objection to an application of the Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., to borrow 378,590 yen from the Teikoku Bank to install dulcin-making equipment at its Hayagane plant.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the Hayagane plant is part of the Miike Dyestuff Works which has been engaged in making dyes.

Dulcin is a normal by-product of the plants dyestuffs, said Mr. Henderson. Conversion of the Hayagane plant can be completed within three months and production will be around 120 tons of the sweetening yearly.

Mr. Henderson said one advantage of dulcin over saccharin as a sugar-substitute in Japan today is that manufacture of one ton of saccharin requires 30 tons of salt, and salt is almost as scarce as sugar in Japan.

Other companies have already entered the field of producing artificial sweetening in Japan. Mr. Henderson said the best known of the other firms is the Sumitomo Honsha, which will produce 144 tons of dulcin yearly.

Total sugar supplies for 1946 in Japan will be only 8,000 tons against a needed 200,000 tons, Mr. Henderson said, and remarked that this shortage prompted the decision to permit the Hayagane plant, a restricted concern, to adapt its facilities to making dulcin.

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9 JAPANESE DENIED USE OF SUPERSONICS FOR TRACKING FISH

Japanese fishermen are going to have to continue locating fish by the old rule of thumb method following SCAP's disapproval of the installation of underwater detecting devices on fishing boats.

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J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industrial and Reparations Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the Japanese Government asked permission to install the devices on fishing vessels. They are used in locating schools of fish, and tracking whales.

Reasons of military security prompted the denial for use of the equipment. It was explained the devices are closely related to underwater sound gear used in warfare.

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10 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS EXTENDED ON CERTAIN DEBTS

SCAP approved today an Imperial ordinance to extend the Statute of Limitations on debts to closed fiscal institutions.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the statute of limitations threatened to cancel many debts owed to the closed institutions.

By freeing these institutions from the statute for the next several years, they will be able to collect on notes at such time that they may be permitted to resume normal business.

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11 DOCUMENTS SOUGHT FOR FORMER ADVISOR TO CHIANG

The Japanese government today was directed to locate 36 cases of documents belonging to W. H. Donald, formerly an adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

The documents, said D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign Property division of the Civil Property Custodian's office, are chiefly "personal records, clippings, films and memos."

Mr. Donald advised the CPC the cases of personal documents were stored in Nanking, China, and were seized by the Japanese when the city was occupied in 1937.

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12 SEARCH ORDERED FOR ILLEGALLY OWNED FOREIGN FILM

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian Office today directed the Japanese Government to take a census of all foreign film in Japan as of July 15.

CPC directed the government to issue an official ordinance requiring complete information on foreign films, and providing penalties for exhibitors showing foreign films illegally in their possession.

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Lt. Col. H. C. Harris, CPC's Government Property Custodian, said the information requested from all persons possessing foreign motion pictures includes: Name of owner, title of film, name of producer, number of reels, country of origin, number of prints, and location of film.

Each owner is required to furnish complete details on how he came into possession of the film.

Colonel Harris said the government has been instructed to place illegally-owned films in the custody of the Home Ministry, pending further disposition instructions.

The final action of the census ordinance must provide that no foreign films be exhibited until SCAP is satisfied the prints are legally possessed.

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13 FERTILIZER PRODUCTION OK'D FOR NISSAN KAGAKU WAKAYAMA PLANT

The Nissan Kagaku Wakayama plant today was placed by SCAP on its approved list of factories to produce nitrogenous fertilizer. The plant will produce approximately 20,000 tons yearly.

J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industry and Reparations division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the plant was added to the list because of the "need for fertilizer and the fact it can get into production by early August."

However, Mr. Reday said only one-half of the plant's facilities for fertilizer production were approved. The remaining facilities could not begin producing fertilizer until 1947.

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14 STEAMSHIP COMPANY PLACED ON RESTRICTED LIST.

SCAP today placed the Kuribayashi Commercial Steamship Co., Ltd. on its Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

A subsidiary of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the steamship company is the "exclusive carrier in transporting newsprint from the Tomakomai Mill, in Hokkaido," said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

Mr. Henderson said the chairman of the steamship line is a director of the parent company, a restricted concern, and largest share-

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holders in the line are subsidiaries of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Okura interests.

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15 AMBASSADOR GASCOIGNE OF GREAT BRITAIN DUE HERE TODAY

The arrival of A. D. F. Gascoigne, British ambassador and new chief of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, was expected at 1 o'clock today at Chofu air base.

The following representatives of the British government on duty in Tokyo were at the airport to greet Mr. Gascoigne as he stepped from the plane which was to bring him from Iwakuni, to which he had flown from Shanghai after a flight from London;

Brig. J. S. M. Cartwright, chief of staff of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission; O. C. Morland, acting head of the Mission, Capt. V. N. Surtees, naval advisor, and Group Capt. A. E. Dark, air advisor.

An officer's guard of the famed Dorset Battalion now on duty in Tokyo was to render military honors as the ambassador arrived at the British Embassy Compound here, scheduled for 1:30, with the colorful Dorset band and fife and drum corps playing welcoming tunes.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
11 July 1946

INTENSIVE RESEARCH TO WIPE OUT B-ENCEPHALITIS OPENS IN TOKYO

The Public Health and Welfare section has set up a medical commission which is now carrying on intensive research on Japanese B-Encephalitis with a view to ridding Japan of the disease.

Dr. Albert Sabin, Cincinnati, Ohio, is field director of the commission on virus and rickettsial diseases which has its headquarters in a new laboratory set up in the Mitsu bishu Higashi building.

Dr. Sabin explained that the purpose of the commission was to aid public health officials in protecting the occupation forces from B-Encephalitis. In addition virus commission doctors and research men will carry out investigations on the history of the disease and on control methods.

The commission is engaged in making specific serological diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis in order to determine which infections of the nervous system are actually caused by the virus.

It will prepare and maintain in its laboratory quantities of antigens and viruses for diagnosis.

Dr. Sabin declared that so far about 19,000 Japanese children plus 2000 people over 60 years of age have been vaccinated in Okayama prefecture, one of the focal points of the disease in Japan.

The incidence of the disease in this group during the forthcoming months will compare with that in the remainder of the population. The results will greatly influence any future program of dealing with this disease in Japan, Dr. Sabin said.

The virus commission has been entrusted with the task of training personnel and providing diagnostic service for the entire AFPAC area as far as possible for the Japanese as well.

Besides working on B-Encephalitis, the commission will carry out investigations on other virus diseases of importance in Japan, and remain through the year as a center to which the army can turn for help with problems relating to the control of virus infections.

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Dr. Sabin added that it is hoped research into the natural history and causes of B-Encephalitis will shed some light on the nature of other virus diseases occurring in the United States such as poliomyelitis.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the British Commonwealth Occupation Force at Kure.

BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT PATROLS AGAINST SMUGGLING OF KOREANS INTO JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 10-- In order to prevent the unauthorized movements of Koreans into Japan, HMIS Sutlej has been patrolling the narrow waters of the Japan Sea between Korea and southern Honshu and Kyushu.

It is known that numbers of Koreans have entered Japan without authority, most of them landing along the coast of territory occupied by the New Zealand Brigade. Recently about 200 illegal immigrants from Korea were rounded up and returned.

It is thought that small boats make a fast crossing to the Japanese coast under cover of darkness.

Sutlej spent six days on patrol and has now returned to Kure. Other destroyers from the Naval component to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force will do similar patrol duty. The illegal and unauthorized movement of people between Korea and Japan prevents any control of carriers of such diseases as plague, cholera and typhus and adds to the problems of the occupation forces in southern Japan.

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FIRST POST-WAR DOCKYARD AUTHORIZED FOR JAPANESE

SCAP approved today the first post-war construction of a dockyard in Japan when it granted authority to the Urado Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., to build a small dockyard at Kochi city for construction and repair of small fishing vessels.

G.T. Walker, deputy chief of the Industrial and Reparation division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the dockyard construction was approved because of the "concentrated fishing activity in Kochi, and inadequacy of present repair facilities in the area."

Cost of constructing the dockyards was estimated by the applicant at 35,000 yen. The Urado company said the facilities will have the capacity

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acity of repairing twenty 30-ton ships annually, and constructing two
250-ton fishing vessels, and two five-ton fishing vessels each year,

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SCAP Summary of May 1946

11 July 1946

This report is made available to the press in advance and in confidence with the understanding that no information contained in it will be released prior to 9 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME SATURDAY, July 13 (0200 GMT July 14; 11 A.M. July 14 Tokyo time). Release in Washington will be made simultaneously with release here.

Note: There is a possibility that the release time may be changed by the War Department in Washington to be several hours earlier. As soon as word of such a change is received here, correspondents will be notified immediately.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

11 July 1946

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and IN CONFIDENCE for release on July 13 at 9 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME (14 July 11 A.M. Tokyo time). None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or as the basis for comment until the specified hour for release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET GAVE JAPANESE "VALUABLE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE," GENERAL MACARTHUR ASSERTS

Formation of a new cabinet following Japan's first post-war election "marked an important step in a continuing democratic process which gave the Japanese valuable political experience in parliamentary government," General MacArthur asserts in his latest summary of non-military activities in Japan. The report, covering the month of May, was made public today.

Terming the highly publicized negotiations which resulted in the evolution of the Yoshida Cabinet "a further advance in the democratization of Japanese politics," the report states that they signaled a sharp break from methods of the past when a new premier was generally chosen "in secret conferences of an inner clique consisting of 'elder statesmen' and 'circles close to the throne.'"

Resignation of the Shidehara cabinet "as a direct result of the pressure of public opinion" was in itself, according to the SCAP summary, "an encouraging advance in Japan's political development."

With the disappearance of the "inner clique," the report declares the formation of the cabinet "was possible only after protracted negotiations among the parties represented in a democratically elected Diet. It was conducted openly and to the accompaniment of a running fire of critical comment from the press and the public. A valuable precedent was thus created for the future."

Other important developments noted in the report were the barring from public office of Ichiro Hatoyama, former president of the Liberal Party and leading candidate for the premiership; the increasing number of public demonstrations and the Supreme Commander's precautionary warning against violence inspired by irresponsible minorities; the food crisis which became acute in all major cities; and the depressing

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effect of the coal shortage on many phases of Japanese economy.

The forming of the new cabinet, the summary declares, did much to clarify the political situation after a protracted cabinet crisis which "marked a forward step in Japan's progress toward the development of democratic institutions."

The action of SCAP on May 3 in barring Hatoyama from public office under the Purge Directive because of his anti-democratic record, the report says, "had been postponed as long as possible to give the Japanese Government the chance to take this step on their own initiative. When they failed to do so, SCAP was compelled to act."

The barring of Hatoyama, the summary points out, "had a salutary effect in reminding the Japanese Government of SCAP's insistence on strict and thorough compliance with the Purge Directive."

Summarizing the negotiations leading up to the final organization of the Yoshida cabinet, termed part of a "continuing process" in the development of parliamentary institutions, the report states:

"The Cabinet represents the more conservative forces still active in Japanese political life (the extreme reactionaries, militarists and their sympathizers having been eliminated for all practical purposes). It thus correctly reflects the present balance of political forces in the lower House as established by popular vote in the April election. Ever against the conservative Government is a vigorous and progressive opposition which will act as watchdog for the liberal groups of the populace and as a check on the parties in power. It will strive to take advantage of the Government's mistakes to build up its own popular strength with the aim of eventually succeeding to office.

"This point toward the development of a normal and healthy parliamentary situation which will provide the Japanese with more valuable political experience than would have been possible under a 'national' coalition government. If the Yoshida Cabinet is able to solve outstanding national problems to the satisfaction of the country, it may expect to remain in office for some time. If it fails to do so, it may have to give way to a new combination or, should dissatisfaction become too strong, it may have to resort to dissolution of the Diet and the calling of new elections."

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Participation of approximately 1,000,000 in Japan's first May Day labor celebrations in ten years is called "unprecedented" in the report and is cited as evidence of the progress of trade unionism. The celebrations, according to the summary, "demonstrated the new freedom which the occupation has given to the Japanese people and the political vitality of the working class which, properly guided, can be a potent force in the democratic reconstruction of Japan."

Demonstrations, however, became increasingly frequent during May, the summation adds, and indicated growing restlessness "which was s^hrewdly exploited by left-wing political elements. Communists and their sympathizers, together with left-wing Social Democrats, appear to have played the leading role in organizing most of these demonstrations."

"The temper of the people as a whole was clearly peaceful," the report continues. "Few instances of violence occurred and none of a serious nature, but the situation held such possibilities that on May 20 the Supreme Commander issued a strong warning against the dangers of mass violence and physical processes of intimidation by disorderly minorities."

"His statement was prominently displayed in the Japanese press and reactions indicated that it had the desired effect. There was a striking decline in the number of mass demonstrations following the message."

Crimes against Occupation Forces were at a low rate, the report shows, the majority involving theft or unauthorized possession of Army supplies. Four Japanese were given prison terms for assaulting two American soldiers. A plot to assassinate the Supreme Commander received wide attention but no incidents occurred and intelligence agencies continued detailed investigations.

Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace on the whole remained satisfactory, the summary reports, and were not disturbed by the demonstrations directed against the Japanese Government and the food situation.

During May, the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 96 persons suspected of war crimes. In trials held in Japan from April

25 to May 24, one accused was sentenced to death, two were given life imprisonment and 16 others were given lesser prison terms. The indictment and arraignment of 28 Japanese leaders accused as major war criminals were completed during the month.

Turning to the food situation, the report states that urban food stocks reached unprecedented low levels in May as a result of a sharp decline in interprefectural shipments of rice. The shipments were insufficient for the daily ration requirements in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

In Tokyo, the report states the delay accumulated over a six-week period causing a daily allotment of about 80 per cent of the current ration of 1,042 calories per person.

Increased supplies of vegetables and fish, the summary points out, failed to compensate for the reduced staple food distribution because of their low caloric content.

"Manifestations of the critical situation were evidenced in increased turnover, absenteeism and general lack of efficiency among heavy laborers. Supplementary rations for heavy labor were drastically reduced in all districts and virtually abandoned in the Tokyo-Yokohama area during the emergency."

Local stocks in most surplus producing prefectures were lessened by "deficit transfers" which jeopardized reserves beyond July, or August. Farmers proved extremely reluctant to have additional stocks removed from their villages, the report says, and contended that if the Government's rice quotas were filled, their diet would dwindle to an inadequate level during the months of intense farm labor. Local resistance, the summary adds, was "often backed by threats to forcibly intercept further shipments."

Through May 10, the Government reported it had bought a total of 2,799,000 metric tons of rice from the 1945-46 crop or 83.4 per cent of the established quota of 3,355,000 tons. By the same date last year, the Government had purchased 98.6 per cent of its 1944-45 quota of 5,585,000 tons.

Causes of the food shortage, according to the report, are the lack of imports upon which Japan used to rely for 15 to 20 per cent

of her food; the poor 1945 rice harvest which was 27 percent less than the previous year; and the repatriation program which has boosted the population and reduced the amount of food available per capita. The poor harvest was said to have been caused by bad weather and shortages of labor and of fertilizer.

8 To relieve the crisis in the Tokyo-Yokohama area SCAP released 8,705 long tons of imported wheat flour for distribution from May 21 to 28. Since February, 24,349.5 long tons of imported and U.S. Army foodstuffs were released to the Japanese Government.

"These foodstocks," the report states, "were excess or in danger of imminent spoilage. As of 21 May, 166,791 long tons of imported food was being held in storage for future distribution. In addition to 42,460 long tons of grain from regular import program, this quantity includes 27,264 long tons of excess U.S. Army food and 97,067 tons of Army emergency reserve wheat."

As a result of his food survey in Japan, the summary notes, former President Herbert Hoover recommended that 870,000 tons of food be imported by the end of September, the largest quantities to arrive during June and July when the food shortage was expected to be most critical.

To combat the food shortage, the Government organized a land reclamation project to increase the amount of cultivated land; encouraged emergency gardening; attempted to improve fertilizer production and proposed a food conservation program. SCAP spurred the fertilizer production campaign with a directive to the Japanese Government on May 17 to give fertilizer production and distribution first priority. SCAP officials, the report notes, have assisted also in instructing Japanese in proper food handling and storage and introducing 17 new varieties of sweet potatoes and six varieties of Irish potatoes having greater yield, caloric value or resistance to disease than domestic varieties.

The Hokkaido herring season accounted for most of the increase in fish catches from 48,078 metric tons in March to 303,236 tons in April, the report shows. This permitted substantially increased fish deliveries to consumers in the large cities. SCAP granted the Japanese permission on May 13 to start building 416 steel fishing ships gross-

sing 48,532 tons, and some of these may be ready to operate before the end of the year.

Lumber production, the report states, has increased from 154,000,000 board feet in February to 193,000,000 in April but log production fell, partly because of lack of transportation to move the logs already cut. The plywood industry, according to the summary, will have to cease operation unless it receives more soybeans for glue manufacture. Because of the food shortage, soybeans cannot be obtained for conversion into glue.

Coal production dropped 39,000 metric tons from March to April. The reduction resulted in part from insufficient incentives to work plus the continual low food supply.

Another deterrent to coal production, the summary finds, is the lack of profit incentive. The present price and subsidy were calculated on the basis of an estimated 200 yen per metric ton as average cost whereas operators say the actual cost is now between 250 and 300 yen.

Gradual increases continued in lead, zinc and copper mining but production is deterred by shortages of food, fuel and equipment.

Greatest obstacle to the production in all heavy industries was found to be the coal shortage. The continued lack of adequate equipment, labor and raw materials were also important factors, the report notes.

Pig iron furnaces were operating at 2.5 percent of capacity on May 1. Five more electric furnace steel producers resumed operations adding about 4,000 metric tons to previous monthly capacity in operation. Lead smelting and refining showed increases, as did copper production, but zinc fell about 10 percent for lack of fuel. Cement production in April was the highest since the end of the war. The machinery industry registered a slight gain.

Construction of Japanese housing, the report indicates, is being carried out at the rate of about 20,000 new houses monthly with a total of 250,000 house units expected by the end of the year. Foundations were laid in May for the first houses to accommodate dependents

of Allied forces in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Most of the food processing industries made satisfactory production gains, the summary states. Pulp and paper production continued to rise and there were conspicuous increases in glassware, optical instruments, aluminum household ware, rubber goods, sewing machines and electrical equipment.

About one-third of Japan's 121,138 usable vehicles were found in a survey to be not in operation, primarily because of lack of parts. Allocations of raw materials to parts manufacturers were increased. Problems facing the manufacture of automotive equipment, the report says, included inadequate working capital because of currency control

and high-priced materials; transportation difficulties; shortage of labor and low labor efficiency; and, above all, shortage of materials

Cotton yarn production dropped 822,000 pounds in April because of raw material shortages, the summary reports. Production of short-cut silk fiber and waste silk yarns declined in April but output of wool and worsted yarn showed increases. The cotton industry was making adjustments in May for the new cotton supplies expected from the United States.

Government surveys disclosed that more than half of the jobless male employables were not seeking work because they could not sustain regular employment on their low-calorie diet. Absenteeism increased as rationing delays forced workers to go to the country in search of food. The recruiting program for textile workers remained behind schedule.

In the public utility fields, the gas industry demonstrated improvements resulting from extensive repairs. Electric power supply proved adequate to meet present demands. Merchant shipping between Japanese ports increased with the availability of additional vessels. Overseas radiotelegraph service was established in May between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands as well as between Japan and France. The latter service is available for government representatives, press and business concerns. Radiotelegraph service for business concerns was established also between Japan and the United States.

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The May report found increasing organizational activity among both workers and employers. On May 8, the Japanese government reported 1,690,985 workers belonging to 3,739 unions, most of them in the transportation, communication, mining and manufacturing fields. On May 4, the Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, an employer group, came into existence embracing about 70 percent of the industry. The first permanent labor-management committee on production and labor administration was set up in a coal mine in Hokkaido by collective agreement at the end of April.

Labor disputes declined in May although conditions in the railroad, communications and education fields remained delicate, the report asserts. Wage rates remained constant in many industries "although the cost of living was still rising and workers were increasingly reliant on the black market for goods." According to a Government report, wages had risen 200 to 400 percent since the end of the war but living costs had spurted 850 percent.

On May 18, SCAP ordered the Government to retain in its budget a 6,000,000,000 yen appropriation for a public works program. The Government also made plans for Japan's first large-scale vocational training program to train 600,000 persons yearly in construction, agriculture, fishing, mining, handicrafts and office work.

In the first 25 days of May, Japan's exports consisted of timbers and railway ties to China, raw silk to the United States and railway equipment, coal, salt, chemicals, drugs, bamboo, paper and electrical equipment to Korea. The only imports were various food items from the U. S. A., salt from China, fish from Korea and phosphate rock.

A summary of the national debt of the Japanese Government at the end of April showed a total indebtedness of 203,013,000,000 yen in government bonds, bank loans, rice bills and food certificates. The daily average increase in note circulation in the first three weeks of May was about 250,000,000 yen, reaching a total of 33,437,000,000 on May 21.

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Bullion and precious metals in SCAP custody totaled \$255,125,646 on May 21. Two additional companies with 48 subsidiaries and 22 subsidiaries of four other concerns were added to the list of restricted concerns during the month in a continuation of SCAP's anti-trust program.

An inventory of all machine tools in aircraft plants, arsenals and laboratories held under custody and control by Occupation Forces was ordered during the month. The purpose of the inventory, the report explains, is to provide a detailed machine tool catalogue to help "selectors" in nations claiming reparations understand exactly what is available in Japan.

In the public health field, the summary notes a decline in the incidence of typhus fever and smallpox and the inauguration of a campaign to prevent insect-borne diseases during the summer. The Japanese Red Cross is in the process of reorganization and projects for extended nursing education are under way in Tokyo and Kyoto. Production of medical supplies continued to increase.

A nationwide census completed at the end of April indicated the total population of Japan was 74,000,000.

In the four weeks ended 26 May, the report notes, 501,233 Japanese were returned to Japan, bringing the total number repatriated to 3,081,733. In the same four weeks, 21,477 foreign nationals left Japan. These comprised 5,825 Formosans, 15,355 Koreans and 317 Chinese. A total of 970,754 foreign nationals had been repatriated from Japan as of 26 May.

Since the close of the war, the Education Ministry reported, 602 persons have resigned or been dismissed under the program for the elimination of militaristic personnel and 37 persons previously dismissed for liberal views have been reinstated. On May 6, the Japanese Government announced the rules for the screening of all teachers and educational officials to weed out undemocratic elements.

The Japanese press gave wide support to the aims of the International Military Tribunal as the trial of the Japanese leaders for major war crimes got under way and expressed the belief that the trials would be fair, the summary reports. SCAP officials, the

report states, continued to stress informational programs directed toward increasing farmer efficiency, encouraging democratic practices among labor organizations and improving the position of women in national life.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1000 July 11

PRESS RELEASE:

Many Japanese believe mosquitoes breed in trees and grass, whereas water is the real menace as a breeding place, SCAP revealed today.

Pointing to the nationwide campaign to control malaria, dengue fever and Japanese B-Encephalitis, Public Health and Welfare officials of SCAP warned that a successful campaign to control mosquito-borne diseases is impossible unless the Japanese people understand that mosquitoes breed in water.

Emphasizing that the public must have a thorough knowledge of mosquito development, Major W. R. Bradlee, Preventive Medicine Division, called for the cooperation of every individual in Japan in eliminating mosquito larvae from accumulations of water. He pointed out that any kind of water--clean, dirty or salty--may serve as a breeding place for this dangerous insect.

"I cannot stress too strongly the importance of removing all unnecessary water containers and eliminating small collections of water," Major Bradlee stated. He added that it is also urgent to spray or otherwise treat pools of water that cannot be removed, in order to kill the mosquito larvae.

Outlining the four stages in the life of the mosquito--egg, larva, pupa and adult--the SCAP spokesman explained that the eggs of the mosquito are usually laid on the surface of water. One female is capable of laying about 1,000 eggs; which usually hatch in two or three days in warm weather. The newly hatched larva is aquatic and a good swimmer.

The larval stage lasts from four to ten days in warm weather, but can last several months in a cold climate, Major Bradlee explained. The larva moults its skin four times, becoming increasingly larger with each moult, and emerges the fourth time as a pupa. This stage is also aquatic and lasts about two days, during which time the adult is taking form.

The major added that while the larva feeds constantly on minute plants, animals and organic debris, the pupa does not feed at all. At the end of the pupal stage, the skin is split and the adult mosquito emerges above the water.

In stressing the importance of removing the mosquito's breeding ground, Major Bradlee pointed out that it is impossible to prevent the mosquito from laying eggs or the eggs from hatching. He also revealed that pupae are resistant to many insecticides, even the effective DDT, because they do not feed on them.

"For these reasons," the major said, "the logical and best way to eliminate mosquitoes is to control their breeding. Whether or not we are confronted with a large mosquito population in the next few months depends primarily on how effectively control measures are applied."

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17 copies
SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR
ATCHESON, CHAIRMAN AND US MEMBER,
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AT MEET-
ING JULY 10, 1946.

Press Release 11 July 1946

A number of aspects of these recommendations, which were given to the press last evening by the Soviet Member for advance release, call for clarification. In the first place, many of them are already in practice. That being the case, there would seem to be no desirable purpose to be served by placing them before the Council in the guise of something new and needed.

I submit that our purpose here should be to establish democratic principles with respect to labor, and to let the play of forces -- because employers as well as employees are concerned and both have rights -- decide the rules in accordance with those principles. To attempt to dictate rules in minute detail would reflect what does not exist here -- an entirely arbitrary and dictatorial Government of Japan by the Allies in direct contravention of the Potsdam Declaration. The Supreme Commander has no intention of setting up any bayonet rule of military occupancy which would be the antithesis of the liberties we are giving the Japanese.

In the light of all the circumstances surrounding them, these recommendations have a color which we have seen before. I regret to have to say it, but there is readily discernible here the familiar signmarks of propaganda. I very much regret that any issue involving Communism or Communist influence in Japan has again risen before us. But it has -- and we might as well face it with candor. I do not cavil against the Communist system in its home country. The form of government under which a nation lives is the affair of that nation. But we are not pledged to further Communism in Japan. On the contrary, we are pledged to further democratic principles and processes in this country -- and the Japanese are pledged to pursue and achieve for themselves the benefits of democracy.

The labor movement in Japan has enjoyed a favorable initial development. There have been, as we know, efforts by an aggressive minority to mislead the new labor unions and to regiment the workers into obedient minions of a militant party. The great danger to the labor movement in this country is that it might fall under the influence of extremist and self-seeking elements. Regimentation is no friend of labor. The term "regimentation" includes Communist regimentation and Fascist regimentation. It includes the repressions and controls of the extreme right which Japanese labor suffered during the war years and before the war. It includes control by elements of the extreme left. Neither Communism nor Fascism has any rightful claim to the leadership of labor. They do not lead labor; they destroy labor.

As I have mentioned, some of these recommendations before us have already been translated into practices of labor organizations in Japan. These are practices, some of them along liberal lines, which are in effect in a number of countries but which, so far as I know, are foreign to others. In connection with them I should like, with all respect, to raise with the Soviet Member several questions:

Are industrial strikes permitted in this country?

Is the full freedom of labor unions guaranteed?

Are reprisals against workers for participating in strikes forbidden by law or practice?

Do collective agreements freely arrived at between labor unions and management constitute the basis of relations between workers and employers?

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Under the five-year plans, have the working hours for employees been fixed at eight hours a day or 48 hours a week?

These are examples only. If these practices are not universally observed in his country, why does he as a Member of this Council support them for Japan?

As I say, I deeply regret that these issues have been raised. But they have been, and they are before us. There is again the issue whether Members of the Council are to further the purposes of the Communist Party to impose its will upon the Japanese or whether Members of the Council are to further the Potsdam Declaration in its purpose to seek the self-democratization of Japan through the freely expressed will of the people. These issues have created still another issue for the Council -- the issue whether the Members are intent or otherwise in collaborating with the Supreme Commander in implementing the Potsdam Declaration and the other basic policy statements for the Occupation.

We are all pledged to the same goal. I earnestly bespeak the cooperation of the other Members toward the attainment of our announced and agreed upon objectives.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
12 July 1946

BIG VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JAPAN GOING AHEAD

Japan's first large-scale post-war vocational training program has taken an important step forward, in the opinion of S. D. Collett, Employment and Procurement Division, ESS, with the establishment of 193 vocational training centers throughout the country and enrollment of 14,000 students.

Designed to retrain ex-soldiers, former war workers and other unemployed men and women for peacetime jobs, the plan is being financed currently with a 30,000,000 yen appropriation.

"An additional 200,000,000 yen is needed for the total program and has been requested by the Vocational Guidance section of the Welfare Ministry, Collett said, "but, in the meantime, a great deal of credit should be given to those in charge of the plan for the progress which has already been made."

The Chief of the Vocational Guidance section of the Japanese Employment bureau has spent two weeks traveling throughout Japan. He has reported, Collett stated, that 97 carpentry establishments and 41 joiner training centers have been set up, as well as 39 handicraft, 17 farm implement, 13 boat-building, eight clerical, and two saw milling training centers.

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ACTION TAKEN TO FORESTALL FIRMS' LIQUIDATION PLANS

The Ube Industrial Co., Ltd., and Iwaki Cement Co., Ltd., were ordered today by SCAP to file all reports required of restricted concerns.

The action was taken in an effort to forestall liquidation of certain industrial facilities of the two firms, said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Mr. Henderson said in the war Toyo Cement Co., Ltd., and Nozawa Asbestos Co., Ltd., were forced to sell production facilities, for

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approximately half their true value.

The Ube and the Iwaki companies purchased these facilities, which included two cement kilns and one factory. Recently, the Toyo and Nozawa firms filed applications for restoration of their properties.

Mr. Henderson said the two subject firms "are cognizant of the applications, and are making steps to liquidate the subject assets."

Today's directive limits the activities of the two subject firms pending decisions on restoration of facilities.

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TRUCK PLUNGES INTO POND, DRIVER DROWNS

FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA-- Cpl. Jay E. Kirby, 114 North Wood St., Caney, Kans., was drowned July 6 at Takarazuka, Honshu, when the weapons carrier he was driving failed to round a sharp curve and plunged into a 15 foot-deep water pond, army authorities said today.

The body was recovered after six hours of grappling.

Cpl. Kirby, assigned to the 25th Tactical Reconnaissance Sq., APO 660, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ernest Kirby, Caney, Kans.

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SOLDIER DRAWS TEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ASSAULT ON JAPANESE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--- Pvt. Clarence E. Dwallér, Amherst, W. Va., of the 636th Ordnance Ammunition company, has been convicted by an I Corps general court martial on two charges of assault upon Japanese.

He was sentenced to ten years, to a dishonorable discharge and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due.

He was convicted of assaulting Shuji Nakamura, Yoshitono Tai, Kingo Ueda, Kazukuki Maruo, Keinosuko Iwai, Keizo Ishizu and Eijiro Nishigina on June 7 he was convicted of hitting or kicking Totara Sujimura, Shin-ichi Sujimura, Kazuyoshi Okamoto, and Yoshikazu Sujimura and unlawfully entering the dwellings of two other Japanese.

Military police said he struck several people with no explanation and others because they were unable to give him information. According to Captain R.R. Hawfield, of Charlotte, N.C., I Corps Judge Advocate, the sentence is subject to review by the Corps commander Maj. Gen. R.B. Woodruff, and will then be forwarded to higher headquarters for further review.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: *[Handwritten initials]*

13:30
12 July 1946

ONE HUNDRED BUSES EN ROUTE TO JAPAN AND KOREA

One hundred buses for Japan and Korea will be arriving soon from the United States for use by the armed forces, Lt. Col. J. F. Engler, maintenance and supply chief, ordnance office, AFPAC, announced today.

They will be 37-passenger models. The allotment has been approved by the War department, Washington, and Eighth army is arranging for shipment.

Twenty of the buses will be assigned to GHQ in the Tokyo area; 45 to Eighth army for such cities as Yokohama, Sendai, Kyoto, and Kobe; 10 will be delivered to PACUSA; and the remaining 25 to the XXIV Corps in Korea.

To date the only regular passenger buses in the Pacific occupation area are 25 passenger buses, each with seats for 25 passengers, in use by GHQ in Tokyo, Colonel Engler explained.

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CHOSEN COLLEGE TO GET NEW METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Plans have been made to equip the science department of Chosen Christian college with meteorological instruments for instruction use.

The instruments will be calibrated at the meteorology observatory in Inchon before being installed.

The science department also will act as an observer station for the Korean weather service.

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RAIL OPERATIONS RESUMED AFTER THREE WEEKS ENFORCED IDLENESS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Limited traffic on Korean railroads was resumed today after a three-week paralysis caused by washouts in late June.

The alternate northern route between Seoul and Fusan reopened this morning. The main line opened this evening, but will temporarily accommodate only one freight and passenger train in each direction.

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These two trains are necessary for movements of troops and supplies.

Regular traffic in the line will be resumed as soon as reconstruction is finished of a railroad bridge south of Pyongtaik, located in the area hardest hit by the storm. Three thousand Korean railroad workers assisted by army engineering units have reconstructed the major part of the 300 washouts in what railroad officials describe as record time.

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ASSISTANT COMMANDER NAILED FOR SEVENTH DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Col. Eustis L. Poland was appointed assistant commander of the Seventh division this week after arriving here from Fort Ord Calif. where he served as executive officer of that replacement depot.

A veteran of more than 31 years army duty, Col. Poland served a tour in Panama from 1915 to 1917 and in Hawaii from 1928 to 1931. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and the army commendation ribbon for his services at Fort Ord.

The Colonel's home is in Gloucester, Mass. His wife, Mrs. Shelby B. Poland, is now living in Carmel, Calif. A son, Capt. Eustis L. Poland Jr. is stationed at Fort Custer, Mich.

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THERE'S A REASON BEHIND THOSE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE NAMES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--"Algiers," "Greaseball," "Liniment," or others of the more than two hundred telephone exchanges daily intrigue thousands of occupation troops in Japan.

Eighth army signal officers, mildly surprised at the final result themselves, declare that it all had a purposeful origin.

It is much easier, for instance, to say "Hotshot" than "1399th Military Police company," the unit with that exchange name.

Most of the names originated in the southwest Pacific in the island-hopping days, and the same names have followed the units into Japan. Each unit was given one or more letters of the alphabet and the opportunity to name its telephone exchange. As it happened, most names expressed the character of the units.

(more)

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For example, the Eighth army's 11th Corps (now inactivated) had a pair of dice adding up to eleven as its shoulder insignia. The unit's telephone exchange became "Paradise." Others are "Corregidor" for the American Embassy; "Greaseball," 3414th Ordnance company, and "Liniment," 25th Medical battalion.

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FEAR OF U.S. CHEMICAL POWER KEPT JAPS FROM USING POISON GAS

The Japanese general staff's fear of America's superior productive capacity and thorough preparation for gas warfare if it came, effectually prevented Japan from initiating chemical warfare in World War II, GHQ authorities said today.

The disclosure of Japan's dread of America's power in chemical warfare followed the completion of a six-volume report on Japanese chemical warfare by Col. Geoffrey Marshall, chief chemical officer of AFPAC. The report covers the Japanese empire's organization for chemical warfare, research, manufacturing, arsenals, plants, chemical weapons, and equipment.

The conclusion reached through the investigations is that the Japanese were ill prepared for modern, large-scale sustained chemical warfare, either defensive or offensive.

The Japanese fully understood the immense superiority of America's productive capacity, and as an island empire, their vulnerability to air attack.

The Japanese armed forces, both army and navy, the report states were severely handicapped in that there was not a separate chemical service in their military organization.

The army and navy carried out development and manufacturing independent of each other, with very little liaison between them. The army initiated chemical warfare research in 1919, and by 1925 chemical warfare was recognized as a weapon.

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The production methods in general use by the Japanese, according to the report, were as advanced as in the United States. Both the army and navy carried out extensive work in the search for new agents, but only the common agents were produced. Virtually no new developments were made.

The report tells that the Japanese army in 1944, fearing that Germany would in desperation resort to gas, recalled all stocks of gas munitions in the field from the hands of troops, to rear echelon depots. The Japanese reasoned, the report points out, that if the Germans used gas, the Allies might retaliate against Japan as well. Recalling of the gas, they hoped, would lessen the possibility of the Allies using gas against them.

The Japanese also took no chances against irresponsible use by isolated units in desperate situations which might provoke full scale retaliation, according to the report.

"The Japanese were even prepared to overlook small scale tactical use by the Allies to avoid general gas warfare," writes Col. Marshall.

The report states that as the Japanese lost the initiative and it became apparent that the American forces possessed the ability to regain their lost territory and in addition attack the homeland, they concluded that the initiation of chemical warfare would be disastrous.

"By mid-1944", Colonel Marshall writes, the decision was definitely made to avoid gas warfare, if at all possible.

Japanese research and development work in chemical warfare resulted in failure, the study disclosed.

The survey of Japan's chemical warfare potential was an extensive one. It included installations, factories, equipment, munitions, and the examination of hundreds of Japanese technicians and officials. Work on the report had been under way ever since the surrender.

The report states that the Japanese apparently failed to realize the importance of incendiary munitions until after they had felt the weight of our incendiary attacks, and that their development of incendiary munitions was far behind that of our own and the other major Allied and Axis powers.

Educated at Louisiana State university and Harvard university,

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Col. Marshall formerly practiced law in New Orleans.

In August, 1917, he was graduated from the first officer's training camp, served for a time in the Coast Artillery corps, and in 1921 was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. He formerly served as chief of personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service, and more recently as commanding officer, Huntsville arsenal, Alabama.

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7 JEEP DRIVER KILLED IN SKID ON DIRT ROAD NEAR UTSONOMIYA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, HOKOHAMA--Technician Fifth Grade Juan C. Gonazales, (correct) Oakland, Cal., was killed June 27 and two other enlisted men suffered minor injuries when the Jeep Gonazales was driving skidded and overturned on a dirt roadway near Utsonomiya, 90 miles from Tokyo.

T/5 Gonazales was driving to the Niiko Kanaya enlisted men's rest hotel at Niiko when the accident occurred. Both passengers were dozing in the rear seat of the jeep, according to reports. Gonazales was a member of the staff of the hotel, operated by Eighth army Special Services office.

Military funeral services and burial were held at the United States Armed Forces cemetery No. 1 at Yokohama. Gonazales, who had been assigned to the Special Service office since October 15, 1945, is survived by a wife and child in Oakland.

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8 LAUNDRY LIST EPITOMIZES ARMY CHANGE TO PEACETIME WAYS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--It's a peacetime army, as witness the New Eighth army laundry price list.

Included in the list, which accompanies a circular outlining detailed plans for quartermaster laundry service all over Japan for occupation personnel and their families, are many hints of garrison living. And the feminine touch is noticeable. Look at these items from the list:

Pajamas, silk, men's, 17 cents; shirt, silk, 10 cents; kimono, plain, 13 cents; kimono, fancy, 23 cents; bib, child's, one cent; rompers, five cents; quilt, silk, 23 cents; and curtains, ruffled, 20 cents. There was no mention of diapers.

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9 EIGHTH ARMY TAKES ACTION TO PREVENT SALE OF BANNED STAMP

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--In compliance with a SCAP Memorandum prohibiting the Japanese government from printing certain designs on currency and postage stamps, the Eighth army today instructed its commands to take action to prevent the sale and use of a new stamp of one yen denomination which violates the provisions of the memorandum.

The stamp which must be withdrawn from sale and use is printed in green, bears a design of Yasukuni shrine, featuring a large torii of plain shinto style, with a background showing an avenue of small trees.

The 17-sen stamp bearing this same design, printed in blue-gray, and others which may be in current use, may still be used, under a provision which states that existing stocks of a prohibited design may be used, but that no new supplies may be printed.

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10 JAPANESE GET FIRST IMPORTED FRESH VEGETABLES IN TRADE FOR COAL

The first post-war import of fresh vegetables, 590-long tons of peas and beans, has arrived at Miike port for distribution in the nation's food ration program.

Shipped from Hong Kong, the vegetables arrived on the British ship Sam Dauntless in "excellent condition", said H.J. Zimmerman, chief of Foods and Fertilizer branch of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

The vegetables were grown in the Hong Kong area, Mr Zimmerman said. Advised to take delivery of the vegetables, the Japanese government was informed the food would be authorized for distribution through normal rationing channels.

Meantime, SCAP has authorized the Dauntless to load 9,000 tons of coal for Hong Kong after discharging the vegetables.

Mr Zimmerman pointed out that in return for food shipments from Hong Kong, SCAP has approved shipments of coal to that Chinese city.

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SOLDIER CONVICTED OF MURDER, RAPE, ASSAULT SENTENCED TO HANG

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--Convicted of murder, rape and

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assault, Pvt. Leo W. Christensen, of Box 111, Iona, Ida., a member of the 24th Signal company, 24th Infantry division, has been sentenced to hang.

A general court-martial held in 24th division headquarters, Kokura, July 8th imposed the sentence.

According to court findings, Christensen ran over and killed a small Japanese boy with a motorcycle, raped a 31-year-old married Japanese woman in her home near Yawada and assaulted a Japanese man on Sunday afternoon June 30. The death penalty has been referred to Maj. Gen. James. A. Lester, 24th division commanding general for review.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
12 July 1946

Press Release:

JAPANESE FORMER MAJOR GENERAL DOOMED TO HANG FOR SLAUGHTER OF BURMESE

The Legal section of SCAP announced today that Tamanori Sato, former major general in the Japanese army, and one of his subordinates, Keizo Tazawa, former lieutenant colonel, have been tried for war crimes by a British military tribunal at Singapore, and sentenced to death by hanging.

Sato and Tazawa were found responsible for the murder of 18 men, nine women, and 34 children, all Burmese, in the Andaman islands between July 23 and 25 of 1945. Convicted with them were Takuichi Kiyomoto, former colonel, who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment; Tadashi Ishida, and Ikuo Baba, both former lieutenants, who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The trial brought out that the slaughtered Burmese had attempted to escape from the terrors of the Jap-occupied Andamans in a "daihatsu" (large boat). They were caught by Baba. Tazawa decided that the entire group should be shot, and the former general, Sato, approved the decision.

Kiyomoto ordered Baba to take the unfortunate Burmese men, women and children, to Tarnugli island, and there to shoot and bury them. Baba and Ishida took a firing squad to the island with the victims.

The 18 Burmese men were shot and buried first. Then the women and children were dealt with, in each case the mother being shot first and the children afterward. They were all buried immediately.

It was brought out at the trial that after the Japanese surrender, Sato ordered the bodies recovered and burned, to conceal all evidence of the crime.

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BANK OF JAPAN REPLACES YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

The Bank of Japan was named today by SCAP as administrator of property of Allied powers to succeed the Yokohama Specie bank, which is being dissolved.

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Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, chief of SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office, said the request for the change of administrator was made by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Involved in the transfer to the Bank of Japan is the Special Property Administration account, administering affairs of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking corporations, National City bank, Chartered bank, Niederlandishch Indisch Handels-bank, N.B. Wiederlandishch Handels-marcher B.N.V., and Philips Nippon Radio Co., Ltd.

In another action involving the Yokohama Specie bank, CPC ordered the transfer of 277,774,122.08 yen from the account of the German Deutsche Bank fuer Ostasian in YSB, to SCAP's Custody Account of German Funds in the Bank of Japan.

The German bank is in a process of liquidation.

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CONVICTION OF PAIR BRINGS WAR CRIMINAL TOTAL TO 63

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--- Two Japanese were found guilty of war atrocities today by an Eighth army tribunal at Yokohama. The accused, Harushige Kawakami and Naozo Shimadairo former civilian guards at Kawasaki PW camp No. 5, were sentenced to ten and twelve years, respectively.

Conviction was based primarily on evidence obtained from affidavits submitted by former American prisoners at the camp.

Colonel William H. McCutcheon, Morningside Avenue, Mineral Wells, Texas, headed the commission trying the pair.

Lt. James D. Hodnett, 75 Wellsville Avenue, Bolivar, New York, and Mr. O. Vincent Esposito, Tantalus, Honolulu, Hawaii, were members of the prosecution. The defense counsel was Lt. John H. Slagle, 327 N. Chelsea Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

This brings to 63 the number of war criminal suspects to be sentenced by an Eighth army commission at Yokohama.

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GENERAL BRERETON TO LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI SATURDAY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO-- Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, former commanding general of the 9th Air Force, now joint chief of staff of the evaluation force of Operation Crossroad, arrived in Kyoto at 13:30

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Thursday for a two-day stay.

Gen. Brereton, accompanied by Rear Admiral Lewis DeFlores and Congressman W. C. Andrews of New York, a member of President Truman's evaluation force board, is making an unofficial investigation of bomb damage and other points of military interest in Japan. They will leave Kyoto Saturday morning for Shanghai.

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5. GHQ ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB OPENED IN TOKYO

A new and swanky club for enlisted men of GHQ was opened in Tokyo today, where soldiers of the occupation forces may dally in cool comfort over a beer or "coke" amid elegant surroundings.

The club, a half-block west of the Dai Ichi Hotel, is expected to become the center of social life for the enlisted men in the Tokyo area, and will gain in importance as more American women arrive to work in general headquarters.

This is the first club opened in Tokyo for the thousands of enlisted men of GHQ stationed here. Lush and luxurious as it is, it was pointed out, it is still only a temporary club, since another club to be known as "Club Ichiban" is nearing completion, and for elegance of appointment, and facilities, will put the first club, known as the "Rainbow Club" in the shade.

Another expansive club is nearing completion in the Tokyo College of Commerce and Industry. This is designed to become the principal club for enlisted men in the Tokyo area.

A long line-up of GI's was at the door of the club as General Rupert E. Starr, accompanied by Col. Thomas F. Taylor, his executive officer, arrived to open the club officially. General Starr is commanding general of the Headquarters and Service Group.

"This is the first of a series of club buildings which will be opened for the enlisted men of GHQ", the general said.

"The Ichiban club should be ready for opening in another week. This will provide ballrooms, a snack bar, a beer bar, and other recreational facilities.

(more)

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"Work on the enlisted men's club proper, located in the Tokyo College of Commerce and Industry, is proceeding at a satisfactory pace. It is anticipated that this club, with its splendid facilities will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of September."

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6. CHINESE GENERAL STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO AMERICA

General Ho Ying-Chin, former chief of staff of the Chinese armed forces, arrived at Atsugi airfield at 2:30 p.m. today from Shanghai.

General Ho, on his way to the United States, will make a two or three day stopover in Tokyo and expects to visit General MacArthur during his stay.

The general now is director of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's headquarters in Chungking. He is en route to the United States to attend a session of the United Nations organization.

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7. COL. LAURENCE E. BUNKER NAMED AIDE-DE-CAMP TO CINC

Col. Laurence E. Bunker today was designated as aide-de-camp to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the Allied Powers in Japan.

Colonel Bunker entered the service shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and was assigned to the Southwest Pacific. He has served with General MacArthur since March, 1942. His home is in Wellesley, Mass.

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ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARY LAYS WREATH AT ERNIE PYLE MONUMENT

HEADQUARTERS FIRST AIR DIVISION, OKINAWA -- On the foot of the monument erected in Ernie Pyle's memory in Ie Shima, W. Stuart Symington, assistant Secretary of War for Air, laid a wreath this afternoon.

In his address to approximately 200 soldiers and a sprinkling of Red Cross girls flown in for the occasion, Mr. Symington said, "This small Japanese island of Ie Shima holds something very precious to Americans.

"Here is a cemetery of American dead. Here live the brave men who only 14 months ago took this base from the enemy. Among these brave men, whose deeds and hopes he wrote about, lies Ernie Pyle, best-loved of American war correspondents."

Pyle was killed on Wednesday, April 18, 1945, when enemy resistance on Ie Shima was almost at an end.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1000 July 12

PRESS RELEASE:

With the establishment of 193 vocational training centers throughout the country and the enrollment of 14,000 students, Japan's first large-scale post-war vocational training program has taken an important step forward, in the opinion of Mr. S.D. Collett, Employment and Procurement Division, ESS.

Designed to retrain ex-soldiers, former war workers and other unemployed men and women yearly for peaceful jobs, the plan is being financed currently with a ¥30,000,000 appropriation.

"An additional 200,000,000 yen is needed for the total program and has been requested by the Vocational Guidance Section of the Welfare Ministry," Mr. Collett said, "But, in the meantime, a great deal of credit should be given to those in charge of the plan for the progress which has already been made."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 10:00
13 July 1946

SECOND VESSEL WITH NAVY DEPENDENTS TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

Eleven wives and fifteen children of American naval personnel are expected to arrive at Yokosuka tomorrow on the U.S.S. President Jackson, the second navy ship to bring dependents to Japan, Commander Naval Activities Japan announced today.

Of the fifteen children, six are one year or younger; five are the family of Lt. Cmdr. Bernard J. Sloan. Only two children were aboard the U.S.S. Charles Carroll, the first navy ship carrying dependents which arrived at Yokohama June 21.

Expecting their families are: Boson's Mate First Class J. N. Cutting, 305 Olive Street, Redlands, Calif. wife and son; Chief Radioman James W. Gibson, 9655 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill., wife and daughter; Store Keeper First Class John P. Gravell, 135-05 229th St., Laurelton 13, Long Island, N.Y., wife and daughter; Commander H. G. Green, 2633 W. Polk St., Phoenix Ariz., wife and son.

Lt. Col. B. A. Hochmuth, USMC, 3415 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo., wife and daughter; Commander Richard Linthicum 1073 17th St., San Pedro, Calif., wife; Pharmacist Mate Second Class Floyd Owen Mays, 1101 75th Ave., Oakland 3, Calif., wife and daughter; Lt. William M. Morris, Rake, Iowa, wife; Lt. Robert C. Simmons, 27 Mermont Circle, Darby, Penn., wife and daughter; Lt. Cmdr. Bernard J. Sloan, 13517 Contour Drive, Sherman Oaks, Calif., wife, three sons and two daughters; Lt. Cmdr. Herman Spector, 5022 35th Ave. N.E., Seattle, 5, Wash., wife and son.

The third Navy ship for dependants - the USS General Randall - is scheduled to arrive at Yokosuka, July 25, with eight more Navy families. Among these will be the wife and three year old daughter of Rear Admiral Albert M. Bledsoe, Commander Cruiser Division One, Support Force for Commander Naval Activities Japan.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following article has been prepared by the United Kingdom Liaison Mission for General Release.

NEW BRITISH MISSION CHIEF SETTLES IN TOKYO

Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne, the new Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, spent his first full day in Tokyo on official calls, renewing old friendships and taking stock of the Mission's activities. On a tour through the Chancery, Mr. Gascoigne first visited the Consular Section, under Consul-General C. H. Archer, which deals with all questions affecting British nationals and, jointly with the Economic Adviser, the protection of British property.

In the office of the Economic Adviser, Mr. L. H. Whittall, Mr. Gascoigne greeted another new arrival in Japan, Mr. H. C. Lepper, who reached here from England only a few days ago. Mr. Lepper, who is Assistant Economic Adviser, was in Japan for some 21 years before the war where he was connected with the well-known British firm of Sale & Co. and throughout the whole of the war he was interned in Yamakita Camp near Odawara, returning to England in October, 1945.

The office of the Economic Adviser deals with problems affecting Britain's trade interests here and liaison with the Civil Property Custodian's office of General Headquarters.

Mr. Gascoigne also paid a visit to the office of the Shipping Adviser, at present in the charge of Mr. A. D. Tarr, and to that of the Information and Education Adviser, Mr. H. V. Redman, where he greeted Mr. T. Nakasato, who was in the Information Department of the Embassy before the war and after Pearl Harbour spent a year in Sugamo Prison as a result.

Mr. Gascoigne also paid visits to the offices of the Military and Air Advisers and inspected the work of the Central Secretariat. He also interviewed Mr. H. C. Hainworth, who is the United Kingdom Adviser to Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, British Commonwealth Member of the Allied Council for Japan.

In the section of the Naval Adviser, Captain V. N. Surtees, Mr. Gascoigne greeted another new arrival, Commander C.N.R. Barham, who has just succeeded Commander R. B. Leggatt as Assistant Naval Adviser. Commander Barham first came to Japan as a Naval Language Officer in 1929, returning to England in 1932. He was on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Fleet, during the war.

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Among Japanese members of the staff Mr. Gascoigne extended especially cordial greetings to Mr. S. Yonebayashi and Mr. S. Nakanishi, both of whom were in the service of the British Government for over twenty years before the war.

Later in the morning Mr. Gascoigne called on the Hon. G. Acheson, Jr., Chief of the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters and was the guest at luncheon of General Douglas MacArthur.

In the afternoon, Mr. Gascoigne was visited by Rear-Admiral R. M. Servaes, C.B.E., Senior British Naval Officer in Japanese waters.

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JAP PRISON SERGEANT CHARGED WITH BEATING ALLIED POW'S

Accused of beating Allied prisoners of war, including one Dutch soldier whom he pummeled with a heavy chair, Toshio Goto, 30, variously known as "Peg Leg," "Hoppy" and "Hop-Along-Cassidy," will be tried by a Military court in Yokohama.

Alva C. Carpenter, chief of SCAP's Legal Section, signed charges and specifications, citing that:

Goto, while acting sergeant major at a Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp from May, 1944, to August, 1945, beat numerous prisoners into a state of unconsciousness, revived them with water, and then administered additional beatings.

Victims named in specifications are:

Cpl. Michael A. Tardivo, 440 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Cpl. Emmette Smith, Iowa Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. George Martinez, 615 Colonial St., Los Vegas, N.M.

Sgt. Harry D. Reilich, 4027 Camero Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

In beating the unnamed Dutch prisoner with a chair, it is charged Goto crushed his chest.

Prosecutors for the Goto trial will be: Jesse Deitch, chief prosecutor, White Plains, N.Y., and Thomas D. Aitken, 540 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif.

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0110

FIRST SHIPS TURNED OVER TO CHINA BY U. S. ARRIVE IN TOKYO BAY

The first eight warships turned over to the Chinese government by the United States arrived in Tokyo Bay yesterday and were inspected this morning by Chinese General Ho Ying Ching.

General Ho, former chief of staff of the Chinese Army, now director of the government's Chungking headquarters, inspected the two destroyers in the flotilla, then addressed the flotilla's naval officers at the south pier in Yokohama.

The flotilla, en route to China, is under Commander Ling-Tsun, Commander of the Chinese Navy. Also in the flotilla are four minesweepers and two submarine chasers.

The Chinese crews were trained in the United States for two years before the ships were turned over to the Chinese government.

General Ho, who is en route to the U. S. to attend a United Nations organization session, was accompanied on his inspection tour by Gen. Chin-Teh-Chun, vice-commander of the Chinese ministry of national defense, who is here as a witness before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Others in the party were Gen. Chu Shih-ming, head of the Chinese mission in Tokyo, and Gen. Li Li-bai, chief of the military section of the mission.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
13 July 1946

LARGEST FOOD RELEASE TO BE MADE TO JAPANESE

To meet minimum needs in food-hungry Japan, SCAP today authorized the release of 67,548 metric tons of imported food for the second ten-day period of July, the largest food release made thus far to the Japanese.

The release includes 50,275 tons of imported wheat flour, and 17,273 tons of canned foods and represents 67,558 metric tons in rice equivalents.

Capt. H. F. Smith, of the staple foods branch of SCAP's Price Control and Rationing division, said the food is authorized for release in 19 prefectures.

Largest releases are authorized in Hokkaido prefecture, which will receive 8,000 metric tons of wheat flour; Osaka, 8,670 tons wheat flour; Kanagawa prefecture, 7,360 tons of flour and canned goods, and Tokyo, 20,912 tons of flour and canned goods.

Captain Smith pointed out today's release is the second major food distribution in Japan during July. He said the government has been authorized to distribute the food through normal rationing channels, including authorized supplementary rations for essential workers.

Food releases authorized by prefecture include:

Prefecture	Wheat Flour	QUANTITY (Metric tons)		Total
		Canned Foods		
Hokkaido	8,000		8,000	
Aomori	2,300	1,125	3,425	
Iwate	520	300	820	
Miyagi	347	200	547	
Fukushima	600		600	
Tokyo	9,782	11,130	20,912	
Kanagawa	4,142	3,218	7,360	
Yamanashi	1,327	800	2,127	
Gifu	500		500	
Shizuoka	800		800	
Fukui	150		150	
Nagano	677	500	1,177	
Kyoto	3,000		3,000	
Osaka	8,670		8,670	

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Hyogo	5,000	5,000
Wakayama	900	900
Hiroshima	210	210
Yamaguchi	100	100
Fukuoka	3,000	3,000
Totals	50,285	67,558

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JAPANESE LABOR TO HELP REMOVE FOOD FROM IWO JIMA

The Japanese government today was directed by SCAP to send sufficient laborers and Japanese LST's to Iwo Jima to lift approximately 5,000 measurement tons of excess U. S. army foods located there.

The foodstocks, in danger of spoilage, will be returned to Japan to ease the nation's critical food shortage, according to H. J. Zimmerman, acting chief of the foods branch of the SCAP's Import-Export division.

After loading the excess army stocks, LST's will return to the port of Nagoya, and the government has been directed to store the foods until such time as their distribution is authorized by SCAP.

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BARGE CAPSIZES, 110 TONS OF TIN SINKS AT YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- A barge capsized and sunk with 110 tons of tin while engaged in the process of loading the cargo ship Mount Greylock near South Pier, July 11, it was learned today.

No persons were reported injured in the accident.

Plans are being made to salvage the tin, which was part of a shipment destined for the United States, Eighth Army Military Government said.

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188,000 POUNDS OF SILK RELEASED FOR JAP INDUSTRIAL USE

SCAP today authorized the release of 188,000 pounds of raw silk for essential industrial use in Japan.

Maj. H. S. Tate, chief of the textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the amount is 25 per cent of the total requested by the textile bureau of the Ministry of Commerce

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and Industry.

Unsatisfied with original totals compiled by the ministry as necessary for essential industrial needs, Major Tate said uses of one-quarter of the silk was approved, and the bureau has been asked to resubmit more detailed figures on the need for remainder of the silk,

The silk will be used to manufacture bolting cloth needed in food production, fishing line gut, electrical insulation material, filter clothes, silk screens for printing and other technical necessities.

To insure that the silk is used as proposed by the ministry, Major Tate said the Japanese must supply monthly reports covering disposition of all silk by the ministry.

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FIRST SHIPMENT OF JAPANESE TEA AWAITING SHIPMENT TO U. S.

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- The first post-war shipment of tea from Japan is ready for export and has been submitted to SCAP for approval, according to the export-import branch of Eighth Army Military Government.

Ten thousand cases of tea are at Shizuoka awaiting shipment.

Japan is beginning to export a number of products, officials explained, stating that the first shiploads of rubber, tin, and antimony left the ports of Kobe and Yokohama recently. There have also been small amounts of lead and agar-agar, a jelly-like substance used in soap-making, shipped. Raw silk exports already amount to nearly 45,000 bales.

Forty-six cases of Japanese-manufactured articles, such as lacquer-ware and pottery have been exported as samples, and a quantity of angora rabbit hair is waiting shipment at Yokohama.

The majority of these exports from Japan have gone to the United States. However, substantial quantities of coal, mining timer, and lumber have been shipped to China and Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
13 July 1946

SCAP MODIFIES PENSION PAYMENT BAN

SCAP today modified blanket restrictions against payments of pensions or benefits to members of dissolved or suspended organizations, providing such associations were not nationalistic, terroristic or secret in scope.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said a number of governmental and industrial organizations were abolished along with all nationalistic and terroristic societies in Japan last November.

In all instances, members were prohibited from receiving pensions or "other emoluments because of membership in, or service to, any dissolved or suspended association or society," he said.

With restoration of permission for non-secret or non-terroristic societies, to pay pensions or benefits, Colonel Jennings said those who held positions of authority in such associations are still prohibited from receiving any type of awards.

He said any future pension payments to members of abolished organizations must be reported to SCAP.

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MINOR TREMBOR ROCKS KYOTO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO - July 13 -- A light earthquake of eight minutes durations rocked the city of Kyoto, home of the I Corps, today, but no damage was reported.

The quake centered seven miles southwest of the city and was the second to hit this area in ten days. Although it was not as severe as the previous one, it was felt for a longer period of time.

The shock coming at 10:40 A.M. caused buildings to tremble for more than 30 seconds.

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MAX BISHOP, ASSISTANT TO AMBASSADOR ATCHESON WEDS MISS JESSIE BREWTON

YOKOHAMA, July 13 --- Miss Jessie Marie Brewton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Brewton, Vidalia, Ga., was married today at 2 P.M. to Max W. Bishop, Counselor of Mission and assistant to Ambassador George Atcheson Jr., chairman of the Allied Council for Japan.

Mr. Bishop's home is Gravette, Ark.

The ceremony was performed in Yokohama Base Chapel with Chaplain K. G. Martin, base chaplain, officiating. Following the wedding, a reception was held at the American consulate here.

Mr. Bishop has been in foreign service in the Far East, including Japan, for several years. He was former United States political advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of China-Burma-India theater.

A former WAVE, Miss Brewton arrived in Japan the latter part of April and has been employed as a secretary in the Diplomatic section.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

15 July

外務省
陸軍省
海軍省
航空省

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following story is for release
at 5 P.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time, Sunday July 14
(7 A.M. Monday, July 15, Tokyo Time.)

The Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, which embodies the
Labor Division, today released the following statement:

The recent public release by the Soviet Member of the Allied
Council setting forth recommendations for labor legislation implies
that little in this field had been done and that a vitally important
part of democratic legislation has been neglected.

This is entirely contrary to the truth, which fact could not
fail to have been known by anyone with the slightest familiarity
with the existing situation.

A Labor Advisory Commission, now in Tokyo on invitation of
SCAP and composed of persons experienced in various phases of Labor
Administration, has been investigating and studying general Japanese
labor conditions and laws for four months. Its final reports on
labor relations and protective legislation, which will be released
within a week, according to its Chairman, Paul L. Stanchfield, will
include a number of specific recommendations for improving and extend-
ing the present labor laws. On many features of labor legislation,
however, the Committee urges detailed study and public hearings before
the final details of new laws are decided. This use of democratic
processes, rather than detailed directives from SCAP, will assure
that proper attention is given to the interests of employers and the
general public as well as those of workers.

The legal position of labor in this country is a strong one and
laborers find real support for their organization and protection for
their rights on the statute books. The corrective measures which
have been taken since the Occupation have already resulted in a vast
improvement in the position of labor and restored to laborers dignity

(more)

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and their rights.

All bars to the free organization of labor unions and to the leg-
itimate activities of labor unions for the purpose of improving wages,
hours, conditions of work, and to rendering mutual assistance have
been removed. The repressive ordinances, regulations and laws which
held labor in a position of subservience have been abrogated by the
Japanese Government under the direction of the Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers.

Equally important with the freeing of labor are the legislative
measures defining the rights of labor and providing legal protection
for labor. For many years Japan participated in the activities of the
International Labor Organization and under the guidance of labor ex-
perts, there were prepared and passed labor laws in Japan which met
the standards of the International Labor Organization and were nom-
inally more advanced and more liberal than the labor laws in many
other countries of the world. These laws, although not properly en-
forced or sufficiently inclusive, cover safety, health, maximum hours
and child labor. For example, the Factory Act and its supporting or
implementing ordinances and regulations, regulates safety and health
conditions in all factories having more than ten employees and in all
establishments where unusually hazardous work is performed. This law
also contains special provisions for maternity care and limits the
working hours of women and children. Ordinances under this basic
law provide regulations for factory dormitories and prevention of
accidents. Similar legislative protection for laborers in all mines
in Japan is provided by the Mining Act. Child labor is regulated by
the Minimum Age Law which, with a few exceptions, prohibits industrial
employment of persons below 14 years of age.

A number of different laws cover the question of compensation
for industrial accidents. In smaller factories direct liability on
the employer to compensate for accidents is provided for in the
Factory Act.

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Workers in larger factories and in mining enterprises are given cash allowances and medical benefits under the sickness insurance system. Two Acts, "Workmen's Relief for Accidents" and "Employees Liability for Accidents", are designed to take care of workers in construction, engineering and forestry. Japanese seamen have legislative protection for their safety and health under the Seamen's Act which also provides for seamen's public employment exchanges. 600 public employment offices have been set up throughout Japan under the Labor Exchange Law. Recruitment of industrial employees by private agents has been regulated by an ordinance issued under the Factory Act.

Perhaps the most important labor legislation which has been put into effect since the beginning of the Occupation is the Trade Union Law and its enforcement ordinance. Among other things this law guarantees labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, prohibits legal status for employer-dominated unions, prohibits discharge of, or inflicting disadvantages on, a worker because of union membership, prohibits an employer from making lack of union membership a condition of employment, denies an employer claim for indemnity from unions or members or officers of unions for damages resulting from strike or other acts of dispute which are proper, empowers representatives of unions to negotiate with the employer on behalf of union members for conclusion of trade agreements or on other matters, and provides legal status for trade agreements arrived at by collective bargaining.

The Japanese Government has under draft a Labor Disputes Adjustment Bill. This Bill along with the proposed Labor Protection Bill and other measures already in various stages of active consideration will, if and when enacted into legislation by the Diet, go far toward completing and perfecting labor legislation in Japan: it may be illuminating and helpful in establishing a proper perspective for

evaluating the significance

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0213

and purpose of the Soviet recommendations to note that virtually all suggestions by the Soviet Member are already, in principle, wholly or in part, incorporated in existing legislation or in proposed legislation which has already passed the initial stages of Government consideration and drafting:

Soviet suggestion (1): Extend labor legislation to all categories of workers. The Trade Union Law already covers all workers, and protective legislation covers all factories etc. with ten or more employees. The extent of protective legislation will be considerably broadened under the proposed Labor Protection bill.

Soviet suggestion (2): Guarantee freedom of all unions. This is covered by Articles 1, 5, 7, and 11 of the February law.

Soviet suggestion (3): Forbid reprisals against labor and permit workers to take over management of factories under certain conditions. The Trade Union Law covers protection against reprisals generally and the Labor Relations Adjustment Bill, under draft by the Japanese Government, covers the matter more fully. In this suggestion also is a demand for dismissal allowances in the case of shutdown. Traditionally a dismissal allowance of approximately one month's salary for each year of work is given by most employers.

Soviet suggestion (4): Collective agreements should constitute the basis of relations with labor—Article 19 of the Trade Union Law covers this point—212 trade agreements were already signed as of 1 May 1946. Terms of such agreements are more appropriately decided by the workers and employers in direct negotiations.

Soviet suggestion (5): Collective agreements should be registered and should cover all workers in the establishment.—The Trade Union Law provides for the registration of agreements with the Prefectural Governments and extends benefits of agreements to all employees providing three-fourths of the workers are members of the union.

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Soviet suggestion (6): Establish minimum wages in each industry by action of committees representing the Labor Ministry and the labor unions. A minimum wage program under present inflationary conditions would be unworkable, but the proposed Labor Protection Bill would permit such a program to be installed later. However, employers as well as workers should obviously be consulted in setting any specific wage standards.

Soviet suggestion (7): Women and men of equal skill paid equally. - Although no legislation on this point exists at present, it is covered in many trade agreements. The matter is also included in the proposed Labor Protection Bill.

Soviet suggestion (8): Forty-eight hour week. - Article 23 of the proposed Labor Protection Bill provides for a 48-hour week.

Soviet suggestion (9): Hazardous work should be at reduced hours. - Covered in trade agreements.

Soviet suggestion (10): Overtime work only by consent of union and then at 1½ times. - Trade agreements cover this point and the proposed Labor Protection Bill provides for time and a half.

Soviet suggestion (11): Sundays and all holidays shall be time off or work at 1½ times daily rate. - The Factory Act provides two days off each month. The proposed Labor Protection Bill as drawn provides time off one day each week and all holidays.

Soviet suggestion (12): Two weeks vacation with pay each year. - The proposed Labor Protection Bill provides for 6 to 20 days off with pay each year.

Soviet suggestion (13): Provide a medical insurance fund. - This is partially covered by sickness insurance now and major amendments are being considered.

Soviet suggestion (14): Dismissal allowance of two weeks pay. - Dismissal notice now required and traditional practice has broadened the principle. The introduction of an unemployment compensation law which would be far more effective is under consideration.

Soviet suggestion (15): Minimum age of 14 for work. - SCAP directive of 11 October '45 directed correction of Child Labor abuses. Statutes now provide 14 year minimum age limit. Proposed Labor Protection Bill raises age to 15 except for 14 for those who have finished school.

Soviet suggestion (16): Prohibit night work for those under eighteen. - The Factory Act and Mining Act cover this suggestion for persons under 16. The proposed Labor Protection Bill raises the minimum to 18.

Soviet suggestion (17): Vacation with pay should be given pregnant women. - The proposed Labor Protection Bill provides for six weeks' vacation before and 7 weeks' vacation after delivery.

Soviet suggestion (18): Prohibit underground work for women and children. - The Factory Act prohibits dangerous work for those under 16 and in some cases for women. Proposed legislation raises the age to 18.

Soviet suggestions (19) and (20): Compensation for disability and death. - This is covered in part by Japanese Sickness Insurance laws and pension acts and in the Factory Act. The program calls for enlargement.

Soviet suggestion (21): Unemployment and old age benefits- This is provided in Japanese Budget for 1946-47 through direct relief. A complete revision of the whole social service system is under study by a Japanese Government Committee.

Soviet suggestion (22): Safety regulations to be provided. - Present laws are adequate except in coverage and the main problem is proper enforcement.

Practically nothing new was actually contained in Soviet suggestions except the provision that laborers on strike could seize and operate the properties involved. This measure of preemption and practical confiscation of property (without due recompense violates the law of property) rights providing for due compensation for seizure of property. So far as known no such provision exists in any nation in the world. Even in the Soviet Union it is believed most doubtful that such measures are provided for or permitted.

Since the occupation, 4,000 labor unions have been organized and the labor membership therein now numbers more than 3 million. It is one of the healthiest movements toward democratization that prevails in Japan.

(more)

Certain elements here are trying by the usual methods of exaggerated propaganda, the application of terrorism and prevarication of the truth to assume leadership of this labor movement in the hope of reestablishing the regimentation of the Japanese masses under the leadership of the left in lieu of the former regimentation under the leadership of the right.

SCAP encourages progress in desirable types of labor legislation but desires that the details be worked out by the Japanese themselves through democratic processes. The groundwork has all been done to establish a complete and progressive labor system in the new Japan.

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0217

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
15 July 1946

Press Release:

CAMPAIGN TO CONSERVE SUPPLIES ANNOUNCED BY ENGINEERS

Initiation of a theater-wide program to conserve engineer supplies and equipment was announced today by Major General Hugh J. Casey, Chief Engineer, GHQ.

General Casey said the critical shortage in the United States of building materials necessitates holding overseas requirements to a minimum.

Hereafter, all new construction in this theater must be approved by GHQ, and for especially large projects, by the War Department, Washington.

Maximum use will be made of existing buildings and facilities, the General said. For example, in the Philippines an abandoned Navy camp is being dismantled and materials will be used on other projects. A similar policy will be observed in Japan.

In the Philippines, local lumber and cement production has been encouraged by Army engineers. Surplus sawmill equipment has been released under contracts to operators who will make lumber available for Army requirements. Lumber production has quadrupled with the objective of producing 10,000,000 board feet monthly.

Use of native materials in army construction has reduced demands on U. S. stocks, General Casey said.

Another phase of the present conservation program is directed towards savings in light, heat and water. General Casey said this program will be handled by post engineers and patterned after similar army campaigns in the United States during the war. Posters, news releases, and spot radio announcements will be used to emphasize conservation needs.

Every individual in the theatre must realize that saving will help those who might otherwise lack some essential needs, General Casey said. Any wastage or unnecessary use of supplies will interfere with vital construction and maintenance projects.

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THREE JAPANESE CONVICTED OF POSSESSING FIREARMS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO -- Five Japanese have been convicted in provost court here for acts against the occupation forces, three for illegal possession of firearms, another for theft of army food, while a third was convicted for illegal possession of U.S. army property.

Shoshichi Yoshiosha was convicted of having penicillin in his possession, but the sentence was suspended since the penicillin had no army markings and he had a good record.

Shigeo Kaniyoshi was charged with stealing food from an army kitchen where he was caught eating the food. The defendant testified he broke into the kitchen to get food for his family. He was found guilty, but paroled.

Bessho Ichizo was sentenced to two years at hard labor for illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition. The defendant is already under a two-year sentence from a Japanese court.

Yasuo Kajiuro and Futoshi Ueshina were sentenced to six months each for illegal possession of a Japanese pistol.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: *Press Release*

13:30
15 July 1946

APPROXIMATELY 1400 DEPENDENTS TO LEAVE STATES THIS MONTH FOR JAPAN

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no 5,6:1
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no 8:4
第46号
第11号
第12号
第13号
第14号
EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Approximately 1,400 servicemen's dependents are scheduled to sail for Japan in the remainder of July, Eighth Army headquarters G-1 Section announced today.

Four vessels are to carry the dependents. The Fred C. Ainsworth with 300 wives and children will leave Seattle tentatively July 21 and dock at Yokohama approximately August 3. The transports SS Freeman and SS Funston will carry 100 and 180 dependents respectively. Tentative sailing dates are July 30 for the Freeman and July 27 for the Funston. The Monterey, sailing tentatively July 31 and reaching Japan about August 10, has 810 dependents on its passenger list. The Monterey replaces the Mariposa which was previously scheduled to carry 839 dependents to Japan.

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EIGHTH ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES INCREASE TO 279

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- A total of 279 civilians -- 215 men and 64 women -- are now employed by the Eighth Army, Col. John H. Gibson, chief of Civilian Personnel, said today:

Colonel Gibson estimated that half of the women and ninety per cent of the men were recruited locally from among military personnel eligible for discharge. An additional one thousand civilians have been requisitioned from the United States through the civilian personnel overseas branch of the War Department in Washington, he said.

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RATION FOR SOAP ANNOUNCED AT ONE BAR A WEEK

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA - Toilet soap will be rationed at one bar a man per week beginning July 22, Col. Robert A. Case, Eighth Army exchange officer announced today. Laundry soap, both bar and flakes, will be limited to one bar or package a customer per sale, although it will not be otherwise rationed.

Cigarette rations will continue to be one carton a week, and

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when available, seven bars of candy will be rationed a week. When lack of supply demands it, candy sales will be made as equitably as possible by lowering the ration. Boxes of prepared candies will be sold only in addition to the ration allowance and not in place of the candy bars.

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THREE JAP EX-OFFICERS MUST HANG: VICE-ADMIRAL ACQUITTED

A British Military Tribunal at Singapore has sentenced three former officers of the Japanese Army to die on the gallows for the bayonetting to death of six Burmese non-combatants, and the beheading of three others.

Information concerning the trial was received in a report from the British Division of the Legal Section, SCAP.

Hara Teizo, former vice-admiral of the Japanese Navy, one of the six defendants tried in this case, was acquitted, and so were two subordinates, Shimazaki Shigeichi, former Japanese Army captain, and Toyoshima Taneji, former Army lieutenant.

Sentenced to death were Harada Kunichi, former lieutenant, Ushijima Katsuichi, former sub-lieutenant, and Yanagimoto Seiichi, former lieutenant, all of the Japanese Army.

The Burmese died with their hands bound behind them, standing with their backs to a long trench on a lonely stretch of Stewart sound, Andaman islands. Six of them were bayoneted to death, and the other three were beheaded. The trial evidence brought out that Kunichi, Katsuichi and Seiichi each cut off a head.

According to the evidence, the nine victims were captured about August 4, 1946, in a rowboat they confessed they had stolen in the hope of escaping from the Andamans to Burma.

Kunichi, senior officer at Stewart sound, signaled Port Blair for instructions, and on August 7, 1945, was signaled from Port Blair to have the Burmese executed.

Teizo, then vice-admiral, declared he ordered Kunichi by wireles to make a thorough investigation. A "military law breaker's trial meeting" was held at which it was decided the Burmese should die. Tanji was prosecutor, and Teizo and Shigeichi constituted the "court.

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During 1945 food supplies in the Andaman islands were unsatisfactory, and reached a crisis in July. The Burmese on the islands were rounded up. Many were put to work as "coolies" while others were shot or otherwise executed.

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COAL TAR PITCH TO GO TO KOREA FROM JAPAN

The Japanese government today was directed to ship 800 tons of coal tar pitch to Korea to assist that nation in overcoming its critical coal shortage.

Lee R. Fleming, chief of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the coal tar pitch will be used to make "brickettes," for industrial purposes, primarily railroad fuel.

Brickettes, he explained, ^{made} are/of approximately 10 per cent pitch, five to seven per cent bituminous coal dust, and the remainder anthracite coal dust.

Used "quite extensively" throughout the orient, brickettes are "fairly good substitute for coal," Mr. Fleming said.

The government was ordered to ship the coal tar for brickettes following a reduction of bituminous coal shipments to Korea. That nation mines no bituminous coal, but does dig some anthracite.

Coal is one of Korea's most critical items, Mr. Fleming said.

The Japanese government was ordered to pack pitch in containers suitable for summer transportation, and advise SCAP when the shipment will be ready for departure.

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FARMERS TO GET SILK CLOTH FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SCAP authorized the Japanese government today to release 200,000 tan (correct) of low-grade silk cloth to farmers.

The release is designed to increase non-exportable silk available for clothing; encourage silk cocoon production, and cut down on sources of cloth potentially available to black market channels.

Maj. H.S. Tate, chief of Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the cloth, known as "maisen," will be released to farmers at the rate of one tan in exchange for two kan (correct) of cocoons. A tan of silk is approximately 16 yards by 13

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inches. A kan weighs 8½ pounds.

Major Tate said farmers who raise silk worms normally are permitted to retain four kan of waste and doupion, or double cocoons, for their own use. Not commercially reelable, such silk is reeled by hand and made into cloth for a farmers' own use.

All other silk a farmer raises is sold to mills.

The present Japanese government program will make additional quantities of silk available for the Japanese market, and should prove an encouragement for farmers to continue silk production in light of the fact they will receive spun cloth in exchange for their unspun waste and doupion cocoon, Major Tate said.

It will also reduce the amount of home-spun meisen cloth which is potentially a black market item, the major added.

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FIRING SQUADS EXECUTE TWENTY-SEVEN AT MOROTAI AND RABAU

Allied firing squads in the Southwest Pacific islands of Morotai and Rabaul have executed 27 Japanese soldiers convicted of war crimes.

A memorandum from the Legal Section of SCAP notified the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government of the executions. One additional death was attributed to suicide.

The executions were carried out under orders of Headquarters, Australian Military Forces at Melbourne, the executed ranging in rank from colonels to sergeants.

The list of those executed on Morotai follows:

Shigeru Koba, colonel; Takewo Komura, lieutenant colonel; Toshio Tamura, major; Tsuruo Sugino, sergeant major; Seizo Tanaka, lieutenant; Michiaki Misumi, captain; Tokio Iwasa, captain; Takeo Nakata, captain; Katsuji Yamamoto, lieutenant; Tokuhiko Yabe, lieutenant; Koichi Nomura lieutenant; Naogi Hosotani, sergeant; Genzo Watanabe, captain; Kikachiro Kato, captain; Tomiyoshi Okada, sergeant; Kiyomitsu Morimoto, sergeant major.

Those executed in Rabaul were listed as follows:

Yoshio Yaki, sergeant; Masaru Inagaki, sergeant major; Haruo Kikawa, navy worker; Susumu Hoshijima, captain; Kiyomune Kawahara, lieutenant; Kose Ueda, sub-lieutenant; Mosio Kakinuma, sub-lieutenant; Masaibhi Shimakawa, sub-lieutenant; Matagi Horiji, sub-lieutenant; Shigeo Uemura, sub-lieutenant; Kazuo Osaki, sergeant.

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Listed as a suicide was Hisaneo Mitsuba, lieutenant, in Rabaul.

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KEENAN EXPECTED TO LEAVE UNITED STATES FOR TOKYO TOMORROW

The International Prosecution section said today that its chief, Joseph B. Keenan, has notified section officers that he expects to leave Washington tomorrow, en route to Tokyo to resume his duties in the prosecution of leading Japanese being tried as war criminals.

The section said that Mr. Keenan would go first to the west coast and that he would fly from there to Tokyo.

Mr. Keenan went to the United States for conferences in Washington, following which he went to Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for a rest.

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7. 戦犯大口彦平君 1 copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
15 July 1946

Press Release:

1. NAVY DEPENDENTS' SHIP DELAYED BY ROUGH WEATHER

The USS President Jackson, the second navy ship to bring dependents to Japan was unable to make port yesterday as scheduled because of rough weather. It will arrive at Yokosuka at 6 pm today, Commander, Naval Activities, Japan announced.

Some of the dependents on the Jackson are going on to join their husbands in Okinawa; the rest will remain in Japan. Those going on will make a brief stopover in Japan, awaiting the navy ship USS Taswell, which will take them to Okinawa. Scheduled to arrive at Yokosuka on July 17, the Taswell is carrying 1,287 army enlisted men and 49 army officers as replacements for the occupation forces.

A third navy ship, the USS General Randall, is scheduled to arrive July 22 with seven more navy families, among whom is the wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Albert M. Bledsoe, Commander, Cruiser Division 1, Support Force, Commander, Naval Activities, Japan.

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2. CHIBA PREFECTURE SCREENS 792 OF 11,052 TEACHERS

Officials of the Civil Information and Education section said today that 792 of the 11,052 elementary and secondary school teachers of Chiba prefecture have been screened by the Japanese investigating committees set up recently following a SCAP directive.

All but 54 of the teachers have been cleared. Twenty-two of this group have been eliminated from the schools under the provisions of Appendix II of the imperial screening ordinance. These include all persons who have been found unacceptable directly by SCAP, all career military and naval personnel, members of the "thought" police and graduates of the imperial government colonial schools.

(Cases of the other 32 teachers are pending clarification of omissions or ambiguities in their questionnaires.)

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Osaka is the only other prefecture which started its screening investigations in June. In July, Niigata, Nagano and Nagasaki prefectures began screening teachers. A total of 51 automatic dismissal have been acted upon in these prefectures. In Niigata another three have been dismissed as a result of the investigation.

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3. DDT SPRAYING BY AIR BEGINS OVER KOBE, OSAKA, NARA

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY OSAKA -- In keeping with the program to control mosquitoes, flies and other insects in the heavily populated areas in Japan, the Army began last week to spray Osaka, Kobe and Nara with DDT. It is planned that the entire urban areas as well as much of the outlying sections will be sprayed by U.S. Army planes.

Two planes will distribute about 3200 gallons of DDT mixture a day. The spraying of these areas will require about two weeks and approximately 12 tons of DDT will be sprayed over these areas.

The spraying is done at an altitude of from 100 to 150 feet several hours each day.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following was received today from the BCOF for general release:

4. FIFTH ROYAL GURKHAS FETE COMMANDER IN FAREWELL DINNER

WITH THE BCOF AT OKAYAMA, July 14-- Soldiers of the 5th Royal Gurkhas Rifles presented their national weapon, the famous "kukri" in honor of a British officer going home for release.

He is Major John White, camp commandant of the British Indian division in Japan, of 26 Waterloo Road, Ikin, Milfordhaven, Pembs, South Wales.

Major White is one of the most popular officers of the division. It is said of him that he has never been seen in a temper, even when asked to do the impossible.

As camp commandant, Major White had under him troops both British and Indian. They came from all parts of Great Britain and India, and spoke many languages. Major White is credited with having achieved successfully the difficult task of welding this force together under his command.

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A sumptuous Indian dinner was given in his honor. It was a memorable occasion. The British and Indian officers and other ranks sat at the same table. Australian and New Zealand women's services of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces attended.

The pipes of the Gurkhas went round the table as the guests enjoyed the dinner, and tears came to the eyes of Major White as he received the gift of a "kukri" from Gurkha Subedar Birtasing Gurung, IOSM, IDSM, of Bijayapur Village, Tensil, Pokhara, District of Kaski, Nepal.

"This will always remind me of you all," said Major White. "It is a most beautiful present."

Lt. Col. Saunders, of 26 Primrose Mansion, Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea park, SW II, one of the builders of the British Indian division, proposed a toast to Major White in true Indian army style. Every one was upon his chair, one foot on the table, and drank to his health.

Answering the toast, Major White said: "I am very proud to have served in the Indian Army, and to be able to call the men serving under me my friends."

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NAVY RECON PLANE SPOTS TYPHOON RAGING EAST OF LUZON

A navy reconnaissance plane, flying off the coast of Luzon, today spotted a typhoon of "severe intensity" which has been raging in the Western Pacific area since July 12.

The typhoon was several hundred miles east of Luzon, blowing west northwest at a velocity of 10 knots. It was believed the typhoon may escape the northern tip of Luzon, and storm warnings were issued from Manila.

It was the ninth typhoon of considerable magnitude reported in the Pacific this year, although there have been smaller blows occurring almost daily, a weather forecaster at 7th Weather Station of the 20th Weather Squadron in Tokyo stated.

The position of the typhoon today was determined as 16.9 degrees north latitude, and 128.6 degrees east longitude by the navy plane, which fixed the place by flying out to sea and hovering near the area.

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The typhoon first was reported at 3 p.m. July 12, and confirmed by a plane "fix." At that time it was blowing 200 miles due west of Guam in a westerly and slightly northerly direction.

Typhoons generally rage for a week before they blow themselves out. Most of the nine typhoons reported this year have blown themselves out against the China shores, with no damage. One, however, came dangerously near northern Luzon, just missing Laog.

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JAPANESE COMMITTEE WRITES PROTEST WHEN U.S. TROOPS LEAVE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, HIMEJI-- A committee claiming to represent 200,000 citizens of Himeji, industrial city in central Honshu, has sent a protest to American forces here -- because U.S. troops were moving away!

Units garrisoned in Himeji have recently been withdrawn and transferred to other areas, according to officials of the Eighth army's 31st military government detachment. Shortly after the news reached the Japanese, Himeji city assembly passed a resolution expressing "heartfelt appreciation for kindnesses" shown by U.S. soldiers, and requesting that the garrison be kept in the city.

Furthermore, a long letter signed by the mayor, assembly chairman, police chief, and heads of womens' and youth associations, praising conduct of troops in the area and work done by army units in reorganizing and rebuilding the city, was received at the same time.

"We are earnestly desirous that the U.S. army would stay here with us as long as possible," the letter said.

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GENERAL CRAMER MAY REACH TOKYO TOMORROW

Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, newly named successor to the Honorable Justice P. Higgins as the U.S. member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, did not arrive in Tokyo today as scheduled. It is possible that he will arrive tomorrow.

Formerly Judge Advocate General in Washington D.C., Gen. Cramer will take up Justice Higgins' place on the Tribunal trying Japanese leaders accused as war criminals. Justice Higgins left Friday for the United States.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A limited number of copies of the Summary of Proceedings of the meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, held July 10, 1946, is available to foreign correspondents in the Library of the News Section.

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Maj. Serkin
PRO
News Sec
Radio Tokyo

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1330
15 July, 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 9 July---(USIS)---The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs today was on record to support actively women candidates for public office regardless of political party affiliation this action was voted unanimously on the opening day of the group's eighth biennial convention.

Three thousand delegates representing more than one hundred thousand women throughout the united states, voted for the resolution at the request of Miss Margaret A. Hickey, president of the Federation, who later said she knew of no comparable group that has taken "so forward a step."

The resolution urged affiliated clubs to "endorse and work for the election and appointment of qualified women to local, state national and international offices boards and commissions."

Legislative planks adopted called for the extension of the merit system in government employment, adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau in the Labor Department, child labor legislation, federal aid to education, with state control of funds and policies, jury service for women and state pure food and drug legislation.

WASHINGTON, 9 July, (USIS)---The Washington Evening Star commented on July 8 that "the American decision to act immediately to give a measure of self-government to southern Korea..." would permit Koreans of all persuasions to vote in local and provincial elections.

The editorial pointed out that General Hodge will create a Korean Advisory Council to help him in the task of administration.

The editorial said that the purpose of the move is "to give Korean people a chance, after long decades of Japanese domination, to learn something about democratic processes and self-rule. According to the Star, the American move in Southern Korea was decided upon after no progress had been made in negotiations with Russia to work out details for a Four-Power Trusteeship for all Korea under the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and China.

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The paper continued: "In such circumstances to keep on doing nothing politically in the American zone would be to deepen the disillusionment of the people there and perhaps plant seeds of serious future unrest. On other hand, by introducing southern Koreans to democratic processes. General Hodge may be able at least to satisfy part of their aspirations... In any case, unless its liberation from the Japanese is to prove meaningless, Korea must begin educating itself to self-government sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Our new policy can be helpful to that end."

The New York Herald-Tribune spoke of the move as likely to produce "favorable results," but said that it is "only a small step toward what is needed in Korea." The editorial pointed out the need for a unified Korea instead of one split as at present by the thirty-eighth parallel.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said "It's a slight step on the road of democracy, American style. But it is worth trying, and as far as it is able to go, it maintains the spirit of American policy so brilliantly exhibited in the granting of independence to the Philippines."

0230

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
16 July 1946

FIRST AMERICAN BRANCH BANK SINCE WAR TO OPEN IN TOKYO

The first American bank to open in Tokyo since the war will go into business next Monday, July 22, at 10 a.m.

It will be the Tokyo branch of the National City Bank of New York which before the war operated four banks in Japan. It will be located directly across from the Narunouchi hotel at 4 Otemachi, 2 Chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mr. L. W. Chamberlain, branch manager, said the bank would be operated exclusively for members of the U. S. Armed Forces and accredited personnel.

Clients will be able to open U. S. Dollar accounts, in which they may deposit pay and allowances. No Japanese yen will be accepted.

Clients will be able to buy mail and telegraph remittances to the U. S., and in general will find normal banking facilities, although the bank will be subject to military regulations which at times may affect the banking situation, Mr. Chamberlain said.

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RAIL FERRIES AND TUGBOAT CONSTRUCTION PLAN APPROVED

Construction of 11 railway ferries and six tugboats to expedite transportation between island ports in Japan, was approved today by SCAP.

Current shortages of water transportation to and from various island ports is seriously impeding normal traffic flow, said J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industrial and Reparations Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, in announcing the construction.

The ferries and tugboats aggregate 30,800 gross tons.

Four of the ferries will be designed exclusively for hauling freight, and the remaining seven will be built to carry both passengers and freight.

These two lines will receive the new ferries; Hakodate-Aomori, and Uno-Takamatsu. The tugs will be put into service in these harbor Aomori, Kominato, and Hakodate.

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The first of the new vessels is expected to be launched next October, with the final launching scheduled for September, 1947.

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DONATIONS BY STEEL FIRM TO SCHOOL FUND APPROVED

The Japan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, was advised today SCAP offered no objection to its application to donate 127,548 yen to the public school, and 24,800 yen to the village office in Horobatsu.

An annual custom, contribution to the public school fund, is larger than normal this year, to help defray cost of an addition to the school, said J. McL. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Because Horobatsu village is expanding its municipal hall, the company said it wanted to contribute to the cost of construction.

Mr. Henderson said it is a "regular procedure for large companies in Japan to contribute to public institutions," and applications for contributions are usually approved provided they "are for legitimate institutions."

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WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES TO SIGN NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

The War Department, Washington, has ordered its civilian employees to sign a no-strike-against-the-government affidavit, Lt. Col. L. G. Alexander, director of civilian personnel, announced today.

A radiogram sent to GHQ July 12 cites section 10 of the Military Appropriations bill for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1946, as ordering all civilian employees, U. S. citizens and otherwise, within the United States and elsewhere, employed by the War Department, to sign the following affidavit:

"I do hereby swear (or affirm) that I am not engaged in any strike against the Government of the United States and that I will not so engage while an employee of the Government of the United States; that I am not a member of an organization of government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and that I will not while a government employee become a member of such an organization."

The affidavit must be sworn to by employees before a person authorized to administer oaths.

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War Department personnel circular 3 now being printed requires that the affidavit must be signed before issuance of the first pay check paid for the fiscal year of 1947.

Colonel Alexander, commenting on the order, said he knows of no civilian employee in GHQ who has struck or threatened to strike. He pointed out that striking against the government has always been ground for dismissal in his office.

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U. S. WIFE GETS ROYAL RECEPTION AT NORTHERNMOST JAPAN OUTPOST

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, BIHORO, JAPAN -- Mrs. Kenneth R. Beard, wife of Lt. K. R. Beard, of Paris, Texas, was greeted with a fancy reception by members of the 3rd Battalion, 187th R. C. T., Red Cross members, and Bihoro city officials, on herearrival (June 27th) at the Occupation forces northern-most Pacific Theatre base.

The key to the city was presented to her by Hiroko Kanahyo, a Japanese girl.

After the ceremony, Lt. and Mrs. Beard were escorted to their home on a flower-and-silk covered float, amid a procession of armored cars, horses, and jeeps.

Mrs. Beard was among the passengers aboard the Ainsworth, first dependent ship to arrive in Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
16 July 1946

COMNAVJAP DENIES MERCHANT MARINE GROUP TO BE DISSOLVED

There is no truth in the rumor that the Japanese Civilian Merchant Marine Committee will be dissolved in the near future, Commander Naval Activities Japan announced today.

The CMMC, an organization that employs many seamen for merchant shipping, and repatriation vessels, became alarmed when the Minister of Transportation, Mr. Okada, spoke in the Diet June 28, implying that the CMMC would be dissolved at an early date.

According to Commander Naval Activities Japan, there is no existing plan, and none under discussion, which visualizes a dissolution of the CMMC and the seamen employed by the CMMC need have no fear of losing their jobs.

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TWO RED CROSS YOUNG WOMEN WED TODAY AT ST. LUKE'S HERE

Weddings for two young women of the American Red Cross here will be held today in St. Luke's Chapel, 42nd General Hospital, the Chaplain's Office at the hospital announced.

Miss Dorothy Bromley of Oakland, California, a Red Cross employee at the 42nd General, will marry Captain Herbert Haar, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., and Lawton, Va., assigned to the 808 Engineer Aviation Battalion, in a Protestant service performed by Chaplain (Capt.) Brooks Patten, 808 EAB, at 4:30 P.M.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, chief engineer, AFPAC, of Washington, D. C., will give the bride away. His son, 1st Lt. Hugh B. Casey, of the 808 Engineer Battalion, will be best man. Miss Ruth York, Ashland, Kansas, Red Cross employee at the 42nd General Hospital, will serve as maid of honor.

Miss Esther Smith, employee of the Officers Red Cross Club, Tokyoc whose home is in Washington, Iowa, will wed Rutherford M. Poats, 344 Kirk Rd., Decator, Ga., at 8 P.M.

Mr. Poats is in the Information Section, Information and Education Detachment, AFPAC. He is editor of the I & E publication, TIPS, and the former MAPTALK.

The bride's sister, Miss Jean Smith, a civilian employee of the War Department, Office of Civilian Personnel, also of Washington, Iowa will be maid of honor.

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Lt. Joseph A. Kavanaugh, New York City, of the I & E Detachment, AFPAC, will be best man. The bride will be given away by E. James Tilton, P-P Ranch, Benavidas, Texas. Mr. Tilton is a War Department civilian employee in the Hq. and Sv. Gp. Chaplain (Captain) Henry G. Dutcher, Hq. and Sv. Group, GHQ, will perform the Protestant service.

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FIRST TRACK TEAM SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE FOR PACIFIC AREA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Hawaiian island track team, first of four expected in Japan for the Pacific area army track and field championships, is scheduled to arrive this week.

The commanding general of Mid-Pacific forces advised Eighth Army the team would reach Yokohama between July 16 and 20.

The 20-man team will compete with similar squads from the Mariannas, Philippine islands, Korea and Japan July 25-27 at Meiji stadium.

Members of the team are:

PFC Edward A. Albao, Kapaa, Kauai, T.H., pole vault and high jump.

Pvt. Richard L. Hart, 41 Ridley Ave., Alden, Pa., 1500 meters and 3000 meters.

Pvt. Yoshito Inamasu, Spreckelsville, Maui, T.H., 100 meters, 200 meters, 400-meter relay and broad jump.

S/Sgt Louis K. Collins, 2930 Date St., Honolulu, discus and shot put.

Pfc Paul W. Chock, 3031 Kanu St., Honolulu, 400-meter relay and broad jump.

Capt. John W. McConnell, 4100 11th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., discus, high jump and shot put.

S/Sgt. Mark Walker, 1007 Warlo St., Pittsburgh, Pa., 400 meters, 1500-meter relay.

T/3 K. L. Cross, 21 Columbia St., Brunswick, Me., pole vault.

Sgt. Thomas M. Hall, 2512 Caldwell St., Omaha, Neb., 100 meters, 110-meter high hurdles, 200 meters and 400-meter relay.

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Sgt. Foster W. Green, 111 Forest Ave., Englewood, N.J., 110-meter high hurdles, 200-meter low hurdles and high jump.

T/5 Charles L. Prater, 1217 Lorenzo drive S.W., Atlanta, GA., 800 meters and 1500-meter relay.

Pfc. John K. Rowan, Paia, Maui, T.H., 200-meter low hurdles and pole vault.

Pvt. Charles A. Gunner, 6208 Standish road, Teaneck, N.J., 400 meters and 1500-meter relay.

Pvt. Kaoru Kawahara, 1037 A Kilani St., Wahiawa, Oahu, T.H., 1500 meters and 800 meters.

T/3 Leonard A. Kocinski, 5311 S. Aberdeen, Chicago, Ill., 100 meters, 200 meters and 400-meter relay.

Pfc. Herbert K. Warner, 1314 A Piikoi St., Honolulu, discus and shot put.

Pvt. Ruperto P. Canto, 2239 Kauhana St., Palolo Ave., Honolulu, 400 meters and 1500-meter relay.

S/Sgt. Walter C. Edmonds, 11819 Idaho Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., 110-meter high hurdles, 200-meter low hurdles and broad jump.

Cpl. Louis F. Rocha, 309 Magellan Ave., Honolulu, 1500 meters, 800 meters and 3000 meters.

M/Sgt. Donald E. Cashin, Wahiawa, Oahu, T.H., coach.

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GENERAL HODGES ISSUES DENIAL OF RUMORED
KOREAN EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE PLAN

SEOUL, KOREA, JULY 15 -- The following statement was issued today by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces in Korea:

The Korean people have been concerned, as I have been, with reports from the United States during the past few days regarding the alleged establishment of American companies to engage in import-export trade with Korea within the next "30 to 60 days." These reports and rumors have been disseminated by various American press services, based on statements by private individuals or corporations.

I assure the people of Korea that USAFIK has had no previous or official information regarding this alleged anticipated trade with

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Korea.

Specifically, the American World Traders Export-Import Company, recently in the news, has not applied for, nor has it received, any license for trade with Korea. Furthermore, no request has been received by this headquarters for representatives of this company to proceed to Korea.

I assure the Korean people that I will be consulted before any import-export trade arrangements are concluded for South Korea. I also assure the Korean people that I will not permit any exploiting of South Korea, by large firms or monopolies.

Any import-export arrangements that are set up for South Korea prior to the establishment of the Korean provisional government under the Moscow decision, will be made through the Department of Commerce, and the Economic Board of Military Government, and will be for one purpose only, namely to benefit Korea, Koreans and Korean economy.

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ARMY OPENS "WOMEN ONLY" SECTIONS IN PX'S IN TOKYO, YOKOHAMA

It's not quite 5th Avenue, or the Rue De La Paix, but women of the occupation forces are finding the U.S. Army striving to meet their clothing needs by setting up "for women only" shops in the Army Exchange Service stores in Tokyo and Yokohama.

In these shops silk goods, such as stockings, underwear and outer garments may be obtained. A considerable quantity of silk kimonos and pajamas are available.

Several shops for women have been established in the PX's in Tokyo.

In Yokohama a women's section has been opened on the third floor of the Post Exchange. Pajamas, underwear, mandarin coats, and some cotton yardage are available so far.

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LIAISON CHIEF APPOINTED FOR TEXTILE DIVISION

Sheldon C. Wesson, assigned to the Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, today was appointed acting chief of the Textile division's Liaison and Programs branch.

A native of New York, Mr. Wesson formerly was editor of the

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cotton section of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Leaving his post in November, 1942, to enter the armed forces, Wesson served as a communications officer with the 5th division in Europe, participating in the Rhineland and Central European campaigns.

In September, 1945, he arrived in Japan with the 97th Division, and last April was assigned to the Economic and Scientific section. He was honorably discharged from the service several weeks ago.

His wife, Mrs. Helen V. Wesson, now living in Weehawken, N.J., will join him in Japan in October.

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KOREA ROAD BUILDING PROGRAM TO START IMMEDIATELY

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Announcement was made yesterday by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor, that 200,000,000 yen have been made available for a nation-wide unemployment road building program which is to start immediately.

Roadwork largely will be handled by provincial road officials, with local welfare officials furnishing lists of registered unemployed persons in each locality.

Korean public works engineers throughout Korea, since the recent floods, have been preparing plans to repair and rebuild damaged roads.

It is estimated that 3,200,000 man-days of employment will be provided for unemployed persons under this large road program.

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GENERAL BRUCE SPEAKS AT KOREA GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, commander of the 7th infantry division, was among the speakers at the provincial governors conference July 11 and 12 at the capitol.

The conference began with a discussion of the objectives and policies of the department of commerce. The director and representatives of the department discussed public works, domestic and foreign commerce. Labor and industry, and mining.

The department of commerce is the military government agency concerned with the industrial economy of Korea, comprising production, distribution, foreign trade and labor. The three phases of military

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government's economic policy are: improvisation, interim stabilization, and achievement of major long-run objectives.

Interim stabilization is the chief concern at the present time, the director said. Major objectives of this phase are maximum production of basic commodities, distribution of essential commodities, stabilization of prices, and establishment of harmony between prices and wages, and between management and labor.

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P. J. PHILLIPS HERE TO CONDUCT NATURALIZATION OF NON-CITIZEN SOLDIERS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Mr. P. J. Phillips, representative of the Immigration and Naturalization service of the Department of Justice, has arrived in Japan to conduct the naturalization of all non-citizen soldiers who apply for citizenship, Lt. Col. Leland B. Shaw, Eighth Army G-1 executive officer, announced today.

Colonel Shaw pointed out that there are two provisions on the naturalization of soldiers. The soldier who applies for citizenship must have served in the armed forces before December 28, 1945, and he must be in the armed forces at the time he makes application for citizenship.

Mr. Phillips will hear applications in the Tokyo-Yokohama area July 24 and 25. He also will hear applications in IX Corps and I Corps area before leaving Japan. Servicemen should make arrangements through their unit commanders, Colonel Shaw said.

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RABBI GORDIS, HEAD OF RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY, VISITS TOKYO

Rabbi Robert Gordis, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, arrived at Atsugi Air Field from Guam Monday afternoon, Chaplain (Col.) Frank P. MacKenzie, chief chaplain, AFPAC, said today.

Rabbi Gordis comes from New York on the invitation of the United States Army to visit Jewish chaplains and troops throughout the Pacific

One representative each of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths is invited by the Army each year to make the visit.

Leaving Tokyo tonight, Rabbi Gordis will spend several days in Kyoto, then three days in Tokyo and Yokohama. He will go to Shanghai,

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Manila, Guam, and Honolulu, and return to the United States about August 11, Chaplain MacKenzie stated.

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WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS CITE WARTIME SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The Eighth Army commission trying five alleged Japanese war criminals in Yokohama today heard testimony describing the gradual worsening of food conditions in Japan during the war until malnutrition finally reached alarming proportions among both army personnel and civilian groups.

The defendants formerly were guard personnel at the Zentsuji prisoner of war camp. Two of them are accused of contributing to the deaths of prisoners by failing to provide adequate food for them. The defense contends that the accused could not control the amount of food provided for the prisoners.

The witness was Lt. Col. Inouye, chief of army hygiene and commander of the army medical officers school. He said that he was assigned by the army to study malnutrition after it had become so prevalent toward the end of 1944.

As compared with a beri-beri incidence of five cases per thousand in 1937, the rate had increased to 17 per 1000 by 1942, he said. He quoted home ministry figures showing roughly proportionate increases among civilian groups on whom records had been kept.

A report of the Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto University, was quoted, showing that malnutrition among persons receiving examinations at the university increased from about two to four per cent during the period January-July, 1944, to a high of 23 per cent in March, 1945.

"In September, 1944, army food rations were reduced, while military training was intensified," Inouye said. "Many Japanese soldiers therefore suffered loss of weight and malnutrition illnesses: such as oedema and diarrhea."

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BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, UN DELEGATE, VISITS TOKYO

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, who was an aide to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur during the Philippines campaign, arrived in

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Tokyo by air from Manila at 9:30 this morning.

General Romulo is the newly appointed permanent delegate from the Philippine Republic to the General assembly of the United Nations, and holds the rank of ambassador plenipotentiary.

The ambassador, who plans to remain in Tokyo until Thursday, will confer with General MacArthur. He will return to the Philippines, departing from there for the United States.

General Romulo was formerly resident commissioner in Washington for the former Philippine Commonwealth.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
16 July 1946

FORMER JAPANESE ARMY'S FOOD RESERVES ALLOCATED TO FEED HUNGRY

SCAP has authorized the distribution of large quantities of former Japanese Army and Navy reserve supplies to relieve the food shortage in 34 prefectures throughout Japan.

The supplies consist of biscuits and canned foods. Distribution will be made by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare without charge, in amounts proportionate to the number of persons requiring supplementary public assistance at home or in public or private institutions.

Colonel J. U. Weaver, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, pointed out that the food situation in these institutions is critical.

Priority will also be given to children, pregnant women, and mothers of young children, as well as to the sick and aged. However, other persons requiring assistance not included in these categories also will be given supplies.

The Japanese Ministry of Welfare has been directed to time its distribution to coincide with the most extreme periods of food shortage.

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SCAP EPIDEMIOLOGIST FLYING TO KOREA TO AID IN CHOLERA FIGHT

Maj. P. E. M. Bburland, of the Division of Preventive Medicine, has left for Korea to consult with Military Government officers there on the cholera control program, SCAP public health officials announced today.

Services of Major Bourland, a noted epidemiologist, have been requested by the XXIV Corps in Korea, now engaged in carrying on an intensive campaign to wipe out cholera.

Public Health officials announced that 2,500,000 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were shipped to Korea by air July 10. Additional cholera vaccine will be sent if required. Increasing quantities of vaccine are being produced by the Koreans.

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FIRST DEPENDENT FAMILY ARRIVES IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA,-- Mrs. F.T. Rabisa and children, Mary, 15 and Bobby, 12, family of Maj. F.T. Rabisa of the Military Government materials control corporation, hold the distinction of being the first dependents to reach Korea. The group arrived at Kimpo Airdrome Saturday morning after flying from Yokohama, Japan.

Mrs. Rabisa said that although she was accustomed to living outside of the states she was aware that life here will be very different from that in Hilo, Hawaii where the family formerly resided.

The reunion was the first of the family since Major Rabisa returned to Hilo on a furlough last September.

The Rabisas came from Honolulu to Yokohama on the SS Cape Fair Weather. They are one of five families scheduled to come to Korea from the Hawaiian islands, the others are now in Japan, or enroute to Japan via navy ships. The first contingent of dependents from the United States will come to Korea on the SS James O'Hara, now being repaired on the west coast. The O'Hara is scheduled to sail for Korea early in August.

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SCAP APPROVES 500,000,000 YEN LOAN FOR MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SCAP today approved a Ministry of Finance request to borrow 500,000,000 yen from the Bank of Japan for the Foreign Trade fund used to finance the nation's import-export program.

Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the loan will be used in a revolving fund which "eventually will clear itself up."

Meantime, Lee R. Fleming, chief of the ESS Import-Export division, said the foreign trade fund would be used by Boeki Cho, the board of Trade, to purchase, in yen, products on the Japanese market for export.

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As the program works, such export goods are "given" to SCAP at a Japanese port, and SCAP ships them to buyers or importers. Buyers deposit payment for goods to a "Japanese Foreign Trade" account in the United States.

On imports, SCAP requests a United States bank to pay for suppliers for goods from money in the "Japanese Foreign Trade" account.

SCAP then "gives" goods to Boeki Cho at a Japanese port, and Boeki Cho sells goods at yen to buyers or importers. This money is returned to the Japanese government's Foreign Trade Fund.

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SEIZED JAPANESE ARMY-NAVY CLOTHING WILL BE GIVEN TO RAGGED

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA --- A summertime distribution of relief clothing to the Japanese will be carried out under the surveillance of Military Government Officers and corps commanders, a memorandum from Eighth Army Headquarters disclosed today.

The clothing consists of Japanese Army-Navy supplies seized by tactical forces early in the occupation, and held for relief distribution. It is being distributed through the Japanese government welfare ministry.

Most of the remaining stores of former Japanese Army and Navy clothing stock consist of lightweight materials. Stocks of heavy winter clothing were distributed to needy Japanese civilians several months ago, Military Government welfare officers said.

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GI NINE DEFEATS NATIVE KOREAN "ALL-STARS"

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- A capacity crowd of Koreans and American soldiers filled Seoul stadium Saturday afternoon to see a GI baseball team defeat the native Korean All-Stars 4-1. The soldier nine was composed of men from the XXIV Army Corps Headquarters troops, and included six former professional players. The Korean team was composed of the best native players in the country.

The game was the first meeting of the two teams. For the American team, it was the first performance since it reached the

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finals in the army's Pacific Olympics in February.

Although baseball is the American national sport, it was not that the Korean players were uninitiated in the finer points of the game. Baseball has been one of the leading sports in Korea for decades. During the war years, however, the Japanese forbade the game because of its origination in the United States.

There was one innovation which the army nine agreed would probably never be introduced into American baseball----before the game, the teams lined up and bowed to each other.

The victory for the Americans avenged the 83-52 defeat soldier cindermen received from a Korean All-Star track team before a crowd of 35,000 last month.

The Army baseball team included Pitcher Walter Evans and Pitcher Vance of the Southern Association, Catcher John Franklin and Short-stop Tod Davis of the Pacific Coast League, First Baseman Dan Phalen of the International League, and Third Baseman Jack Woodworth of the Eastern League.

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SURRENDER BROUGHT "GREAT RELIEF" TO JAPAN, SAYS WAR INTERNEE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA --- The first woman ever to be employed as an investigator of war crimes charges against Japanese today related some of her experiences in Japan during the war to Maj. Burton K. Philips, 7912 Kingsbury, Clayton, Mo., head of the Eighth Army war crimes defense section which has hired her.

Personable, 23-year-old Miss Midori Ogawa, whose home is route 3, Fresno, Calif., came to Japan in 1940 for a year of travel and study, but was marooned by the war. She enjoyed an enviable position however, in that she was permitted to continue her studies unmolested despite her American citizenship.

"The greatest emotion that the Japanese people felt when the emperor announced the end of the war was one of great relief," Miss Ogawa told Major Philips. "During the period from the end of the hostilities until the American soldiers first arrived, there was turmoil and fear in their minds as to how the Americans would treat them, but this was dispelled immediately upon arrival of the GI's.

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"Because I was an American, I was constantly questioned about what I thought the American soldiers would do when they came here, and I spent a lot of time reassuring my Japanese friends that they would not be harmed in any way."

Japanese newspapers, throughout the war, published bogus accounts of atrocities committed by American soldiers upon captured Japanese troops, according to Miss Ogawa. Once, she recalled, there was a story of American troops machine gunning swimming survivors of a sunken Japanese ship. On another occasion, the report was that Japanese PW's had been laid on the ground and run over by American bulldozers.

"I kept telling the other girls at my college that the American people aren't like that," Miss Ogawa declared, "but that made them angry at me, and they said, 'why don't you spy for the Americans and tell them where our factories are located.'"

"She stated that she never had any trouble with the Japanese 'thought police,' despite her American nationality and her many statements praising the United States, because the principal of her college afforded her special protection.

"The intellectuals in Japan were always against the war," Miss Ogawa asserted, "but they had to yield to the overwhelming power of the military group. The emperor was used by the military clique to unify the Japanese people for the war."

Although the Japanese hated the American nation as an enemy, most Japanese did not harbor feelings toward Americans as individuals, in Miss Ogawa's opinion. "At my girls' college in Tokyo we once saw some American prisoners in a work detail being loaded on truck," she said. "They were perspiring and you could tell they were very tired. Most of the girls said that they couldn't help feeling sorry for them as human beings, despite the fact they might be considered unpatriotic for doing so."

During the final months of the war, the Japanese press carried many stories greatly exaggerating any small Japanese victories and entirely ignoring the great American victories.

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All of the Japanese people were wondering where the Japanese navy was, but the newspapers did not report it had been destroyed. Before this stage of the war, Japanese newspapers had usually given a fair picture of the war.

No soldiers from the Pacific fighting ever came home on furlough, she declared, although a few did come back from China for a rest.

Miss Ogawa was graduated from the Tsuda Women's college in Tokyo in 1945, after taking special courses in Japanese customs, history, psychology, philosophy and language. She stayed with her grandfather at a small village near Hiroshima, spending her school vacations there during the war.

"With her ideal background, and the fact that she was in Japan all during the war, Miss Ogawa should be of great aid in bringing to the Eighth Army War Crimes Commissions here at Yokohama a true picture of conditions in Japan during the war," Major Philips commented.

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JAP OUTPUT OF INSECTICIDES STEPPED UP IN SCAP DRIVE ON DISEASES

Japanese production of larvicides and insecticides is being stepped up in conjunction with the campaign for insect control, SCAP's Public Health Officials said today.

Phenothiazine and Pyrethrum Emulsion, both highly effective larvicides, are being produced in large quantities, by Japanese manufacturers.

Phenothiazine is designed for use in small water containers. Pyrethrum Emulsion, developed and used in the United States, will be sprayed over Japan's rice paddies to kill mosquito larvae.

Maj. R. Bradlee, of the Division of Preventive Medicine in the Public Health and Welfare Section, pointed out that Pyrethrum Emulsion is not new to the Japanese. They had large quantities of it before the war, which they exported, but which they never used for the control of mosquitos.

"The Japanese have many insecticides equally as effective as DDT," said Maj. Bradlee, "which they have never utilized against disease breeding insects like mosquitos and flies,

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although they have used them to control crop destroying parasites such as the leaf hopper."

The oil for the manufacture of Pyrethrum, which is made from chrysanthemums, is being furnished by SCAP, Major Bradlee declared.

Another important development in the program for insect control, according to Major Bradlee, is the appointment by the Japanese Ministry of Health of Insect and rodent control officers in all Prefectures.

To date, most activity in the activity in the campaign against disease, Major Bradlee said, has been in the field of sanitation. Teams have been organized and trained under SCAP direction to improve sanitary conditions throughout Japan and to carry out a general clean-up campaign. But now that large stocks of larvicides are available, it is expected that a concentrated effort will be made to control disease breeding insects.

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24-MONTHERS MUST BE AT DISPOSITION CENTERS BY JULY 31. NEW RULING

All non-volunteer enlisted men with 24 months service as of August 30, must be called to disposition centers before July 31, even though non-volunteer EM fathers with less service have not left their overseas stations, AFPAC announced today.

Authority to return personnel completing 24 months service came from a revised War department readjustment plan, according to which non-fathers enlisted men with 20 months service as of September 30 now are eligible simultaneously with EM fathers. The objective is to discharge both groups by September 30.

The complete priority system for readjustment of non-volunteer EM fathers and non-fathers who complete 20 months service as of September 30 follows:

- (1) those with 23 months as of June 30
- (2) fathers in order of longest total service, to leave the theater by August 31; and non-fathers with 24 months as of August 31, to leave for disposition centers not later than July 31.
- (3) all others in order of longest service.

Previously, enlisted men with 23 months service as of June 30 had been given higher priority for return to the United States than fathers but other non-fathers had been slated for release only after all fathers had been cleared.

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The new plan allows overseas commanders to release non-fathers who complete 24 months service before they release fathers with less service.

As the separation program operated before July 1, all enlisted men with 24 months service had been discharged or were on their way home by June 30. The latest War Department radio will permit continuation of the policy of returning 24 month EM. Under the earlier arrangement, they might have been held longer than 24 months while fathers with less service were released.

AFPAC has requested that the War Department provide the shipping necessary to return the eligible men.

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CAR SEIZED BY JAPS FROM U.S. CONSUL GENERAL IN TIENSIN IS TRACED

The Japanese government today was directed by SCAP to furnish information on location and condition of one black, 1940 Lincoln Zephyr, property of the former American Consul General J. K. Caldwell, which, he reported, was taken from him in Tientsin, China, in 1942 by Japanese armed forces and returned to Japan.

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GIANT LATHE, SEIZED AT HONG KONG, ORDERED RETURNED BY SCAP

A giant British-owned lathe used in the Naval yards at Hong Kong and seized by the Japanese in 1942, today was ordered returned by SCAP.

The Japanese government was directed to prepare the lathe for shipment and transport it by barge from its present location in Okayama to the British representative at Kure, said D. H. Blake, of SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office.

Mr. Blake said British authorities advised him the lathe, one of the largest of its type, and valued at 25,000 pounds, is irreplaceable.

Without the lathe, machining of large crank shafts, and repairs to merchant and naval ships at Hong Kong cannot be carried out, Mr. Blake said, adding a British naval officer reported the lathe is "in good condition."

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TYPHOON OF SEVERE INTENSITY OFF LUZON "STILL GOING STRONG"

A typhoon of "severe intensity" which has been blowing several hundred miles East and slightly North of Luzon for several days, was still "going strong" today, and the Northern tip of Luzon may feel its wrath within the next couple of days, it was indicated.

At 9 o'clock this morning, GMT, when the latest report was received in Tokyo, the position of the typhoon was reported as 17.5 degrees North latitude, and 123.4 East longitude.

Maximum wind velocity was estimated at 95 knots for a radius of 40 miles, with a velocity of 40 knots in a radius of 200 miles.

Weather forecasters believe the typhoon may veer north into South Formosa, or hit the China coast at HongKong.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
17 June 1946

1 BODIES OF SEVEN B-29 CREWMEN RECOVERED NEAR NARA

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, OSAKA,--Members of the 108th Graves Registration platoon recently recovered the bodies of seven United States airmen from the wreckage of a B-29 which crashed in the vicinity of Nara on June 1, 1945.

Earlier patrols from the 33rd and 98th divisions were unable to reach the wrecked plane in the winter months of 1945 and 1946 because of the rugged terrain and deep snows, and this searching party spent four days and nights in the mountains before they could return with the remains of the victims.

Graves registration headquarters in Yokohama said the bodies have not been identified.

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2 SCAP RELEASES COIN COLLECTION, BULLION TO JAPANESE

A Japanese request for return of a collection of gold and silver coins and bullion in custody at the Osaka mint, was approved today by SCAP. The Japanese will use the metal as a standard of comparison in refining other metals.

Maj. C.T. Ricketts, head of the Domestic Property sub-branch of SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office, said the coins and bullion were taken over by occupation forces last fall.

Included in the collection are many rare coins, valuable as collectors' items, said the major.

Among the rare pieces are 543 ancient gold and 218 ancient silver Japanese coins; one platinum coin of a "russian tsarist government," and modern foreign and Japanese gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion.

Maj. Ricketts said the assessed mint value of the precious metal is around \$25,000, although "this is probably much lower than a collector's appraisal would be."

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3 SIX SMUGGLING BOATS NABBED BY NAVY IN JAPAN-KOREA STRAITS

Six Japanese fishing boats without clearance papers have been caught in the straits between Japan and Korea in the last week and a half and brought back to Japan for investigation. Commander, Naval Activities, Japan announced today.

The boats are suspected of smuggling contraband and repatriates. Health authorities have warned that these passengers increase the danger of epidemics by bringing in diseases now prevalent in China and Korea.

The last boat, caught yesterday, was a 30-ton fishing ship carrying 100 passengers from Japan to Korea. Some were found diseased. It was ordered to Senzaki to be investigated by BCOF troops.

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4 THREE CONGRESSMEN STOP ON WAY FROM CHINA TO STATES

Three Congressmen arrived in Tokyo yesterday afternoon on their way from Shanghai to the United States. Originally coming to the Pacific for the Atomic bomb test at Bikini, the three are: Representative Chet Holifield, California, a member of the President's evaluation committee of the atomic bomb and a member of the House military affairs committee; Dean M. Gillespie, Colorado; and H. Carl Andresen, Minnesota.

They plan to have lunch with General MacArthur today and may leave by plane to see Hiroshima this afternoon.

They are expected to leave Japan for the United States about July 20.

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No. 2: 2
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 12:44 72 G 印

13:30
17 July 1946

FRIDAY, JULY 19, DESIGNATED "C" DAY FOR CONVERSION TO "A" YEN

"C-Day," the day when currency for the American armed forces and civilian personnel in Japan, Korea, and the Ryukyus will be changed, has been set for Friday, July 19, Col. H.S. Ruth, AFPAC fiscal director, announced today.

After Friday only the new "Type A" currency issued by finance officers of the U.S. Army will be a medium of exchange for use in Army installations and for transmission of dollars to the United States.

Exchanges of "Type B" currency, Bank of Japan yen currency, or Bank of Chosen yen currency for the new "Type A" will be transacted through each unit command or section. No individual exchanges will be made. Enlisted men, officers, and War Department employees must provide their commanding officers or chiefs of staff sections with certificates or affidavits stating that the currency to be exchanged was received as legitimate payment from the finance officer or was exchanged for dollar instruments. The commanding officers or chiefs of staff will assume final responsibility for determining that the money to be exchanged was legitimately acquired.

Other civilians authorized to use army facilities should contact their most closely related staff section or army organization. Persons of other government departments, unless paid by the army, will contact their own finance officers.

Army PX's and sales stores will suspend sales activities Friday to adapt their facilities to the new currency, Custodians of unit and club funds will make exchanges on that date also.

Only those amounts of yen acquired by the individual as pay and allowances from an army office or from cashing dollars or dollar instruments at a post office or army finance office will be exchanged.

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All "Type B" occupation yen, Bank of Japan and Bank of Chosen yen currency need not be exchanged for the new Type A currency if the individual wishes to retain some for spending in Japanese stores. The new currency will not be legal tender for transactions with the Japanese.

"Type A" currency can be readily exchanged at the finance office for old type yen, but Friday only is designated as the day for converting old yen to "Type A" yen.

Col. Ruth announced that the Japanese government has prohibited possession of the new currency by Japanese. Any Japanese found to have the new "Type A" currency in his possession is subject to a fine up to 5,000 yen or a prison term up to three years. The A and B types of yen are identical except for the letter marked on the face.

The only Japanese who will be authorized to accept the new currency will be telephone and cable offices, where cables are sent to the States.

Armed forces personnel will find that restrictions on their sending home money to the states will be materially lightened by adoption of the new yen, Col. Ruth added. Musicians playing in bands, for instance, will be paid in "A" currency, which they can send home in an amount. After Friday, no certificates for sending money home will be required.

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REPATRIATION OF KOREANS TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE

SCAP has ordered the Japanese government to resume immediately the repatriation of Koreans to Kangwon-do and Kyonggi-do provinces. SCAP officials said that flood conditions there had improved sufficiently to allow shipments again. Repatriation was halted with the onset of torrential rains in Korea in late June.

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CHIEF SURGEON TO GO WITH HOSPITAL TRAIN ON RUN TO KYUSHU

The Eighth Army's new hospital train will take Brig. Gen. J.I. Martin, AFPAC chief surgeon, and three other medical officers on an inspection tour through Kyushu and then to the second regional medical conference, at Osaka, July 30, the chief surgeon said today.

The hospital train, which makes bi-weekly trips to northern and southern Japan, will pay its first visit to the 24th division's units in Kyushu.

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Leaving Tokyo station at a still-to-be-determined date, the train will go to Kokura, then to Fukuoka, Sasebo, Kumamoto and Beppu.

General Martin will be accompanied by Col. Philip L. Cook, 8th Army surgeon; Lt. Col. Warner F. Bowers, consultant to the chief surgeon; and Major Frederick H. Gibbs, executive officer and chief of the AFPAC administrative division.

Patients suffering serious illness or disability will be removed from the small unit hospitals and entrained for larger hospitals in Japan or the United States, Col. Cook said. Usually the hospital train visits one central base, picking up patients from the surrounding areas, but this will be a more extensive run, including all hospital units in Kyushu.

The 361st Station Hospital in Tokyo will supply the medical staff for the train, which will be serviced with air conditioning in one of the cars. The trip from Tokyo to Kyushu takes 40 hours, about the same length of time required for train travel from Chicago to San Francisco.

One hundred or more medical officers are expected to attend the regional conference at Osaka, which is a monthly meeting held alternately in Tokyo and Osaka.

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O.C.S. APPLICANTS FROM KOREA DEPART FOR U.S.

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 16 -- One man from Military Government headquarters and five from Corps Troops have been returned to the United States to attend Officer Candidate schools, XXIV Corps headquarters said today. The first man to go back, T/Sgt. William Brown, Dallas, Texas, left in June. The others left last week.

Many applications for admittance to the schools have been received by other major echelons in Korea, and are now being processed, according to the XXIV Corps adjutant general's section.

Schools now open are the Army Air Forces, Administration, Armored Forces, Chemical Warfare Service, Field Artillery, Engineer, Finance, Infantry, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal and Transportation

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corps.

Men wishing to attend one of these schools must submit applications to their company to serve one year in the army after being commissioned. Applications of men who pass an O.C.S. examining board are forwarded for final approval.

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KOREA RECEIVES INDUSTRIAL AID FROM UNITED STATES

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 16 -- America has turned a neighborly, open hand to Korea, diverting tonnages of materials from her own stocks to stimulate the resumption of industries and internal trade.

Nearly five million tons of materials coming into Korea through the civilian supply program are like a blood transfusion to a Korean economy that was left sick and ailing by the Japanese.

Articles in this bulk of tonnage range from needles to locomotives, finished items to repair factories, lines of commerce and communication, and raw materials to start the growth of Korean industry.

A wider illustration of the civilian supply program which began last January and will extend through March 1947, shows a listing of foodstuffs, petroleum products, fuels, vehicles, supplies for public health and welfare, agriculture, chemical industry, railroads and communications.

One of the largest and more critical phases of the program rest on the supply of foodstuffs. Tons of wheat already have begun to come into Korea. Sixteen thousand tons have been distributed since late May, and another boat carrying 8,000 tons is due this week at Inchon.

In addition to the high tonnage of wheat, 20,900 tons of surplus U.S. Army foods composed of canned meats, and vegetables already have been distributed. These with the wheat, supplement the daily diet of four million people in critical shortage areas in South Korea.

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SYMPHONY TO PARTICIPATE IN KOREAN CELEBRATION

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 16 -- A music celebration of Korea will be held at the Kwong Duk Palace August 16 and 17, the Department of Education announced today.

(more)

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The Korean symphony orchestra and other music groups will take part in the celebration. The program will be sponsored by the Korean Musicians' Association, the Korean performer's Association, and the Korean Music Union, and will be under auspices of the Department of Education.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure.

BCOF FLYERS NAMED IN NEW LIST OF HONORS AND AWARDS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, JULY 15--Already holding the Military Cross and bar for service during 1914 to 1918, Wing Commander Arthur W. Raymond, senior Royal Air Force medical officer in Japan gained a new decoration in a recently announced list of honors and awards.

Wing Commander Raymond was awarded the Order of the British Empire. Twice wounded in the last war, Wing Commander Raymond has served for more than six years this time. He formerly was a surgeon in Brisbane and Sydney.

Three other 81st Fighter Wing men were decorated. Wing Commander "Congo" J. R. Kinninmon of North Bridge, N.S.W., the 381 Squadron's commanding officer can wear bars to the Distinguished Flying Crosses already held.

Squadron Leader "Rusty" L.P. Curtis of Point Piper, N.S.W., received the D.F.C. Another former 81st Wing man who has since returned to Australia, Flight Lt. M.M. Kater, Point Piper, N.S.W., was awarded the Military Cross. A member of the 77th Squadron, Kater, who was a medical officer, was decorated for his outstanding services while attached to Army units during the campaign at Tarahan.

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COOKS AND BAKERS' SCHOOL GRADUATES MANY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Seventy-eight officers and 297 enlisted men have been graduated from the Eighth Army Cooks and Bakers' school, Lt. Col. G. E. Muggleberg, officer in charge of the Eighth Army Quartermaster Troop Training Division, announced today.

The school, established Feb. 1, 1946, at the 71st Quartermaster

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Depot. The present class at Keio University consists of six officers and 156 enlisted men.

Present construction will, by Sept. 1, enable the institution to accommodate a total of 24 officers and 294 enlisted men at one time.

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NO NECKTIES, IT'S TOO HOT, SAYS LT. GEN. EICHELBERGER

The bottom fell out of the necktie market in Japan today, as the mercury hovered around the 98 mark and Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army clarified a recent order legalizing the "air conditioned" uniform for the duration---of the summer.

"It's too hot to wear a necktie," declared General Eichelberger, thus dooming the traditional article of military habiliment, always the last to go.

The official summer uniform for U.S. troops occupying Japan is the cotton khaki uniform without necktie, news that should bring a cheer from draftees on their way out here as replacements.

General Eichelberger said there had been some confusion about the matter of neckties, and that he wanted it cleared up.

Any officer or enlisted man may elect to wear a necktie during off-duty hours, but commanders must not invoke any rules that ties must be worn, the general said.

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ALL POST EXCHANGES TO CLOSE ON CONVERSION DAY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA---- All post exchanges and branch exchanges in Japan will be closed Friday, July 19 ----"C" day" ----in order to adjust accounts and change over to new military currency, the Eighth Army exchange service said today.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

SCAP RULES AGAINST JAPANESE BAN ON POLICE IN POLITICS

SCAP does not believe it advisable for the Japanese government to prohibit police and fire-brigade officers from joining political associations or from participation in politics.

The Japanese government had intended to take such action and asked SCAP's views on the proposal.

"The proposed action...is not believed to be advisable," SCAP said in a memorandum for the Japanese government, "as it would constitute an unwarranted restriction upon freedom of assembly, association, and speech, and be violative of the rights of the individual to freedom of political expression.

"While long-established democratic custom has viewed with disfavor aggressive political action by police and fire-brigade officers due to the impossibility of complete delineation between the official and private personality of the individual in such matters," the SCAP memorandum continued, "such persons, nevertheless, acting as individual citizens, should not be denied freedom to exercise the normal political rights inherent in citizenship. Should such rights be abused to the detriment of the public interest, corrective action in individual cases involved is, of course, quite in order," SCAP added.

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JAPANESE REPATRIATES EXCEED FOUR MILLION FIGURE

The total number of Japanese repatriated since the surrender has passed the four million mark, according to the latest repatriatic status report of SCAP.

There were 73,284 returned last week, bringing to 4,052,194 the total number repatriated, and leaving 1,918,312 still to be brought back.

In the week of July 8-14, Japanese vessels and American ships manned by Japanese crews repatriated 31,491 Japanese from Manchuria.

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This raised to 265,435 the total number of Japanese returned from Manchuria, leaving an estimated 1,043,565 Japanese still to be brought back from there.

There were 20,543 Japanese evacuated from China; 19,652 from the southeast Asia areas; 1,239 from northern Korea via southern Korea ports; 241 from the Pacific ocean areas; 84 from the Ryukyus; and 34 from southern Korea. An additional 2,908 repatriates from China are being held in quarantine aboard ship and are not included in the totals.

Three-hundred thirty-one Koreans also were repatriated from Japan during the week of July 8-14.

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NEARLY 700,000,000 YEN IN NEW CURRENCY RECEIVED FROM STATES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--New "A" type currency received for use by the occupation forces in Japan, Korea and Okinawa totaled 687,491,200 yen in value, Col. F. W. Wiese, Eighth army fiscal officer, said today.

The new money was printed by the treasury department in Washington, and all of it was received in the theater by Major F. M. Setzer Jr., Eighth army funding officer in Yokohama. The Yokohama finance office then made distribution to other finance offices throughout Japan.

The largest amount, 24,175,000 yen, was retained by the 179th finance disbursing section for exchanging the money of troops in the Yokohama area. The least amount, 375,000 yen, went to the navy finance office in Tokyo.

The new currency arrived in 688 boxes of 90 pounds each, totaling more than 60,000 pounds in hundred yen notes. There were lesser amounts of the other denominations.

Hundred yen notes made up 451,200,000 yen of the total value, and ten yen notes came to 104,000,000 yen. The remainder was made up of progressively smaller amounts of twenty yen, five yen, one yen, and fifty sen notes.

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218 CHOLERA CASES APPEAR IN JAPAN IN MONTH AND HALF

Public Health and Welfare officials said today there were 218 cases of cholera or cholera suspects reported in Japan from June 1 to July 15.

New cases appeared in Hiroshima and Okayama kens on Honshu, and Kagawa Ken on Shikoku last week.

Outbreaks of the disease have also occurred in Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures on Kyushu. Two million cubic centimeters of Japanese produced cholera vaccine will be used to immunize the people in the Kyushu prefectures.

The survey also states that the maritime quarantine is being rigidly enforced and that no vessels with cholera aboard are known to have arrived in the past week.

Public health doctors point out that repatriation from Shanghai is now almost complete. Since Shanghai is one of the focal centers of cholera, the termination of repatriation will lessen the threat of further cholera importation.

There have been no confirmed cases of Japanese B encephalitis, the survey continues. There have been suspected cases, however, reported in the following prefectures: Hiroshima, Shimane, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Yamagata and Akita.

SCAP officials have met with representatives of the Japanese ministry of health to devise means of enforcing the regulations requiring Japanese physicians to report every suspected case of Japanese B encephalitis. They announced later that physicians found negligent in complying with the regulations will be reported to the prefectural governor and suspended from practice for six months.

The survey states also that provisions have been made in some of the larger cities of Japan to have autopsies performed in cases of deaths suspected to be caused by infectious diseases. The system will be extended as soon as sufficient funds are obtained for this purpose.

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PENICILLIN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED IN JAPAN

The creation of an Association of Penicillin Manufacturers to improve the production of penicillin in Japan was announced today by SCAP Public Health and Welfare officials.

The meetings of the new association will be attended by representatives of SCAP, the Japanese welfare ministry and the Japanese Penicillin board, as well as by leading penicillin manufacturers.

Dr. Herbert Volk, USNR laboratory consultant of the Public Health and Welfare section emphasized that the need for such an organization has been apparent for some time.

"Up till now," Dr. Volk declared, "there has been no agency for correlating and encouraging the activities of the various manufacturers of penicillin in Japan. While adequate plans existed on paper, no concerted action was ever taken."

Because no standardization of refining procedures exist, much of the current products do not meet minimum potency standards and cannot be approved for distribution, Dr. Volk said. As a result there are only five million units of penicillin available for distribution in Japan today, he added.

At a preliminary meeting of the association held July 10, Dr. Volk told the representatives of 25 penicillin firms and 30 top Japanese scientists and doctors that penicillin is a controlled item and must be approved by the welfare ministry's analytical assay laboratory.

Pointing out that penicillin must be sterile, non-toxic, and must meet standard potency requirements, Dr. Volk made it clear that all penicillin factories will be subject to inspection. Distribution will be made through a central penicillin board composed of four prominent Japanese doctors. The board will be charged with delivering the penicillin directly to hospitals in outlying districts.

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NEW HOURS ANNOUNCED FOR SALES SERVICES IN CAPITAL AREA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Quartermaster sales stores, commissaries, and gasoline service stations in Tokyo and Yokohama will

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operate on new schedules beginning July 18, Eighth army headquarters announced today. Stores outside of the Tokyo-Yokohama area are not affected.

Sales stores and commissaries will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday through Saturday, with the exception of Wednesday. The closing time will be 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday. The gasoline service stations will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday with the exception of Wednesday. The service stations will also close at 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

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FIFTEEN TROOP SHIPS BEING DIVERTED FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

Fifteen ships, 14 Victories and one other type vessel, are being diverted from Atlantic troop carrying service to the Pacific to join the demobilization fleet in returning to the United States the more than 250,000 discharge eligibles in the Pacific theater, the War department has informed AFPAC.

The ships are expected to arrive in Pacific ports between August 7 and August 19.

Each of the ships has 135 first class and 1365 troop class berths. The vessels are the Ufaula Victory, Williams Victory, Aiken Victory, Mexico Victory, Gustavus Adolphus, Kokomo Victory, Chanute Victory, Montclar Victory, Chapel Hill Victory, Zeanesville Victory, Webster Victory, Costa Rico Victory, Claymont Victory, Averford Victory, and the Rensselaer Victory.

In addition the Monterey, with 765 first class spaces and several thousand troop class, is scheduled to leave Seattle July 27, and will arrive in Yokohama about August 5 with dependents of occupation forces personnel. The ship will carry both officers and enlisted men on its return trip to the United States.

More vessels are being sent to the Pacific as they become available, the War department said. Most of these are expected to arrive in time for August and early September lifts from Pacific ports.

AFPAC officials said that even with the additional 15 ships they will not be able to clear all eligibles from the Pacific theater

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in time to be discharged by September 30, but there are indications that more shipping will be sent to the Pacific as it becomes available.

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REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED FOR USE OF TYPE-A YEN FOR TELEGRAMS

Military and civilian personnel sending EFM and SCM (sender's composition) telegraph messages and telephone calls to the United States must use "Type A" Military yen currency after Friday to prepay the charges, Brig. Gen. S. D. Akin, Chief of SCAP's Civil Communications section, announced today.

Gen. Akin also stated that until the public offices of the Ministry of Communications can accumulate sufficient Type A military yen to give change in that currency, it will be necessary for senders of prepaid telegraph messages and telephone calls to supply the exact amount of the charges and that, as there will be no Type A military yen of lower denomination than a 50 sen note, charges totalling fractional amounts of yen will be collected to the nearest 50 sen.

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Radio Unit

BROADCAST SCHEDULE FOR THE JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR THE PERIOD OF 16 JULY THROUGH 31 JULY.

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New broadcast schedules are prepared and released twice monthly. The No. 1 transmission offers blanket coverage of all Japan while No. 2 transmission is programmed especially for the eight major metropolitan areas in the nation, and to afford a selection of programs.

NO. 1 TRANSMISSION

TIME (A.M.)	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(5:00-5:10)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:10-5:15)	Local Weather (Music on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:25)	Farm Facts	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:25-5:30)	"	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same
(5:30-5:45)	Japanese Music	Good Morning	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Music
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. local news or weather)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:20)	Repatritates	Repatritates	Repatritates	Repatritates	Repatritates	Repatritates	Repatritates
(6:20-6:30)	Japanese Music	Hissing Persons	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Music
(6:30-6:45)	Waltz Music	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Waltz Music
(6:45-7:00)	"	Selected Speakers	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(7:00-7:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. local news or weather)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Citizens Hour (Homes—Topics—Music—(Local Network Music) (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same (J) Japanese

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TIME (A.M.)	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(7:30-7:45)	Light Music	English Conversation Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Music Appreciation
(7:45-8:00)	"	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(8:00-8:15)	Christian Program	Men Wanted (Local) (Network Musc.) (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(8:15-8:30)	"	Light Japanese Music Same	Same	Same	(B) Same	Same	Same
(8:30-8:45)	Recorded Artists	Japanese Classical (A) Same	Same	Same	"	"	"
(8:45-9:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:00-9:15)	Weather & News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	Light Japanese Music Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:30-9:45)	Japanese Music Classical	Recorded Artists (International)	(Programs are local — Intermission on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:45-10:00)	(Network) "	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	Buddhist Program	Children's Songs & Stories (pre-school and kindergarten)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	"	"	(School Grades 1, 2, & 3)	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:30-10:45)	Children's Music	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books
(10:45-11:00)	"	Music of Masters	Light Japanese Music	Music of Masters	Light Japanese Music	Music of Masters (1) School Hour	Light Japanese Music
(11:00-11:15)	Shinto Program	(1) School Hour	Current Events	(1) School Hour	Current Events	"	Same
(11:15-11:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

(A) NETWORK PROGRAM FROM JOHK (SAPPORO). (B) NETWORK PROGRAM FROM JOIK (SANDA). (1) M-F 11:20-11:30—local programs of songs.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(4.M.) (11:30-11:45)	Light Japanese Music (Local) (Network Intermission)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(11:45-12:00)	Gymnastics	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(P.M.) (12:00-12:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. Local)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(12:15-12:30)	New Pacific Band Organ Music	Organ Music	Popular Music (J)	Organ Music	Popular Music (J)	Popular Music (J)	Nippon Brass Band (J)
(12:30-12:45)	Popular Japanese Music	Recorded Events Popular Jap. Music	Man on the Street	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Popular Music (J)	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Recorded Events Light Entertainment, Manzai, etc.
(12:45-1:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:00-1:15)	Special Events	Women's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Special Events Program
(1:15-1:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:30-1:45)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:45-2:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2:00-2:15)	"	Light Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(2:15-2:30)	"	Letters from Listeners	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(2:30-2:45)	"	Music (J) (Local) (Intermission on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(2:45-3:00)	"	Music (J) (Local) (Intermission on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(3:00-3:15)	(1) News (10 min. JOAK - 5 min. Local)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	(1)"
(3:15-3:30)	Special Events Program	"	"	"	"	"	"

(1) If no sports, 10 min. news from JOAK - 5 min. Local.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(P.M.) (3:30-3:45)	Special Events	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Music	Teacher's Hour	Repeat Performance Drama	Teacher's Hr. Special Events	Special Events
(3:45-4:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(4:00-4:15)	"	Patent's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(4:15-4:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(4:30-4:45)	Intermission	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(4:45-5:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:00-5:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. Local)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:30)	Songs Japan Loves Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:30-5:45)	Children's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	Labor Program	Citizens of Tomorrow (International)	Selected Speakers	Citizens of Tomorrow (Nat'l)	Management Program	Tokyo Radio Chorus	Information Please
(6:15-6:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:30-6:35)	Repatritates Information	Labor News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:35-6:45)	Repatritates Information—weather and program announcements)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	Music Appreciation	English Conversation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Summer Season Program
(7:00-7:15)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Domestic Concert	*Tribal Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Variety Program

NOTE: All programs marked with *asterisk* (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(P.M.) (7:30-7:45)	Domestic Concert	(1) Japanese Classical Music	*Our Peaceful Home	Kippou Symphony	Plus Week's Composer	Sports Show	Japanese Variety Program
(7:45-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:00-8:15)	*Trial Summary	Farmer's Hour	Request Concert	Story Telling	Classical or Modern Drama	Request Program Nat'l Radio Forum	"
(8:15-8:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:30-8:45)	Fine to Laugh	"	"	What's Your Problem	"	*Truth Box	"
(8:45-8:55)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:55-9:00)	"	Sports Roundup	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:00-9:10)	Diet Roundtable	Daily Diet Doings	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:10-9:20)	"	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:20-9:30)	"	Editors (JOAK)	Editors	Editors (JOAK)	Editors	Editors (JOAK)	Editors
(9:30-9:45)	"	Japanese Music	Music from Kovies	Musical Quiz	Light Music	Stories Behind Stage & News	Screen
(9:45-10:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	News, Weather, etc.	Weather & Fishing	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:25)	Ken Wanted	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:25-10:30)	Slumber Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:31)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

(1) UNO Show when ready. NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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NO. 2 TRANSMISSION

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(A.M.) (6:30-6:45)	Japanese Music	Light Music (J)	Same (W)	Same (J)	Same (W)	Same (J)	Japanese Music
(6:45-7:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:00-7:15)	South American Rhythms	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Children's Stories
(7:15-7:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:31-)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(P.M.) (12:00-5:00)	Special Events, Sports, Festivals, etc.	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:00-5:15)	Music Appreciation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:30-5:45)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:30)	Commentators	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	Students' Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:00-7:15)	*News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Story Telling	*Trial Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Man'yushiki or Kodan

(W)Western, NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TITLE	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(P.M.) (7:30-7:45)	Story Telling	Recital (Guest Recital)	*Our Peaceful Home	Selected Speakers	Light Music	Kyokyo-ku	Naniwabushi or Kodan
(7:45-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:00-8:15)	*Trial Summary	Time to Laugh	Stage & Radio Drama (Classic & Modern)	Japanese Classical Music	Kodan, Naniwabushi, Palango, etc (Stories & Music)	"	"
(8:15-8:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:30-8:45)	Japanese Music	"	"	Light Music (W)	"	*Truth Box	"
(8:45-9:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:00-9:15)	Diet Roundtable	Women's Hour (Issued into 30 min program and reproduced)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:30-9:45)	"	After Dinner Music	Story Telling	Story Telling	Japanese Music	Popular Music	Japanese Music
(9:45-10:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	News Roundup	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:30-)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

The following broadcast local programs at the times indicated. They are not obligated to present local programs during these periods. Network programs may be varied if so desired.

JOIK, Osaka; JOIK, Fukuoka; JOIK, Nagoya-----7:30-8:00 A.M.; 11:30-12:00 Noon; 4:30 P.M.; 7:30-8:00 P.M.

NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on both transmissions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1000
18 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

In accordance with the Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 77, concerning the restrictions on the "A" Military Yen notes, any Japanese citizen receiving or possessing the new type "A" note is subject to imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding three years, or is subject to a fine not to exceed ¥5000, SCAP announced today.

Stating that the new military yen to be issued July 19 to all American military and civilian occupation personnel must not be transferred to the general public, Colonel H.S. Ruth, Director of SCAP's Fiscal Dept., explained that the new military yen is not legal tender for the Japanese. He further pointed out that the Japanese cannot realize any value for it.

The one exception to the rule, according to Col. Ruth, will be all government communications offices which are required to receive the military yen in payment of telegrams or telephone calls sent by allied personnel and addressed to the United States of America and her territories. It was also made clear that Japanese employees handling the military yen for such purposes will not retain it for their own personal use.

Calling special attention to the fact that the "A" military note looks very much like the "B" military note, which was originally issued by the Allied Occupation forces, as far as the quality of the paper, design, size, and face value are concerned, Col. Ruth urged the public to watch carefully for the letter "A" on the surface of the new note in place of the "B" on the original note.

"This is a very important point for the public to understand", Col. *Ruth* *Osborn* said, "For, whereas they will violate the Ministerial Ordinance if they use the type "A" currency, the "B" type will continue to be accepted by the Japanese banks, government offices, businesses and stores".

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
18 July 1946

Press Release:

SCAP ORDERS GOVERNMENT TO LIST PRE-WAR FOREIGN PATENTS

SCAP today directed the Japanese government to furnish a list of all patents, utility models, designs and trademarks registered on December 7, 1941, to non-Japanese.

W. B. Spencer, legal advisor for the Foreign Property division of SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office, said SCAP seeks, among other things, "details of all licensing agreements or changes made in existing agreements after December 7."

He said Japanese authorities have readily admitted the government cancelled patent rights or gave Japanese nationals permission to use foreign patent rights "without compensation."

In some instances it was discovered the Japanese government had licensed foreign patents to their own nationals.

Besides this, he said, the government cancelled 54 trademarks outright, and "others may have been automatically cancelled because the trademark term expired during the war."

Mr. Spencer said SCAP's directive to the Japanese government asks for the following information:

- Registration numbers; name, nationality and address of owners; date right was granted; title of invention or description of trademark; and, if cancelled, date of and reason for cancellation.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following items for general release have been received from the BCOF, Kure:

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 16 -- Major M. G. Cleaver, formerly of the staff of the British Commonwealth base, has been appointed personal assistant to Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. Major Cleaver formerly served with the commander-in-chief, Australian armored division.

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HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 16--Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, left today on a tour of inspection of the island of Shikoku. His tour will involve traveling by train, staff car, train ferry, camp jeep, and motor launch.

Today General Robertson lunched at Okayama, with Maj. Gen. D. Tennant Cowan, commander of the British Indian division, and afterward inspected units of divisional headquarters.

Tomorrow General Robertson will cross to Shikoku by ferry train and inspect the Royal Welch Fusiliers before going on to the headquarters of the Fifth British Brigade at Kochi.

General Robertson will return to Eta Jima in the launch Kuranda on Sunday.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
18 July 1946

"JOHNNY GURKHA" COMING TO TOKYO SATURDAY FOR GUARD DUTIES

Advance elements of the Gurkha regiment of the British-Indian Division will arrive in Tokyo Saturday morning by special train from Okayama, where the division is stationed as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force.

The Gurkhas will take over ceremonial and guard duties in the British Commonwealth sub-area in Tokyo, from the Dorset regiment, which has been on duty here for more than a month.

Soldiers of the Dorset regiment will leave Tokyo on three special trains scheduled to depart July 21, 22, and 24. The Dorsets will go to their new station in Gomen, Shikoku island. The island was recently taken over as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation area.

The Gurkha companies which are coming belong to the 2nd battalion of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, a unit of professional soldiers who were in the thick of fighting in World War I and II.

The Gurkha units will be the first from the British Indian division to be assigned to duty in the Tokyo sub-area of BCOF.

Among the first India troops to check the westward aggression of the Japanese in Burma in 1942, the 5th Royal has many distinguished soldiers, among them three who hold the Victoria Cross, the only battalion in the Indian army to achieve that number.

In Okayama, where the battalion recently took up its occupation duties, the Gurkhas have been preparing for their duty in Tokyo with much "spit and polish." All equipment has been made spotless and shining, the troops also polishing up their drill. Their band of bagpipes, bugles, and drums, has been rehearsing ardently.

The drum major of the Gurkhas, unlike the towering giants who dominate other bands of British battalions, is a quiet, dignified fellow, no bigger than his comrades, but he puts out the music in military fashion.

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On duty in Tokyo, the Gurkha pipes and bugle corps will wear a bright-hued ceremonial dress seldom worn but for notable occasions.

The battalion commander is Lt. Col. E.P. Townsend, 36, who has served his 17 years in the military service entirely in the Indian army.

The young battalion commander has twice been wounded in action, and four times was mentioned in dispatches during the arduous Burma campaign. He was decorated with the Military Cross.

The Gurkhas will go into camp at Ebisu, arriving at Ebisu station early in the morning. Special Indian kitchens have been set up so that they will have their favorite foods. A special hospital wing also has been opened.

The new guard troops will take over their duties in Tokyo July 22.

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DR. GORDIS RETURNS TO TOKYO PRIOR TO FLIGHT TO KOREA

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO-- Dr. Robert Gordis, president of the Rabbinical Association of America and vice-president of the Synagogue Council of America, arrived in Kyoto yesterday accompanied by Capt. Joseph I. Weiss, chaplain with GHQ. Dr. Gordis, who is making a tour of the Pacific area to study religious conditions and needs of servicemen of the Jewish faith, is in Japan on the invitation of the secretaries of war and navy.

Dr. Gordis left last night for Tokyo, where he was to lunch with General MacArthur today. He leaves Japan Monday for Korea, China, the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii.

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TWO JAP EX-LT. GENERALS HEAD NEW PARADE INTO SUGAMO PRISON

Two former lieutenant generals of the Japanese army head the newest list of war criminal suspects recently admitted to Sugamo prison to await trial for a wide assortment of atrocities and killings charged to them by the Prosecution section of SCAP.

(more)

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Issued by the Criminal Registry division of SCAP's Legal Section, the list contains an assortment of defendants of all ranks from the two former generals, down through colonels, majors, captains and others alleged to have been implicated in atrocities.

The lieutenant generals are Michio Kinitake, former chief of the Central Japanese army at Osaka, and Eitaro Uchiyama, former commander of the Third army in China and Manchuria. Both are accused in cases involving the execution of American B-29 fliers.

Others on the list are:

Pfc. Kiyotaka FUJIWARA - Formerly an interpreter at Kinkaseki, Formosa Prisoner of War Camp No. 1; Sgt Takeo KITA - Head NCO at Camp No. 3, Fukuoka. He is accused of mistreatment, beating and giving water cure torture; Col. Hiroshi YOKOTA - Former Staff Officer at Formosa Garrison. Formerly in charge of and supervisor for prisoner of war camps there.

Yeiichi NAKATANI - Formerly a guard at Osaka Branch Camps. He is wanted for alleged mistreatment and beating of prisoners of war; L/Cpl. Yoichiro TERASHITA - Accused of beatings of and with holding medical supplies from prisoners of war; Col. Yoshitake YOKOTA - Former commander of Kochi Kempei Tai. Implicated in the death of a B-29 flier.

Capt. Motonori NOZAKI - Commanding Officer Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No. 2. Allegedly failed to discharge his duty as Camp Commander and as a result guards beat many prisoners; Capt. Takei YAMAMOTO - Formerly a Captain in the Kochi Kempei Tai; Shunsuke WADA - Formerly a civilian interpreter. He is alleged to have committed atrocities and offenses against United Nation Nationals while interpreter for the Consular General in Manila.

Lt. Comdr. Einoshuke AKAI - Accused of issuing orders for execution of seven Americans on Truk; P/O Toichiro AKABORI - Accused of beheading 2 American aviators on Truk. A member of the Medical Staff of the 4th Naval Hospital; Capt. Ryoichi NEMOTO - Formerly Commanding Officer at Omori Prisoner of War Camp. Accused of mistreating prisoners of war and misappropriation of Red Cross supplies

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Motohiko TAKASUE - Former labor manager of the mines at Motoyama Camp, Hiroshima Prisoner of War Camp Number 8. He is wanted in connection with the death of one man; Motome OKAMOTO - Former Camp guard at Motoyama Camp. Accused of beating and mistreatment of prisoners; Col. Itaru IMAI - Former Commander of the 9th Railway Regiment. Wanted in connection with Burma Siam Railway Case deaths, mistreatment and forced slave labor of many prisoners of war.

Capt. Masafumi FURUYA - Accused of murder of an Australian on Bangka Island, Sumatra; Major Shigeru OMORI - Former Staff medical officer of the Koi Division; Capt. Kaneichi KOIKE - Former member of the Judicial Department of the Formosan Army. Allegedly participated in investigation and prosecution of 14 American fliers executed on Formosa.

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VACATIONING TROOPS RETURN TO KOREA FROM SHANGHAI

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- The first group of Korea stationed troops to be sent to the Shanghai rest area returned to Korea Monday night after nine days in the resort. The group, composed of 96 enlisted men and five officers representing virtually every unit in Korea, left for Shanghai July 4.

While in Shanghai the men stayed in the Foreign YMCA where room and most of the modern hotel services cost them only \$2.10 per night. The YMCA is located in Shanghai's fabulous International Settlement, where the population is predominantly European.

The "vacationers" found Shanghai a quasi-modern metropolis with most of the facilities of a large American city. New automobiles, soda fountains, canned food and modern buildings lend a western air to the city, they agree.

The rest area, operated by Army Special Services, has previously been open only for men stationed on Okinawa. Now, however, accommodations for 100 men have been made available to the XXIV Corps.

This quota has been reallocated to the major subordinate commands to give the 6th and 7th Divisions 24 vacancies each, 11 to Military Government, 19 to KBC, 4 to the 308th Bomb wing, 6 to the 1106th Engineer Construction Group, 4 to the 80th Medical Group, 5 to Corps Special Troops and 3 to Corps Headquarters Troops. Division of

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the quota is based on unit strength.

The purpose of the rest area program, according to Lt. Col. Gordon B. Johnson, XXIV Corps special service officer, is to "give men an opportunity for relaxation and recreation in Shanghai, one of the most interesting cities in the orient." Men stay at the rest area seven to ten days, depending on availability of transportation.

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FIRE FIGHTING TECHNIQUE DISPLAYED BY KOREANS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- Koreans, gathered at Seoul Athletic Stadium yesterday afternoon, had an opportunity to evaluate fire fighting efficiency of the reorganized Seoul Fire Department. For Lt. Chester L. Errett of Los Angeles, fire marshal for the city of Seoul, it was a moment well worth the difficulties he had to overcome in renovating an antiquated fire fighting system.

Led by the 282nd AGF band, the Fire Department paraded its modern equipment through downtown Seoul, and proceeded to the stadium where it was reviewed by Lt. Col. James E. Wilson, military mayor of Seoul, Kim, Hyung Min, newly appointed mayor of the city, and Major Charles L. Lawyer, of the National Fire Commission.

The firemen demonstrated to the enthusiastic spectators the newest methods in fire fighting with the various companies competing to determine which unit could lay its hoses and bring them into action fastest.

Highlight of the demonstration was the contest between the Korean and Army fire trucks in an effort to determine which could extinguish most speedily a blazing gasoline-saturated shack at the far end of the field.

Although the American truck arrived at the blaze first, the Koreans had completely put out the flames before the GI's could bring their hoses into play. Ovations from the stands acknowledged the performance of the Koreans, who had easily demonstrated to the spectators that they had learned their lessons well.

Lt. Col. Wilson praised Lieutenant Errett for the part he played in developing Seoul's fire fighting units, adding, "although the department needs much more equipment and training, the contrast between the present force and the one we found when we first arrived is

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amazing."

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AMPHIBIOUS MANEUVERS SCHEDULED ON INVASION BEACHES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Plans were well under way today for the first large-scale assault landings to be held since the end of the war, as training and operations officers of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army reconnoitered, as the site for the landings, the very beaches which would have been used in the invasion of Japan.

Col. F. S. Bowen, Eighth Army assistant chief of staff who is directing the training, said that a new program for training regimental units in amphibious operations would combine lessons learned from all major beach landings during the war.

It was emphasized that the program was being coordinated with similar exercises to be held in the United States and other parts of the world at a later date, and that its purpose was twofold: to combine in practical application lessons learned during the war, and to continue the "amphibious Eighth's" proficiency in combined water and land operations.

In addition, wartime experience indicated that amphibious training is no longer a specialized form of warfare to be conducted by specialized troops, but is now considered essential in the training of all ground force personnel. Recruits arriving in Japan will be given amphibious training to round out their training as soldiers.

Under Eighth Army supervision, a special Marine troop training unit from the Marines' Pacific amphibious force at San Diego will come to Japan to act as instructors for the operations, which will begin in late September.

Present plans call for the training of four regiments now doing occupation duty in Japan. The school will be held near Yokosuka, south of Yokohama, and actual landings will be held on beaches of Sagami Bay, west of Yokosuka.

After six days of classroom work covering theory of the art of amphibious landings, the troops will be given nine days' work with landing boats, cargo nets, and other equipment used in the operations. This will be followed by a move to the landing area, which will be

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0280

the broad, sandy beach area that had been selected by General MacArthur as the ideal spot for the assault on central Hohshu.

Ten landing craft and innumerable small boats will be used in the operations. Aircraft will be used in coordination with the assaults, but Col. Bowen said that aerial and naval bombardment would be simulated in the interest of safety.

One regiment will be trained, will complete its landings, and will then move on to its own area, and another regiment will move to the school area at Yokosuka. This will be repeated until all four regiments have been trained.

Col. H. E. Price, a veteran of the Marine landing at Guadalcanal, heads the special instructor staff of 38 officers and 37 enlisted men who will be cadre for the school. Colonel Price is on the staff of Rear Admiral A. D. Struble, commander of amphibious forces, Pacific. Coordination between Marine and Army units is being carried out by Marine Lt. Col. C. M. Conoley, Amarillo, Tex., now on temporary duty with Eighth Army.

Colonel Conoley said that staff officer conferences have been held in Yokohama, and that plans for the school were proceeding on schedule. He said preliminary training would soon begin in the regimental areas.

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NAVY TRANSPORT BRINGS 1300 HOME; TO CARRY SAILORS HOME

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The Navy transport U.S.S. Tazwell docked in Yokohama Thursday to depart 1,336 troops. The Tazwell sailed immediately for Yokosuka where she will pick up Navy personnel for return to the United States.

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NEW BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED FOR RESTRICTED CONCERNS

SCAP approved today applications of three major restricted concerns to reconstruct or purchase new buildings.

The Teikoku Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was authorized to reconstruct a war damaged building at Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo at a cost of 4,814,839.40 yen.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said occupation forces

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have questioned most of the company's undamaged office space, necessitating the construction so the firm can carry on its business.

Because its employees are having difficulty in finding homes, the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., asked for and received permission to rebuild war-damaged houses near its plant at a cost of 2,385,000 yen.

The Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., was given permission to purchase an office building from Yamato Light Alloy Co., Ltd., in Okaya for 62,000 yen.

Nippon Soda also was authorized to move the building, and six houses and one dormitory from Tawara City to Tokyo at a total cost of 358,000 yen.

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CHAPLAINS SEE "ENCOURAGING TREND" IN RELIGION AMONG MILITARY PERSONNEL

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Religion among military personnel has maintained an encouraging trend since the beginning of the occupation in Japan, Eighth Army Chaplains R. A. Morden, Protestant, and Angelus P. Diemer, Catholic, said today.

"While a slight decrease in church attendance is noticeable since the end of the war," they agreed, "still the religious spirit and interest of the men is highly satisfactory".

Explaining that relatively few churches existed in Japan before the war and that many of them were destroyed during the war, they said that adequate facilities for worship by the three major faiths and the various denominations are being made available as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, existing space in theaters and other buildings is being utilized until adequate chapels are completed.

The chaplains pointed out that four unit chapels have been completed in the Yokohama area since the beginning of the occupation, and that other construction has been in progress in the other areas in Japan, many Army chapels having already been completed. Construction will provide religious facilities for all dependent housing areas, the said.

Hammond electric organs have been brought in for some of the chapels, and others have been requisitioned for the larger more permanent chapels throughout Japan.

(more)
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There are now approximately 150 unit and base chapels in the Eighth Army area, and at least two services are held in each every Sunday. In many chapels, several services are held each Sunday to accommodate different groups. All Catholic chaplains celebrate mass daily, and some Protestant chaplains also hold daily services.

"All are well attended," the chaplains said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
18 July 1946

IT'LL BE HOTTER BEFORE IT GETS COOLER. SAY WEATHER MEN HERE

Japanese climatologists and U.S. weather observers were in agreement today that the wave of excessive heat and humidity that has held most of Japan in a sweltering grip for the last three weeks, will endure for nearly a month more.

The outlook gave little hope of relief from the heat, which the Japanese weather men say is normal. In fact, the oppressive condition probable will grow steadily worse before a recession sets in.

The first half of August is expected to be "quite dry" with no rains in sight until the last half of the month. "Many showers" are forecast for that period.

"The Japanese are excellent climatologists," said an observer of the 7th Weather Station of the 20th Air Squadron in Tokyo, "but their predictions are no more accurate than some of the prognosticators in the United States."

However, the Japanese do know their country's climate, and so far their predictions for a hot and humid summer have been borne out, if only on the basis of annual performances.

U.S. weather men stationed in Tokyo say that Tokyo has a more oppressive summer climate than that found in any city of the United States. Washington, D.C. comes closest for humidity and temperature, they say.

Central meteorological observers in Tokyo state that the hottest weather of the summer may come during these last two weeks in July. The maximum expected however, will be around 99. So far the highest temperature this summer has been 97.

The most fortunate part of Japan from the standpoint of summer weather appears to be Hokkaido, which is comparatively cool.

The circulation of air masses over the entire Pacific is from south-southeast to north-northwest, bringing waves of humid heat to Japan from the south seas. There are few clouds over Japan, therefore little moisture for cooling rains.

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There has been a lack of rain of almost drouth proportions in June, the weather men say, which is expected to work harm on much of the summer crops.

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"INGRID," RAGING TYPHOON, PASSES LUZON, RACES FOR CHINA COAST

"Ingrid," the angry typhoon which has been tearing across the Pacific from Guam to Luzon all this week, scraped its left flank against northeast Luzon and scudded today for the China Coast.

The typhoon was expected to by-pass the southern tip of Formosa and bash itself out against the land mass about 200 miles east of Hong Kong.

Early Thursday, the typhoon, named by the Guam central weather station crew, was reported at 20 degrees north and 118 degrees east. Its velocity had decreased to 80 knots at the center.

Northern Luzon escaped a terrific raking when the gale veered to sea only 70 miles northeast of the coast.

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BLACK MARKET RING BROKEN UP BY CID IN KYOTO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO -- A black market ring was exposed Wednesday in the I Corps provost court as the testimony of five Japanese, charged with violations involving army PX and food supplies, tied one case in with the other.

Four of the defendants, Jinzo Ito, Isao Nakajima, Kisuke Yamagishi, and Yoshi Miyagawa proved to be members of the ring.

First case on the docket was against 16-year old Isao Nakajima, who was discovered to be the contact man and buyer for the gang. He was convicted of buying 2,000 yen worth of nuts, beer and cigarettes from various sources including American soldiers. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The leader of the gang, Jinzo Ito, was charged with unlawful purchase, sale and possession of army goods. Ito was sentenced to four years confinement at hard labor by Col. Harry C. Chuck, New York City, Provost Court Judge.

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Kisuke Yamagishi was charged with possession and sale of U.S. property. He was sentenced to two years at hard labor or a fine of 29,000 yen.

The fourth member of the ring was a woman, Yoshi Miyagawa, who sold goods at her house. She was sentenced to two years at hard labor or a fine of 40,000 yen.

Shinkichi Matsuta was caught having bought some of the goods, and sentenced to one-month confinement at hard labor.

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SOLDIER'S NUDE BODY FOUND IN FOOTLOCKER IN MYSTERY DEATH

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY KYOTO--The nude body of a soldier has been found jammed into a footlocker at Company B of the 58th Signal battalion here, the I Corps provost marshal's office said today.

T/4 Vernon W. Butler, Santa Paula, Calif., who traced the odor of the partially decomposed body, found it in a small storage building 15 feet from a company B barracks.

The body was identified as that of a man reported missing since Friday, July 12. Identity was not disclosed, pending notification of next of kin.

Investigators said an autopsy at the 364th Station hospital here showed the victim had suffered a blow at the back of the neck and had strangled to death. They added there were no marks on the body.

Authorities said they were baffled by the death. The victim last was seen by roommates at 2 p.m. last Friday. Men were around the barracks all afternoon and night.

Questioning failed, however, to reveal any one who had seen or heard anything connected with the disappearance or death. Investigators said they were left without a positive clue or motive.

The building in which the body was found was not 30 feet from the victim's bed.

T/4 Butler, a member of company B, as was the dead man, said he traced the odor to the storage room last Monday, three days after the missing man's disappearance. Inside he found the footlocker, which he opened to discover the body.

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新冊
統務局長
Copies
No. 1. 3. 5. 7.
No. 2. 4. 6. 8.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
19 July 1946

1. JAPANESE TOLD TO LOCATE HONG KONG STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA

The Japanese Government today was directed to report on the present location and ownership of Queen Victoria, in bronze.

The request for information came from SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office, which also queried the government regarding the whereabouts of a bronze statue of a bareheaded, frock-coated young man, and a pair of bronze lions.

The statues and the lions disappeared from their accustomed locales in Hong Kong along with other property looted by the Japanese.

D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign and Miscellaneous Property division of CPC, said that if the statues can be located and identified, they will be returned to authorities of the British Crown colony.

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2. JAP EX-WARRANT OFFICER ACCUSED IN SANTO TOMAS, LOS BANOS STARVATION

The man who, SCAP Legal Section charges, was responsible for the death by starvation of more than 300 Allied internees in Santo Tomas and Los Banos prisoner of war camps, stood formally accused of war crimes today, and must go on trial for his life.

Charges were signed by Alva C. Carpenter, chief of SCAP Legal Section, against Sadaaki Konishi, former warrant officer of the Japanese Army, who supervised purchase and distribution of food at the Manila camps. Konishi also is accused of atrocity killings.

Most of the Allied and civilian internees in Santo Tomas and Los Banos died of starvation as a result of the wholly inadequate diet strictly enforced by Konishi, the charges state. Much of the food Konishi supplied the prisoners is alleged to have been rotten and inedible.

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Following liberation of the Los Banos Civilian internment camp February 23, 1945, Konishi is alleged to have participated in two revenge massacres at Los Banos when about 110 Filipinos and three members of an American family, David Gardner, his wife, Florence Gardner, and their six-year-old son, James Gardner (address unknown).

It is charged that on the night of Feb. 28, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were bayoneted to death, and their son, James was seriously wounded and left for dead one hand tied to the wrist of his dead mother. A burial party of impressed Filipinos the next morning found him still alive.

Konishi, it is charged, ordered a Japanese soldier to execute the boy on the spot by bayonetting.

Konishi is 30 years old, married, and the father of one child now four years old.

Maj. Olaf W. Osnes, 4411 Wakeley street, Omaha, Neb., will prosecute the case. He is a veteran of World Wars I and II, and is a graduate of George Washington university, Washington, D.C.

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3. SCAP INVESTIGATING SEWING MACHINES REPORTED LOOTED FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office is looking into a little matter of 60 sewing machines.

Now busily in use at a vocational training center, operated by Numade Clothing Industry Co., and in a Girls' high school at Shimnita, the 60 machines are believed to have been taken by the Japanese army in Singapore and Bangkok, Siam.

D.H. Blake, chief of CPC's Foreign and Miscellaneous Property division, said that if investigation identifies the machines as the 60 reported looted from the Federated Malay States and Siam, they will be impounded.

The sewing machines were distributed by a Japanese Naval Clothing depot last July, Mr. Blake said.

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
19 July 1946

YOKOSUKA NAVY BASE OPENED TO PUBLIC; TO BECOME PARK

COMMANDER NAVAL ACTIVITIES, JAPAN--Fifty years of secrecy imposed by the former Japanese navy ended yesterday when a U.S. navy bulldozer, veteran of Pacific campaigns from Guam to Japan, smashed the 8-foot wall surrounding Yokosuka naval base.

Then Capt. B. W. Decker, San Diego, Calif., commander of U.S. fleet activities at Yokosuka, formally turned over part of the erstwhile No. 1 home port of the Japanese navy to the city of Yokosuka as a waterfront park. Also present at the ceremony was Mrs. Decker, who reached Yokosuka with the first group of American families to join the occupation forces in Japan.

The Japanese spectator's first view of their new recreational was marked by the contrast between hulks of sunken ships remaining from carrier plane strikes a year ago, and trim U.S. Navy ships riding at anchor in the harbor.

Construction of this park is part of a plan to aid this city of 232,000, once completely dependent on the Japanese navy, to become a self-supporting and attractive community.

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POISON LIQUOR CLAIMS ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTIM

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--T/5 Robert Hatcher, 3523rd QM Truck company died in the 375th Station hospital in Kobe on June 25 of methyl alcohol poisoning, I Corps headquarters announced today.

Hatcher, with three companions, drank Japanese liquor, CID agents said. Investigation revealed that the liquor had been purchased three days prior to the death from an unauthorized source--A Japanese.

Hatcher first complained of severe pains in his stomach on June 23, but received no medical aid. The pain extended to his leg and became much more severe on June 24. Early on the morning of June 25, he awakened two companions and complained of a pain in his stomach. They took him to the hospital where medical authorities found he was in a stupor and blind. He died eight hours after admission to the hospital.

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Meanwhile the corps surgeon's office again warned Americans against poison liquor.

Lt. Col. Alfred H. Bungardt, Oklahoma City, warned soldiers to stay away from unauthorized places of purchase, adding that men easily can find out from their unit commanders the authorized brands and whether they are available.

The I Corps provost marshal said further that 25 Japanese have died from methyl alcohol poisoning since June in Kyoto alone.

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FORMER JAP MAJOR ACCUSED IN BEHEADING OF B-29 STAFF SERGEANT

Shichisaburo Yajima, former major in the Tachikawa Kempei Tai, today faced prosecution by the Legal Section of SCAP for the beating and beheading of a B-29 crewman.

Yajima was named in an accusation as the former commander of the Tachikawa Kemei Tai when Staff Sergeant Serafine Morone (address unknown) parachuted safely to the ground as his bomber was shot down over Tachikawa August 8, 1945.

It is alleged that Yajima took the Sergeant prisoner, lashed him to a pole, and for two hours had him beaten with bamboo sticks, later ordering him beheaded.

Japanese civilians, including former members of the Tachikawa Kempei Tai will testify in the case.

Ephraim E. Sinn, Far View Beach, Milford, Conn., has been assigned as prosecutor of Yajima. Sinn formerly served as a lieutenant in the Western Pacific.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following dispatch has been received from the BCOF at Kure for general release:

LT. GEN. ROBERTSON INSPECTS BRITISH INDIAN DIVISION AT OKAYAMA

WITH THE BCOF AT OKAYAMA, July 17 -- Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, CBE, DSC, paid high tribute today to the discipline of the British-Indian troops, on his first visit to the British-Indian division here since taking command of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force from Lt. Gen. John Northcott.

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General Robertson arrived at Okayama station early this morning to inspect the division. He was received at the station by Maj. Gen. D. Tennant Cowan, commander of the division. A guard of honor was provided by the Eighth Gurkha Defence Company.

Thousands of Japanese lined the road as the general inspected one of the smartest guard detachments in the Indian army.

Accompanied by Gen. Cowan, Gen. Robertson rode to the barracks of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, and inspected the unit which was formed up on the square.

Gen. Robertson spent a busy day, visiting various units of the division. He was eager to observe the living conditions of the troops, and showed great concern over the inadequacy of furniture. He assured the units that every effort would be made to supply furniture to all.

Gen. Robertson had tea in the 80th British General Hospital Sisters' mess, accompanied by Col. D. Datt of 30 MacLeod Road, Lahore, and Brigadier C. Scales. He went from bed to bed, talking to the patients.

After an exhausting tour under the broiling Japan sun, he was entertained at evening retreat by the Gurkha pipe band.

Gen. Robertson was greatly impressed by his visit. "This retreat," he said, "will remain the pleasantest memory of my visit to Okayama. British and Indian troops will see a lot of me in the future. I look forward to many pleasant associations with them.

"I am very proud to command a force which contains representatives of four of the major nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Of what I have seen of Indian troops today, I think India can well be proud of her representation in the Commonwealth occupation force of Japan. Their conduct, behaviour, bearing and turnout, are such as India would like to see."

Gen. Robertson is continuing his inspection tour of Shikoku Island, where he will inspect troops of the Fifth British brigade.

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FUEL COMBUSTION EXPERIMENTS SEEN IMPORTANT TO JAPAN

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO --- Two Kyoto Imperial University professors and an American soldier have successfully carried out experiments with a Junker's injector in an internal combustion engine.

The three men, Professor Fujio Hagao, head of the mechanical engineering department; Shuinichi Oshigashi, and T/5 Val D'Ancona, New York City, a member of I Corps Headquarters, were attempting to prove that a Junker's injector could take the place of a carburetor in an engine.

In February, 1946, at the Kyoto Imperial University, the first test was made. Four injectors were successively tried out, but failed due to faulty equipment, high gas temperature, incomplete atomization of the fuel, and, therefore, incomplete combustion. Finally the Junker's injector was tried, and the ensuing experiments proved successful, the experimenters said.

The Junker's injector was German-invented, and was originally designed for Diesel-Junkers engines. It delivers a fan form spray of gas into the cylinder head. The carburetor performs the same job, but Junker's injector gives better atomization and a richer fuel mixture can be used when desired in the combustion chamber, the men said. They claimed the Junker's injector proved superior to the carburetor and other injectors, the engine operating smoother, giving greater horsepower, and having a lower fuel consumption.

Although injector systems are more expensive, in the long run they will pay the motor industry because they can run on low vaporizing fuels such as kerosene or light oil where gasoline is expensive and scarce in a nation like Japan, the trio added.

This experiment will be reported to the Japanese Society of Mechanical Engineers.

T/5 D'Ancona, the only American involved in the experiment, was inducted into the army in October, 1944, and, after receiving infantry training at Camp Blanding, Fla., sailed overseas in July, 1945. He was graduated from Yale University in 1944 and is a member of the

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American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Yale Engineering Association. His mother, Mrs. Flora L. D'Ancona, lives in Chatham, Va.

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FOURTH REPLACEMENT DEPOT AGAIN OPENED TO ELIGIBLES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA ---- The flow of men to the Fourth Replacement Depot was ordered resumed today by Eighth Army Headquarters.

It was halted July 11 when, with the influx of men with 23 months of service as of June 30, the depot was filled to capacity. Men with 23 months' service as of June 30 who have not yet arrived at the depot will start reporting there Monday.

The resumption was made possible by the forthcoming departure of nearly 3,000 men aboard the Marine Serpent. It will sail Monday.

Men with 24 months as of August 31 will be called to the depot after all men under the present criteria have reported.

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MARINE SERPENT TO SAIL JULY 22 WITH 3,000 ABOARD

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- The Marine Serpent will leave Yokohama July 22 for Seattle with 2900 enlisted men and 98 officers aboard, it was announced Friday by the Eighth Army's Second Major Port.

The Serpent also will return 90 women and 35 civilian men to the United States. They are War Department employees, repatriates, members of the Army Nurse Corps and American Red Cross, dependents, and U. S. O. entertainers.

Two U. S. O. shows comprising 116 men and women came over from the States on the Serpent along with 2168 troops.

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DOLLAR IS KING AGAIN AS JAPANESE YEN FADES OUT ON "C" DAY

The dollar was king again today among American occupation personnel in Japan, with the inflated Japanese yen outlawed as a medium of exchange in Army installations.

It was "C" day, and the conversion of millions of yen certified

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as coming from pay and allowances, into type "A" currency, backed by the good old Yankee dollar, was the major activity of the day.

In all installations throughout the occupation forces finance offices were busy all day converting the indigenous yen into the new currency. Long lines were in front of finance officers' windows all day, and office forces worked at top speed while the perspiration ran in streams in the oppressive summer heat.

Financially, it was a new deal that is expected to solve many of the problems which have plagued finance officers since the beginning of the occupation, but mainly, the Type "A" Currency will protect the U. S. treasury against "dollar raids" resulting from excessive conversion of yen.

The protective quality of the Type "A" Currency lies in the fact that all Type "A" currency is backed by dollars, and thus can be converted to dollars by those seeking to send it home, without loss to the treasury.

Japanese yen no longer will be acceptable in any military installation, and is barred from conversion to dollars via the postal money order route. While the Type "A" Currency can be converted into Japanese yen perfectly legally, the conversion of Japanese yen into Type "A" Currency after today is definitely out.

Soldiers seeking to buy in the Japanese market, may convert their Type "A" Currency into Japanese yen in sufficient amount to make their desired purchases.

Thus, Japanese yen no longer plays any part in occupation finance.

As of this date, occupation personnel will be paid only in Type "A" Currency. In order to send any money home, Type "A" Currency must be used.

Formerly Japanese currency was used for pay purposes, at the rate of 15 yen to the dollar.

A drastic law has been enacted by the Japanese Finance Ministry to prevent Japanese from obtaining any of the Type "A" Currency. The law provides for three years' imprisonment and fines up to 5,000 yen for the mere possession of any of the new currency.

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Moreover, the Type "A" Currency has no purchasing value in the Japanese market.

It was said by a finance officer of the army that the Type "A" currency will benefit not only the U. S. treasury by protecting the dollar, but will enable occupation personnel to convert any amount of Type "A" currency into dollars without question.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release

16:30
19 July 1946

GENERAL LEADS TROOPS IN MASS PARACHUTE JUMP ON HOKKAIDO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, SAPPORO -- While residents of this norther Japanese metropolis gaped, Major Gen. Joseph M. Swing, 52, tall, silver-haired commander of the 11th Airborne division led his paratroopers in the first mass jump by Americans on Hokkaido today.

Descending nonchalantly with folded arms, he made a perfect landing, setting the pattern for the hundreds of paratroopers who followed him.

The jump was a part of extensive training exercises conducted by the division, which is charged with occupation duties in the northern portion of Japan on the islands of Honshu and Hokkaido.

Elements of the division had made previous combat jumps in Leyte Tagaytay ridge in southern Luzon, and at Aparri in northern Luzon, Philippine islands, in the war, and were the first occupation troops to arrive by air at Atsugi airdrome on August 30 1945.

General Swing, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1915, has commanded the division since its activation in Feb. 1943. He once studied at Barringer high school, Newark, N.J., and before his family came overseas, resided at 1862 Mintwood place, Washington, D.C.

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B-29 RAIDS TO SUPPLY TOKYO WITH FIREWOOD IN COMING WINTER

The B-29's made enough firewood in Tokyo to keep 67,000 of the city's 1,060,000 families in fuel for the coming year.

So said Lt. E.F. Steigerwaldt of the Natural Resources Forestry division today as the job of salvaging trees killed in fire raids neared an end.

The job started last September. By the end of April the Japanese Forestry bureau had chopped, split, and bound 1,011,027 bundles of wood, Lt. Steigerwaldt said.

These were distributed to Tokyo families through 145 stations of the Tokyo Charcoal and Firewood Distribution Control association. The firewood is used for cooking and heating purposes.

(more)

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Owners of the dead trees were offered 20 per cent of the stock cut on their land. The remaining 80 per cent was contributed to a pool and made available to Tokyo families.

Bundles sold at 4 yen, 70 sen. This charge covered the costs of labor used in cutting, splitting, and bundling the firewood.

Similar firewood salvage campaigns are being conducted in Osaka, Yokohama, and Nagoya, where damage to trees by incendiary raids was heavy. Tokyo's program is nearest completion.

The Japanese Forestry bureau estimates 18,400,000 bundles needed to supply Tokyo for the fiscal year of 1946. This figure is based on an estimate that each family requires 15 bundles a year. The bundle is 13 inches long and 27 inches in circumference.

Three princes of the imperial household, and custodians of the Peers school grounds recently consented to the clearing of dead trees from their land. This added another 25,000 bundles to the supply of the Tokyo Charcoal and Firewood Distribution Control association.

Only two major areas remain in Tokyo which have not been touched by charcoal section teams. They are the Belgian and German embassy grounds, which are estimated to contain 24,000 bundles in standing fire-killed trees.

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AMBASSADOR ROMULO TO LEAVE TOKYO AT 7 P.M. TODAY

Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, permanent delegate of the Philippine Republic to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and a member of the Far Eastern commission, will leave Atsugi airfield at 7 p.m. today for the Philippines.

General Romulo has been in Tokyo since Tuesday.

After returning to Manila, General Romulo will leave in the near future for the General Assembly in the United States.

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FOUR SUBJECTS ON AGENDA OF NEXT MEETING OF ALLIED COUNCIL

Four subjects have been placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Allied Council for Japan to be held on July 24. The items, the first three of which were held over from the previous meeting, are as follows:

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1. Maritime Quarantine (SCAP)
2. Japanese Commission on the Investigation of the Causes Which Led Japan to War and to Defeat (USSR)
3. Government Compensations for the Former Companies of War Industries (USSR)
4. Confiscation of all Fascist, Militaristic and Anti-Allied Literature in Japan (USSR)

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5 CONGRESSIONAL TRIO PLANS TO LEAVE FOR STATES TOMORROW

Representatives Chet Holifield, California; Dean M. Gillespie, Colorado; and H. Carl Andresen, Minnesota, who returned today from an inspection of Hiroshima, will leave tomorrow at 9 A.M. for Kwajalein on their way back to the United States.

Rep. Holifield is a member of the president's evaluation committee of the atomic bomb and a member of the house military affairs committee.

The three congressmen, who have been in Japan since Tuesday, originally came to the Pacific for the atomic bomb test at Bikini.

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6 SOLDIERS DRAW PRISON SENTENCES FOR ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC AIR COMMAND -- Found guilty of aggravated assault on a Japanese policeman, two soldiers of the Seventh Air Service Command were sentenced today by Pacific Air Command courts martial to prison, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and dishonorable discharge.

Pvt. Guillermo A. Meza, Casa Grande, Arizona, received a one-year sentence; and Pvt. Ernesto G. Casso, San Antonio, Texas, was sentenced to nine months.

The incident occurred near the Ottori station in the Haneda prefecture on May 20. According to court testimony, the men had been drinking beer prior to the assault.

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7 BANK OFFICIAL TO ARRIVE FOR OPENING OF TOKYO BRANCH

Mr. A. D. Calhoun, supervisor of the China and Philippine Branches of the National City bank of New York, is scheduled to arrive at

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Atsugi airfield at 7:30 a.m. tomorrow to be present at the opening of the Tokyo branch bank on Monday.

The Tokyo branch, under the management of Mr. L. W. Chamberlain, will be operated exclusively for members of the U.S. armed forces and accredited personnel.

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8 MAJ. GEN. CRAMER ARRIVES TOMORROW FOR TRIBUNAL POST

Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, newly appointed U.S. Member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, is scheduled to arrive at Atsugi Airfield at 3 p.m. tomorrow, after a delay because of engine trouble in San Francisco. Gen. Cramer succeeds the Hon. Justice John P. Higgins, who left last week to resume official duties in the United States.

Gen. Cramer, former Judge Advocate General in Washington, D.C., is a graduate of the Command and General Staff school, and received his Bachelor of Laws Degree from Harvard University in 1907.

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9 INVESTIGATION CONTINUES INTO KYOTO FOOTLOCKER DEATH

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--Investigators said today they had failed to uncover a single additional clue in the last 24 hours in the mystery death of a soldier of Company B, 58th Signal battalion, whose nude body was found Monday crammed into a footlocker.

Lt. Leland R. Brown, 15500 Mettetal Ave., Detroit, Mich., who heads the 21st Criminal Investigation detachment, said several hundred persons had been questioned without one admitting to seeing or hearing a suspicious act on July 12, the day the victim disappeared from his barracks.

Lt. Brown added, however, that the case was far from closed. He disclosed there was no evidence of a struggle in the storage building where the body was found, nor in the victim's barracks, 15 feet away.

Not even the place of death has been determined, he said, since the victim was strangled, and there was no sign of violence except for a blow the victim obviously received on the back of the neck.

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Identity is being withheld pending notification of next of kin.

The victim's trousers were found on top of an adjoining trunk. The shirt was found inside another trunk in the same building. The footlocker holding the body had an army issue towel placed on the top edge, holding the lid ajar. Investigators were looking into the possibility the towel was used to suffocate the victim.

Meanwhile tension grew within the company, which has been restricted to the battalion area since Monday, the day the body was discovered by T/4 Vernon W. Butler, Houston, Texas.

T/4 Victor Silverman, 1 Grumman Ave., Newark, N. J., bespoke the general attitude with, "I wish they would get this cleared up. It is a terrible feeling to think that a killer may possibly be living in the same barracks as yourself."

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TO RESUME SESSIONS MONDAY

Col. Vern Waldbridge, secretary of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, announced today the trial of top-ranking Japanese officials on war crimes charges will be resumed Monday at 9:30 a.m.

Heat has twice forced adjournment of the trial while air-conditioning equipment was being installed and repaired.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
19 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese Imperial Ordinance to extend the Statute of Limitations on debts to closed financial institutions will help them collect their assets and pay off stockholders, according to SCAP.

Making it clear that this extension of the Statute of Limitations does not imply that the financial institutions will ever be permitted to resume normal business, Col. D.H. Jennings, Executive Officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, explained that the Statute of Limitations threatened to cancel many debts owed to the institutions.

Pointing out that these financial institutions were ordered closed and liquidated by SCAP on Sept. 20, Colonel Jennings said, "By freeing these institutions from the statute for the next several years, they will be better able to collect on their assets and pay their stockholders".

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National Archives of Japan

For Immediate Press Release--19 July 1946

Before leaving Tokyo this afternoon on his way back to Manila, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, permanent delegate of the Philippine Republic to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and member of the Far Eastern Commission, issued the following statement.

"I came to Tokyo to study at close range the vital work of controlling and directing Japan to the end that the security of the Pacific may be insured. As representative of the Philippine Republic in the Far Eastern Commission, I hope to use my personal observations to contribute to our continued progress toward peace through the preservation of the fruits of our common victory and the democratization of the Japanese people.

"General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, has shown me every consideration and has placed at my disposal the truly vast and impressive records of almost one year's history-making work, for which I wish to express my thanks. The conclusions I have reached and the proposals I envision for the attainment of our common objectives will, I trust, find expression in my actuations as a member of the Commission."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Opines
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各社局長
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Press Release: 1/24/46

10:00
20 July 1946

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SCAP CLEARS WAY FOR KOREANS TO GET MORE GOODS HOME

Korean owners of handicraft tools and certain light machinery in Japan, who are to be repatriated, were offered today an opportunity to ship some of their property to Korea. SCAP notified the Japanese government that Koreans may apply to military government authorities to ship up to 4,000 pounds of such materials, after August 1.

SCAP also raised the limit from 250 to 500 pounds on the amount of personal effects that may be withdrawn from Japan by each repatriate.

SCAP said that the light machinery would be beneficial to the economic program of the United States military government in Korea.

It was expected that it would aid in the development of small businesses there, and at the same time provide more people with a means of livelihood.

Arrangements also are being made with USAFIK officials to allow Koreans already repatriated to apply for shipment to Korea of light machinery and handicraft tools they left behind when they returned to their home country, SCAP officials said.

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SOLDIERS ATTEMPT FAILS TO REVIVE FRENCH PRIEST

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Five Eighth Army enlisted men, two of them from the Fourth Replacement Depot where they are awaiting transportation home, attempted unsuccessfully to revive a French priest, named Pierre Cossaire, who drowned at a Kamakura beach Thursday.

The men came upon the scene just as a party of Japanese were pulling the priest from the water. Two of them, S/sgt Paul H. Cates, Greensboro, N. C., and T/5 Pat V. Fabis, 1143 Whipple St., Chicago, Ill., both assigned to the 304th Signal Operations Battalion in Yokohama, went at once for an ambulance at the 12th Cavalry CP, Fujisawa, while the other three began artificial respiration.

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They were: T/4 Ted Warfield, Benton, Ky., also assigned to the 304th Signal Battalion; Cpl. Mike Lonigro, 1142 S. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, and an unidentified sergeant, both of whom are in the replacement depot enroute home.

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SAILING OF MARINE SERPENT FOR SEATTLE DELAYED UNTIL TUESDAY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---The Second Major Port announced today that the scheduled sailing of the Marine Serpent had been ste back from Monday to Tuesday, July 23. The ship is expected to carry about 3,000 enlisted men and officers to Seattle.

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Wright
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
20 July 1946
外務省

CHIEF PROSECUTOR MAY ARRIVE AT ATSUGI TOMORROW

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution section, is expected to arrive at Atsugi airport from the United States some time tomorrow afternoon, the visitor's bureau announced today.

There was no definite information on the time of his arrival. Officials here learned his plane had left Fairfield airport, California for Hickam Field, Oahu, at 6:30 p.m., July 19, Pacific time, and estimated he would reach Atsugi tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Keenan will resume his duties prosecuting top ranking Japanese officials on trial before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East on war crimes charges.

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JAPANESE AMMUNITION MANUFACTURE FOUND FAR BEHIND OTHER COUNTRIES

Lack of raw materials, trained technicians, and production facilities made Japanese ammunition, bombs, mines and grenades inferior to those of the United States army.

So stated Col. J. W. Cave, executive officer, ordnance section, who directed a series of ordnance technical intelligence investigations of Japanese army ordnance activities before and during the war. Reports compiled during the occupation are now on file with the war department, Washington.

The investigation and report on ammunition was made in Japan by Lt. Col. Paul L. Christensen, E. H. Engelke, and D. E. Sanford, all of the ordnance department, Washington.

Their investigation covered cartridge cases, projectiles and shell, bombs, mines and grenades, primers and detonators, and ammunition fuses.

The ordnance team found that little ordnance research was in progress in the latter part of the war because most of the facilities were being used in an attempt to boost production with substitute

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materials. The Japanese were, however, experimenting with sintered iron rotating bands for small shells, proximity fuses, barometer pressure fuses for air-to-air bombing and decoppering of gun tubes through a composition of steel, lead and tin. The barometer fuse was designed to function at a given pressure which in turn was controlled by altitude.

Summing up the findings of the team, Col. Cave reported that Japanese army technical research laboratories were set up at the start of the war too late to be of much value. There was a lack of coordination and great difficulty in placing newly developed items into production. The critical status of Japanese raw materials constantly harassed designers and producers. In order to obtain ammunition in quantity, the machining tolerances and performance limits had to be widened to such an extent that little if any of the ammunition would have been accepted by U. S. standards, he said.

The machinery and tools observed in the arsenals and manufacturing plants were worn to such an extent that it was almost impossible to meet the required dimensional limits. Few if any automatic machines were found to have been used. The equipment for machining was mostly engine and turret lathes of the type requiring considerable labor. No labor saving equipment was evident.

Some foreign technical assistance was obtained from Germany. A Japanese mission in Germany forwarded general data to Japan. A German mission was established in Japan in 1942 for the purpose of furnishing technical aid. Japanese ordnance officials who had spent considerable time in other countries estimated that Japanese production methods were from 15 to 25 years behind modern industrial nations and that the number of technicians and engineers was inadequate to meet the requirements imposed by the war, Col. Cave concluded.

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EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE PRODUCTS OPENS IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- An exhibition of Japanese products to be exported in the future opened Saturday at the chamber of commerce building opposite the district courthouse in

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Yokohama.

Among the articles on exhibition are machines, tool, cameras, chemicals, rubber goods, woven and knitted materials, silk goods, ceramics and glassware, wooden goods, lacquer ware and toys.

The exhibition will be open daily through July 26 from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sponsors have invited all allied personnel to attend the show.

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RAW SILK CONDITIONING HOUSE TO BE INSPECTED BY OFFICIALS

Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, chief of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, will head a party of ESS officials on an inspection trip Tuesday, July 23, to the Yokohama Raw Silk conditioning house.

General Marquat will inspect rehabilitation work which has been accomplished at the silk conditioning plant.

Japanese officials in charge of the plant expect to demonstrate the entire process of silk inspection and conditioning.

Reestablishment of the Yokohama conditioning house in its former buildings in Yokohama is considered a major step in restoration of the Japanese raw silk industry.

All raw silk slated for export must be tested at either Kobe or Yokohama conditioning houses, and certified as to quality and weight before shipment. Silk is considered one of Japan's most valuable export commodities.

Early in the occupation, the conditioning house's main building was used as an Eighth army billet. Subsequently, a new billet was found because of the need for the conditioning house.

Accompanying General Marquat will be: Colonel W. T. Ryder, ESS executive officer; Peter F. Magagna, SCAP's silk advisor; Major Harold S. Tate, chief of the Textile division of ESS, and Robert A. Hickerson, chief of the Silk branch of the Textile Division.

NOTE: Correspondents wishing to accompany General Marquat are requested to notify Mr. S. C. Wesson, 22683, by Monday noon.

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INVESTIGATORS PRESS QUESTIONING IN MYSTERY FOOTLOCKER DEATH

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, Kyoto -- Questioning continued today of men of the 58th Signal Battalion in an attempt to solve the Company B mystery footlocker death.

The nude body of a soldier of that company was found in a footlocker last Monday in an unexplained death that resulted in the questioning of hundreds of persons and the restriction of the entire company to the battalion area. Identity was withheld while the next of kin was being notified.

Lt. Leland R. Brown, 15500 Ave., Detroit, Mich., said the questioning had not brought out a single tangible clue or explanation of the death.

All that is known is that the victim disappeared July 12 from his barracks. Three days later his body was found crammed into a Japanese footlocker stored in a small building 15 feet away from the barracks. The footlocker was nine feet from floor level, the top of a pile of similar lockers.

His pants were on a nearby trunk, his shirt in another footlocker. An autopsy showed death had been caused by strangulation.

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TRACK TEAMS PREPARE FOR PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- All major command track teams with the exception of the XXIV Corps entry from Korea have arrived on Honshu for next Saturdays' inter-Pacific-command track meet. They are spending the last few days tapering off in preparation for the events in Nile Kinnick Stadium.

Cindermen from five commands---Eighth Army, PACUSA, XXIV Corps, AFWESPAC, and AFMIDPAC --will participate in the Tokyo meet that marks the debut of the newly-drafted inter-command athletic program which lists 18 tourneys in eight different sports to be held in Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, Okinawa, Korea, and the Marianas in the next 11 months.

Fifteen events are slated to be run off starting at 2 p.m. Saturday at the recently-rechristened field, part of Tokyo's multi-stadiumed Meiji Park, including the 100, 200, and 400-meter runs.

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shot put, discus, 110-meter high hurdles, 200 meter low hurdles, two relay events, broad and high jumps, pole vault, and the 800, 1500, and 3000 meter runs.

Each command will field a 20-man squad with no more than three entries in each event. Scoring will be on a 5-3-2-1 basis with the three "money" positions in each event receiving individual awards and the team with the highest gross score becoming the meet's champion.

Second of the scheduled three track meets will be held in the Philippines in early November while the next inter-command activity in Japan will be a late-August swimming tourney.

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National Archives of Japan

20 July 1946

Immediate Release:

ARMY OPENS INVESTIGATION OF TOKYO SHOOTING FRAY

The Eighth army provost marshal's office announced today it was investigating a shooting scrape last night that resulted in the death of at least two persons and the wounding of 14 others in Tokyo.

The office said the affray near Shibuya station was between Formosans and Japanese police. Army investigators said they were trying to learn where the participants obtained the weapons used in the fight.

A preliminary report by Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin, provost marshal of Greater Tokyo, gave this account:

"About 2200 Mr. M. S. Ling, Chief of Chinese consular affairs office, Lt. Chao, Chinese army, and Mr. Lu, secretary, Chinese consular affairs office, reported to this office that several truck loads of Formosans had been assembled at the Chinese mission earlier in the evening to receive instructions regarding future actions and to talk over recent altercations between Formosan, Chinese and Japanese merchants in the Shibuya and Shimbashi station areas. Mr. Ling reported that these trucks with occupants had left the mission when Maj. Gen. Li had told them it was all right to depart.

"When these trucks reached the vicinity of the Shibuya station, Mr. Ling claims they were fired upon by the Japanese police and that one was known to have been killed and several wounded. His report stated that there were one dead and ten wounded at the Chinese mission and that there were between 30 and 40 wounded and unattended in Shibuya.

The Japanese police report of the incident was at considerable variance with Mr. Ling's. They reported that a convoy of trucks including one jeep and one sedan approached Shibuya station and were stopped by the police who ascertained who were the occupants and after some questioning allowed the convoy to proceed. As the last

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truck was passing the chief of police, Shibuya district, the occupants opened fire at the chief, missing him, but wounding a police sergeant and patrolman. The Japanese then opened fire at the last truck which came to a halt because of engine trouble and as a result of the police fire it was finally determined by this office that two Formosans were killed and 14 wounded. All were treated by U. S. army medical personnel dispatched to the scene by this office. Reports this morning indicate that the wounded all have a good chance of recovery.

To substantiate the Japanese police report of the incident two Formosans who were with the convoy were held temporarily and questioned by the C.I.D. of this office. Both admitted that the Formosans in the rear truck had opened fire on the Japanese police. However, they did claim that the Japanese police halted the convoy by firing a shot in the air. This was not substantiated by the police report.

The wounded Formosans were removed and for the time being are being treated and cared for at the 42d General hospital. The Japanese police who were wounded are being cared for in Japanese hospitals."

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In addition Brig. Gen. Ferrin said there were no machine guns used in the incident, as reported unofficially. He added the trouble apparently stemmed from competition between Formosan, Chinese and Japanese street vendors.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
20 August 1946

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CAPT. ROBERTSON RELIEVES CAPT. BRYANT ABOARD U.S.S. CHICAGO

Commander Naval Activities Japan announced today that Captain Armand J. Robertson, USN, of 3824 Legation St., N.W. Washington D.C., has relieved Capt. Eliot H. Bryant, of 1870 Wyoming Ave. N.W. Washington D.C., of command of the USS Chicago, flag ship of the Commander, Cruiser Division 1, support force to Commander Naval Activities, Japan.

Captain Robertson was formerly attached to the enlisted personnel section of the Bureau of Navy Personnel in Washington.

Capt. Bryant has been assigned as officer in charge of the Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps at Cornell University, New York.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release was received today from the BCOF at Kure. (This item has been transmitted to Army, Melbourne; Troopers, London; Arminda, and Press Publicity, Wellington.)

GENERAL BOWERBANK, NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL CHIEF, ARRIVES AT BCOF HQ.

HEADQUARTERS, BCOF, KURE -- Among the arrivals aboard the S. S. Chitral from New Zealand last evening, was Maj. Gen. Sir Fred Bowerbank, KCB, director of medical services for the New Zealand forces. General Bowerbank is paying a brief visit to Japan to inspect the Sixth New Zealand General Hospital at Kiba, the rest home which has been established at Hamaguchi, and other facilities concerned with the health of the New Zealand troops of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

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NIECE OF FAMED QUAKER MISSIONARY HEADS SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR C.I.&E.

Miss Luanna J. Bowles, former publications editor for the U.S. Office of Education, has been appointed to the post of secondary school officer in the Education Division of the Civil Information and Education Section.

Miss Bowles served on the faculty of the Friendo Jogakko school in Tokyo, from 1927-1928 and for 12 years was director of publicity at Fisk University. She is a niece of Dr. Gilbert Bowles, well-known Quaker missionary to Japan.

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EXHIBIT OF WORKS OF JAPANESE COMBAT ARTISTS OPEN TOMORROW

Works of Japanese army and navy combat artists whom Gen. Iwane Matsui and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai selected to propagandize Japanese aggressions will be exhibited to Allied personnel at Ueno Museum in Ueno Park, Tokyo, starting Wednesday morning.

Some of the leading artists in Japan, including the widely known Tsugugi Fujita, have painted murals which will appear in the exhibit, sponsored by the office of AFPC's chief engineer, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey.

U.S. Army combat artists have scoured the Japanese empire, from northern Honshu to Kyushu for the paintings. The work began last February.

Capt. Leslie E. Anderson, GHQ combat artist from Byron, Minn., went as far as Korea in his search for them. He came back with 28 pieces, many of which had been in exhibitions at Seoul and later hidden away.

Some of the pieces in the exhibit at Ueno Museum formerly were hung in the Navy Museum in Tokyo. These were removed and scattered throughout Japan after a U.S. bomber scored a direct hit on the museum's huge dome March 25, 1945. Many others had been stored in the army warehouse in Tokyo.

General Matsui and Admiral Yonai had commissioned the artists to do 196 paintings. So far 151 of these have been recovered. Most of those missing were lost in fires, with a few destroyed by the Japanese military forces at the time of the surrender.

Most of the paintings are centered around victorious phases of the Japanese conquests in China, southeast Asia, and the Southwest Pacific.

Included in this collection are General Wainwright's surrender on Corregidor, the surrender ceremony in Burma, "Independence" ceremonies in Burma, Yamashita receiving the British surrender from General Percival at Singapore, and victory parades throughout the Orient.

There are many actual combat scenes, sometimes showing only Japanese soldiers, ships, or planes, but often depicting Allied ships or planes going down.

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Fujita, known abroad for his light-hearted paintings of cats and gay scenes, is one of a few who gives vivid glimpses of actual hand-to-hand combat. Most of Fujita's works for the combat artists' exhibition are touched with pain and gloom. His only departure is a bright work showing Japanese infantrymen attacking a Russian tank in a battle on the plains leading to the Hala River in north China.

One artist, Ryushi Kawabata, dipped into the surrealistic with a painting showing the sun and the moon, night and day, the Southern Cross with the bottom star dipping into the ocean, and two Japanese men of war.

Japanese artists working with Captain Anderson and Major Samuel Gray of the chief engineer's office report that artists usually were told what to paint by high ranking officials in the War and Navy ministries.

Since the Japanese government controlled the paints, and forced artists to draw all their supplies through the army, artists had little opportunity to do original work if their ideas varied from those of the military elite in power.

All Allied personnel in Japan are invited to attend the exhibition. Directional road signs have been placed within Ueno Park to the south entrance of the museum, where the exhibit may be seen. The exhibit will continue until September 2, Saturdays and Sundays included. The hours are 0930 to 1730

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
21 August 1945

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TINY ARMY TUG RESCUES 10,000 TON LIBERTY IN TYPHOON CHURNED SEA

The Liberty ship Samuel Seabury was safe in port at Kobe today after a harrowing two days in a typhoon sea, and Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, received praise from Vice Admiral R. M. Griffin, Commander of Naval Activities in Japan, for her gallant rescue by the crew of an Eighth Army tug.

The 10,000-ton vessel, adrift off Shikoku with a broken propeller shaft, was saved from being dashed against the rocky Shikoku coast by the daring crew of the Tug LT 636.

Braving mountainous seas churned by one of the worst typhoons in many months, the LT 636 and another tug, unidentified, made a thrilling dash for the Seabury's position after the stricken vessel had signaled for help Saturday night when she ran into trouble near the Northern entrance to the Inland Sea.

Before either one of the tugs could reach her, the Seabury had drifted the entire length of Shikoku island.

The two tugs were forced to turn back for refuge in the Inland Sea because of the gigantic waves.

Under extremely hazardous conditions, the LT 636 ventured out later, and found the ship, now in imminent danger of being dashed on the rocky shore. With extreme difficulty, the tug finally put a tow-line aboard the Seabury and began the laborious pull into Kobe, which was reached Monday night.

Vice Admiral Griffin, in his message of congratulation to General Eichelberger, under whose command the LT 636 operates, said:

"The perseverance, initiative and seamanlike manner in which the LT 636 was able under extremely hazardous and adverse weather conditions to take the disabled heavy Liberty ship Samuel Seabury in tow and proceed with vessel and crew to a safe harbor, is an outstanding example of the tradition of the sea. I heartily commend the master and crew of the LT 636 for a job well done."

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The Samuel Seabury, operating in the Japanese repatriation service under the Shipping Control Authority of Japan, was enroute from Yokohama to Kobe. She carried a crew of 40, but no passengers.

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FORMER A.A.U. CHAMPS TO COMPETE IN EIGHTH ARMY SWIM MEET

Led by two former A. A. U. champions, Japan's Eighth Army swimming team will play host to mermen from four other major Pacific commands at Tokyo's Meiji pool this weekend. It is the second phase of Special Service's extensive inter-command athletic program, which began last month with a Japan victory in the Nile Kinnick stadium track meet.

Heading the Japan roster are Danny Craft, former A. A. U. high board titleholder who competed for Ohio State, and Lt. Bill Weeden, who annexed A. A. U. and Intercollegiate backstroke honors while wearing Stanford colors.

Also listed are Jim Mahuna, formerly of the Great Hawaiian swim team, who holds the Meiji 100-meter freestyle record; and George Boyd, who finished second to Weeden in last week's tryouts.

Other commands to be represented include Hawaii, Korea, Philippines and Marianas. Preliminary trials are scheduled for Friday afternoon, with the finals taking place Saturday afternoon.

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TYPHOON BLOWING ITSELF OUT AGAINST KOREAN MOUNTAINS

The "all clear" signal on typhoon "Lilly" was flashed today by the 7th AAF weather station. Now located in the Korean mountains, it was described as of weak intensity. The wind in the center of the typhoon was estimated to be 40 miles per hour, but decreasing rapidly.

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26 MORE IN IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD GRANTED RETIREMENT ALLOWANCES

An additional 26 members of the Imperial household were granted retirement allowances today by SCAP in a continuing retrenchment program to reduce expenses and personnel of the emperor's household.

Retirement allowances permitted by SCAP amount to 120,900 yen, said Lt. Col. David H. Jennings, executive officer of SCAP's Finance division.

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MAJ. GEN. WOLFE TO PRESENT WINGS TO 1ST CLASS OF 11TH AIRBORNE

Major General K. B. Wolfe, Fifth Air Force Commanding General, will present wings to the first graduating class of the 11th Airborne Division at Yamato airstrip, near Sendai, August 24th, it has been announced.

General Wolfe was invited by the 11th Airborne to present the airborne training center's first class with certificates and coveted paratroop wings.

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別冊
参考
政務部長
経済部長
逓務部長
大田参事

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

渉外部長
副長

Press Release:

13:30
21 August 1946

MISERY IN "HELL HOLE OF HANAOKA" TOLD; COMMANDER ACCUSED

The commander of Sendai Area Prisoner of War Camp No. 7, at Hanaoka, Honshu, reputed to have been one of the worst "hell holes" of the war in the Pacific, was held to answer today for a long list of atrocities committed against American prisoners of war.

Former Capt. Masashi Sato of the Japanese Army is named in charges brought by the Legal Section of SCAP, as the commander responsible for some of the worst abuses heaped on American prisoners during the war. Sato was commander of the Sendai Area Camp from January 24, 1945, to July 9, 1945.

In those six months, it is charged, Sato's camp was a scene of unending misery and brutality. Food was pitifully inadequate at all times. Intense cold weather and six feet of snow added to the sufferings of the sick and starved Americans.

Prisoners, it is alleged, were compelled to work in open pit iron mines, dressed in light cotton uniforms, laboring in snow and ice water in straw sandals, grass gloves, and grass rain coats.

Each man, the Legal Section's investigation disclosed, suffered from frost bite and large, unhealing sores on their feet for which no medical attention was given until a man could no longer walk.

No heat was permitted in the prisoners' quarters and men returning from work cold and wet were forced to go to bed for warmth. Even this comfort was denied them by their brutal guards, who kicked them out of bed and forced them to stand attention in intense cold.

All the men suffered from heavy colds, and two men succumbed to pneumonia.

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Private Clarence A. Gavitt, 35 Wellington street, North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, was laughed at by the medical non-com when he sought treatment, and was denied hospitalization, investigators have learned. Private Gavitt died two days after this incident.

It is charged that group punishment was common. Later, during summer, the entire encampment on one occasion, was forced to stand at attention from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the broiling sun, without food or water. Another group of 16 prisoners was compelled to stand at attention from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m., and during this ordeal the men were repeatedly beaten by passing soldiers.

Sato, as commander of the camp, is being held responsible for the conditions under which the prisoners suffered and died, in violation of international laws of war.

Kyoshu Masaki, also known as Oikatsu Masaki, former sergeant, ranking non-commissioned officer and interpreter, is another accused.

About 25 years old, he was called "Bug Eye" by the prisoners because of his goggle-eyed appearance.

Masaki is alleged to have availed himself of every opportunity to brutally beat prisoners for no apparent reason. He is accused of having ordered the guardhouse confinement of two prisoners under inhuman conditions and with having refused medical treatment and hospitalization to Private Gavitt.

Another former sergeant accused with Sato, is Matsusaburo Shirakawa, who was in charge of administration at the Hanaoka Camp. He also is accused of having abused prisoners at every opportunity. He is said to have delighted in the use of Judo, slugging the prisoners in the throat, and when they dropped, kicking them into unconsciousness.

It was Shirakawa, the Legal Section charges, who forced the men to stand at attention for hours in the sun and throughout the long nights, depriving them of food, or permitting them only five minutes in which to eat. Petty violation of his "spur of the moment" regulations, brought vigorous punishment from him.

Prosecutors for the trio will be 1st Lt. Leo E. Hunter, Freeport Maine, and Louis A. Otto, Jr., 3326 Dorchester Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

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Victims of the abuses charged were listed by the Legal Section as follows:

Arthur B. Taylor (deceased) 2333 Funston Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; Austin G. Durgin, U.S. Customs Office, Forrest City, Maine.

Reese S. McHam, 11 Ballenger Avenue, Inman, South Carolina; Arthur L. Thompson, Route 2, Jefferson, Texas; Donroy Shangrean, Kyle, South Dakota; Herbert Lewis, Wild Horse, Colorado, Box 185; Robert H. McDaniel, 406 Logan Street, Holdrege, Nebraska.

Stokes K. Shealy, Batesburg, South Carolina; Girard J. Stanzola, 21 Main Street, New Boston, Mass.; Everett Jones, Route 1, Groveton, Texas.

James R. Coyle, 1421 Walnut Street, Helena, Montana; Albert A. Glibon, 2026 North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Gregorio Gachupin, Via Pueblo, Bernalillo, New Mexico.

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JAPANESE EX-LIEUTENANT ACCUSED OF KICKING, BEATING PRISONERS

Hiromasa Morotoni is accused of kicking and beating numerous prisoners of war, in charges forwarded today to the commanding general, Eighth Army, by the Legal Section of SCAP for reference to a military commission. The trial will be held in Yokohama Courthouse.

Morotoni, a former lieutenant who was in charge of clothing and maintenance of the Keijo Prisoner of War Camp, Keijo, Korea, from February 1, 1943, to August 15, 1945, is charged with kicking and beating Sgt. John Leigh, 11 Waterfall Road, Darmall, Sheffield 2, Yorkshire, England, a British prisoner of war and many other prisoners.

Prosecutors will be O. Vincent Esposito, Tantalus, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Robert D. Scott, 2710 Reeder Place, Fort Smith, Arkansas. It will be Mr. Scott's first case as a prosecutor for the Legal Section. A practicing attorney in Arkansas until he was called to active duty in the Navy in October, 1941, he was returned to inactive duty November 15, 1945.

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TRUSTEES NAME HEAD MASTER FOR TOKYO DEPENDENTS' SCHOOL

Major Herbert S. Ingraham of Orono, Maine, attached to the G-1 Section, GHQ, was appointed head master of the Tokyo school for dependents of occupation personnel at a board of trustees meeting held in the Daiichi Building last night. Russell L. Durgin, president of the board announced today.

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The school, with a tentative enrollment of 150 children of Army personnel in the Tokyo area, will open in September.

By the end of the first semester, after the first of the year, approximately 500 school-age dependents are expected to be in the Tokyo area.

A graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, and the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Major Ingraham was principal of Milo High School, Maine; then Skowhegan High School and Brunswick High School, also in Maine; and later Newburyport High School, Massachusetts. He taught military science and tactics at the University of Maine and was in charge of army installations at Boston University. Major Ingraham's wife and daughter are expected to join him in Tokyo soon. His son will attend the University of Maine.

Located about five miles southwest of the Dai Ichi Building, near Ebisu Station, the school will occupy the renovated buildings and ground which were the property of the American School in Japan, 1985 Kami Meguro, 2 Chome Meguro-ku. Grades one through 12 will be offered, with the possibility of kindergarten to be added later.

The main building, erected in 1934, is of reinforced concrete. It has 12 classrooms, a large, well equipped library, and a small auditorium. The big wooden gym contains shower rooms, dressing rooms, and dining room flanked by two tennis courts, a play ground, and athletic field. Three former dormitory residences probably will be used in part for classroom space, Mr. Durgin said.

A questionnaire and application for enrollment is being distributed to personnel, military and civilian, who have or will bring dependents to Tokyo. There is likewise a form to be filled out giving teaching qualifications of dependents interested in teaching in the school.

The school is being set up as a community project, and expenses of operation will be met through a tuition charge.

The American School was established at the beginning of the century as a small school for missionary children taught by their mothers. After successively occupying four sites, two of which were destroyed by earthquake and fire, the school moved to its present

site in 1929. Money to buy the land and erect modern buildings was donated by various business concerns, diplomatic groups, and missionary boards, as well as a large number of interested individuals.

Students from 15 countries were enrolled, but the school was American in curriculum, faculty, and textbooks. The last principal to serve before the war was Harold C. Amos, now headmaster of the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, N.Y. The International Student Friendship Association used the school during the war as an institution to teach Japanese language and cultural subjects to foreign students in Tokyo.

The present Board of Trustees of this, the largest school for dependents in the occupation area, is composed of the following:

Mr. R.L. Durgin, in charge of youth organizations, Education Division, Civil Information and Education Section, president; Dr. Paul S. Mayer, of the Evangelical Mission, who worked as a missionary in Japan for 35 years before the war, now chairman of a commission of six representatives of the Japan Committee of Foreign Missions Conference of North America, secretary; Mr. D.H. Blake, Chief of the Foreign Property Division, Civil Property Custodian's Office; Col. S.E. Rall, G-4 Section, GHQ; Col. G.W. Hickman, G-1 Section, GHQ; Col. B.L. Paige, G-3 Section, GHQ; Lt. Col. D.S. Parker, Office of the Chief Engineer, GHQ.

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SHIPLOAD OF EMERGENCY FOOD MADE AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE

The Japanese government today was advised by SCAP to take delivery of one shipload of excess Army subsistence stocks at Nagoya totaling 5,479 long tons, to be used for famine emergency relief.

Release will be authorized by SCAP. Food stocks in danger of deterioration are being added to emergency feeding stocks.

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FORMER VIRGINIA TENNIS CHAMP STRENGTHENS GRIP ON OCCUPATION TITLE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA---Unbeaten in occupation tennis play, S/Sgt. Bernard Segal of Norfolk, Va., successfully pulled the iron-man stunt against two topnotch challengers to strengthen his claim on Japan's net crown as his Eighth Army team broke even with GHQ, 3-3, in a return match at Tokyo's Shiba Park.

(more)
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Segal, former Virginia champion, knocked off Lt. Venelle "Cappy" Dyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, in short order, 6-1, 6-1, then returned to the court after a ten minute break and conquered Lt. Jim Frolik of Fresno, Calif., 6-2, 6-1. Frolik, now top-seeded GHQ netman, was formerly ranked No. 3 in the Northwest section of the United States.

In the doubles, Segal paired with Lt. Delmar Danielsen, also of Fresno, Calif., to trim the Dyer-Frolik combination, 6-3, 6-4.

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TRAINING ACADEMY ESTABLISHED BY KOREAN CIVIL SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, Aug. 21--- The office of Civil service has established a civil service training academy to train Koreans to assist in the duties of military government. The lack of trained administrative personnel developed with the removal from office of all Japanese officials who had neglected to train Korean nationals to assume positions of any importance.

The academy is open to present and prospective government employees between the ages of 20 and 30. The students will be selected by provincial governors and national government departments and must have graduated from middle school or finished equivalent educational courses. They will be furnished with food and quarters.

Four month courses will consist of Korean history, language, English, civics, administrative and civic law, government organization, military government law, economics and finance. All these were suppressed in Korean schools during the occupation.

Lack of textbooks on the various subjects has necessitated the improvising of lesson plans by the instructors under the supervision of American military government officials. Korean military government officials gave scheduled lectures on the principles of democratic government administration.

On July 15, the school graduated 120 students and has already enrolled the same amount for the new fall semester. It is hoped that this will develop career government officials capable of assuming responsibilities in the prospective Korean government.

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TRANSFER OF RED CROSS POW FUNDS TO SCAP CUSTODY ORDERED

The Japanese government today was directed to transfer 70,000 yen in the unexpended American Red Cross Prisoner of War account from the Yokohama Specie bank in Osaka to SCAP's Custody account.

The money is the unexpended portion of 130,000 yen sent to Japan in March, 1945, by the American Red Cross in Washington for relief of Allied Prisoners of War in Japan.

The funds were sent via the Swiss legation.

Col. H.C. Doderhoff, chief of the United Nations Property branch for SCAP's Civil Property Custodian, said approximately 4,000 yen of Prisoner of War funds already has been collected by the Japanese government and deposited with SCAP.

The Japanese government is required to submit a final compilation of total Red Cross funds transferred up compliance with today's directive.

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FOUR-COLOR PRINTING PRESS LOOTED FROM HONG KONG SOUGHT BY SCAP

SCAP today ordered the Japanese government to report on the whereabouts of a four-color printing press looted from the office of the governor-general in Hong Kong by Japanese army forces.

Rose Falkenstein, of SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office, said the press is believed in operation in the plant of the Toppan Printing company.

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KOREAN WOMEN SHOWER GIFTS ON CONVALESCING U.S. SOLDIERS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA,--- Hand embroidered gifts, including silk money bags, dolls, napkins, handkerchiefs and pictures, were showered on convalescing American soldier patients in the 377th station and 29th general hospitals on Liberation Day by the Patriotic Women's League of Korea.

By this token, the 400 members of the league made evident their gratitude to the American soldiers who so ably assisted in the liberation of their country.

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UNIVERSITY FOR TROOPS IN KOREA TO OPEN FALL TERM SOON

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, Aug. 21--- The sixth term of the XXIV Corps University will be opened for registration September 4, 5, 6, according to Lt. Carl A. Litaker, acting director of the Army sponsored school.

It will be the first fall term of the university, and the enrollment is expected to be much greater than for any of the five previous terms.

Under the direction of Lt. Litaker and Lt. Robert C. Eiler, supply officer, the university building, formerly the Kyung Ki girls school, has been renovated.

Classrooms and hallways have been repainted and many minor repairs have been made. Facilities of the university now offer greater educational opportunities to army personnel in Korea.

A fire prevention program has been initiated, and water barrels are in convenient locations.

Courses offered by the university will continue to range from elementary school to college and university level. In spite of a shortage of instructor personnel, several new courses, as well as those most popular in the past, will be offered.

Since the university opened in December 1945, over 2,000 soldier students have taken advantage of the opportunity to gain educational training and add credits to high school or college records.

Lt. Lewis L. Corporan, course instruction supervisors, has planned for both morning and afternoon classes in subjects such as American history and drawing, journalism and typing. All courses are offered without expense to the student. Enrollment is voluntary and open to any member of the army who has permission of his commanding officer.

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政治部長
経済部長
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
21 August 1946

CORPORAL, EX-POW, VOLUNTEERS TO TESTIFY; TELLS AMAZING STORY

Heading a plea recently made by Col. Guy H. Stubbs, prison camp survivor, to other liberated prisoners, Cpl. Franklin D. Aldridge, Purple Heart veteran of Rotan, Texas has volunteered as a war crimes witness with the much knowledge of prison camp suffering engraved in his memory.

Colonel Stubbs, liberated after 41 months in a dozen prison camps in the Philippines and Japan, has come back from the United States to testify against his erstwhile captors.

"We owe it to the comrades we saw die," said the Colonel several weeks ago when he arrived. Colonel Stubbs, a West Pointer, is still on active duty.

Corporal Aldridge, who spent months in prison camps and aboard prison ships, agrees with Colonel Stubbs. He is assisting the Legal Section's prosecutors and will testify in the trials.

An amazing story of hardships experienced while a prisoner, which includes the bitter episodes he experienced and witnessed in the camps, aboard "hell ships" and while toiling in sugar mills, was released to investigators and prosecutors by Corporal Aldridge.

Daily beatings were inflicted at Cabanatuan Camp No. 3 in the Philippines when the Yanks were victorious in battle, Aldridge said. He accused a "Lt. Yoskoshi," commander of Camp Murphy, of lining up prisoners and beating them because one had asked for an increase in the rice ration.

Guards at Camp Murphy were suspected of supplying the Philippine black market with rice intended for prisoners, and one prisoner reported a guard whom he had seen steal a sack of potatoes. During the night, it is charged, the prisoner was called from his bunkhouse by the guards and bayoneted.

Aldridge described the nightmare of 39 days aboard the Hokusen Maru, nicknamed the "Horror Maru," and the "Benje Maru," which carried

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1,200 men to Hong Kong, and was always exposed to American submarine attack. Hatches were battened so that none of the prisoners would have the least chance of escape in case the ship were torpedoed or bombed.

Not until they reached Hong Kong were the men allowed to wash with salt water, and though they had anchored near a water supply barge, hardly any water was issued to them. The men, rearily mad with thirst, talked about ice cold water until other prisoners would knock them unconscious to keep from going insane. At least 40 men died.

One of the Aldridge's close friends, a Sergeant Chapell of Oklahoma, feverishly ill, was not allowed on deck, nor was he given medical care. He died of yellow jaundice in a partially standing position because there was no room for him to lie down.

When the men were fed, steaming hot rice was lowered to them in buckets, often spilling and causing serious burns.

After reaching Formosa, Aldridge was detailed to work in a sugar mill, which was considered a choice assignment. Attempts were made to smuggle sugar to comrades back in camp by putting sugar into their canteens, then filling them with water. Many brutal beatings were received when they were caught.

Aldridge's story will serve to establish air tight cases against many of the accused awaiting trial. Investigators added that more former Japanese personnel will be implicated.

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JAPAN LABOR UNIONS FACE MANY PROBLEMS. LEADERS WARNED BY SCAP

Japanese labor unions face "many problems and difficulties," Theodore Cohen, chief of SCAP's Labor division, warned the inaugural convention of the National Congress of Industrial Labor Unions in Tokyo this afternoon.

Describing the tasks that lie ahead, Cohen said:

Union organizations in Japan are faced with difficulties of "unemployment, industrial reorganizations and large-scale occupational shifts, adjustment of wage levels, and rationalization of the wage structure, provision of fair labor standards, supply of adequate housing and consumer goods, to mention a few.

"In addition, there are the less dramatic tasks of making a

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union work, the jobs of negotiating contracts, settlement of grievances, consolidation of organization, education of union members and welfare arrangements," he said.

The official added that trade unions of Japan "can be the vehicle for transmitting the hopes and aspirations of 13,000,000 men and women in shaping a new nation."

Trade unions also represent "the combined strength and skill of a major part of the Japanese population without which a sound and prosperous economy cannot be built," the delegates were told.

The speaker lauded the unions for showing a "deep sense of responsibility," but warned that union strength must not be abused or dissipated.

"It is particularly important," he declared, "that the earliest signs of abuse or dissipation should be viewed with deep concern.

"For example, quarreling among unions...cannot be to their advantage. Similarly, excessive diversion of union strength to outside activities better fulfilled by other organizations can only handicap the efforts to improve the economic status of the Japanese workingman," he added.

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U.S. FOODS SAVING JAPANESE FROM MALNUTRITION, SAYS SCAP HEALTH CHIEF

The distribution of imported foodstuffs from the United States has been a primary factor in checking the increase of malnutrition in Japan during the last three months, Col. J. U. Weaver, chief of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section declared today at a conference with the Japanese press.

Referring to the results of an extensive nutrition survey conducted by both SCAP and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the officer said there are indications the health of the Japanese people on the whole had shown a slight improvement since May, the date of the previous survey.

The officer explained that the survey was conducted in certain selected representative areas in Japan. These include five of the larger cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kure, Fukuoka and scattered rural areas.

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(More)

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In each of the centers selected, about 10 percent of the population was actually surveyed. In each of the cities a representative number of persons in every ward were examined by doctors for cracked lips, inflammation of the tongue, loss of weight and other symptoms of malnutrition.

Whole families, rather than single individuals were examined and the amounts of food consumed were tabulated.

It was emphasized that the increased consumption of foods other than polished rice have made the Japanese diet more varied and nutritive although the caloric intake has decreased, the Japanese are getting American foodstuffs they have never had before, such as whole grain corn, and high extraction flour.

"It is a psychological fact," said the health chief, "that we are all slaves to certain set eating habits. If the Japanese people are to fight successfully against malnutrition and evolve into a healthier, sturdier race, they will have to stop being dependent exclusively on those staple foods to which they are accustomed, and which are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

"The average Japanese housewife," the officer continued, "must be made aware of the value of foods such as corn and high extraction flour."

High extraction flour has the same advantage over the refined white variety that whole grain rice has over polished rice, it was explained.

Because of the reluctance on the part of most Japanese to try new foods, both the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture are devising recipes acceptable to the Japanese palate, it was disclosed.

"It may well be," the officer told the Japanese newspapermen, "that out of today's adversity some good will come, if shortages force the Japanese people to accept a more balanced and varied diet." The stunted stature, the crooked legs, and the malocclusion of the teeth which characterize the major portion of the Japanese population are directly attributable to bad eating habits, he said.

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(More)

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In conclusion it was pointed out that calcium and protein, which have always been conspicuously absent from the Japanese diet, could well be supplied by goat's milk and rabbit meat. Both animals are inexpensive to raise and feed. Large scale breeding in particular of the Belgian hare which weigh from ten to fifteen pounds is possible within the frame of present Japanese economy.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
22 July 1946

Press Release:

NAME OF FOOTLOCKER VICTIM TOLD BY AUTHORITIES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO --- Authorities disclosed today the name of the soldier whose body was found last Monday in a footlocker at Company B, 58th Signal battalion.

He is T/4 Grant M. McClain, 20, son of Mrs. Edith M. McClain, 542 N. Thirteenth St., Santa Paula, Calif. Identity had been withheld pending notification of next of kin.

He disappeared from his barracks on July 12. Three days later his nude body was found by T/4 Vernon W. Butler, Houston, Texas, in a footlocker stored in small building 15 feet from the barracks. The body was nude. Death had been caused by strangulation.

Other articles of McClain's clothing were found in the storage building, his pants atop a nearby footlocker, his shirt hidden in another trunk.

Investigators said they have questioned hundreds of persons since without progress toward solution of the case. Lt. Leland R. Brown, Detroit, Mich., who heads the Criminal Investigation detachment here, said there were no developments over the weekend.

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NEW AMERICAN JUSTICE ARRIVES; KEENAN'S PLANE DELAYED

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East resumed the trial today of top-ranking Japanese officials accused of war crimes.

A new American member, Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, former judge advocate general in Washington, D.C., was expected to take his seat on the bench this afternoon or tomorrow. He arrived by air from the states Saturday, succeeding Justice John P. Higgins, who returned home.

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution section, failed to arrive last weekend, as scheduled. His plane

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was delayed at Guam. Transportation officials said he might arrive some time this afternoon.

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MAIL EXCHANGE TEMPORARILY POSTPONED

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 20 -- At the request of the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in Korea, the weekly exchange of mail between the American and Russian zones of Korea will be postponed temporarily, the department of communications announced today. The measure was taken to prevent the spread of cholera.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
22 July 1946

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Press Release:

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA -- The death sentence of Pvt. Leo W. Christensen, Iona, Idaho, has been reduced to life imprisonment, the 24th Division provost marshal's office said today.

The reduction was ordered by Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, 24th Division commander, after review of the case in which Christensen was accused of raping a Japanese woman, assaulting a Japanese woman, assaulting a Japanese man, and killing a Japanese boy with a motorcycle, on June 30.

A general court martial convicted him of rape, assault and murder.

General Lester said evidence was insufficient for a murder conviction and found Christensen guilty of manslaughter, rape, and assault.

The case is being forwarded to the judge advocate general in Washington, D. C., for final disposition.

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EX-VICE ADMIRAL FACES TRIAL FOR EXECUTION OF 13 U.S. AIRMEN

Morikazu Ohsugi, former Vice Admiral of the Japanese navy, must stand trial in Manila for the Samurai sword killing of 13 unidentified American airmen, the Legal Section of SCAP announced today.

Charges accusing the former vice admiral of full responsibility in the murder of the airmen were signed by Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, and were forwarded to the Commanding General, AFWESPAC.

The slaughter of the thirteen Americans was investigated by 2nd Lt. Morris D. Forkosch, 190 West Burnside Avenue, Bronx, New York, at Kendari, near Salabangka, Celebes, and at Maro, near Makassar, Celebes, where the executions were carried out in violation of the laws of war. Lt. Forkosch will prosecute the case against Ohsugi.

According to the findings, Ohsugi was the commanding officer in the Celebes during the period 1944 to 1945.

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In late June, 1945, four American fliers were shot down in a B-24, their plane crashing near Pangkadjene, Celebes. Others of the crew did not survive. The four Americans were seized by the Japanese and placed in the Tokkei Tai (naval military secret police) jail at Makassar.

On July 8, 1945, the four men were taken from jail, and without trial were executed with swords, it is charged.

Another nine American fliers fell into the hands of Ohsugi when, about October 1, 1944, a Navy PBV plane was shot down near Salabangka, Celebes. Seized by the Kendari garrison, the nine were imprisoned in the Tokkei Tai jail until November 24, 1944, when they were divided into two groups. It is charged five were put to death with swords at Kendari, and a second group of four was sent to a nearby unit and similarly executed.

In all the executions, the charges state, Vice Admiral Ohsugi issued the orders.

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KOREAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS TO BE EVACUATED BY AMERICANS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 20--- The tremendous increase which is foreseen in the September semester enrollments has caused the Military Government Department of Education and the XXIV Corps Headquarters to take joint action in the evacuation of more than 75 percent of the troops formerly billeted in educational buildings. The troops were moved into newly erected quonset huts or other suitable quarters.

Despite the number of schools which will be made available through this move, education officials state there are not enough accommodations for all the children that will seek entrance in September. Statistics show that the Japanese did not provide the necessary number of schools needed for primary and secondary students.

Capt. Glenn S. Kieffer, deputy director of the Department of Education, said that the extra-large classes, composed of 70 or 80 students, must be formed in every school. Double shifts, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, have been planned for the new semester in an effort to take care of as many as possible in the already overcrowded buildings.

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"The Korean people are hungry for knowledge. The former Japanese system has been reorganized to provide higher education for the students. Now we must provide for more students to make use of the higher education facilities," Captain Kieffer stated.

Many of the buildings must be refitted with furniture and completely restocked with new Korean textbooks. These are being written by Korean educators to replace the Japanese written books which were destroyed by the school faculties throughout the country immediately after liberation.

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SHIPMENT OF WHEAT ARRIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 20--- Critical food conditions in some parts of Korea will be relieved by the arrival of two shipments of American wheat, now unloading at Pusan.

The "Mark Twain" and the "Robert Lafollette" are in the harbor, each carrying 8,000 tons of grain from America, which will be distributed through ration channels, partly as flour, partly as whole grain. The complete tonnage means 119,500 suk, equal to 600 loaded freight cars. This fulfills the July shipment requisitioned from the United States through the civilian supply program.

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MRS. MACARTHUR MAKES FIRST DEPOSIT IN FIRST YANK BANK TO OPEN

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur made the first deposit in the National City Bank of New York when it resumed business this morning for the first time since the war. She opened a joint account for herself and General MacArthur.

Other early depositors on hand for the opening included Ambassador George Acheson, Jr., chairman and United States member on the Allied Council for Japan; Maj. Gen. L. J. Whitlock, deputy chief of staff, in General MacArthur's headquarters; Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP; Col. H. E. Eastwood, assistant chief of staff, G-4; and Mr. Chandler Wright, former employee of the National City Bank of New York now assistant executive in the Import-Export Division of the Economic and Scientific Section.

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Mr. Walter Hopyak, Palo Alto, Calif., sub-manager of the bank, received Mrs. MacArthur's deposit.

The occasion marked the opening of the first American bank in Tokyo since the war. National City Bank of New York operated four banks in Japan before the war.

Only members of the U.S. armed forces and accredited personnel will be allowed to make deposits at the bank, according to Mr. L.W. Chamberlain, branch manager. Mr. A.D. Calhoun, supervisor of the Chir and Philippines branches of the National City Bank of New York was on hand for the opening.

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AMERICAN ARMY NURSE IS "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE" OF KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 21-- An army nurse has become the Florence Nightingale of Korea, bringing to this country modern nursing skill.

She is Capt. Mildred V. Lucka, Youngstown, Pa., who is credited with extending an efficient program of public health nursing throughout the provinces of the American zone.

She had her first glimpse of health conditions in Korea in October 1945, when she arrived from the United States.

Those conditions convinced her that here was a place to which her extensive training could be put to the best service. In December, 1945 she became eligible to return to the United States for discharge but she remained at her post.

With her assistants, she overcame many obstacles, not the least of which was to break down the ages-old prejudice of the Koreans against the participation of women in professional work, the same situation faced by Florence Nightingale in the sanguinary days of the Crimean War.

The awakening of Korean nurses to the realization of their role in the care of the sick, was another task which required much time and energy.

First, modern nursing methods were introduced and all practicing nurses were required to take courses based on them. As a result of this training program, many qualified nurses were sent to the provinces where they rapidly came to be regarded as the protectresses of the peoples' health.

A graduate nurse of Allegheny General Hospital School of Nursing Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1934, Captain Lucka also attended Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, where she obtained her certificate in public health nursing. In 1941, she received her Bachelor's degree in nursing at the University of Pittsburgh.

After two years of teaching at Western Reserve and the University of Pittsburgh, she entered the army in 1943.

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She was assigned to McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Texas, where she was appointed director of the senior cadet nurses program. Then she was ordered overseas.

Since she was first eligible for discharge, Captain Lucka has twice extended her stay. She may leave for the United States at the end of this year, if she doesn't then decide that her profession has more demands on her here than at home.

Last Saturday morning, Captain Lucka was presented with the Legion of Merit medal by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor of Korea. She is the first woman in Korea, and the sixth in the Pacific Theater to receive the decoration.

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B-29's TO RETURN TO JAPAN, THIS TIME ON PEACE MISSION

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC AIR COMMAND - Peace will be the mission of B-29 Superforts on August 1, Army Air Force Day, when approximately 30 Superforts make return engagements to the Japanese cities which were their major targets only a year ago. The Pacific Air Command announced today.

As a main feature of the Army Air Force Day observance, the Superforts will fly at low levels to give the Japanese people a chance to view without fear the great bombers which once meant death and destruction.

Planes flying the formation will come from the Twentieth Air Force, Guam, and the First Air Division, Okinawa. The B-29 Army Air Force day flight will include the following cities: Tokyo, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Fukuoka, Shinmonoseki, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Shizuoka.

Take-off time and expected time of flight over each city will be announced later with the complete arrangements for commemorating the occasion in the Pacific.

Air Force records disclose that on last Army Air Force Day the largest B-29 combat effort for one day, 851 sorties, was mounted against objectives in the Japanese homeland and occupied areas.

More attacks were made on Tokyo than any other city on August 1. Seven raids on the capital resulted in 50 per cent destruction of the city. Other cities suffering frequent raids were Kobe, three

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times; Nagoya, four times; and Osaka, four times.

Previous raids over Kobe, participated in by 449 aircraft in February, March and June, destroyed 56 percent of the area. A total of 1,586 planes raided Osaka once in March and three times in June with 26 percent destruction resulting. Two raids in March and two in May left Nagoya 31 percent destroyed.

The remainder of the cities listed in the August 1 itinerary were victims of high explosive bombs on previous single missions. Kagoshima was 44 percent destroyed in June when 117 planes dropped bombs. Fukuoka was 41 percent destroyed in June after 221 planes made a raid. Shizuoka was 66 percent destroyed in June after a raid of 123 planes. Shimonoseki was 36 percent destroyed in July when attacked by 126 planes.

Since the Japanese people are vitally aware of the destruction caused by American airmen, PACUSA officials, planning the Army Air Force day observance, arranged for the return of the B-29s "in order to prove the planes are also a symbol of peace to the Japanese."

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DIMINUTIVE GURKHAS, WORLD FAMED FIGHTERS, TAKE UP POSTS IN TOKYO

The small but mighty soldiers of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles of the British Indian Division, took over ceremonial guard duties in Tokyo today, from the colorful Dorset Battalion, which regrettably took its departure for its new home station on Shikoku Island.

Hundreds of American soldiers, dependents recently arrived, and throngs of Japanese with mingled curiosity and admiration, watched the performance of the Gurkhas, noted for a hundred years as among the world's top fighting men.

Averaging only 5 feet 2 inches in height, the jungle-green clad troops, wearing the Star of India on their left shoulders and the Union Jack on the right, paraded through downtown Tokyo led by a bagpipe band in glittering accoutrements. It was an inspiring spectacle of military precision against the background of proud fighting tradition of the regiment.

The unit marched to the Imperial Palace grounds, where the guard units of the Dorset Battalion were waiting for the ceremony of changing

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the guard. The ceremony began shortly after the Gurkhas had marched into position. It was the age-old traditional guard mounting ceremony of the British Army.

A most striking phase of the event, was the inspection of the Gurkhas, when their famous "kukris"; seldom unsheathed except for mortal combat, came out of their scabbards in a precise motion, and flashed dazzlingly in the bright sunlight, as officers passed along the rows and inspected the doughty troops from the Kingdom of Nepal in the Himalayas.

The "Kukri" is more than a weapon, or part of a uniform for the Gurkha soldier. It is a symbol of his race, and virtually a part of himself, essential to him as a farmer, as it is to him as a soldier. Many of them are family heirlooms and works of art with rich hilts and sheaths.

The 2nd Battalion of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, won its right to the honors of guard duty in Tokyo on the bloody plains of Imphal in 1942, when a Japanese thrust into northeast India was stopped cold by the bold action of these fighting men in conjunction with the Allied campaign in Burma.

For the first time since the beginning of the occupation, a guard of troops from India took up its post at the gates of the British Embassy, the Imperial Palace, Empire House, which is headquarters of the British Commonwealth Sub-Area in Tokyo, the Canadian Legation, Meiji Shrine, Ebisu Camp, Yasukuni Shrine, and Akasaka Palace.

The first two guards to take their posts at the British Embassy were Rifleman Tikram Thapa, Rising, Tehsil, Banpur, District Dhanubas, Nepal, and Rifleman Lalit Bahardur Thapa, Bangot, Thum, Burkha, District No. 2, West Nepal.

The tall, dignified figure of Frederick Alvary Gascoigne, ambassador of Britain, and chief of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, who recently arrived in Tokyo, stood on the front steps of the Embassy as the Gurkha guards relieved the Dorsets on duty.

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At the Imperial Palace, an American soldier stood guard side by side with his Gurkha comrade-in-arms, symbolic of Allied cooperation in the occupation. The American was Pfc. Donald Hutchinson of the 7th Cavalry Regiment, whose home is in Butler, Pennsylvania. Beside him stood the Gurkha soldier, Rifle Parbir Thapa of Thum, Durbar, District Pyon, Nepal.

Though guard regulations forbade conversation between them, the two guards smiled at each other with the perfect understanding of old soldiers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release;

16:30
22 July 1946

ANOTHER LARGE RELEASE OF FOOD ORDERED FOR JAPANESE

SCAP today authorized release of 59,700 metric tons of wheat, wheat flour and corn in Japan for the last 11 days of July, bringing food release for the month to 174,708 metric tons.

The first "critical food month" of the occupation has been July, said B. F. Johnston, chief of the Foods branch, Price Control and Rationing division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Today's food releases included 16,400 metric tons of corn, the first corn yet distributed in the country.

Previous food releases during July were 47,450 metric tons on July 1, and 67,558 tons on July 11.

As has been the case throughout July, largest release of food was ordered for the Tokyo area where 12,750 tons of wheat and wheat flour will be distributed.

Foods authorized for release include:

Prefecture	Wheat or Wheat Flour	Corn	Total
Hokkaido		8,000	8,000
Aomori	600	2,000	2,600
Wate		600	600
Miyagi	250	550	800
Fukushima	100	500	600
Chiba		1,500	1,500
Tokyo-To	12,750		12,750
Kanagawa	4,000	500	4,500
Yamanashi	600	1,000	1,600
Gifu	300	200	500
Shizuoka	400	400	800
Fukui		150	150
Nagano	500	1,000	1,500
Kyoto	5,700		5,700
Osaka	8,790		8,790
Hyogo	5,000		5,000
Wakayama	1,000		1,000
Hiroshima	210		210
Yamaguchi	100		100
Fukuoka	3,000		3,000
TOTAL	45,300	16,400	59,700

AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTION MONOPOLY TO BE DISSOLVED

Because there is no longer an economic need or justification for its existence, dissolution of the Japan Automobile Distribution Co., Ltd., met with no objection today from SCAP.

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Organized in 1942, the distribution company exercised a monopoly over distribution of automobiles, trucks, buses and accessories, J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Price Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said.

With the end of the war and the suspension of manufacturing of private automobiles, Mr. Henderson said the company "simply has no business nor reason for existence."

In applying for permission to dissolve, officials of the company said "in view of the present condition...it is considered that there would be no inconvenience even if automobiles and their parts are supplied direct from makers to local buyers."

They explained that properties of the organizations, will be "disposed of by appropriate sales, and the balance will be divided among stockholders."

Mr. Henderson said the dissolution will be carried out under the Commercial Code of Japan.

Although manufacture of private automobiles is insignificant, Mr. Henderson said a limited number of trucks and buses are being made. Their distribution is controlled by the Ministry of Transportation on a quota basis for each prefecture.

He said there usually is one local distributing company in each prefecture. These companies generally receive only a chassis for a truck or bus, then have body-shops and "substitute fuel machine shops" make the necessary equipment to complete the vehicle.

The finished vehicle is then delivered to consumers by the local distributing company.

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LA GRANDE VICTORY STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO KOREA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The La Grande Victory stopped at the Yokohama port today to take on water before continuing on to Seattle with 1500 troops from Korea. The Marine Serpent is also preparing to sail for Seattle with 2900 enlisted men and 100 officers boarding her today. The Serpent will leave Tuesday morning.

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CHIEF PROSECUTOR FAILS TO ARRIVE ON FLIGHT FROM STATES

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution section

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did not arrive at Atsugi airfield at 3:15 p.m. today and officials said he probably would come in tomorrow.

Mr. Keenan, who heads the prosecution of high Japanese officials on trial in Tokyo on war crimes charges, was delayed at Guam on the flight from the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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Press Release:

10:00
23 July 1946

FIVE MORE FOOD SHIPS ON WAY TO JAPAN

The Japanese government was advised today to accept deliveries of 22,889 long tons of food stuffs being made available for future Japanese consumption.

The food, miscellaneous canned goods, will arrive in five ships.

H. J. Zimmerman, acting chief of the Foods branch of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the government was advised to store and protect the foods against theft and spoilage, but distribution to the general populace must be approved by SCAP.

Terms of payment for the foods and methods of accounting will be decided later.

Following are the food shipments:

SHIP	PORT	APPROXIMATE QUANTITY
Thomas Baily Aldrich	Yokosuka	2,624 long tons
Carthage Victory	Nagoya	6,312 " "
Alamo Victory	Yokosuka	4,919 " "
Greenville Victory	Otaru	6,000 " "
Joseph R. Lemar	Yokosuka	3,034 " "

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LOOTED UNIVERSITY LABORATORY EQUIPMENT SOUGHT

Information on the whereabouts of laboratory equipment looted from Yenching university, Peiping, China, by Japanese troops was requested today by SCAP from the Japanese government.

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office was advised by General Chu Shi-Ming, chief of the Chinese mission in Tokyo, that the equipment includes natural science laboratory facilities from the biology, chemistry and physics departments of the university.

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FIVE PHILIPPINE PUPPET OFFICIALS BEING RETURNED TO MANILA FOR TRIAL

At the request of President Roxas of the Philippine republic, the United States government is turning over the following officials of the puppet Philippine republic, who were apprehended in Japan at

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the time of the Japanese surrender: Jose P. Laurel, former puppet president; Jorge B. Vargas, puppet ambassador to Japan; Camilo Osias, puppet minister of education; Benigno S. Aquino, puppet speaker of the Philippine National assembly; Jose P. Laurel, III, colonel in the puppet Philippine army, aide to his father, and former USAFFE first lieutenant. The latter will be tried by the Philippine army for alleged offenses under the articles of war, while the others will stand trial before the Peoples' court, where charges of treason are pending against them.

Vargas acted as puppet ambassador to Japan from Feb. 9, 1944, until the surrender. The others evacuated from Manila to Baguio, early in March 1945, and departed therefrom on March 24, 1945, going by way of Formosa to Japan, and arriving at Nara in June 1945, where they were apprehended on Sept. 25, 1945, and placed in Sugamo prison.

The party leaves Japan by plane for Manila shortly under the escort of Alva C. Carpenter, chief of Legal section, SCAP.

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TWO JAPANESE CONVICTED OF THEFT OF CIGARETTES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA--Motoyama Michito and Hoki Yoshito, convicted of breaking into a 24th division PX, have been sentenced to prison terms by a provost court here.

Motoyama, 17, was sentenced to 18 months in a juvenile home and Hoki, 21, was sentenced to a year at hard labor.

The pair, aided by four Japanese friends, cut through a wooden wall and carried away 90 cartons of cigarets from the PX building, the court found.

Major Gen. James A. Lester, 24th division commanding general, is to review the sentences.

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FIVE NAMED AS EXECUTIONERS OF CAPTURED AMERICAN AIRMEN

Five former officers of the Japanese navy have been charged with carrying out the execution of nine American navy fliers.

SCAP Legal section named as the executioners: Gosuke Tanigouchi, former captain, Toshio Mitani, former lieutenant, j.g.; Yoshitake Ogawa, former ensign; Isokichi Yamamoto, former ensign, and Tooru Tanaka, former warrant officer.

(more)

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The five are alleged to have acted under the direct orders of former Vice Admiral Morikazu Ohsugi, then commander of the Celebes naval garrison. Separate charges have been filed against him, and he will stand trial alone in Manila as bearing full responsibility for sending the men to their deaths without trial in violation of the laws of war.

It is charged that on or about Oct. 1, 1944, a Navy PBY plane was shot down near Salabangka, Celebes islands. Nine of the crew of eleven were captured, the other two having died in the crash. These nine Americans were taken to Kendari, Celebes, and there detained in Tokkei Tai (naval military secret police) detention cell until about Nov. 24, 1944. On that date five of the men were executed with swords at Kendari. The remaining four, having previously been taken to a nearby unit, the 23rd Aviation Squadron, were likewise executed.

Four other American fliers who were captured when they parachuted from a B-24 that had been hit, were previously put to death, it is charged, under orders from Ohsugi.

Chief prosecutor for the five alleged executioners as well as the former vice admiral, is 2nd Lt. Morris D. Forkosch, 190 Burnside Avenue, Bronx, New York, who investigated the case at Kendari.

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Press Release:

13:30
23 July 1945

CHINA DIVISION SET UP IN SCAP LEGAL SECTION TO PUNISH CRIMES

The Japanese will be called to account for the fire and sword scourging of China throughout years of occupation, it was indicated today with announcement that a Chinese Liaison division has been established in the Legal section of SCAP.

The division will have charge of the investigation of atrocities committed against Chinese nationals, and the prosecution of war criminals.

Lt. Col. Tung Wei Kang, head of the division, estimates that there may be not less than 5,000 Japanese implicated.

Much preliminary investigation already has been accomplished in China, it was stated. The mass executions which occurred in Nanking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peiping, Tientsin, and other places, loom large on the list of crimes for which penalties will be demanded. Rape and pillage, the enslavement of vast numbers of Chinese, and the wanton destruction of cities, towns and villages, are on the black record of the invasion armies throughout the '30's.

Particular attention will be paid to those responsible for the distribution of opium and heroin to the Chinese on an extensive scale during the Japanese campaigns.

Colonel Tung's home is in Chungching. A graduate of the Central Infantry school in China, he is a member of the Kuomintang party. He served as a company and battalion commander in the 20th army, and in 1938 was assigned as staff officer in G-2 of the board of military operations of the Chinese government.

Assisting Colonel Tung as legal expert, is Maj. Tu Mo Ling, a graduate in 1933 of the Shanghai Chi-Chieh university law school. IN 1938 he participated in the Shinchow campaign in Kienshin province, and in 1945 in the north Burma campaign. His home is in Nanking.

Also assigned to the division is Capt. Chang Nai Weng, graduate of the Peiping National Normal university, the Central Military

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academy, and the Liaison Staff Officers' school. He speaks English fluently. From 1942 to 1944, he participated in the Yunan-Burma border campaign. He served as a company commander in the 207th division of the Chinese Youth army. His home is in Chungking.

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EIGHT NAVY FAMILIES SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

COMMANDER, NAVAL ACTIVITIES, JAPAN--Eight navy families will be aboard the USS General Randall, the third navy ship to bring dependents to Japan, which is scheduled to arrive in Yokohama at 7 a.m. tomorrow.

Among the dependents to arrive are the wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Bledsoe, commander of Cruiser Division One, Support Force, Commander, Naval Activities, Japan.

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FUNERAL FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SCHEDULED TODAY

Foreign Service Officer Beppo Rolff Johansen, 37, staff officer with the Diplomatic section, GHQ, SCAP, died suddenly of coronary thrombosis at the 42nd General hospital, Tokyo, at 1 a.m. Monday.

He had been in the foreign service since 1935, serving in several consulates and embassies in China and Japan. Before coming to General MacArthur's diplomatic staff last May 20, he had been American consul at Tientsin, China.

Born in New York City March 9, 1909, Mr. Johansen attended Central high school at Clearwater, Fla. He was graduated from the University of Florida with AB and JD degrees in 1932. In 1934 he received a diploma from the Cesare Alfieri at Florence, Italy.

A member of the bar in the state of Florida, he was appointed a clerk in the foreign service of the United States in 1934. On October 1, 1935 he was appointed foreign service officer. Later that month he was assigned as language officer at the American embassy in Tokyo.

On Oct. 25, 1937, Mr. Johansen became vice consul at Yokohama. In February, 1939, he was transferred to Harbin, Manchuria.

Subsequently, Mr. Johansen served as third secretary of embassy

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at the American embassy in Peiping, and as vice consul at Tientsin, China. At the outbreak of the war with Japan, Mr. Johansen was interned at the American embassy in Peiping.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the department where he served until early this year.

Mr. Johansen is survived by his widow, Lucy Johansen; two children, Rolff, 5, and Karin, 2; and his parents, all of whom are in Clearwater, Fla.; and a brother, Hans R. Johansen, of Washington, D.C.

The funeral will be held in St. Luke's chapel at the 42nd General Hospital at 2 p.m. today. Bishop Charles S. Reifsneider will officiate. Burial will be at the U.S. Army Forces cemetery, Yokohama, Number 1, on the bluff at Yokohama.

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RECONSTRUCTION FOR RESTRICTED CONCERNS GET O.K.

Two applications of restricted concerns to restore war-damaged property met with no objection today from SCAP.

The Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd., asked permission to borrow 1,242,600 yen to pay for reconstruction of a plant and repair of equipment at its Naniwa paper mill, Osaka.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the second application was made by Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Ltd. This concern asked permission to borrow 2,308,000 yen from Sumitomo bank to reconstruct warehouses in Tokyo and Osaka.

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WEDDING ARRANGED AT ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL FRIDAY

Lt. Betsy Ann Ring, ANC, 118th Station hospital, Fukuoka, and Lt. Elbert Duane Stone, Service Battalion, Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, will be married at St. Luke's Chapel, 42nd General Hospital, Friday, at 7 p.m., the Chaplain's office at St. Luke's announced today.

Lt. Ring's home address is 109 East H St., Iron Mountain, Mich. Lt. Stone's home is at 2220 Park Place, Wichita, Kan. Chaplain

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(Capt.) Henry G. Duthcer, Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, will perform the Protestant ceremony.

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BCOF TO GET SHOULDER PATCHES FROM JAPANESE SILK

The Japanese government today was authorized to release 1,700 pounds of 21 denier, grade A raw silk to Takashimaya department store, Kyoto, for manufacture of shoulder patches for British Commonwealth Occupation forces.

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IMPORT-EXPORT CORPORATION TO CONTINUE TEMPORARILY

SCAP today authorized Koeki Eidan, Japan's monopolistic war-time import-export corporation, to continue filling procurement needs for occupation construction and filling some export orders until a new firm is organized to replace it.

Koeki Eidan and the related Japan Miscellaneous Goods Trade Encouragement Co., were both ordered dissolved last March, said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartels division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Pending final dissolution, the firms have been filling procurement orders of the army. Now that complete dissolution is imminent, the two organizations petitioned to continue supplying construction material temporarily because no other organization has as yet been set up to carry out such work.

Mr. Henderson said Eighth Army representatives are "very well satisfied with the results of Koeki Eidan and its subordinate company in filling procurement orders. They are anxious nothing be done to slow the present army construction program, already behind schedule because of critical material shortages in Japan."

Only fields in which Koeki Eidan and the Trade Encouragement company may participate pending organization of a firm to replace them are:

Procurement of goods and materials necessary for construction work for the occupation forces.

Procurement of furniture, electric equipment and other fixtures for dependent housing and army barracks.

Business related to export of such raw materials as crude rubber, tin antimony, lead and sulphure in compliance with orders from SCAP.

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4 SPECIALIST TEAMS SEEK ACCURATE CROP REPORT IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 22 -- Inadequate reports of summer crops damage by recent heavy rains and floods has prompted U. S. Military Government in Korea to send four teams on a ten-day survey of the eight provinces in southern Korea. Each team of two Korean agriculture economic specialists will tour two provinces for ten days by jeep.

Responsibilities of the surveyors are to check on the actual damage to summer crops as a result of the rains, estimate the cultivated paddies and their probable rice yield and report on the farmers' response to the summer grain collection with particular emphasis on the reported reluctance of a few farmers and landlords to turn in their grains.

Accurate estimates are necessary to determine the food imports needed to supplement the native diet. The shortage, if any, will be due to the hoarding of crops by farmers. Their primary interest is in avoiding any food shortage in their families, said Lt. Col. Carroll V. Hill, Food Administrator.

He pointed out that various grains high in caloric content usually imported from Manchuria before the war are no longer available.

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OFFICERS WITH 39 MONTHS SERVICE TO BE IN DEPOT BY JULY 29

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Officers who will have completed 39 months of service as of August 31, 1946, will arrive at the 4th Replacement Depot at Zama on July 29 for return to the United States, Col. A. E. Schanze, Eighth Army G-1 officer, announced today. Approximately 500 officers are affected by the order, it was estimated.

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KOREAN DRUG INDUSTRY RESTORED

XXIV CORPS HEADQUARTERS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 22 -- With the aid of American imports and technical assistance, the Korean drug industry is on its way to recovery.

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One of the first steps taken by the Department of Public Health and Welfare in the interests of a strong Korea was the restoration of the manufacture of preventive and curative medicines. In Korea's 63 drug factories, stilled by the surrender of the Japanese but left intact, there were a few raw products left.

To start the wheels of production rolling, America sent, through the civilian supply program, 28 tons of medical supplies to depleted warehouses and medical institutions. There were 260 vital basic items for drug manufacture on the requisition. American doctors trained Koreans as technicians to operate these factories and their laboratories. Already Korea is making Ether, adhesive tape, glucose for injection, cough syrups, headache powders, stomach remedies, iodine and many more items of antiseptic and curative powers.

Korea is supplying her own needs in cholera vaccine production, turning out 500,000 cubic centimeters a week, enough to inoculate 250,000 persons. As a reserve stock, 10 million cubic centimeters have been requisitioned from America for shipment through civilian supply.

In addition to the shipments of basic drugs, the tonnage also contained prepared drugs, vaccines, toxoids, surgical supplies and surgical and dental instruments. These were distributed to 55 major hospitals, 780 small private hospitals, three leprosariums, 50 public clinics as well as dental colleges and accredited dentists.

From the United States have come 200,000 packages of typhus vaccine, enough to treat 20 million people; 25,000 vials of anti-plague shots for 350,000 people and 243,000 cubic centimeters of diphtheria toxoid for inoculation of children.

For the purification of drinking water 22 tons of chlorine and 550 tons of alum have arrived to aid the deficit of Korea's depleted stocks. Additional tonnage of this category is expected in future shipments. Chemicals received from civilian supply to stimulate other developments in the chemical industry contain 1,070 bags of Sodium Carbonate and 1,036,000 pounds of sulphur.

On hand for welfare relief in times of emergency are 146,000 blankets from surplus U.S. army stocks and 200 tons of supplies.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 16:30
23 July 1946

CITIZENSHIP GRANTED 25 SOLDIERS IN KOREA

XXIV CORPS HEADQUARTERS, SEOUL, KOREA, JULY 22--Twenty-five enlisted men, many of them wearers of the combat infantrymen badge and other combat decorations, became citizens of the United States yesterday in impressive ceremonies at Yong DongPo, Korea. The men were granted citizenship under a naturalization ruling permitting men who entered the United States prior to September 1, 1943, and served in the army before September 28, 1945, to become citizens of the United States.

"It is extremely fitting that you men take the oath of allegiance to your adopted nation in the uniform of that nation", Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general, USAFIK, told the group. The oath was administered by Mr. P. J. Phillips, representative of the immigration and naturalization service.

Six of the new citizens formerly were natives of Mexico. Five came from Canada, 4 from Italy, 2 from China, and 1 each from Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Samoa and Scotland.

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DELAYED SHIPMENTS MAY CAUSE BEER SHORTAGE FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- A temporary shortage of Stateside beer for occupation troops in Japan may result from delayed shipments from the United States, Col. Robert A. Case, Eighth Army Exchange officer, announced today.

While partial shipments may be delayed for one month, beer will not be rationed unless the probable shortage becomes extended. The supply of Japanese beer is ample to meet expected demands, the officer declared.

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BODIES OF 302 ALLIED POWS TO BE INTERRED THIS WEEK

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN -- The cremated bodies of three hundred and two allied prisoners of war, which were found

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last spring in a common grave at Moji City, Kyushu, are being interred this week in the USAF Mausoleum at Yokohama.

The grave, located in the Daiyuji Temple Cemetery at Moji City, was found by the 108th Quartermaster Graves Registration Platoon, Detachment "D", Eighth Army Quartermaster Graves Registration disclosed today. The remains, most of which have been identified, consisted of American, British and Dutch prisoners of war from the Fukuoka POW camp.

The grave was located high on a hill overlooking Moji Harbor. Over the grave was a Japanese monument. The base of the monument was of granite with a shaft and cross extending above it. On the base were the words "Allied Prisoners of War, 1942-1945, R.I.P."

A Buddhist Priest in charge of the Daiyuji Temple, took care of the grave. He placed flowers on the grave and had built a bamboo fence around it.

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FIVE AIR OFFICERS KILLED, THREE SOLDIERS HURT IN PLANE CRASH

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA -- Five American flying officers were killed, and three air force enlisted men were injured when their Catalina flying boat crashed in Nagoya Bay July 18, it was disclosed today by Fifth Air Force Headquarters, following notification of the victims' next of kin.

The following officers were declared to have been killed when the plane dived into the waters of the bay and sank:

Capt. Charles E. Reasor, pilot, Route 1, Big Stone Gap, Virginia; 2nd Lt. Louis J. Buschmann, co-pilot, 308 N. 41st street, Milwaukee, 8, Wisconsin; 1st Lt. George T. Fagan, 1020 Post Street, Ottawa, Ill., passenger; Capt. Wallace J. Brockett, 306 Laramie street, Atchison, Kansas, passenger; 1st Lt. John A. Jacobson, Morton, Minn., B-17 pilot undergoing transitional training.

The following soldiers were reported to have been injured:

Cpl. Kenneth E. Smith, engineer, 1012 S. 8th street, Salt Lake City, Utah; Cpl. Donn Garvey, radio operator, 339 Pleasant street, Utica, N.Y.; Pfc. Harold A. Larity, 812 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N.Y., passenger.

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With the exception of Captain Brockett, who was assigned to Headquarters Fifth Air Force, all crewmen and passengers were assigned to the Third Emergency Rescue Squadron.

The tragedy occurred when the twin-engined seaplane of the Third Emergency Rescue Squadron, on a routine training flight from Atsugi Air Field to Nagoya, landed in Nagoya Bay.

Eye-witnesses aboard a crash boat standing by while the plane attempted a landing, reported that the Catalina made a normal approach but upon contact with the water, nosed over, completely submerging the hull.

The crash boat picked up three men who were thrown clear, but was unable to recover the others before the plane sank in 60 feet of water. Salvage operations still are in progress and a board of officers is investigating.

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THREE SUSPECTS QUESTIONED IN "FOOT LOCKER MURDER CASE"

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO-- Lt. Leland H. Brown, of Detroit, Michigan, commanding the 21st CID, announced today that questioning has eliminated all but three suspects in the Kyoto "Foot Locker Murder Case."

The investigation has revealed enough evidence concerning the actions of one of the three men to conclude that he is either the killer of T/4 Grant M. McClain, 20, Santa Paula, Calif., or had guilty knowledge of his death.

The suspect reportedly told a Japanese theater worker that a young soldier was killed in his camp and the body was placed on a truck. This conversation, according to the Japanese, took place approximately three hours after Sgt. McClain was last seen alive.

"If the statement of the Japanese is true in fact and circumstances then it is certain that this man was implicated in the death", Lt. Brown declared.

The body of Sergeant McClain was found nude in a foot locker three days after his slaying on July 12th. The crime, which was committed in the afternoon in a busy company area still remains unsolved.

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SHEEP SKINS FROM AUSTRALIA TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO JAPANESE 6

The Japanese were advised today that skins from sheep imported from Australia to feed BCOF troops stationed in Japan, will be made available for their use.

Lee R. Fleming, chief of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, requested the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to make arrangements with BCOF to receive skins of the slaughtered animals.

The Ministry was ordered to make monthly reports on the disposition of sheep skins received from BCOF. Negotiations for the skins will be handled by the ministry's Board of Trade.

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GENERAL FERRIN CLARIFIES SHIBUYA STATION INCIDENT 7

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA---The preliminary report of the incident between Chinese-Formosans and Japanese police in the vicinity of Shibuya station, Tokyo, on the night of 19th July has been misinterpreted by some, the 8th Army's Provost Marshal's office said today.

The preliminary report of the incident by Brig. Gen. C.S. Ferrin, Provost Marshal, Tokyo, stated:

"----Several truck-loads of Formosans had been assembled earlier in the evening to receive instructions regarding future action and to talk over recent altercations between the Formosan-Chinese and Japanese merchants in the Shibuya and Shimbashi station areas. Mr. Ling, Chief of Chinese Consular Affairs Office reported that these trucks with occupants had left the mission when Maj. Gen. Li had told them it was alright to depart."

The Formosans had been assembled at the mission to be lectured on behaving lawfully and when this had been accomplished, were instructed by Maj. Gen. Li to go home and avoid all violence, Gen. Ferrin pointed out in a supplementary report on the incident.

There is evidence that some misconstrued the words "action" and "depart" to mean that the Formosans were bent on offensive action, a conception which is obviously erroneous, General Ferrin said,

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5,000 TONS OF LEATHER TO BE RELEASED TO JAPANESE

SCAP today approved a Japanese government allocation plan for the use of 5,000 tons of leather goods impounded in the first days of the occupation from army stockpiles.

The plan calls for use of 2,000 tons of leather for shoe soles, and 3,000 tons for belting and industrial needs in the textile industry, said S. C. Wesson, acting chief of SCAP's Liaison and Programs branch.

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SCAP PERMITS JAP INDUSTRIES TO RECONVERT THROUGH LOANS

A Japanese government request to finance industries, seeking to reconvert to civilian production, through special loans from Industrial Bank of Japan, met with no objection today from SCAP.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings executive officer of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said such financing is only temporary, pending establishment of a Reconversion Financing Agency in Japan.

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U.S. TROOPS ADVISED NOT TO PAY JAPANESE IN NEW OCCUPATION YEN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Pointing out that the new Occupation Type "A" Currency is not legal tender for Japanese by order of the Japanese Government, the Eighth Army Provost Marshal's Office today urged that no American pay Japanese vendors or laborers in Type "A" Currency.

According to Col. F. W. Wiese, Eighth Army Fiscal Officer, the Type "B" currency which might easily be mistaken for Type "A" currency, should no longer be in circulation since it is no longer legal tender for American personnel, and has been declared unlawful currency by the Japanese Government.

Although Japanese yen is no longer acceptable for PX purchases or exchange to money orders, the new yen may be changed to Japanese currency, and only such yen should be used for transactions with the Japanese, according to Colonel Wiese and the Provost Marshal's office

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BRITISH DESTROYER GOES TO AID OF WOMAN STRICKEN AT SEA

A British destroyer, the HMS Camperdown, was dispatched at 12:30 p.m. today Yokohama to carry an Army surgeon to a dangerously ill American woman aboard the Army Transport, David C. Shanks, approximately 1,000 miles off the coast of and bound for Japan.

According to Commander Naval Activities Japan in charge of the rescue, the British destroyer should reach the transport sometime tomorrow afternoon. The ship was too far at sea to dispatch a plane for the rescue.

The surgeon, Lt. Col. W. F. Bowers, is attached to an Army hospital in Yokohama.

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Public Relations Office

10:00
24 July 1946

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Press Release:

7/24/46

JAP/ORDNANCE "TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE" OFFICIAL SAYS

Secrecy and disunity were the two big factors contributing to the mediocrity of the Japanese Army Ordnance Bureau, according to Col. J. W. Cave, executive officer, Ordnance Section, AFPAC.

Colonel Cave directed a series of technical intelligence surveys and reports on Japanese Army Ordnance activities before and during the war, for the U.S. War Department.

An exaggerated sense of military security and a lack of respect for the judgment and motives of civilian scientists led the Japanese War Ministry to hamper its research workers by not taking them into its confidence, Colonel Cave said. They were usually given a very narrow statement of the problem, without information about its military application or relating to other research, and workers were not permitted to consult with each other about their projects, he said.

One high-ranking officer, questioned about this policy, remarked that "civilians have no common sense about military matters." Under this arrangement, little benefit was gained from civilian research.

Disunity arose because there was no common superior in command of the three Army departments: War Ministry, Department of Military Training, and Army General Staff. Deadlocks had to be broken by a complicated system of liaison and compromise.

Each of the six Army arsenals in Japan handled its own inspections, proof, and acceptance of ordnance materials. This, coupled with the progressive reduction of specifications during the war, led to low standards for weapons and ammunition.

Good cooperation between the Ordnance Bureau and the Army Air Forces was achieved through the War Ministry, but in the case of Army-Navy relations, not even the expedient of interlocking personnel was used, and competition for raw materials, labor, and production facilities was often bitter.

Much creative effort was expended at one laboratory in inventing and developing ingenious devices for infantry scouting and raiding parties, such as pistol and rifle silencers, propaganda rockets, and special explosive devices.

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Although the high command felt confident in 1941 that the Ordnance Bureau had production capacity sufficient to carry through the operations then visualized, by 1945 the threat of invasion led to the design of civilian defense weapons of the most primitive sort: bamboo guns, catapult grenade throwers, and wooden handled pikes and spears.

At the end of the war, ordnance production was badly disrupted by bomb damage, shortage of labor and materials, and belated attempts at decentralization. Due to lack of shipping facilities, sufficient stocks of ordnance materials had accumulated to support defensive operations for several months.

All in all, Colonel Cave concluded, it was a case of "too little, too late, and the inevitable."

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TRIAL OF POW GUARD TO BEGIN TOMORROW

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Hideji Nakamura, former guard at the Japanese Fukuoka PW Camp No. 3, will go on trial before an Eighth Army military commission at Yokohama Thursday, charged with assaulting numerous prisoners of war.

The alleged victims of assaults by Nakamura are Cpl. Thomas J. Andrews, Box 188, Seligman, Arizona; Sgt. Jacob Greenwald, North Star Route, Ft. Morgan, Colo.; Pfc. John W. Sullivan, Preston, Miss., and Pvt. James E. Martin, 1225 3rd St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Mr. Howard D. Porter, 2124 Floral Ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lt. Harlan L. Havilland, 465 W. 23rd St., New York City, will be the prosecutors of Nakamura, and his defense counsel will be Major William T. Martin, 372 W. Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., and Lt. Kenneth Shilling, Ardmore, Okla.

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SCAP PERMITS RESTRICTED FIRM TO SELL BUILDINGS

An application by Nissan Industrial Co., Ltd., a restricted concern, for permission to sell buildings to finance the cost of purchasing needed dormitories for employes, was approved today by SCAP. Nissan will sell one building in Yokohama to Genji Abe for

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1,100,000 yen, and one at Asami to Shojiro Okamoto for 500,000 yen. With the proceeds the company will purchase dormitories from the Japan Optical Industry Co., Ltd., in Yokohama for 1,450,000 yen.

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JAPANESE ASSISTING IN DESTRUCTION OF POISON GAS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Japanese who once helped to make poison gas are now aiding in its destruction, it was reported today by the Eighth Army Chemical Warfare section.

The work is going on under BCOF supervision at the Tadanoumi factory of the Tokyo Second Army Arsenal on the island of O-Kuna-Shima, one and one-half miles from Tadanoumi.

Daily, the Japanese load large aerial bombs, containing either mustard gas or mustard gas-Lewisite, on to LST's. Also large quantities of stored mustard gas is being pumped into the fuel and water tanks of the LST's which, when loaded, will be towed out to sea and sunk.

Due to many leaking containers and the hot sun, the air in the vicinity of the dumps is contaminated with toxic vapors and all personnel are required to wear gas masks and protective clothing.

The Japanese are working under Major William E. Williamson, CWS, Chemical Officer, 1st Cavalry division, who is on detached service to BCOF to direct the project.

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"GIVE US BELL BOTTOMS":-NAVY

"Give us back our bell bottoms", was the opinion of most Navy personnel after a month of trial of the proposed new Navy uniform for enlisted men.

In a style show at Commander Naval Activities Japan, Headquarters yesterday, three of the twenty seamen who have been trying out the uniforms at Yokosuka showed off the three types of uniforms proposed--the whites, which are summer dress; the blues, winter dress; and the greys, summer work. They reported to Vice Admiral R. M. Griffin, Commander Naval Activities Japan, on the practicability and durability

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of and the seamen's attitude toward the new garments.

The three seamen looked sorrowfully at their straight pants and said that they didn't mind the lack of pockets, the thirteen buttons and the bell bottom trousers if they could only have their old uniforms back.

The new ones lacked distinction, they said, and were just like the Army uniforms except for the color. The dress whites are modeled after the Army's summer khaki, except that a black tie is worn. The greys are the same with a grey tie, and the winter blues are Navy, topped with a Navy Eisenhower jacket and a black tie.

"The new uniform lacks distinction", said Admiral Griffin reiterating the attitude of the seamen. The opinion of Capt. N. W. Bard, Chief of Staff, is that the new uniforms are "not as well liked as the old ones by the Navy men here".

Yeoman 1st Class J. Hyde, attached to the Chief of Staff's office looked sadly at the uniforms and said:

"The Navy uniform is distinctive in itself. It's been that way for centuries. I don't know why they change it now. If they keep this you won't know if a Navy man is a foreign national or who he is. In the old uniform you can tell a Navy man a mile away."

The test in Japan is a part of a worldwide survey to discover what can be substituted for the oft-criticized sailor suits.

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COLONEL FELLERS TO RETIRE; LEAVES FOR U.S.

Retirement of Colonel Bonner F. Fellers, Secretary General of The Allied Council for Japan, was announced today by SCAP. Colonel Fellers, whose retirement is effective August 1 and who is retiring at his own request after 28 years of Army service, departed yesterday from Atsugi airfield for his home in Washington, D.C.

Previously, he had been Military Secretary to General MacArthur, and before that, assistant chief of staff, G-1, in General MacArthur's headquarters.

Colonel J. W. Hammond has been named acting secretary general to the Council with the retirement of Colonel Fellers.

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In his association with General MacArthur, Colonel Fellers, until recently a Brigadier General, had been head of the planning division of the headquarters G-3, and had been a member of General MacArthur's staff when he was military adviser to the Philippine Government before the war.

In 1940, Colonel Fellers was assigned as military attache to Egypt and military observer with British forces. He remained there until July, 1942. For his services in Lybia and Egypt, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Upon his return to the United States, he lectured for five months on desert warfare to American Army organizations. Prior to his assignment to the Southwest Pacific, he was War Department representative on the planning group in the Office of Strategic Services.

He is a graduate of the West Point class of 1918, and received his commission in the Coast Artillery Corps. Twice he was an instructor at West Point, teaching mathematics and English. He is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Army War College.

Originally from Ridgefarm, Ill, his wife and daughter live at 3113 Macomb street, Washington, D. C.

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HIRANUMA RETURNED FROM HOSPITAL TO WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Kiichiro Hiranuma, 83-year-old former Japanese prime minister, has been released from the 361st Station Hospital to continue standing trial as an accused Japanese war leader before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Hiranuma, who was being treated for a respiratory ailment, was present in the defendant's dock when the trial resumed this morning.

Physicians at the station hospital said his condition was such as to permit him to continue before the Tribunal.

He had been Japanese prime minister in 1939, former president of the Privy Council and cabinet minister under Konoye.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
24 July 1946

KOREAN SEED INDUSTRY TO BE REBUILT

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--In future summers, the gardens of Korea will be green and lush with fresh vegetables, grown from her own seed industry.

Again, oxcarts from the country will be laden with cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, carrots, diakon and onions for the food kettles of the city dwellers.

This is the picture, which barring catastrophe, is expected to be in effect two years hence. In order to build her own national economy, Japan depleted Korea of her seed industry and forced her to buy seed imports from the Japanese home islands.

With seeds requisitioned from America and Japan, through the civilian supply program of military government, Korea has begun an ambitious plan of rebuilding the structure of her seed industry so extensively that she will become permanently self-sufficient in food.

In the soil now are 31,939 kilograms of vegetable seeds imported for the program. Five hundred tons of select, certified, seed white potatoes were shipped from America to start a progression of potato crops. Part of the summer and autumn crop will be diverted to food, the remainder saved as seed for 1947 planting.

To vitalize the soil, 194,450 kilograms of chemicals were imported to help stimulate the fertilizer industry. Insect control powder was included in the requisitions for the farmer.

A companion to this seed requisition program, is the allocation of three billion silkworm eggs, 3,000 pounds of mulberry seeds and 123,000 mulberry seedlings, to reopen Korea's silk industry.

With careful cultivation, 790,000 egg sheets have been produced from the original import and put in cold storage for next season. The number of egg sheets should produce about 2 million kwan of cocoons capable of spinning an infinite yardage figure of silk thread.

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I CORPS OFFICER AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO -- Colonel Lucien F. Wells, of Slaughters, Kentucky, now assistant chief of staff of I Corps Headquarters in Kyoto, Japan, was recently awarded the Legion of Merit by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, I Corps Commander.

The award read: "As deputy chief of staff and acting chief of Staff, I Corps, Colonel Wells, through his broad vision and complete understanding of staff procedure efficiently coordinated the planning of the Corps staff for the participation of I Corps in the Olympic Operation against Japan. By his sound judgement, executive ability, tact and leadership, Colonel Wells has rendered outstanding services which reflects great credit upon himself and which has contributed in a high degree to the success of this command."

Colonel Wells has been in the regular Army since 1924, when he was commissioned upon graduation from West Point. He was with the Corps in the campaigns of Leyte, Luzon, and Zamboanga in the Philippines. In August, 1945, Colonel Wells was awarded the Bronze Star by GHQ. His mother, Mrs. L. F. Wells, lives in Slaughter.

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MEDALS AWARDED FIVE EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Eighth Army, yesterday awarded two Legion of Merit medals and three Bronze Star Medals to members of his command at Headquarters in Yokohama.

For exceptionally meritorious service as Division Artillery Commander of the 81st Infantry Division, Col. Rex W. Beasley received the Legion of Merit award.

Col. Edward J. Murray of 2924 Highland Avenue, Sacramento, Cal., was also awarded the Legion of Merit by General Eichelberger for his outstanding services as Commanding Officer of the Panay Island Command.

Recipient of the Bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star Medal, Lt. Col. David W. Gray, of 3510 B Street SE, Washington, D. C., was cited for his meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy. Colonel Gray, as officer-in-charge of G-3 Planning Group, Headquarters, Sixth Army, organized the forces for the expected invasion, and upon surrender by Japan, reorganized the Sixth Army for occupation duties, according to the commendation.

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The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Lt. Col. Robert H. Pell, of 224 Fremont St., Battle Creek, Michigan, for his meritorious achievement in military operations against the enemy while serving in Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Captain William H. Tomlinson of 2427 Pinehurst Blvd, Shreveport, Louisiana, received the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in the Cebu campaign.

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CLEVELAND CURATOR NAMED ARTS DIVISION CHIEF

Howard C. Hollis, curator of Far Eastern and Near Eastern Art of the Cleveland Museum of Art, this week assumed the duties of Chief of the Arts and Monuments division of the Civil Information and Education Section, it was announced today.

The new division chief, whose home is in Cleveland, replaces Lt. Comdr. George L. Stout, who is retiring from active naval service to return to his position with the Fogg Museum at Harvard University.

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BIGGEST CLUB FOR GI'S "WEST OF CHICAGO" WILL OPEN IN TOKYO SOON

The biggest club for GI's "this side of Chicago" will open in a few days in Tokyo, and take it from Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr, commanding general of Headquarters and Service Group, it will be something to write home about.

Social life for the soldiers in and around Tokyo will come into its own when the Club Ichiban opens its doors.

Accommodating more than 1,200, the club is located in the center of the downtown Tokyo district, a block from the main boulevard and near the Dai Iti Hotel.

The building itself is a handsome three-story structure. Not one gigantic ballroom, but two, are being refurbished and furnished for the comfort and entertainment of the soldiers of the occupation forces on duty or visiting in Tokyo. It is said it will be the largest club in Japan's capital.

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Last week a grill and club known as "the Rainbow Grill," was opened across the street from the Club Ichiban, and it's one of the show-places around town for soldiers, with its spacious lounges, lunchrooms, and long bars where cold refreshments are served by uniformed waiters.

Elaborate as this place is, though, it was opened as a supplemental facility, pending the completion of the Club Ichiban and another facility for the enlisted men of GHQ on a college campus in the city.

The Club Ichiban will open within the next few weeks, though no definite date has been set, pending completion of final phases of decoration and furnishing. Shortly, however, a real Stateside grill, where soldiers may obtain their favorite short orders, will be opened in the club.

The club manager, Robert G. Walters, civilian employee of GHQ whose home is in Clark Summit, Pa., formerly a lieutenant in the 25th Division, says the grill is going to be one of the big attractions.

There'll be dancing every night, and movies three times a week, says Manager Walter, and there also will be company parties any time requested. A steady orchestra, all Japanese will play modern swing.

For those who prefer games, there will be billiard rooms and pingpong rooms. There will also be photo dark rooms. The main ballroom is called the Crystal room. In the ballroom, there is hung a ponderous crystal chandelier.

In front of the Club Ichiban is a spacious garden surrounded by a driveway running from the gates on both ends of the broad facade. The driveway runs through an arched portico such as may be found at exclusive hotels. Over the arched portico is the big, electric sign announcing that this is the Club Ichiban. The sign is 10 feet high and 35 feet long.

These social clubs for soldiers are part of the Army's Special Services Program throughout Japan. Nothing is being overlooked. There is even a big flood lighted parking lot in the back to accommodate the jeeps.

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JAPANESE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE PLACED UNDER SCAP

Directed by Commander B. E. Dodson, USN, the Japanese Hydrographic Department has been placed under control of Commander Naval Activities Japan, acting as the agent of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The Hydrographic Department is presently charting all Japanese waters.

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UENO DISTRICT RESIDENTS THANK GEN. MACARTHUR FOR EMERGENCY RATIONS

Crediting General MacArthur with having rescued them from "death by famine", 2,613 residents of Ueno district in Tokyo have expressed their heartfelt gratitude for the emergency ration distributions ordered recently by SCAP.

The residents, belonging to 600 families in the district, declared in a letter to the Supreme Commander, that "it was wonderful that we received the share of flour so many times and the mixed rice once, right at the time of famine."

The letter was addressed not only to General MacArthur, who has shown "kindest consideration to us under the occupation of Japan," but also to the American people for making the distributions possible by "saving food from their dining table".

Following is the text of the letter which is signed by four members of the Sakuragi-cho Block Association and the Department of Culture.

"We wish to express our thankfulness, sincerely and deeply from our heart, to you and all American Citizens for the generosity in giving us the precious flour and rice.

"We are 2,613 residents, belonging to 600 families in UENO Sakuragi-cho, Shitaya-ku. This is located near the monument of General Grant which is known by the words "Let's have Peace", and the Imperial Household Museum in Ueno-Park.

"It was wonderful that we received the share of flour so many times and the mixed rice once, right at the time of famine. It was really just like the oasis to us. We are sure you can not guess how much we were pleased with them. The housewives especially, because they have seen the first smiles of their children at the table in a

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long while.

"Your kindest consideration to us under the occupation of Japan and the greatest friendship of American people in creating the surplus from their dining table by saving food, has rescued us from death by famine.

"We have begun to understand Democracy according to the words of the great man, Abraham Lincoln, 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people', through your well-intentioned occupation policy.

"We are so thankful to you and the people in the United States of America. Please send our greatest appreciation to your people in your home-land."

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DELEGATION APPOINTED BY KOREA CONGRESS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 23 -- The Emergency National Congress and Representative Democratic Council announced today that they have jointly appointed a five man delegation consisting of Kimm, Kiu Sic; Choi, Tong O; An, Chai Hong; Kim, Boong Chun; and Won, Sei Hoon.

The Democratic Peoples Front has appointed a committee consisting of Lyun, Woon Hyung; Hu, Hun Kim; Won Bong; Chung, No Sic; and Lee, Kang Kook. These delegates have been meeting for informal discussion.

The discussions have been with the purpose of finding a basis for inter-party harmony and laying a proper foundation for a further evolution toward Korean statehood.

The delegates held their first formal preparatory meeting July 22, presided over by Kimm, Kiu Sic. It was determined to request the use of Duk Soo Palace for future meetings to be held twice weekly. It was decided that Dr. Kimm, Kiu Sic and Mr. Lyuh, Woon Hyung would be chairmen in alternating weeks. A letter was sent to General Hodge requesting that Lieutenant Bertsch be designated as liaison officer to the committee. It was also decided to invite the Russian commander in North Korea to send an observer.

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KOREA SCHOOLS TO ACCOMMODATE DEPENDENTS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 23 -- A school for children of Army and American civilian personnel will open in Seoul about October 1, Captain Kieffer, deputy director of the Military Government Department of Education announced today. The school, located in the 7th Infantry Division area in the southern part of the city, will be housed in a large building being remodeled for the purpose.

At least 24 dependents scheduled to come to Korea are former school teachers. The department hopes to press some of them into service as instructors at the institution.

Textbooks for the school are expected to arrive from the States soon, Captain Kieffer said. He added that a school bus service will be provided for families living outside of the 7th Division area.

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SUMMER MUSIC SCHOOL IN SEOUL

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 23 -- The summer music school in Seoul, which begins July 27 and will continue for four weeks, will be taught by some of the best musicians and music instructors in Korea, Yu Uck Kyum, director of the department of education, announced today.

Designed to aid the primary music teacher, this course will stress the practical value of teaching children in the primary grades lessons in the rudiments of music. The course will concentrate on basic music subjects.

In charge of the summer school is Lee Yu Sun, chief of the music section of the Department of Education. Mr. Lee is a graduate of the American Conservatory, Chicago, Ill., and at the present time is serving as a professor at Ewha College. He will teach courses in sight-singing and the newest methods of teaching music.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
 Public Relations Office

16:30
 24 July 1946

MEDICAL AID GIVEN SAILOR AT SEA

After five days of medical aid from the air and sea, the rescue of a critically-injured merchant seaman was completed yesterday when his ship, the merchant tanker Pulpit Rock, brought him into the Naval Aid Station at Yokosuka.

A plane was dispatched five days ago when news was first received that the seaman had suffered a serious hip fracture. The plane, however, could not land because of rough seas. The Yokosuka doctor aboard the plane passed medical advice by radio to the vessel.

The next day, a Navy destroyer, the USS Hanson, was dispatched to the Pulpit Rock, still more than 1,000 miles off the coast of Japan. Making contact with the Pulpit Rock on the morning of July 22, the Hanson transferred Comdr. H.P. Weatherwax, medical officer of the USS Chicago, Flag Ship Commander Cruiser Division One, to the Pulpit Rock by breeches buoy, after the two ships reached quiet waters nearer Japan.

The Hanson reached Yokosuka late in the evening and transferred the seaman to the hospital.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Identity of Seaman is expected tomorrow.

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WOMAN DIES ABOARD ARMY TRANSPORT OFF JAPAN COAST

An American woman, not yet identified, died yesterday more than 1,000 miles off the coast of Japan aboard the Army Transport, David C. Shanks.

A British destroyer, the HMS Camperdown, was dispatched yesterday noon from Yokohama to carry Lt. Col. W.F. Bowers, an Army surgeon from Yokohama, to assist the stricken woman. The ship was turned back, however, when news of the death was forwarded to the destroyer before it reached the Army Transport.

The David C. Shanks, carrying some civilian employees, is bound for Okinawa and is expected there Friday afternoon or Saturday morning.

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KEENAN, CHIEF WAR TRIALS PROSECUTOR, RETURNS TO TOKYO

Joseph B. Keenan, Chief Prosecutor of the International Prosecution Section, returned to Tokyo by air at 2:00 P.M. today from the United States. He left Tokyo June 9 on official business in connection with the trial of leading Japanese accused as war criminals.

Mr. Keenan, originally scheduled to arrive on July 21, was delayed in Hawaii.

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CIVILIAN POW GUARD GIVEN FIVE YEAR SENTENCE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Yasushi Kimura, former civilian guard at Omori PW camp, was found guilty of war crimes atrocities yesterday by an Eighth Army Tribunal at Yokohama and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Kimura was found guilty of nine of the ten specifications against him. He was convicted on the charge that he beat and mistreated the following men:

S/Sgt. Harold T. Hodges, Bos 314, 4 Rt. 8, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Cpl. Charles M. Howard, 610 E. Washington Ave., North Little Rock, Arkansas; Lt. Donald A. Carlson, 3500 Miami St., St. Louis, Mo.; Lt. James Edwards, Box 146, Scotland Neck, North Carolina; Lt. Gilbert Smith, 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Ill.; Lt. Ray F. Halloran, 408 Arlington Ave., Lockland, Ohio; Lt. (JG) Harry Sivadkin, 68 - 37 Yellowstone Blvd., Forrest Hills; New York; Lt. Irving S. Newman, 36 Wilcock St., Boston, Mass.

Sgt. Olinto F. Lodovici, Braun Hotel, Victoria, Kan.; White, American PW., address unknown; Pvt. Beck P. Northrup, c/o Robles Del Rio Lodge, Carmel, Calif.; Pfc. Nelson A. Bush, 7094 Senator Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Coxswain Hert McInnis, Rt. 1, Harrod, Ohio; Pfc. Carl J. Ronolla, 5017 Kershaw St., Philadelphia, Pa.; George Arwood, Rowe, Virginia; and Pvt. Kenneth J. Stull, 126 Sumner Ave., Vandergrift, Pa.

The Eighth Army Commission trying the case was headed by Col. William H. McCutcheon, Morningside Ave., Mineral Wells, Texas. Other members of the commission were; Lt. Col. Robert Thomson, 302 Park St., Beckley, West Virginia; Maj. Leonard H. Fuller, 833 No. 17th St., Lawton, Okla.; and Maj. Alfred D. Yates, of Bambee Birdge, near Preston Lancashire, England, and Bhim Jal, Kumaon, India.

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The prosecution was headed by Mr. Durward Mathis, Lawton, Okla., and Mr. Stanley A. Reese, Dublin, Ga., assistant prosecutor.

Defense counsel was Lt. Robert J. White, of 2456 Rose Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

This brings to sixty-four the number of war criminal suspects to be sentenced by an Eighth Army Commission at Yokohama.

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5 GENERAL EICHELBERGER APPROVES SENTENCES FOR WAR CRIMINALS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Four sentences of ten years imprisonment for Japanese war criminals were approved today by Lt. General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Eighth Army, which conducted the joint trial of the four at Yokohama. General Eichelberger also concurred in the acquittal of a fifth Japanese who was tried with the other four.

Those whose sentences were approved are Tyunosuke Kimura, a civilian guard at the Osaka Branch PW Camp; Buichi Omoi, another guard Yoshinari Minemoto, a corporal stationed at the camp, and Tokuichi Ichiba, another corporal. The man who was acquitted was Tsunesuke Tsuda, another civilian.

The five men were charged jointly with killing Pvt. Everett L. Tyler, Glen Easton, W. Va., by striking, beating and clubbing him. Evidence introduced in the trial indicated that others were implicated in the death of Tyler, and because of this, the Eighth Army commission decided that Kimura, Omoi, Minemoto, and Ichiba were guilty only of beating and clubbing Tyler, and not of killing him. They also ruled that Tsuda did not participate in the beating.

This brings to 26 the number of sentences reviewed by Gen. Eichelberger, with three acquittals in which he has concurred.

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6 TROOPS FROM OUTLYING UNITS TO VISIT TOKYO, YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--A new system of rotation is being installed to enable deserving troops of combat divisions to visit Tokyo during their tour of duty in Japan, according to Col F. S. Bowen, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Eighth Army Headquarters.

Beginning on or about September 1st, Division commanders of the

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25th Infantry, 24th Infantry, and 11th Airborne Divisions will select one company or battery for duty in Tokyo. This unit will serve one month in Tokyo, performing guard duty, but personnel will have duty for no more than ten days of that time. For the rest of their stay in Tokyo, they will be given passes to permit visits in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

The 25th Division will initiate the rotational system in September, with the 24th Infantry coming to Tokyo in October, and the 11th Airborne serving in November. In December, the cycle will begin again.

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9 11TH AIRBORNE ASSISTANT COMMANDER JUMPS WITH TROOPS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI, JAPAN--Jumping for the first time since the removal of shrapnel and shell fragments from his leg, Brig. Gen. Robert H. "Sharty" Soule, diminutive 46-year-old assistant division commander of the 11th Airborne Division, participated without mishap in a mass parachute jump with troops at Sendai yesterday.

As a colonel, General Soule activated the 188th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 11th Airborne Division in 1943, and commanded it in battle in the Leyete and Southern Luzon campaigns. During the Division's rapid drive of 67 miles in four days from Nasugbu to Manila, he personally led his spearheading regiment in the attack on Taraytay Ridge, and, although wounded, remained with his troops in the bitter battle for the strongly fortified positions on Nichols Field and at Ft. McKinley.

In recognition of his outstanding combat leadership, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned as assistant division commander of the 38th Division in March, 1945. When the 38th Division was inactivated in October, 1945, he returned to the 11th Airborne as assistant division commander.

His combat decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Purple Heart.

General Soule is a former resident of Laramie, Wyo., and Washington, D. C. His wife and daughter recently joined him in Japan.

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RESTRICTED CONCERNS PERMITTED LAND, BUILDING SALES

SCAP today authorized two restricted concerns to sell land and buildings valued at more than 1,000,000 yen.

The sales are:

Hitachi Aircraft Co., Ltd., to sell unused buildings in Chiba to Kanto Power Distribution Co., Ltd., for 463,125 yen, and Yasuda Bank, Ltd., to sell land and buildings in Tokyo to the Kondo Trading Co., Ltd., for 550,000 yen.

In both instances, the concerns making the sales were ordered to deposit proceeds promptly in blocked bank accounts.

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POSTAL SAVINGS TO BE RETURNED TO KOREAN REPATRIATES

Japanese repatriates from Korea will be returned in personal postal savings pass books through an order today by Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

He explained the books, along with all currency and assets in excess of 1,000 yen, were taken from repatriates when they entered Japan. However, where the pass books are for deposits made in Japan with the Japanese postal system, they will be returned.

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DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE MONOPOLY ALLOWED BY SCAP

An application by the Nippon Warehouse Control Co., Ltd., a government controlled, privately-owned warehouse monopoly, to dissolve, met with no objection today from SCAP.

Any control functions or powers of the warehouse monopoly which the government feels are "considered necessary," were ordered transferred to the Economic Stabilization Board.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of SCAP's Anti-Trust and Cartels Division, said the warehouse monopoly was organized in 1944 under a control company ordinance.

It leased all warehouses within its jurisdiction, but never owned any. Last November, all warehouses were returned to their owners in their current condition. At least 50 per cent of the facilities had suffered bomb damage.

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Since December, the company has not engaged in any business, but has prepared for eventual dissolution, for which it now seeks legal authority.

To permit the dissolution, the government has been directed to repeal all legislation establishing the company, Mr. Henderson said.

The government was further directed that the only future associations within the warehouse industry that could be established are those which will "aid administration of any necessary control functions as are approved by SCAP."

Major stockholders in the warehouse company are: Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Mitsui Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Oriental Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Shibusawa Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Kawanishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.; Sugimura Warehouse Co., Ltd.; and Yasuda Warehouse Co., Ltd.

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HOSPITAL COMMENDED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR IN "EYE TO FUTURE" CONTEST

The 128th Station hospital today received a commendation from General MacArthur for outstanding exhibits entered by its patients in a Red Cross "Eye to the Future" contest.

The letter was addressed to Lt. Col. H. M. Nicholson, 7200 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, commanding officer of the hospital.

It read:

"It is my pleasure to extend to your hospital this commendation for the most outstanding exhibit entered by any one hospital in the recent 'Eye to the Future' contest sponsored by the American Red Cross Hospital Service in Japan.

"It is gratifying indeed to see the splendid response shown by doctors, nurses, patients, and detachment men of the 128th Station Hospital in a project of such a definitely constructive nature. I wish particularly to commend the Red Cross staff for its initiative in promoting interest and cooperation, against many odds, from all members of the hospital."

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Top winners in the contest are Captain Ernest Graves, Jr., 183 5 Phelps Place, Washington, D. C., a former patient, and Staff Sgt. William W. Kerlin, 2581 21st Avenue, San Francisco, of the 128th hospital detachment. Their joint model of a metropolitan Medical Center of Tomorrow, was adjudged the "outstanding entry."

The two, who also won first prize in the Model Division of the contest, are going to China for a weeks' stay in Shanghai, the "outstanding entry" prize in the contest.

First prize in the Sketches and designs division was awarded to T/5 Wayne Dugan, 1603 Third Avenue, Altoona, Pa. An ex-employee in a veteran's hospital, he submitted designs illustrating a veterans hospital of the future.

In the Manuscripts' Division, Sgt. Thomas Mair, 2936 Logan Blvd., Chicago, a combat infantryman, was awarded first prize for his essay on "Education for Peace."

Second and third prize winners in the various divisions, respectively, were:

Models---Lt. Donald M. Rockwell, of the Army Air Corps, Buffalo, N. Y., for model and sketches of a light airplane; 2nd Lt. Florence Serbin, Willimette, Ill., with models of civilian use for Army nurse uniforms.

Sketches and Designs: 1st Lt. Weil Smull, Bird City, Kansas, for sketches of western fashion designs made from Japanese obi and kimonos; Pfc. Albert Ray, Kosciusko, Miss., for sketches of improved windows for prefabricated huts.

Manuscripts: Capt. Richard S. Caudle, MC, Atlanta, Ga., on "Suggested Changes for Progressive Improvement of the U. S. Army and its Medical Department;" and 1st Lt. Ralph G. Stossel, St. Louis, on "Microfilm for Organ and Piano Scores".

First prize in each division is a six-day tour of Japan in a private train; second prize, a six-day "holiday", at either Kyoto or Tokyo, and third, a telephone call home.

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3,076 ARMY REPLACEMENTS ARRIVE IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The USS General Randall debarked 3,076 army replacements in Yokohama today, it was announced by Second Major Port Troop Movement Section.

The Randall came from San Francisco via Manila and will return shortly to the States with Marine and Navy personnel to be taken aboard at Yokosuka.

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SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR
ATCHESON, CHAIRMAN AND US MEMBER,
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AT COUNCIL
MEETING JULY 24, 1946.

It is with much regret, which I am sure the other Members will share, that I inform you that Colonel Bonner F. Fellers, Secretary General of the Council, has found it necessary for personal reasons to relinquish his position and return to the United States. I should like, with the approval of all Members, to place on the record our great appreciation of the able and agreeable manner in which he has accomplished the duties of Secretary General which are so essential to the smooth functioning of the Council and to the individual needs of Members. It has been a pleasure to have been associated with an officer of his attainments and personality. We shall miss him greatly and I know that you will join with me in conveying to him our wholehearted thanks for his very excellent services and our very best wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

Before the next meeting, I hope, I shall be able to inform the Members in regard to Colonel Fellers' successor. In the meantime, we shall continue to have the excellent assistance of Colonel Hammond as Acting Secretary General.

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SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR
ATCHESON, CHAIRMAN AND US MEMBER,
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AT COUNCIL
MEETING JULY 24, 1946.

4. Confiscation of all Fascist, Militaristic, and Anti-Allied Literature in Japan.

"It does not seem to me that we have a very serious problem here. It will be recalled that this question was raised by the Soviet Member on a previous occasion during the discussion of educational reform in the course of the meeting of April 30. At that time, General Dyke, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, stated that orders had been issued removing objectionable textbooks from sale at bookstores as well as from the schools and prohibiting the teaching of objectionable subjects, but there had been no action taken by the Supreme Commander to indulge in what might be called a book-burning campaign similar to those indulged in by the Nazis or the Japanese themselves. General Dyke also pointed out that the sale of Hitler's book, for example, had not been prohibited in the United States and England.

"We have granted the Japanese the fundamental rights of freedom of thought and speech. To employ Nazi-like methods of suppression for the sake of destroying a few stray copies of Mein Kampf or other published works would be to vitiate those rights and to sacrifice a matter of principle for no practical gain. It would be an entirely different matter if there were in progress a propaganda campaign for the distribution or sale of such publications, but this is not the case. On the contrary, the Japanese Government continues to collect propaganda publications pursuant to the Supreme Commander's directive of 17 March and to make regular reports of such collections.

Taking Hitler as an example again--what he thought and wrote and did as a matter of history. We could not very reasonably deny any interested Japanese student access to a well-known chapter of history or to the lessons which are to be learned from that chapter. As a matter of fact, in the light of the disastrous failure of the totalitarian and regimentation policies which Fascist writings advocated, such books in their complete fallacies actually represent

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one of the strongest indictments of the false political thoughts advanced in them. We all hope, I think, that the Japanese have learned the falsity of totalitarian and expansionist ideas and that with their new-found freedoms they will learn to give critical examination to false political ideologies. Certainly we would not be encouraging the Japanese to develop their freedom and desire for democracy if we should endeavor arbitrarily to regiment or restrict their thinking as was done in the past."

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
25 July 1946

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ZAIBATSU LIQUIDATION COMMISSION TO GET AUTHORITY

SCAP offered no objection today to Japanese government ordinances and regulations giving the Holding Company Liquidation commission the structure and authority necessary to begin the actual physical task of dissolving the Zaibatsu.

Created by an Imperial ordinance, the Holding Company Liquidation commission has lacked the internal structure and enforcement powers to function until today, said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartels division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Today's action is based upon three ministry regulations.

They are:

1. Submitted by Ministry of Finance: To establish a supervisory committee composed of a cross section of members of the House of Representatives to make future appointments of acceptable members to the commission.
2. Submitted by Ministries of Finance and Justice: To provide for the enforcement of the Liquidation Commission's orders.
3. Submitted by Ministry of Finance: Articles of Incorporation for the commission.

Coincident with approval of the three cabinet ordinances, Mr. Henderson said the government was ordered to "implement the program of decentralization of economic power" in Japan.

The actions for implementation will cover the following points, said Capt. Robert Cooper, chief of Anti-Trust and Cartels' Liquidation branch:

1. The government was directed to "eliminate the influences of listed families" by prohibiting their owning securities or holding positions of "business responsibility" in "any company." However, the government was advised that families or individuals might be exempted "upon a showing of necessity," and with prior SCAP approval.

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The families referred to include: the so-called "big four" Zaibatsu families, Iwasaki, Yasuda, Mitsui and Sumitomo, and these additional Zaibatsu families: Aikawa, Asano, Furukawa, Kawasaki, Matsushita, Nakajima, Nomura, Okochi, Okura and Shibusawa.

2. Place limits on intercorporate security holdings by Restricted companies of the Zaibatsu.

3. Prohibit multiple directorates in all restricted companies, except those of a financial nature where adequate controls must be established. This will abolish the involved, interlocking directorates of Japanese holding and operating companies.

4. Prohibit Restricted companies from contractual service or patent arrangements which restrict competition or restrain trade or commerce.

Capt. Cooper said another safeguard injected into the ordinances establishing the HCLC as a "body with power," is a request the Japanese government provide against Zaibatsu families receiving "windfalls" through an increase in market prices of bonds which they will receive in exchange for the vast holdings.

Just how this will be done will be worked out by the Japanese government, Capt. Cooper said, but "there must be safeguards to prevent these families, who will receive ten-year non-negotiable government bonds for their holdings, from making money on these bonds due to the disturbed conditions of present values."

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OCCUPATION AIMS, GAINS LAUDED BY CATHOLIC BISHOPS

General MacArthur's "humane statesmanship" and efforts of the Japanese towards the remoulding of their country are praised by Bishop John F. O'Hara of Buffalo, N.Y., and Bishop Michael J. Ready of Columbus, O., in a statement made public here today.

The two bishops are now en route back to the United States by way of Manila after a 19 day stay in Japan, where they arrived on July 4 as representatives of the Catholics of America.

Summing up their impressions in a joint statement, the Bishops said:

"We feel that our visit has been truly successful, in that we

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were enabled to see examples of every type of pastoral, educational and social welfare service afforded by the Catholic church in Japan. We were impressed by the spirit shown in the reconstruction accomplished to date and the wisdom with which plans are being made for the future. Everywhere we saw evidence of the deep faith of the Japanese Catholic people and their willingness to make sacrifices to further the work of the church.

"We have been struck by the humane statesmanship shown by the Supreme Commander in the conduct of the occupation. It would be ungenerous not to pay tribute also to the spirit in which Japanese leaders and people are participating in his work for the moulding of a new Japan.

"We say goodbye with the strong hope that a second spring of peace and spiritual fulfillment may now be in store for the Japanese people."

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PRISON CAMP INTERPRETER ACCUSED AS TORTURER OF YANKS

Yukio Asano, former civilian interpreter with the Japanese Army at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No. 3 at Kokura, must stand trial before a military tribunal in Yokohama for the savage beatings and tortures he is alleged to have inflicted on American prisoners of war.

Charges against Asano were returned today by the Legal section of SCAP, accusing him of beating prisoners with the buckle end of straps while they stood at attention, then kicking them in the face and body with hob-nailed shoes when they collapsed.

Asano is accused of inflicting the "water cure" on his victims by elevating them with legs up and forcing water into their nostrils. He also burned his victims with cigarettes and hot poker, it is alleged.

The charges name several of Asano's alleged victims as follows:

Morris O. Killough, Mule Hoe, Texas; Thomas B. Armitage, 816 6th St. N., Nampa, Idaho; PWS. Monroe Dave Woodall, 605 West 5th St., Plain View, Texas; Richard C. Rout, Route 2, Box 198, Watsonville, Calif.; John Henry Burton, 814 Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah; and George E. Gibson, 1603 South Bedford drive, Los

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Angeles, Calif.

Legal section prosecutors for the Asano case will be Howard
D. Porter, 4124 Floral Ave., Norwood, Ohio; and 1st Lt. Harlan
L. Havilland, 465 West 23rd St., New York, N.Y.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

3/11
8/1
8/2

Press Release:

13:30
25 July 1945

COAL PRODUCTION DEPENDS ON REVISION OF PRICE.
SUBSIDY, FOOD SYSTEMS, OFFICIAL SAYS

Only immediate, aggressive action by the Japanese government to improve food distribution and to revise the coal price and subsidy system can bring any substantial increase in Japanese coal production, Raymond C. Becker, head of the Fuels branch of the Natural Resources Mining and Geology division, said today.

"With coal production the most vital single factor in the recovery of Japan's peacetime industrial economy, food distribution takes on added importance," said Mr. Becker, just returned from an inspection of 10 of the largest mines in the Ishikari and Kushiro coal fields on Hokkaido.

One mine which Mr. Becker visited was 80 days behind schedule on the receipt of basic rations, and 26 days in arrears in getting special rations. Similar discrepancies between paper allocations and actual deliveries existed at all mines which Mr. Becker visited.

In many instances miners work at their regular jobs only two hours a day. The rest of their time they spend obtaining food and cultivating crops.

The Japanese government has committed itself to supply miners with six go (one go is the equivalent of 142 grams) of rice per day, compared to the three go that are apportioned to other family members. Such rations, however, have not been distributed consistently.

With these uncertainties in food distribution, Japanese miners are reluctant to exert themselves in the mines.

Besides the miners' troubles, the operators have problems of production costs, which sometimes come to twice the regulated market price, Mr. Becker was informed. One mine, allegedly producing coal at 260 yen per ton, was receiving only 219 yen a ton for its output. Another mine operator claimed a production cost of 425 yen, and the return was only 226 yen a ton.

One operator told Mr. Becker that during the last half of 1945 he

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had lost 15,000,000 yen not covered by subsidy allotments from the government. Another expected to be 6,000,000 yen in the red for the first half of 1946.

"Even a substantial increase in production cannot lower the unit cost sufficiently to eliminate this difference," Mr. Becker said.

Local labor leaders have told Mr. Becker that outside agitators have appeared from places as far away as Sapporo and Tokyo. These have little understanding of local problems, he was informed. They have urged miners to slacken their activities, it was said, and often have incited them to unlawful acts.

The local labor heads have no sympathy with these outside agitators, but have difficulty in maintaining morale against the powerful appeals these men make to the miners, Mr. Becker was informed.

After interviews with both miners and operators, Mr. Becker concluded that the first step toward a substantial increase in coal production can be taken immediately. It involves close and sympathetic cooperation between miners and operators.

Where production conferences have been held between operators and employees, increased efforts have resulted on both sides. Bringing all problems into the open has paid dividends in increased production. When management takes the employees into its confidence there is a sympathetic reaction on the part of the employees, Mr. Becker said.

At one mine employees told Mr. Becker they were not asking for an increase in wages because they knew the present price of coal would not allow any. At another mine the operator declined his miners' request to work longer hours because he believed the food situation would not allow this increased effort.

A complete solution cannot be reached, however, within the industry itself. Immediate practical help must be given by the Japanese government, Mr. Becker said.

"All the problems of the miners and operators have been known to the Japanese government for months," Mr. Becker said, "and there is no reason for further delay in arranging for coordinated, aggressive action. If the Japanese government officials really have the speedy economic rehabilitation of Japan at heart they must act at once," he said. Mine operators told Mr. Becker that assurances of future food deliveries would lift morale and help to improve the situation generally. The operators also said that the present price and subsidy system is in urgent need of revision.

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Some operators favored elimination of the subsidy, which they termed a "vicious and unhealthy system." They suggested that a settled price schedule for each type of coal should be substituted, so that the operator could set up a future financial program.

Under the subsidy system, employees ask higher wages and manufacturers quote higher costs in anticipation of subsidies to cover the operator's losses, the operators told Mr. Becker.

Operators also complain of delays in delivery of materials, due to transportation bottlenecks.

Mr. Becker found, however, that mine operators are not always sincere in devoting their full efforts to coal production. One mine owned by one of the largest mining companies in Japan is complaining about serious shortages of materials that are hampering production. But this same company has more than a two-year supply of surplus stocks of materials at its metal mines. These materials could easily be transferred to its coal mines.

In Mr. Becker's conferences, with employees on how to increase coal production, there usually developed claims that the food supply is inadequate, and that income is too low.

Miners said their wage increases, extra allowances, and even the loans advanced by mine owners to some of their employees were not sufficient to meet the increases in living costs. At one mine, employees informed Mr. Becker their present income would be adequate if food could be obtained through legal channels at regular prices rather than through the black market at exorbitant prices.

Many suggested that the extra food ration should be distributed in proportion to the actual amount of work done, since the additional food was allocated to help heavy laborers.

"Leaders of the miners in general expressed great dissatisfaction with outside agitators who come unbidden to mislead miners with wrong information," Mr. Becker said. "All agreed that education for the miner is a necessity if he is to understand clearly his rights and responsibilities under a democratic form of government."

All the miners were appreciative for food imported from America and released to them by SCAP, and promised to prove their appreciation with increasing coal production, Mr. Becker stated.

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2 FERRY SERVICE TO BE INAUGURATED BETWEEN KYUSHU AND KOREA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The 3rd Military Railway Service announced today the addition of a luxurious ferry, the "Apache", for service between Fukuoka, Kyushu, and Fusan, Korea.

The 50-year old "Apache", former personal yacht of President McKinley, has been refitted to include a modern lounge in which passengers may spend their time in the 12-hour daylight run.

The lounge is so equipped that two meals may be served aboard ship with normal dining-room service, and nine emergency bedrooms are available so that any "seasick" passenger may travel in the utmost comfort.

The ship is operated by a crew of 31 Japanese, all members of the Japanese Railway service, under the supervision of 3rd MRS, and carries a load of 30 passengers. The schedule is so arranged that sleeping passengers on the train to Fukuoka are awakened at 4:45 a.m. and board the ship directly from the sleeper car at 5:00 a.m. The ship will make two round trips a week between Kyushu and Korea, being met each time at either terminal by a special railway car.

Redecorated by Mitsubishi Shipyards under the guidance of the equipment section of 3rd MRS, the "Apache" has seen service throughout the Pacific as a radio tender to the fleet, and has weathered the roughest weather, including typhoons. One hundred and eighty feet in length, the ship is diesel-powered, and averages about ten knots an hour.

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3 JAPANESE BOMBING BALLOONS INEFFECTUAL, REPORT SHOWS

Three to five per cent of the 9,000 bombing balloons launched from the East coast of Honshu by the Japanese during the war are known to have reached the North American continent, Maj. Gen. H. J. Casey, Chief Engineer of AFPAC, said today.

A survey conducted by the Engineer's office revealed that after the Tokyo (Doolittle) raid of April 18, 1942, the Japanese initiated a vigorous development program in the free balloons.

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Three thousand balloons was the greatest number launched in any one month. Only two balloons were said to have returned to Japan after being released, the survey revealed.

So ineffectual was the program as the result of the destruction of hydrogen gas production facilities by Allied bombing, the lack of knowledge of landings and the belief that their effectiveness was not as great as anticipated, that the program was abandoned before the end of the war.

The exact degree of success the Japanese had with the balloons will never be known, General Casey said. Many landed in remote places and may never be found.

The survey and report on research and development by the Japanese Army in the field of lighter-than-air balloons was conducted recently by George E. Weidner, Chief, Barrage Balloon Section, Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Va., under the direction of General Casey. It is one of 24 investigations, recently completed by the Chief Engineer, AFPAC, for the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The Japanese first conceived of free balloons as bomb carriers in 1933. The direction of the balloons was determined by the favorable winds across the Pacific; their altitude was regulated by sensitive balloon-borne pressure devices. The bomb-load was automatically released at the termination of the balloon flight or after a specified elapsed time. Both the balloon and equipment were capable of self-destruction at the end of the flight.

The conception of the pilotless free balloon for bombing purposes appears to have been an original idea of the Japanese, though data on the wind lines at high altitudes from Japan to the North American continent were generally known to meteorological technicians, the report says. In 1944, a project was initiated in the United States to fly a free balloon from China over the Pacific Ocean to obtain meteorological data. This study was cancelled the following year and no comparison can be made with the Japanese development.

U. S. Army Engineers found no evidence that the Japanese received assistance in their study and development of the bombing balloons from sources outside Japan.

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The Japanese used barrage balloons primarily as a nuisance factor to discourage aircraft from entering an area and gave no consideration to the use of special devices to increase the lethal qualities of the flying wire, General Casey said. Production was relatively limited and did not exceed five percent of U. S. production. At the end of the war Japanese development compared with U. S. Development in 1942.

In the field of barrage balloon equipment, the Japanese were much less inventive than with bombing balloons, the basic designs being obtained from France, Italy, and Germany prior to the war. The Japanese had experimented with lighter-than-air craft early in 1925 but did not begin an active program of barrage balloon manufacture until they were impressed with England's use of the balloons in her defense against German air attack in 1941.

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4 DORSETS AND AMERICANS EXCHANGE TRIBUTES AS BCOF TROOPS LEAVE

HEADQUARTERS, BCOF SUBAREA, TOKYO -- Troops of the Dorsetshire regiment were on their way to Shikoku today, after a month's tour of ceremonial guard duty in this capital, thus completing another milestone in the 250-year history of the unit.

There were many American friends of the Dorsets at Ebisu Station as the British soldiers entrained for their new station in the south of Japan. The Dorsets did not appear to be joyous over their leaving. Their reluctance was summed up by Cpl. R. Smith of 47, Ashe Crescent, Chippenham, Wiltshire, who remarked, "We are going back to Gamen with very many happy memories of our stay in Tokyo, and the kindness shown by our American allies."

The American GI has left an everlasting impression on the British soldiers, is the viewpoint of Pvt. J. H. Thompson of 24, Charfield Road, Southfield, South Head, Bristol. He said, "The lads of the 7th Cavalry are first class comrades. Off duty, we often went out with them, and they entertained us as we have never been before. We could not return their hospitality, but if we come back, we hope to have our own clubs going, and then we can show them a bit of English hospitality."

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The Dorset troops, while on duty here, were integrated into the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Cavalry division to provide a smoothly operating organization comprised of U.S. and BCOF elements.

A tribute to the Dorsets was expressed by Brig. Gen. Hugh Hoffman, 2nd Brigade commander, who said: "The conduct, appearance and efficiency of the troops of the 2nd Dorsets have been exemplary during their stay in Tokyo. We have enjoyed our association with you. Wherever you go, you carry with you our sincerest good wishes."

Life for the British soldiers in Tokyo was by no means easy, nor was it a grand holiday. It was hard work, with 48 hours straight duty and only one night off a week. They lived in barracks with few facilities, but the hospitality of American troops made their stay more pleasant. American clubs, canteens, libraries, and picture houses, were placed at their disposal.

"The American Red Cross organization is one of the best we have ever seen," said Pvt. C. Smit of 33 Wakefield street, Edmonton, London, N. 18.

The British soldiers voiced the opinion that the American GI enjoys many advantages. They were impressed by the American "walking out" uniform (suntans) because of its simplicity and comfort.

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5 "GIMPY" NARIKAWA TO FACE TRIAL FOR CLUBBING PRISONERS

Masanobu Narikawa, nicknamed "Gimpy" by American prisoners of war in the Tanagawa prison camp, must stand trial before a military commission in Yokohama for the beatings with clubs and rifles he is accused of inflicting on his charges.

Accusations against Narikawa, a veteran of the Japanese Army's Manchurian adventure, were returned today by the Legal section of SCAP.

Morris K. Denton, Route 1, Ratcliff, Ark., and Staff Sgt. Willis A. Dixon, Tecumseh, Okla., are named as victims of Narikawa.

In addition to beating his prisoners, it is charged, Narikawa amused himself by forcing his victims to stand outdoors with insufficient clothing in bitter cold. Prosecutors of Narikawa are 1st Lt. Stanley Seligson, 320 South Swain St., Raleigh, N. C., and Abraham Black, 185 McClellan st., Bronx, N.Y.

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6 SCAP AUTHORIZES JAPANESE BUDGET TO GO TO DIET

Japan's 56-billion yen budget for the 1946-47 fiscal year has gone to the Diet without objection from SCAP.

SCAP, however, made two specific reservations in submission of the budget, said Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance Division of the Economic and Scientific section. They are:

First: SCAP reserves the right, at any time, to require the government to provide funds necessary to carry out policies of the Occupation.

Second: SCAP reserves the right to prohibit the expenditure of funds for purposes inconsistent with such (Occupation) policies.

Mr. LeCount said the Japanese Government has been advised that "upon its final adoption, this budget shall become the sole budget for the general account for the current fiscal year."

With respect to any expenditures incurred by the government prior to the current budget, these must be charged against corresponding items in the budget.

The effect of ordering the current budget to be the sole budget for the year is to prevent the Japanese government from engaging in past practices of submitting numerous separate special and general budgets each year, creating confusion in the operation of the nation's fiscal policies.

He explained the government will not be prohibited from submitting supplemental budgets such as a deficiency budget towards the close of the fiscal year, provided they are "submitted in advance to SCAP."

Meantime, the ministry of Finance has been ordered to take the following steps in reference to the budget.

1. Revise fiscal procedures and accounting systems so the budget will "currently and accurately reflect the character and objective of expenditure by functions, activities and organization units."

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This measure was ordered to prevent such past practices as secret appropriations, and erase confusion and doubt as to the exact use of funds by each governmental department.

2. Adopt uniform terminology in the budget and accounting systems to "avoid the confusion which appears to exist among grants, subsidies, relief payments, allowances, etc."

3. Prepare and present simultaneously to the Diet, each year, both the general account budget and budgets of all special funds and accounts, including a consolidated statement of all government financial operations and the inter-relation among the funds."

This final step, Mr. LeCount said, was ordered as another move to prevent the government from submitting a variety of separate budgets each year to the Diet.

"The government should present one budget, containing every appropriation requested, clearly defining the use of funds and expenditures, once each year to the Diet," he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
25 July 1946

FIFTH AIR FORCE TO TAKE PART IN SKY SHOW OVER JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA--Fighter and bomber planes from wings of the Fifth Air Force will fly formations over their respective areas in celebration of Air Force day, Aug. 1. Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, commanding the Fifth in Japan and Korea, announced today.

While approximately 30 B-29s from the Twentieth Air Force on Guam and the First Air Division on Okinawa fly over the principal cities of Japan. Planes from the several Fifth Air Force bases in the Japanese home islands and Korea will be in the air.

No announcement of the number of planes which will participate could be made.

The 314th Composite Wing will direct the flights over the Tokyo area and Hokkaido, the 315th Composite Wing will fly over Kyushu and southern Honshu and the 308th Bomb Wing will do the show over Korea.

Flights were planned to demonstrate the theme "Air power is peace Power." AAF units throughout the States and in many parts of the world will observe the day.

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CAPE PERPETUA TO SAIL SATURDAY WITH 1750 ABOARD

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The Cape Perpetua arrived in Yokohama from Seattle Wednesday with 94 officers, six dependents, and two war department employees aboard. The Cape Perpetua will sail for Seattle July 27 with 1,650 enlisted men, 97 officers, eight maritime officers, the troop movement division of the Second Major Port announced Thursday.

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ALL JAPANESE BEER FOR TROOPS TO GO THROUGH ARMY EXCHANGES

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The distribution of Japanese beer to Allied troops will be handled solely through the Eighth Army exchange service, effective Aug. 1, Col. Robert A. Case, Eighth Army

0398

exchange officer announced today.

Col. Case explained that this measure is aimed at controlling all Allied beer allocations. The alcoholic content and sanitary conditions of beer production. To this effect the Beer Distributing Company, Tokyo, (an association of breweries throughout Japan) has been instructed to sell beer to Allied personnel only through branch exchanges of the Eighth Army exchange service. A uniform price of 48 yen per case will be in effect.

Under the new plan beer coupons will be sold in multiples of 25 cases of beer per coupon. Thus one beer coupon will sell for 1200 yen. Units and organizations wishing to purchase Japanese beer will pay cash to the branch exchange and secure the beer directly from the brewery on the presentation of coupons.

Authorized Japanese breweries are located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo-Yokohama, Nagoya, Suita, Nishinomiya, Kanzaki (Osaka area) and Fukuoka and Moji (Kyushu).

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NEW AIDES NAMED FOR GEN. BYERS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Captain Philip B. Toon, 400 East 47th Street, New York City, and second Lt. Leslie S. Ayers, presidio, San Francisco, Cal., were recently appointed as aides-de-camp to Major General Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army chief of staff.

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SCAP PRAISES PROGRESS OF JAPANESE SILK FIRM

Maj. H. S. Tate, chief of the Textile Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, today complimented officials of the Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning House on progress in restoring facilities at the plant.

Following a visit to the conditioning house, Major Tate said restoration of the plant, used to process silk prior to export, was of major importance to the silk industry and "the peace-time economy of the nation."

"Since the silk export program is now one of the major features of the economic program of Japan, the Japanese must take great interest in this work," he said.

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"Every bale of silk shipped from Japan means assets to pay for imports of food, fertilizer and other essential goods. I cannot emphasize too strongly that the conditioning houses must be able to handle every bale of raw silk in Japan with a minimum of delay in order to fill world demand promptly."

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BATTLE HONORS ANNOUNCED FOR EIGHTH ARMY UNITS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Battle honors for units which had formerly served under the Eighth Army have been announced by the war department in Washington.

Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry Regiment, was cited "for outstanding performance of duty in armed conflict with the enemy on Saipan."

Company E, first platoon; Company H, first platoon, and Company C, 307th Infantry Regiment, are cited, "for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy on Okinawa." Company I, also of the 307th Infantry Regiment, was cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy near "Chocolate Drop Hill, Okinawa, Ryukyus islands, from 15 to 19 May, 1945."

The Third Battalion, 305th Infantry Regiment, was cited "for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy in breaking through the much-vaunted Shuri defense line on Okinawa, 15 to 17 May, 1945." Also cited for outstanding performance of duty on Okinawa was the Third Battalion of the 306th Infantry Regiment.

The 1881st Engineer Aviation Battalion was cited "for extraordinary heroism on Leyte."

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DAIWA FIRM ADDED TO SCHEDULE OF RESTRICTED CONCERNS.

SCAP today added the Daiwa Industry Co., Ltd., and its 10 subsidiaries, to the Schedule of Restricted Concerns, a schedule sharply restricting the activities of Zaibatsu firms.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartels Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said a mixup in translation of names had placed the subsidiaries of the Daiwa Industry Co., on a schedule "limiting and requiring reports of, the activities of

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certain firms." This list is much less restrictive than the Schedule of Restricted firms.

Meantime, the Daiwa Industry company had not been restricted. Mr. Henderson said the mixup was caused by confusion between the identity of the Daiwa Industry Co., Ltd., and a similar firm, the Daiwa Industrial Co., Ltd.

These subsidiaries of the Daiwa Industry Co., Ltd., were added to the schedule of Restricted Concerns:

In Japan:
General Machinery Co., Ltd.; Kansai Sailcloth Chemical Waterproof Co., Ltd.; Shimane Fibre Co., Ltd.; Yamatogawa Ore Dressing Co., Ltd.

Outside Japan:
Chosen Daiwa Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.; Kitsugawa Dock Co., Soyo Rubber Works, Co., Ltd.; Taiya Textile Co., Ltd., and Toa Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.

To "verify the correctness of previous translation of their names," Mr. Henderson said A-C division is "rechecking all restricted concerns. Any discrepancies discovered will be corrected immediately."

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JAPANESE RED CROSS BEGINS REORGANIZATION

The reorganization of the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross officially has begun with the appointment of Prince Tadasugu Shimadzu as president, SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section announced today.

Mr. Taichi Nara was named first Vice-president and Mr. Asaji Akagi, second Vice president.

With a reorganization along democratic lines, the Red Cross will offer health services, including hospital care, nurses training, clinics, sanatoria, training courses in first aid, water safety, highway first aid stations, junior red cross in all schools, disaster relief and other volunteer services.

Prince Shimadzu said that plans have been completed to extend its revitalized program into forty six prefectural chapters of the society.

"It gives me great pleasure", said President Shimadzu, "to announce the resumption of a full scale Red Cross program of a rec-

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0401

ognized national member of the League of Red Cross societies. The Japanese Red Cross Society will continue to be a volunteer Red Cross membership organization and will continue its services through its memberships and volunteer contributions."

President Shimadzu has been with the Red Cross since 1931.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
25 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The graduation Thursday of 83 Japanese nursing instructors, who completed a refresher course at the Japanese Red Cross hospital, is a major step forward in the teaching of modern nursing methods, in the opinion of Major Grace E. Alt, Chief, Nursing Affairs division of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare section.

"The nurses tell us that the course has not only been worthwhile from a professional standpoint, but, for the first time, it has brought together the nurses of the various hospitals in Tokyo, both professionally and socially," Major Alt said. She added that throughout the entire program the Japanese nurses have displayed a cooperative spirit and a real understanding of their future responsibilities.

Started in May at the request of the Council of Nursing Education, the refresher course has been taught by American and Japanese nurses under the supervision of the Nursing Affairs division. It consisted of lectures, demonstrations and discussions, motion pictures, such as "The Life of Madam Curie", typhus and malaria control films, occupational therapy, sand painting and flower arrangement.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
25 July 1946

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PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese Red Cross has resumed a full scale program as a recognized national member of the League of Red Cross societies, SCAP revealed today.

The announcement followed the recent appointment by the Cabinet of Prince Tadasugu Shimadzu as president of the Japanese Red Cross. Mr. Taiichi Hara was named first vice president and Mr. Asaji Akagi second vice president at the same time.

The reorganization is along democratic lines in accord with Japan's new goals in the democratic era, according to Colonel J.U. Weaver, Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare section of SCAP. He added that the society's revival on a nation-wide scale will provide full services of a humanitarian nature to the Japanese people.

It was pointed out that Red Cross health services will include hospital care, nurses training, clinics, sanatoria, training courses in first aid, water safety and highway first aid stations. In addition, Colonel Weaver said the society will promote the Junior Red Cross in all schools and will develop disaster relief and other volunteer services.

In accepting his appointment, Prince Shimadzu emphasized that the Japanese Red Cross would continue to be a volunteer Red Cross membership organization and will continue its service through its memberships and volunteer contributions. He further stated that plans have been completed to extend its revitalized program into the 46 prefectural chapters of the society. General field representatives, the Prince explained, have been trained and will go into the field representing the National Headquarters in the development of the services in the chapters.

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Explaining that the new president, as well as Vice President Hara and Akagi, were members of the executive board of directors of the society at the time of their appointment, Colonel Weaver pointed out that Prince Shimadzu first entered Red Cross activities in 1931 and has served continuously with the organization since that time.

Mr. Hara's association with the society began in 1926 when he assisted with the initial organization of the welfare program. His interest, according to the SCAP spokesman, has continued unabated since then.

Mr. Akagi, who started his career with the Red Cross in 1933 as President of the Fukushi chapter, acted as president of the Miyagi chapter in 1934. Since then he has served on the Standing Council of the society.

President Prince Shimadzu replaces Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, who resigned this month. Mr. Hara replaces Mr. Nozoru Nakagawa, retired, and Mr. Akagi fills the position vacated by Prince Shimadzu's promotion to the presidency.

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8/2/96
May 31
Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
26 July 1946

Handwritten notes and initials

FIFTH AIR FORCE RECALLS ATTACK ON JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE, Nagoya--As the Fifth Air Force prepared to observe Air Force Day August 1 it was recalled that a year ago planes of the Fifth were attacking in the Japanese home islands.

On July 31-August 1 and August 1-2 the Fifth sent B-24s, B-25s, P-47s and P-41s over Japan.

Targets included Kagoshima railway yards, shipping off western and eastern Kyushu, Marushima, Muscagu, Sunsonji Harbor, Kanoya, Chiran and the west coast of Kagoshima Bay, Nagasaki and Makurasake.

In celebration of Air Force Day, planes of the Fifth will fly over the areas near their bases in demonstrations to point out that "air power is peace power," Major General K. B. Wolfe, commanding the Fifth in the occupation of Japan and Korea, has announced.

The Pacific Air Command has announced that B-29s from the Twentieth Air Force and First Air Division will fly over the principal cities of Japan.

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RETURN OF UENO DISPLAY TO CHINESE REFUSED

SCAP is sorry, but it cannot make restitution of "two anchors with chains and eight cannon balls," on display in Tokyo's Ueno park, to the Chinese.

Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansoy, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian, said the request for restitution was made by the Chinese Mission in Japan.

He explained SCAP has no authority to restore property looted prior to July 7, 1937, and the anchors, chains and cannon balls were brought to Japan as booty in the Sino-Japanese war in 1895.

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TRAIN LABORATORY SET UP FOR EMERGENCY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--A laboratory on wheels, built by the 3rd Military Railway Service, is being put into operation under the 406th Medical General Laboratory, the Surgeon's Office announced Friday.

To be used only in case of emergency, such as an epidemic among American troops, or spread of a new disease among the Japanese, the railway laboratory car takes the place of the two mobile truck units normally used on good roads.

The car is completely equipped with refrigerator, sink, and ample work space for research or administration of vaccinations or inoculations. Sleeping accommodations and kitchen facilities make the car a complete unit, enabling the laboratory personnel to travel anywhere in Japan immediately upon notification of emergency.

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JAPANESE TO TAKE CUSTODY OF 87,823 TONS OF U.S. CEREAL

The Japanese government today was ordered to assume responsibility for 87,823 long tons of cereal being imported from the United States for future consumption.

The government was directed to store the cereal against spoilage, and insure that no distribution is permitted until release is authorized by SCAP.

The cereal will arrive on 11 ships during the month of July.

Shipments include:

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PORT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE TONNAGE</u>
Atlantic City Victory	Flour	Nagoya	8,000 long tons
Isaac I. Stevens	Bulk Wheat	Nagoya	8,402 long tons
Telfair Stockton	Bulk Wheat	Yokohama	8,000 long tons
Joseph Alston	Corn	Kobe	8,050 long tons
K. S. Woolsey	Corn	Nagoya	7,875 long tons
Lyman Abbott	Corn	Yokohama	7,850 long tons
Sun Yat Sen	Corn	Shimizu	8,438 long tons
Enoch Train	Corn	Yokkaichi	7,208 long tons
James H. Kimball	Bulk Wheat	Yokohama	8,000 long tons
Edward E. Paine	Bulk Wheat	Otaru	8,000 long tons
Augustin Daly	Bulk Wheat	Kobe	8,000 long tons

TOTAL 87,823 long tons

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SCAP LIMITS ACTIVITIES OF CHEMICAL FIRM

To give SCAP supervisory control over its reorganization, the Riken Institute of Physical and Chemical Research today was placed on a schedule limiting its activities.

Although Riken Institute is nominally a holding company, owning stock in 36 subsidiaries, J. McI. Henderson, chief of SCAP's Anti-Trust and Cartel division, said the institute was not restricted although most of its subsidiaries were.

Riken was left off the restricted list, Mr. Henderson explained, because "it was felt such action would seriously jeopardize its future possibilities for obtaining public subscriptions to maintain its scientific research."

Within the past three months, the institute has planned a reorganization. In order to give SCAP supervisory powers over the reorganization and "protect it from arbitrary action by the banks," it was deemed necessary that surveillance be established by limiting the activities of the organization, Mr. Henderson said.

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JAPANESE REQUIRED TO FURNISH GENERAL MOTORS RECORDS

The Japanese government today was directed to furnish SCAP complete records of all General Motors property in Japan.

In addition, the government was ordered to release 9,000 yen from GMC's blocked account in Japan for use in maintaining and preserving property of the corporation, said Col. H. C. Dodenhoff, chief of Civil Property Custodian's United Nations Property branch.

Colonel Dodenhoff said the government also was ordered to investigate and furnish an estimate on royalties due Weiss and Downs, Inc., of New York, for the production of chemicals by the Japanese firm, NSSKK, from January to June, 1942.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
26 July 1946

TWO GENERALS ENTER SUGAMO AS SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

Two former high-ranking officers of the Japanese army, Lt. Gen. Eikuma Ishida, and Maj. Gen. Misau Uno, head the latest procession of suspected war criminals to enter Sugamo prison to await prosecution, the Legal section of SCAP announced today. Beheading and bayonetting of prisoners, and mistreatment of others are charged.

Ishida was arrested in connection with atrocities committed on the Burma-Siam railroad, and Uno will face trial in connection with atrocities at Maungdaw, Buthiclaung, Burma.

Others arrested for war crimes charged to them, are as follows:

Col. Mannosuke Sasaki, charged with mistreatment and beatings of prisoners of war on the Burma-Siam railroad.

Col. Shoichi Koelomatsu, charged with the execution of five Americans at Tomohon, Celebes.

Col. Ichiji Sugita, charged with the execution of three persons at Changi, Singapore.

Lt. Col. Yasumori Mori, charges not indicated.

First Lt. Ko Osako, charges not indicated.

Lt. (s.g.) Hiroyuki Hayakawa, arrested in the beheading of two American aviators on Truk.

Ensign Sazae Chuma, charges not indicated.

Sgt. Tatsuo Mizuno, accused of beatings and mistreatment of prisoners.

Sgt. Mayoshi Takano, accused of bayonetting an American aviator on Chichi Jima, Bonin Islands.

CPO. Tomio Ishidou, accused of beheading two American aviators on Truk.

CPO. Mamoru Tanabe, accused of beheading two American aviators on Truk.

Superior Pvt. Hatsuo Ishimori, charges not indicated.

PFC. Kenichi Kikuchi, accused of beating prisoners and stealing

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Red Cross supplies.

Kaname Araki, accused of atrocities aboard ship, Lisbon Maru, on which he was second officer.

Masataro Nakatani, accused of beating prisoners.

Kentaro Kitada, formerly chief of police at Port Dickson, Malaya.

Vincente Tateishi, charges not indicated.

Seinoshin Hiyama, accused of atrocities aboard Lisbon Maru.
Tarao Kondo, charges not indicated.

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SCAP SEEKS INFORMATION ON PRE-WAR CARGO

Complete information on all American cargo seized by the Japanese government when it froze shipping destined for the United States in July, 1941, was sought today by SCAP's Civil Property Custodian office.

Col. Harry Dodenhoff, chief of CPC's United Nations Property branch, said a "greater part" of the cargo was sold to import and export firms appointed by the Japanese government as property custodians.

These companies have been ordered to report all such cargo in their possession, and furnish addresses of all warehouses in which the property was stored.

It is probable that "some of the merchandise is still in the hands of the Japanese because the export market was limited during the war," Colonel Dodenhoff said.

He added that, "recent reports indicate some of the cargo has been sold since the end of the war and proceeds deposited in blocked accounts."

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SEVERANCE PAY FOR JAPANESE SERVICEMEN FORBIDDEN

The Japanese government was told explicitly today it may pay no severance allowance to servicemen demobilized since June 1, except a maximum 300 yen a person for travel pay.

The travel allowance, said Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of SCAP's Finance division, "shall be paid without distinction based on the previous rank or position held by the demobilized

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person."

A previous directive advised the government to inaugurate the travel allowance, no severance pay policy, in line with today's directive ordering such a step taken.

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B-TYPE CURRENCY STILL LEGAL TENDER AMONG JAPANESE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Okinawa "B" type currency, which was used in Japan for a short time, is still legal tender among Japanese, contrary to earlier reports that it was not, Col. F. W. Wiese, Eighth army fiscal officer, said Friday.

Col. Wiese said Japanese banks were attempting to withdraw the "B" type notes from circulation, because of their almost identical similarity to new "A" type military yen, but that those who had the "B" type notes could still spend them in Japanese stores.

He urged Japanese accepting the notes to check them carefully to make sure they took no "A" type military yen, which the Japanese are forbidden to possess.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following dispatch for general release was received today from the ECOM, Kure.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS SEIZE SHIP SMUGGLING GOLD, PEARLS, DRUGS

HEADQUARTERS ECOM, KURE, July 26 -- A midnight raid by Australian troops of the ECOM recently frustrated a daring attempt by a band of smugglers to steal out of Onomichi harbor, near here, in a ship loaded with gold, pearls, narcotics and American currency, it was revealed today.

Among the band of smugglers aboard the ship, it was reported, was a girl, said to be a Canadian-born Japanese. She was found in a cabin when the troops made a surprise boarding of the vessel as it slid stealthily out of the harbor.

There were thousands of pounds in gold on the ship, a sizeable bundle of pearls, half a ton of drugs, and \$2325 in U.S. currency. The bullion included 15 ingots of gold.

The ship is reported to have been bound for Formosa.

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First information of the smuggling plot was obtained by Sgt. F. W. Allwood, Cathedral hotel, North Melbourne, who learned that an attempt would be made to take a ship out of the harbor with gold, U.S. currency and drugs.

A raiding party of 20 men from Company D of the 5th battalion was organized by Capt. G. G. Mactean, 28 Merkdah street, Sydney, and the ship was watched.

At midnight, the vessel slid away from the dock and moved south. The Australians boarded a launch and followed, drawing alongside the ship about a mile and half down the channel.

The ship was towing a small boat from which Chinese were said to be passing cases on board.

When the vessel was hailed and ignored an order to heave to, Pvt. Tom Foley, 670 New South Head Road, Rose Bay, Sydney, climbed aboard and dashed to the bridge, where he quickly stopped the engines. He was covered by Cpl. Dave Patteson, 5 Moore street, Sydney, who followed him aboard.

Others clambered over the sides rapidly --- Private Bob Barker, Butterville, Queensland, and the remainder of the raiding party. As they hit the deck, they saw at least one pistol being thrown overboard.

The gold, pearls, drugs and currency were found hidden in heaps of firewood in the hold, among the ship's steering gear. It was taken off the ship and placed in a local bank, to be turned over to the Eighth army. The Japanese are forbidden to hold gold, under an order from SCAP.

In the Japanese civil court at Onomichi, one Formosan has been charged with smuggling undeclared goods from Japan to Formosa.

"We expected a lot of fun," said Sgt. E. D. Powell, Kersbrook, S.A., second in charge of the party, "as we were told the ship would probably be armed. The whole of D Company wanted to be in it."

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ANOTHER 72,000 JAPANESE REPATRIATED, SCAP REPORTS

Repatriation vessels brought 72,335 Japanese into the country in the week of July 15-21, according to a report by SCAP today.

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This figure brought to 4,124,529 the total number of Japanese repatriated to date. Still listed as desiring repatriation from points throughout the southwest and western Pacific are 1,847,621 others.

Most of last week's repatriates came from Manchuria, 62,245 of them. Another 4,304 came from China; 3,499 from the southeast Asia areas; and 2,287 from northern Korea via southern Korea.

In addition, 2,276 Japanese from Manchuria, and 862 from China are being held in quarantine for inspection for communicable diseases.

There were 1,463 Ryukyans repatriated from the Pacific ocean areas.

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BRIDE TO WEAR MOTHER'S WEDDING GOWN IN SATURDAY CEREMONY

Her mother's wedding gown, made in Yokohama in 1911, will be worn by WAC Capt. Susan V. Noble, of GHQ G-4 section, when she marries Capt. George H. Brown, also G-4, at St. Luke's chapel in the 42nd General hospital, Saturday at 4 p.m.

Capt. Noble is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. William B. Noble, Morris, Ill. Mrs. Noble had the gown made in Japan before she married Colonel Noble in Zamboanga, P.I.

Capt. Brown's home is in Thomasville, Ga.

Performing the Episcopal ceremony will be H. G. Watts, executive secretary of the Church of England in Canada, here in Japan as a representative of the mission appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to study the Episcopal church in Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
26 July 1946

SILK TO BE RE-TESTED FOR EXPORT

SCAP today ordered the Japanese government to re-test all silk in Japan to determine its availability for export.

Maj. H. S. Tate, chief of the Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the order applies to all silk in conditioning houses at Yokohama and Kobe, as well as silk held by weavers, knitters and other manufacturers.

Major Tate said the re-test of silk now in the conditioning houses will provide accurate, up-to-the-minute data on silk immediately available for export.

The recheck on other silk is being made to supplement previous directives which ordered all silk repacked into special export bales.

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TYPHOON OF MODERATE INTENSITY HEADED FOR TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA

A typhoon of moderate intensity was reported by the Fleet Weather Central at Guam today to be slightly more than midway between Guam and Honshu and blowing in the direction of the Tokyo-Yokohama area. The typhoon is expected to be 180 miles south of Tokyo Saturday morning, on the basis of available estimates.

Reports of damage done by the typhoon on Iwo Jima as it passed that point reached Tokyo this afternoon. Extent of the damage, or whether there was any loss of life was not disclosed.

The blow was reported moving at the rate of 11 or 12 knots an hour, and was estimated to be raging at the center with a velocity of 100 knots. Velocity was estimated at 60 knots for a radius of 100 miles, and 30 knots within a radius of 300 miles.

The typhoon originated about five days ago in the Central Pacific Northeasterly of Guam, and was identified by the Fleet Weather Central as "Janie."

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Position of the typhoon at 9 a.m. Saturday, at its present rate of progress, is expected to be 32.5 North longitude and 138.5 East latitude.

The Japanese islands have not been struck by a typhoon since last September. At that time a blow of considerable intensity inflicted severe damage in Kyushu and disappeared in the Sea of Japan.

COMMUNICATIONS REESTABLISHED WITH IWO JIMA AFTER TYPHOON

The Commanding Officer of Radio Station WUQT, Air Communications Service, Army Air Force, said that communications had been re-established with Iwo Jima late today for the first time since a typhoon struck the island 24 hours earlier.

Winds of 80 miles an hour were reported at Iwo Jima at about 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Tokyo time. Shortly afterward, a message was received by the radio station, announcing that the typhoon had struck.

Efforts were being made late today to ascertain the extent of damage.

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DOUBLE WEDDING TOMORROW AT ST. LUKE'S

California, Hawaii, and Japan will be represented in a double wedding at St. Luke's Chapel, 42nd General Hospital, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Chaplain's Office at the Hospital announced today.

Sgt. Paul Ito of 1207 1/2 Third Ave., Sacramento, California, will marry Miss Shizuko Matura, a Japanese national whose home is in Tokyo.

Cpl. Tagao Kido of 1426 Tenth Ave., Honolulu, will wed Miss Ann Yamaguchi, 19th Ave., Honolulu.

The two grooms are stationed with the 79th Military Government in Tokyo. Miss Yamaguchi is a civilian employee in the Finance Office, GHQ.

Chaplain Prentis W. Chunn Jr., 42nd General Hospital, will perform the Protestant ceremony.

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TRIAL DOCUMENTS MADE AVAILABLE FOR JAPANESE PUBLIC

In accordance with SCAP's policy of education the Japanese citizenry to democratic procedures introduced under the occupation, the Civil Information and Education Section is making available for public reading in its section library full accounts of daily court proceedings and basic documents submitted to the International Military Tribunal.

Japanese who are unable to attend the trials and who want more complete accounts of the proceedings than newspapers can afford, will find the CI&E library files useful in keeping well-informed on the historical sessions, a SCAP librarian commented.

Documents include Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan's opening statement delivered June 4, the June 13 speech of Brigadier H. G. Nolan, Canada's associate prosecutor, which traces in factual style the history of the Japanese Empire, and the Lytton Report on Manchuria and the Sino-Japanese dispute, which was adopted in 1933 by the League of Nations Assembly.

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1330
26 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Full accounts of daily court proceedings and basic documents submitted to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East are available for public reading at the SCAP Civil Information and Education section library, Hibiya theater district.

Chief Prosecutor Joseph Keenan's opening statement delivered June 4, is on file, along with the June 13 speech of Brigadier H.G. Nelson, Canada's associate prosecutor. The latter's speech traces, in factual style, the history of the Japanese Empire.

Also among the documents is the Lytton Report on Manchuria and the Sino-Japanese dispute, which was adopted in 1933 by the League of Nations assembly.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
26 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

WORLD UNIVERSITY PROPOSED BY AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

WASHINGTON----(USIS)---Proposals for the establishment of a World University were endorsed recently by unanimous vote of the American Alumni Council, according to William G. Avirett in a New York Herald-Tribune article.

The proposed university would be sponsored by the United Nations and housed in the buildings of the League of Nations at Geneva. When the League held its twenty-first and final assembly in April, its facilities and assets were conveyed to the United Nations.

The proposal for a University of International Studies calls for a degree-granting institution chartered by the United Nations with an International Board of Trustees, Mr. Avirett reported.

Comprehensive curricula would cover, he said, "All of the major fields having a bearing on: 1, International understanding and communication of ideas; 2, Techniques for resolving World problems; 3, the establishment of World laws; 4, Mechanics for maintenance of peace."

Work on the graduate level would be included, as well as an extensive program of research, he said. Scholarships and fellowships could be made available to outstanding students of all nations, who might be nominated through national examinations or selected by a plan approximating that for Rhodes scholarships.

The resolution proposing the establishment of a World University was offered by Bernard P. Taylor, assistant to the President of Illinois Institute of Technology, at the 31st National Conference of the American Alumni Council, which represents 7,000,000 graduates and former students of American and Canadian colleges and universities.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
27 July 1946

NO NEED FOR TERRORISM IN KOREA, SAYS POLICE CHIEF

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL KOREA, July 26---Now that freedom of speech and assembly has come to Korea there is no longer need for political terrorism or violence, Chang Taik Sang, chief of the Military Government's Division Police Force, said yesterday in a blistering tirade against terrorism. Mr. Chang cited the necessity for impartial justice in a true democracy and promised a purge of enemies of justice.

Coupled with Mr. Chang's statements was the announcement today from Maj. General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Southern Korea, that clemency has been denied Lee Yong Hen, a Korean convicted of terrorism at Sunchon, Korea. Lee will serve a three year term for his part in a nocturnal attack upon the home of another Korean. He was one of two men who entered the house, destroyed windows, doors, cooking utensils, and furniture, and then beat a 60 year old woman.

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FIRST CIVILIAN MAIL FROM KOREA SENT TO U.S.

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA JULY 26---The Military Government Department of Communications announced today the first shipment of civilian mail from Korea to the United States in nearly five year left Inchon, Korea on the U.S.S. Cape Fair Weather, July 2.

The shipment consisted of 740 pieces. Mail will be sent to the United States every two weeks, according to present plans.

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KOREAN BLIND LEARN BRAILLE IN NATIVE TONGUE

HEADQUARTERS, XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA***July 26---- Koreans attending the National School for Deaf and Blind are using Braille system books which identifies the sound of their native tongue. What they do not know is that an American woman missionary is responsible for the adaptation of the Braille system to the Korean language.

(more)

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Dr. Rosetta Hall, an American Methodist missionary, came to Korea 50 years ago and originated a school for blind girls at Pyongyang. She had adapted the International Braille System to enable the Korean students to learn their own language.

When the Japanese occupied the country, they suppressed the native language and at the same time prohibited the Korean Braille system. In its place, the National Deaf and Blind School was furnished with Braille text books identifying the sound of the Japanese phonetic alphabet, the "kana". The students learned Japanese as did all the other children in school.

Following the liberation, teachers at the school immediately set about making textbooks and lesson material printed in Korean Braille. Today, students' roving fingers once again read the dots that translate their own tongue.

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TYPHOON VEERS WEST; MAY BYPASS JAPAN

A typhoon, reported headed towards Japan from the Mariannas, yesterday, has slightly altered its course to the west and may bypass Japan.

Reported now about 500 miles south of Osaka, the typhoon is moving west at 18 knots an hour and if it touches Japan at all may hit only lower Kyushu tomorrow said officials at Seventh Weather Station, PACUSA.

The typhoon, originating five days ago in the Central Pacific, northeast of Guam, passed over Iwo Jima.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
27 July 1946

KOREA WILL ISSUE TRADE LICENSES IN AUGUST

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 26 -- To encourage the development of foreign trade "in Korea by Koreans and for Koreans", the Bureau of Foreign Commerce will begin licensing activities August 1, the Department of Commerce announced today.

The bureau will provide interested persons with the means, facilities and information that will enable them to carry on foreign trade in the interest of Korean economy. On August 1, application forms will be available at offices of provincial military governors and at the bureau's port representatives in Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Mukho, and Pusan. Application forms may also be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in Seoul.

No individuals or firms may engage in foreign commerce without proper permits issued by the bureau. In order to engage in such trade, applicants must obtain MGFC Form 2 and, after filling it out in duplicate, mail it to the bureau in Seoul. Approved applicants will receive MGFC Form 3, which entitles them to engage generally in foreign commerce.

In order to import or export specific goods or commodities, holders of licenses to engage generally in foreign commerce must, prior to every proposed transaction, obtain a permit specifically authorizing such transactions. All foreign commerce activities are directed towards the building and maintaining of a strong domestic economy. Any person violating existing laws and regulations will have their permits to engage in foreign commerce revoked or suspended.

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GENERAL HODGES SETS AUGUST 15 TO MARK KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 26 -- In an effort to make 15 August a day memorable to all persons in Southern Korea, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general United States Army Forces in Korea, is declaring that date a day of celebration for all per-

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sonnel in Korea. August 15, 1946 marks the first anniversary of peace in the Pacific and the liberation of the Korean people from Japanese oppression.

The committee charged with arrangements for the celebration will meet Monday, 29 July. This committee will be composed of United States Army representatives and representatives of major Korean organizations.

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TWO JAPANESE FOUND GUILTY OF POSSESSING U.S. GOODS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA, JAPAN -- Two Japanese, found guilty of possessing United States government material and equipment by 24th Division provost court in Kokura, have been turned over to Japanese authorities for punishment.

Sharchasi Akitoyo, Wakamatsu City, charged with theft of American-issued articles valued at \$20, was sentenced to six months hard labor. Sharchasi was caught with two pairs of trousers, one shirt, ten packages of cigarettes, three bars of soap, one wash cloth, one pair of socks, and a fountain pen that had been stolen from the Third Engineers.

Tadao Ohata, Nishi, Kajimachi, found in possession of 18 cartons of American cigarettes, was given one year imprisonment.

The two cases were cited as examples of action taken against Japanese civilians who possess United States Army material or equipment.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A limited number of copies of the summary of proceedings of the meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, held on July 24, is available to foreign correspondents in the Library of the News Section.

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GENERAL HUTCHINSON RETURNS FROM UNITED STATES

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 26 -- Brig. Gen. David W. Hutchinson has resumed command of the 308th Bomb Wing after spending forty days temporary duty in the United States. This was the General's first visit home in 36 months, having arrived overseas in May 1943.

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The General, graduated from West Point in July, 1931, and won his wings a year later at Randolph Field.

Having assumed command of the wing in April, 1944, General Hutchinson led it through many of the major campaigns in the South Pacific to its present station at Kimpo Air Field.

During his tour of duty overseas, he has been awarded the Purple heart, for wounds received while piloting a B-17 on a strike from Port Moresby; the Distinguished Flying Cross with an Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Air Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster. He also holds the Silver Star; the Distinguished Service Award, presented by the Australian Government, and finally the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in the Leyte campaign, where the 308th Bomb Wing carried out its air mission simultaneously with the ground forces' initial landing.

The General was highly impressed with construction progress during his leave. Construction included the completion of a new area for the 46th Air Service Group and the partial completion of a new area for the 475th Fighter Group. With the final move of the 475th to Kimpo, all Air Force units in Korea will be consolidated at Kimpo.

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5 TWENTY-FOUR MONTH EM, 38 MONTH OFFICERS TO REPORT TO DEPOT

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Enlisted men who will have completed 24 months service by August 31 will begin arriving at 4th Replacement Depot July 31 for return to the States, Col. A. E. Schanze, Eighth Army G-1 officer, announced Saturday.

Officers who will have completed 38 months service on August 31 will report to the depot July 30, Colonel Schanze said.

In order not to overload depot capacity, major commands have been ordered to stagger the movement of enlisted men, with the first men arriving July 31.

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6 CHIEF OF ARMY NURSE CORPS ARRIVES IN TOKYO

Col. Florence Blanchfield, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, who arrived in Tokyo yesterday afternoon, conferred this morning with General MacArthur.

Colonel Blanchfield, accompanied by Col. Mary G. Phillips, Director of Nurses, AFPAC, will make an inspection tour of nursing installations in the Pacific.

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Press Release: } GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
29 July 1946

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NEW TYPE "A" CURRENCY HALTS FLOW OF ILLICIT JAPANESE YEN

The dollar-protecting type "A" military currency now in operation throughout the occupation forces in Japan has halted the conversion of illicitly acquired Japanese yen into U.S. dollars, the fiscal director of AFPAC announced today.

Although the type "A" currency has been in effect only a few days confidence was expressed that the plan is foolproof so far as dollar for dollar protection of the army's funds is concerned.

The only source of type "A" currency is from pay and allowances, or by purchase with dollars. Success of the plan is based on the mathematical thesis that no money can be exchanged by army finance officer than the amount of "A" currency issued. Japanese yen no longer can be converted into dollars at finance or post offices.

Col. H.S. Ruth, AFPAC fiscal director, gave the opinion that the prime motive for the illicit acquisition of Japanese yen has been removed by rendering the yen unacceptable for any official purposes, such as banking, sending it home, or making purchases in army installations. Only type "A" currency is accepted for these purposes.

While type "A" currency may be exchanged at will for Japanese yen through any finance office, no such yen may be reconverted to type "A" currency.

Only type "A" currency is acceptable for buying money orders or making deposits in the newly opened Tokyo branch bank of the National City Bank of New York. The branch bank was opened only a few days ago and will afford banking facilities heretofore not available to occupation personnel.

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Prior to the issuance of the type "A" currency, payroll disbursements were made in Japanese yen, at the rate of 15 yen to the dollar. The flaw was that individuals could accumulate yen from sources outside the Army, which often were converted into dollars by the purchase of money orders and other official means.

It was pointed out that the difficulties of the currency situation arose from the chaotic conditions of a post-war period, and which required a certain amount of time for the formulation of corrective action. The faulty situation manifested itself when the amount of yen returned to finance offices exceeded the amounts paid out in payrolls.

"A careful study was made over a long period of time to work out the various phases of a satisfactory solution," the fiscal director asserted. "The Type "A" currency was evolved with the help of War Department finance experts."

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GENERAL APPROVES SENTENCES OF JAPANESE WHO BEAT AMERICANS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Sentences meted out to four Japanese found guilty of assaulting two American occupation soldiers in Japan have been approved by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army, which conducted the trial of the four at Yokohama.

One of the four Japanese, Eisaku Murakami, was sentenced to life imprisonment, while 20 years imprisonment apiece was the penalty for the other three; Chojiro Nikura, Tokutaro Kurasawa and Kinroku Kanno.

The two soldiers whom the Japanese beat April 28 at Kamata, a Tokyo suburb, were Pfc. John J. Unger, Stillwell, Okla., and Pfc. James O. Thomas, Route 3, Eubanks, Ky. The two GI's received lacerations about the head and body which were not serious.

In his review of the trial, Gen. Eichelberger stated, "In view of the flagrant attempt by the accused, incited by Murakami, by force to subvert the constituted authority not only of the occupation forces but of the Japanese government, in the local area involved, the sentences are approved and will be duly executed."

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WOMAN WHO DIED ABOARD SHIP IDENTIFIED AS CHICAGOAN

The woman who died last Tuesday 1000 miles off Japan aboard the U.S. Army transport David C. Shanks was identified today as Miss Mary D. McCaskie, daughter of Joshua W. McCaskie, 13845 Wassah Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Miss McCaskie was en route to Okinawa where she planned to work as a clerk for the U.S. Army engineers. A special surgeon from Yokohama was sent out aboard a British ship, the HMS Camperdown, in answer to a call for aid for the dying woman. She died, however, of internal disorders, before the British ship could reach her.

Miss McCaskie's remains will be taken to Okinawa for further disposition.

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JAPANESE "MORALE" OFFICER AT CAMP ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES

Hidemara Nakajima, former Japanese Army first lieutenant, and aide to the Zentsuji branch prisoner of war camp at Hiroshima, was named today as the perpetrator of war crimes against British prisoners in charges returned by the Legal Section of SCAP.

Nakajima, whom prisoners nicknamed "Saki Pete" because of alleged constant drunkenness, was supposed to be "morale officer" at the Zentsuji prisoner of war camp, and according to the Legal Section, this is how he conducted his "morale" activities:

When Red Cross supplies arrived for the benefit of the prisoners, Nakajima, it is charged, pilfered them for his own use. He confined prisoners, the accusation states, without food or water. He is accused of at least one beating, and of inflicting group punishment. He failed to provide food, medical care, and sanitation, it is charged, and was responsible for numerous beatings inflicted on his prisoners by subordinates.

Capt. Manderville Mullally, Jr., of Hewlett, Long Island, New York, has been assigned as prosecutor of Nakajima. Associate prosecutor will be Clark Gregory of 1223 Second Avenue, Salinas, Calif.

The Legal Section listed the following personnel, all of Great Britain, as victims of the alleged brutalities:

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Flight Lt. Donald Moulden (deceased) - 8 A Grange Road, Waymouth, Dorset, England; Sgt. W. A. Holter, 131 Lovell Avenue, Welling, Kent, England; T. J. Davies, 33 Mead Way, Bromley, Kent, England; Cpl. N. C. Binning, 15 Stanmore drive, Seaford Carow, Durham, England; Gunner Perry William Goodhue, 10 St. Johns Lane, Ashford, Kent, England.

Pvt. G. Adamson, 60 B Stenhouse Avenue, Edinburgh, Scotland; W. O. Jerbert Ebsworth, 10 Lover Road, Copner, Portsmouth, England; Cpl. Roland James Hoffman, 173 Langley, Lowerhouses, Huddersfield; Cpl. E. Bullings, E. 52 Grove Park, Bury Sreet, Edmunds, Suffolk, and Seaman Samuel Gough, 187 Cannongate, Edinburgh, Scotland.

The charges name Yoshikatsu Miyawaki, a sergeant major under Lt. Nakajima, as the individual who inflicted savage beatings on the prisoners listed. Miyawaki beat prisoners, it is charged, with an iron bar, across the face and body, and put them in solitary confinement for days without sufficient food.

Miyawaki, it is charged, poked at prisoners' eyes with his fingers, slammed their heads against walls, and threw them about by means of jiu-jitsu.

Another Japanese named "Wimpy" by the prisoners, is accused of beating them, and other guards, so far unidentified, are alleged to have abused them. All are expected to be brought to justice.

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TYPHOON EXPECTED TO TOUCH LOWER KYUSHU TODAY

The typhoon blowing toward Japan from the Mariannas, has veered North, and contrary to an earlier prediction, will skirt the tip of lower Kyushu and hit central Shikoku early this evening, according to the 7th Weather Station, PACUSA.

Travelling at a rate of ten knots, the typhoon carries a wind of 80 knots at its centre and a wind in excess of 40 knots over a radius of 160 miles.

Predicted to strike Honshu after 8 this evening, the Eastern edge of the typhoon will pass Nagoya, while its other edge will be 160 miles to the West.

The typhoon will pass into the sea of Japan before 10 a.m. tomorrow. Increasing cloudiness will be the only effect of the typhoon in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

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Press Release: 32P

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
29 July 1946

NEW AFMIDPAC COMMANDER TO CONFER WITH SCAP HERE

Lt. Gen. John E. Hull, recently named commander of Army Forces Middle Pacific, is scheduled to arrive at Atsugi airport Friday, the office of the secretary, general staff, GHQ, announced today. He will confer with General MacArthur and members of his staff.

Gen. Hull will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Bob E. Nowland, commander of the Pacific division of ATC.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following items for general release have been received from the BCOF Kure.

TRANSPORT SAILED FOR UNITED KINGDOM WITH 245 FOR RELEASE AND LEAVES

WITH THE BCOF AT OKAYAMA -- The City of Paris departed from Kure for the United Kingdom July 22, carrying 245 men and women returning for release, repatriation or leave.

The release draft aboard the ship is comprised of men of Group 40. Those on repatriation were men who had been away from England since July, 1943. It was not possible to put aboard all those who had been scheduled to leave. However, those who were left are expected to go home on a ship leaving late in August.

Advices from India indicate that replacements for those departing will be arriving in Kure about the end of August. The number given is 90 officers, five VCOS, five WOS, 1300 British and other ranks, 250 Indian troops and other ranks. The majority of these replacements, it is reported, will be for the British Indian division.

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BCOF TRAINING CADRE VISITED BY LT. GEN. ROBERTSON, CINC

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 26 -- Lt. Gen. H.C.H. Robertson, commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, addressing a BCOF basic training cadre at Kaitaichi today, told the soldiers:

(more)

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"You are going to be models in every way ---- models on which the Japanese can base their new form of living."

The general was insistent that the martial bearing of the troops should be a credit to the British Commonwealth of nations, which are represented by the training cadre. He is going to do it with mirrors, the general said. There is nothing new in this, he explained.

For generations, the British regulars have corrected their faults before mirrors, and the Australians did it in the Middle East. He said that in barracks of many British regiments may be found large mirrors as one comes down the stairs. Inscriptions at the top read: "Are You a Credit to Your Regiment?"

"In our dealings with the Japanese," the general said, "British justice will be dealt. It will be temperate, but firm and unyielding," he added. "The BCOF," he said, "will by example exhibit to the Japanese the way they would aspire to live."

The general was impressed with the physique of students who were drawn from all parts of the BCOF.

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VAGRANT MONKEY GIVES CAPTAIN BAD TIME IN EARLY MORNING BEDROOM FRACAS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- Have you ever been awakened from a peaceful slumber early in the morning to find a monkey jumping on your chest and ripping your night shirt to shreds?

Capt. George A. Marsh, XXIV Corps Headquarters Company commander, awoke to come face to face with a monkey who, with bared fangs, and blazing eyes, was thumping on his chest.

The captain closed his eyes to see if it would go away. Instead the monkey grabbed a handful of skin, and the captain gave out an agonized howl.

Literally flying out of his bed, Captain Marsh grabbed for a chair to put between him and the Simian. Spitting like a tobacco chewer, the monkey started after the captain.

Around they raced--the monkey spitting and screeching, and the captain yelling and puffing. The captain decided to fight it out. With his back to the wall, he raised the chair. Confused by this

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change of tactics, the monkey paused to get zeroed in. At this instant, the door of the room slowly opened, and two husky MP's with drawn automatics cautiously peered around the corner.

The monkey thought twice, and noting he was outnumbered, decided it was no place to monkey around anymore. He gave a final spat that would have snuffed out a candle at 20 feet, leaped to the window sill, and disappeared in the morning haze. There has been no explanation of where the monkey came from, nor any trace of his present whereabouts.

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1700 LEAVE FOR STATES ABOARD TRANSPORT CAPE CLEARE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The Cape Cleare was scheduled to leave Yokohama Monday with 1,600 enlisted men and 100 officers bound for Seattle.

The Cleare docked July 26 bringing 989 enlisted men replacements and 91 officers. Twelve civilian war department employees also came on the Cleare.

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SILK TO BECOME KOREA'S FIRST EXPORT SINCE WAR

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--The steady hum of reels and robbins winding endless yards of silk thread is a song of industry, heralding Korea's first export trade.

The silk conditioning house in Seoul, only testing station for all the 47 filatures scattered throughout South Korea, has examined hundreds of kwan of raw silk in preparation for what will probably be Korea's first export to the world markets and her leading industry in the future.

Since last November, under the direction of sericulture experts from the department of agriculture; military government, Koreans have been re-installing vital instruments and equipment buried by the Japanese, and training personnel to conduct the examinations.

These tests on color, quality, lustre, weight and uniformity of skein silk is one of the most important phases of the silk industry. It is on the results on these tests that the standard of quality and the sale price are established for buyers in foreign

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markets.

Each filature sends the raw silk to the conditioning house in half-kwan bales of 25 to 35 skeins each. The tests center on a single strand, known as the sizing 450 meters long.

The first examination for color, lustre and uniformity is visual, done by a technical expert. About 20 percent is eliminated here as unfit for export. Next, the moisture content is taken, and if the sizing shows more than 13 percent water absorption, it is disqualified.

The strand literally takes a beating. It is stretched for tensile strength, wound for full display on a scriplane board, and placed under indirect lighting, which brings out the evenness of the thread and its defects. One of the most important is the weight test for dernier, a French term indicating the diameter of the thread. Dernier ranges from less than 14 to more than 200. Fourteen dernier used for fine silk hose, and 21 for hose and hard goods, are considered the best for export. Heavier qualities are saved for domestic use as Koreans prefer heavy silk for clothing.

The silk is shipped in skein form, as foreign mills prefer to do their own weaving in accordance with current demands and style trends.

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SCAP RELEASES SILK; TO KEEP HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY IN OPERATION A YEAR

SCAP assured the handicraft industry of Japan of continued operation for the next 12 months when the release of 1,000 bales of raw silk for this industry was authorized today.

Release of the silk is in keeping with a general policy of "preserving the indigenous handicraft industries of the nation," said Maj. H. S. Tate, chief of SCAP's Textile division.

He said the "quantity of silk involved will be sufficient to operate these industries at a minimum level during the next 12 months."

It is anticipated some of the finished handicraft items which will be manufactured from the silk will be available for export, but

-4-

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the major share probably will be consumed on the domestic market.

The government was directed to supply monthly reports to the Textile division covering the quantities of silk allocated and delivered to handicraft manufacturers; products planned for manufacture and disposal plans for the finished products.

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SILK HOUSE NOT NEEDED; TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS

The Okaya branch of the Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning House today was ordered by SCAP to suspend operations on October 1.

The suspension was ordered because the two major silk conditioning houses in Japan, at Kobe and Yokohama, will be able to test 1,000 bales of silk daily by the end of September, a sufficient quantity to meet export silk requirements.

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ARMY TAKES OVER MAJOR EXPENSES OF RED CROSS CLUBS

Major operational expenses of Red Cross clubs in the Pacific theater have been taken over by the U.S. army, Robert C. Lewis, Pacific commissioner for the American Red Cross, announced today.

Red Cross personnel will be retained to manage the clubs, and the same policies of operation will prevail, Mr. Lewis said. Dependents of military personnel and War department civilian employees may continue to use the clubs.

The move is one of the final phases of the Red Cross's reversion to peacetime operation.

Snack bars will be set up by the Army Exchange Service in many of the Red Cross clubs, AFPAC said. Sandwiches and beverages will be sold at prices similar to those charged in other army-operated snack bars.

These accommodations will be in addition to the free refreshments which the Red Cross will continue to serve.

The new setup will not affect hundreds of camp welfare field offices or Red Cross installations in U.S. Army hospitals, Mr. Lewis said.

Little change in the actual operation of Red Cross clubs is

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anticipated, according to Mr. Lewis. The army merely will assume all expense of operation, except payment of professional Red Cross personnel's salaries.

"We feel that the army will want to continue to encourage in clubs the type of informal atmosphere which civilian Red Cross men and women can offer, Mr. Lewis said. "Such things as the distinctive names of most Red Cross clubs reflect an 'off duty' atmosphere which we hope will be continued. Provision for the retention of these names has been made in the new plans worked out with the army," he added.

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JAPANESE PLAN TO TAX FOREIGNERS GETS GO-AHEAD

The Japanese government was advised today that SCAP offered no objection to a plan to tax non-Japanese nationals in the country, with the exception of occupation forces, or personnel accredited by SCAP.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of SCAP's Finance division, said non-Japanese nationals thus are subject to all local and national ordinary taxes.

The government was advised, however, that no discriminatory taxes may be directed against non-Japanese nationals.

He said the term "ordinary taxes" include all general taxes now imposed by the government, but does not apply to the impending capital levy law and other extraordinary taxes.

No tax may be imposed by the government on official salaries of military personnel, civilians attached to the occupation forces, or personnel accredited by SCAP as having a diplomatic status.

The majority of persons affected by today's action are French, German, British, Chinese, and American nationals who have been engaged in business in Japan since before the war.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
29 July 1946

AINSWORTH EXPECTED FRIDAY WITH 300 DEPENDENTS ABOARD

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The Fred. C. Ainsworth bringing 300 dependents to Japan, is expected to tie up at Yokohama Central pier Friday, Aug. 2, at approximately 9 A.M., Eighth Army Headquarters, G-1 Section, said today.

Those planning to meet dependents may obtain passes to the pier and to the ship from the Second Major Port Provost Marshal's office, located beyond the MP gate at the entrance to the central pier anytime after July 30, G-1 stated.

Plans have been made to insure adequate transportation from the pier for all dependents and their baggage. The Third Military Railway service will have two trains ready on the pier, with reservations made for dependents and their escorts. Busses and sedans are to be provided for those living in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Train reservations may be picked up at the information booth in the lobby of pier 4 between 7:30 A.M. and arrival time of the ship.

More dependents are scheduled to arrive in Japan early in August on the Monterey and General Freeman. The Monterey is expected to dock August 9, bringing 810 dependents.

Officials plan to have ships bearing dependents tie up at 9 A.M. at the central pier. Debarkation will be handled according to the same plan used at the Ainsworth's arrival Friday.

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SCAP RECEIVES BILL PROPOSING TEACHER SALARY INCREASES

The final draft of the Japanese Education ministry budget providing for an increase in the salaries of elementary and youth school teachers was received today by SCAP's education division.

The new bill, which is expected to go to the Diet this week, was hailed by SCAP officials as "tangible evidence of the democratization of education in Japan."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
29 July, 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese government's proposed increase in appropriations for primary and continuation school teachers' salaries was lauded by a SCAP CI&E education division officer today as "tangible evidence of democratization of Japanese education and society."

The bill, initiated by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Finance Ministry and Budget Bureau, is being considered by the Diet.

"The proposed legislation also is evidence of forward-looking leadership in the Mombusho," the officer commented.

He added that "the equalization of salaries to put teachers on parity with other government civil service employes, while financially beneficial to teachers, is a great deal more than that; it is a recognition of the outstanding leadership that is expected of education in the rehabilitation of Japan."

"Because of this plan of equalization of opportunity for teachers, much is expected of the leaders of Japanese education, especially in the Mombusho, in effecting further democratic practices," the spokesman continued. "Such recognition should prove an incentive for teachers to make their own critical analyses of educational policies and procedures and thus contribute greatly to the development of democracy in this country."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
30 July 1946

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KOREAN RED CROSS ORGANIZED

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA, July 29 -- Korea's leaders crowded into the throne room of the national capitol in Seoul Saturday afternoon to launch the new Korean National Red Cross Society. Dr. Kim Ki-uk, Princeton graduate, was elected president of the organization. Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor of Southern Korea, was named honorary president.

The inauguration of the society was a rebirth of the original Korean Red Cross which was replaced by a branch of the Japanese Red Cross after the Japanese seized Korea. The charter of the new group follows closely the ideals endorsed by the International Red Cross. It calls for the continuation of the Seoul Red Cross Hospital and clinics, additional health services, preparation to alleviate suffering caused by floods and other disasters, a Junior Red Cross program and a home nursing program.

General Lerch gave the inaugural address after which congratulatory addresses were delivered by other military leaders including Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General of United States Army Forces in Korea, Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, Chief of the American delegation to the American-Soviet Joint Commission, and Col. John K. Cullen, director of the Military Government office of public health and welfare.

Other speakers at the ceremonies were Dr. Rhee Syngman, and Mr. Thomas L. Metsker, director of The American Red Cross civilian relief in Korea.

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FIVE VETERANS RETURN FROM U.S. TO TESTIFY IN WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Five former prisoners of war, who have been discharged from the military service, have returned to Tokyo from the United States to assist in the prosecution of war criminals, the Legal Section of SCAP announced today.

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All five men were repatriated to the United States within 60 days after their liberation and four of them were in hospitals for several months recovering from their imprisonment.

The testimony of the five is needed to help bring to justice the Japanese who perpetrated atrocities against them and other prisoners of war, the Legal Section said.

The five witnesses are Jay A. Bradbury, former sergeant of Chico, Calif., captured in the Philippines in May 1942; Emmerson G. Loewe, Freeport, Illinois, former sergeant of the 4th Marine Division, who spent 40 months in a prison camp; Orville R. Stanford, petroleum engineer of Manhattan Beach, Calif., a former captain in the Engineers, who was taken prisoner on Leyte in May 1942; Joseph P. Zagari of St. Louis, Mo., former technical sergeant and confidential secretary to General Wainright until the surrender of Corregidor, and Homer A. Boren, Twin Falls, Idaho, former Air Force staff sergeant. Boren was captured on Bataan and endured the "Death March."

The Legal Section announced that Max Schiffman of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Harold Alper of Newark, N.J., will prosecute the cases in which the five witnesses will testify.

LEGAL SECTION TO BRING MORE WITNESSES FROM STATES

The Legal Section of SCAP announced today that former prisoners of war who suffered from atrocities committed by the Japanese will be sought by the prosecution to help whenever possible to bring to justice the perpetrators of war crimes.

Five witnesses already have arrived from the United States, among the first group of former prisoners scheduled to testify against their former prison keepers.

Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, expects that other former prisoners, now no longer under military jurisdiction, will respond to the prosecution's need for live witnesses.

The witnesses being returned for the war crimes are volunteers. They make the journey to and from Japan by air, and are paid at the rate of approximately \$500 a month.

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B-29S TO FLY IN AERIAL PARADE ON AIR FORCES DAY

PACIFIC AIR COMMAND -- A formation of B-29 Superforts, which made nightly bombing raids over the Japanese homeland a year ago, will fly over Tokyo Thursday noon at an altitude of approximately 2,000 feet, Pacific Air Command officials disclosed today in announcing final plans for commemoration of Army Air Forces Day, August 1.

The force of 30 planes, which will take off from Okinawa at 7 a.m., are expected to appear in the skies over Tokyo between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. As a feature of the parade over the capital city, the Superforts will dip their wings over the newly-named Doolittle Field, GHQ softball park located near Hibiya Hall. The field was named this week for Air Force General J. H. Doolittle, who led the first bombing attack on Japan in April 1942.

The Superforts will fly over 11 former major bombing targets of the war on their way to Tokyo. The flight will be made at approximately 3,000 feet. Cities on the itinerary are Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shizuoka and Yokohama. The planes will return by the same route to Okinawa, where they will appear in an aerial review.

Also in the air over Tokyo on Air Force Day will be planes from the 314th Composite Wing, of the Fifth Air Force. The Fifth Air Force will sponsor aerial reviews over all the Japanese home islands and Korea.

Further plans for the second official observance of Army Air Force Day include a special radio broadcast over station WVTR at 6:15 p.m. The broadcast will feature addresses by General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, and Lt. General Ennis C. Whitehead, commanding general of the Pacific Air Command, U. S. Army.

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TYPHOON SPLITS, LESSENING. WEATHER STATION REPORTS

"Janie", the typhoon which struck Shikoku and Western Honshu late yesterday, has split into two slow-moving typhoons the 7th Weather Station, PACUSA reported this morning.

Half of "Janie" is blowing in the mountain region just north of Okayama at a rate of 10 knots, carrying winds of 55 knots. Since

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and english, shows a relatively safe content. These stamps have been affixed to legitimate whiskey bottles since July 10.

Daily reports of deaths of Japanese resulting from the drinking of poison liquor prove that there is still much of it in circulation, the Provost Marshal said.

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SCAP CRITICIZES JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE BRITISH PROPERTY

SCAP today sent the Japanese-government a sharply-worded memorandum criticising its failure to "preserve in good order" some British-owned property in Japan.

The memorandum charged that the Sumitome Trust Co., acting as custodian for the property of Ernest James, Vancouver, B.C., former British resident of Kobe and one-time reported to be the "richest foreigner" in Japan, had been neglecting the property.

Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian, said the Sumitome Trust had been leaving the property unguarded; that "entire hills" of trees had been illegally cut, and that "Japanese police, stationed nearby, did not interfere."

The government was ordered to file a complete report by August 15 on what corrective measures have been taken to prevent further destruction of the property. Eighth Army has begun an investigation to determine the full extent of damages.

The charge of neglect by Sumitome Trust was filed with CPC by the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

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J. JAPANESE REQUIRED TO STORE LOOTED PROPERTY

The Japanese government today was ordered to provide "suitable storage" for looted property.

Commander J.G. LeVasseur, chief of Civil Property Custodian's looted property branch, said the government must notify SCAP of locations and catalogue all items of looted property in storage so it will be available for immediate inspection.

(more)

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The only loot which the government is not required to store is such property in use by Allied forces, Japanese government, commercial companies performing essential work for the occupation, or property impractical to move because of size and weight.

In a previous directive, the Japanese were ordered to "impound and report" all looted property in the nation. Today's directive charges them with the added responsibility of "shipping, storing and safeguarding" war loot.

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WAVE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED HERE

Fifty ex-waves will celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the WAVES for (Voluntary Emergency Service) at a luncheon today at the Tokyo Kai Kan.

Most of the fifty ex-WAVES who are now in Japan were discharged in Hawaii and signed up with overseas Civil Service there. The WAVES as such never served outside of the United States and the islands of Hawaii.

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SCAP CHARGES PRISON GUARD WITH DEATH, OTHER CRIMES

The Legal section of SCAP charged Koju Tsuda, 33, today with the death of Cpl. James L. Scott, British army, Broom Hill, Chester road, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, England.

Tsuda, known to prisoners at Tokyo PW camp 4-D as "The Frog;" was also charged with crimes against a number of other prisoners.

Corporal Scott was suffering from beri-beri and a heart condition Tsuda, it is alleged, forced him to work despite his exhausted condition and refused to permit the corporal to receive medical treatment. Tsuda is accused of kicking Scott severely in the legs, and medical testimony indicates that the kicking caused Scott's death.

Other charges are brought against "The Frog" include humiliating officers by thrusting their heads into filthy drains, beating and kicking prisoners and otherwise torturing them.

Other former prisoners of war known to have been beaten by Tsuda, who are listed in the accusation, are as follows:

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Sgt. Gordon Joseph Conway, 93 St. John Street, East Angus, Quebec Province, Canada; Rfn. Leo Johnson, West Bathurst, New Brunswick Province; Sgt. Thomas George Marsh, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Rfn. Jules Provencher, Richmond, Richmond County, Quebec Province; Pvt. Edward William Query, 646 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Sgt. Major John B. Thomson, 40 de Salaberry Street, Quebec, Quebec Province; Capt. Donald C. Steward, The Grange, New Buckenham, Norwich, (City of Norfolk England); Capt. A.L. Frnaken, Museumlaan, Batavia, Java.

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7 2,738 WD EMPLOYEES NOW AT WORK IN JAPAN AND KOREA

A total of 2,738 civilian War Department employes are now at work in Japan and Korea according to latest reports from the Civilian Personnel Section, Lt. Col. L.G. Alexander, chief announced today.

Of this number, 1,709 are men, 1,029 women; 2,092 work for GHQ, 250 for Eighth Army, 210 for Korea, 49 for PACUSA, 135 for Fifth Air Force, and two for Seventh ASAC.

An additional 300 are in Seattle awaiting transportation to Japan. CPS expects to have brought 4,000 civilians to Japan and Korea by September 30, Colonel Alexander said. Eighty-seven men are scheduled to arrive on the Gaucho Victory at Yokohama today.

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8 OFF-SHOOT OF TYPHOON PREDICTED TO HIT TOKYO AREA

High winds, predicted at approximately 35 knots, are expected to reach the Tokyo-Yokohama area some time tomorrow morning, the Seventh Weather Station said today.

Weather forecasters said the blow will be an off-shoot of the typhoon that hit Japan last night. A separate arm of the typhoon, it is not expected to develop the 55-knot velocity of the storm now raging over southern Honshu towards the Sea of Japan.

The Seventh Weather Station said light showers would accompany the winds.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The PACUSA article in in 1000 release today on celebration of Air Forces Day should have reported that statements by General MacArthur and General Whitehead will be read over WVTR. The commanders will not speak personally.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
30 July 1946

9 "ALL CLEAR" EXPECTED LATE TODAY AS TYPHOON HITS JAPAN SEA

The position of Typhoon "Janie," at noon today was reported by the 7th Weather Station of the 20th Air Squadron to be 36.5 North, and 134.3 East, with indications that its force was lessening.

The position would place the blow just west of southern Honshu in the sea of Japan. It was moving North Northeast and was expected to expend itself there. The "all clear" was expected late today.

During the 24 hours preceding the noon report, the typhoon had been moving toward southern Japan, after zig-zagging across the Central Pacific from the Mariannas for a week.

Passing over Iwo Jima Saturday, the typhoon moved across the sea in a north northwesterly direction during the week-end, and had been expected to strike Japan in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. It veered, however, and made for the southern islands.

The blow struck the eastern shores of Kyushu, swept across the western side of Shikoku, and crossed the western part of Honshu, passing close to Ashiya on its way to the Japan Sea.

No reports of damage from the typhoon had been received from Kyushu, Shikoku, or western Honshu, up to noon today.

With the blow apparently expending itself over the Sea of Japan, the "all clear" was expected tonight.

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10 RETURN OF HOT, HUMID WEATHER EXPECTED FOR REST OF SUMMER

More hot, humid weather which will last for the remainder of the summer is expected for Japan, following a respite of several days of moderate temperatures and cooling breezes.

The 7th Weather Station of the 20th Air Squadron attributed the cooler weather to "northerly circulation" and a cloud mass over the islands which shielded the land from the intense heat of the summer sun.

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The return of "southerly circulation" is expected to bring with it more of the humid heat that had been prevalent here for several weeks.

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TWO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES TO BE SENT HOME FOR NOT SIGNING NO-STRIKE AGREEMENT

All but two GHQ civilian employees of the War Department have signed the affidavit, pledging not to strike against the government, Lt. Col. L. G. Alexander, Chief of civilian personnel, said today.

The two employees who refused to sign are Benjamin L. Cook, 22, radio repair man, 5245 Vesper Avenue, Van Nuys, Calif., assigned to the 71st Signal Battalion; and Edward F. Sheehy, 24, clerk, 922 S. Karlosloz Avenue, Chicago, Ill., of the Natural Resources Section.

They have been discharged from their jobs in Tokyo and will return to the United States on the first available transportation. Also, they will receive no pay for work completed after July 1, Colonel Alexander explained.

Section 10 of the Military Appropriations bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, requires all civilian employees, U. S. citizens and otherwise, employed by the War Department in the United States, its territories and possessions, and the occupation areas, to sign the following affidavit:

"I do hereby swear (or affirm) that I am not engaged in any strike against the Government of the United States and that I will not so engage while an employee of the Government of the United States, that I am not a member of an organization of government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and that I will not while a government employee become a member of such an organization."

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4 INVESTIGATION CONTINUING IN FOOT-LOCKER DEATH

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO, JAPAN---Investigation is continuing, but no additional clues or suspects have been uncovered in the foot-locker death of T/4 Grant McClain, 20, Santa Paula, Calif., Lt. Leland R. Brown, Detroit, Mich., commanding the 21st CID, said

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today

The investigation, now in its 16th day, has eliminated all but three suspects. One of them reportedly told a Japanese laborer about Sergeant McClain's death three days before the body was officially discovered. This conversation, according to the Japanese, took place about three hours after what medical authorities have placed as the time of the slaying.

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5 MORE THAN 4 MILLION JAPANESE NOW REPATRIATED

The 72,544 Japanese repatriated last week brought to 4,197,073 the total number of Japanese returned since the surrender, according to SCAP's latest status report covering the week of July 22-28.

Still to be repatriated are 1,775,077 Japanese, more than 900,000 of whom are listed as being in Manchuria.

There were 64,332 persons brought back from Manchuria; 5,138 from the Southeast Asia areas; 1,998 from Northern Korea through Southern Korea; 862 from China; 146 from the Ryukyus; and 68 from Southern Korea.

The shipment from Manchuria brought to 392,012 the total number of Japanese returned from that locality. SCAP's figures show that 916,988 persons still await evacuation from there.

There were 8,826 Japanese from Manchuria and 829 from Korea, held in quarantine and being inspected for communicable diseases, who were not included in last week's totals.

In repatriation between areas outside Japan, 1,224 Formosans were shipped home from the Southeast Asia areas, and 15 Koreans from Hong Kong via Japan.

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6 FORESTRY COMPANY PERMITTED LOAN TO FINANCE RECONSTRUCTION

SCAP today advised the Nissan Forestry Industry Co., Ltd., it had no objection to the firm's borrowing 1,710,923 yen to repair and reconstruct three factories for the manufacture of matches.

However, J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said Nissan was denied permission to rebuild five additional plants and use frozen war indemnities to pay part of the cost.

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Total construction sought by the firm is "not warranted at this time," Mr. Henderson said, "because of an insufficient supply of match splints and a lack of proper quality and quantity of wood for making splints.

"For this reason, repairs will be permitted only to those three factories which can be re-established most practically, because it is desirable to increase match production for home consumption."

The original construction program sought by Nissan would have cost an estimated 5,041,811 yen, 326,010 yen of which would have come from frozen war damage insurance and indemnity claim funds.

The approved program calls for repairs and reconstruction of the Nissan company's Iriye factory, for 1,191,913 yen; Ebisu Splint Manufacturing Co., 241,700 yen, and Chozai Insatsu factory, 277,320 yen.

Meanwhile, the Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., was informed that SCAP does not object to its plans to sell a dormitory at Nakajima to Nippon Electric Generating and Distributing Co., Ltd., for 100,000 yen. The Nippon Electric Company will use the dormitory for its employees.

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ONE MILLION ATTENDANCE IN ARMY THEATERS RECORDED MONTHLY IN JAPAN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Attendance of military and civilian personnel at the 8,000 showings of motion pictures in Japan each month approximates 1,000,000 persons, Capt. Irving L. Seeberg, Eighth Army Film Exchange officer, estimated today. About 100 different pictures are in circulation at all times.

Captain Seeberg explained that each film is shown an estimated 180 times during the six month period that it may be retained in the theater. Most of them are still in usable condition when returned to the motion picture distributors at the end of this period, he said, because projection equipment is carefully maintained by trained operators, and frequent inspections and repairs are made to films by the film exchanges.

(more)

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Explaining motion picture supply and distribution, he said that ten prints of four new features with attached shorts and newsreels are received in the theater by air each week. Upon arrival at the central film exchange in Yokohama, two of these prints are immediately forwarded by air to the 24th Corps film exchange in Korea, and the remaining eight are distributed to strategically located sub-film exchanges for showing in Japan. The sub-film exchanges book films to individual units. However, a system of block booking is being set up whereby the films are issued to Special Service officers of major commands, who then route them to all units under their commands before return to the sub-film exchanges.

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BROADCAST SCHEDULE FOR THE JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 AUGUST THROUGH 15 AUGUST.

New broadcast schedules are prepared and released twice monthly. The No. 1 Transmission offers blanket coverage of all Japan while No. 2 Transmission is programmed especially for the eight major metropolitan areas in the nation, and to afford a selection of programs.

No. 1 Transmission

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(5:00-5:10) (A.M.)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:10-5:15)	Local Weather (Music on Network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:25)	Fern Facts	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:25-5:30)	"	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same	(Local)	Same
(5:30-5:45)	Japanese Music	Good Morning	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Music
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. local news or weather)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:20)	Reparations	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:20-6:30)	Japanese Music	Missing Persons	Same	Same	Same	Same	Japanese Music
(6:30-6:45)	Waltz Music	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Waltz Music
(6:45-7:00)	"	Selected Speakers	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(7:00-7:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo — 5 min. local news or weather)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Citizens Hour (Topics—Music—(Local) (Network Music) (J) Same (J) Japanese)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(7:30-7:45) (A.M.)	Light Music	English Conversation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Music Appreciation
(7:45-8:00)	"	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(8:00-8:15)	Christian Program	Men Wanted (Local) (Network Music) (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(8:15-8:30)	"	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	"
(8:30-8:45)	Recorded Artists	Japanese Classical (A) Same Music	Same	(B) Same	Same	Same	Same
(8:45-9:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:00-9:15)	Weather & News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:15-9:30)	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:30-9:45)	Japanese Music Classical	Recorded Artists (Programs are local — Information on Network) Same (International)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:45-10:00)	(Network) "	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	Buddhist Program	Children's Songs & Stories (pre-school and kindergarten)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	"	"	(School Grades 1, 2, & 3)	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:30-10:45)	Children's Music	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books	Book Review	Reading from New Books
(10:45-11:00)	"	Light Japanese Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(11:00-11:15)	Shinto Program	(1) School Hour	Current Events	(1) School Hour	Current Events	(1) School Hr.	"
(11:15-11:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

(A) NETWORK PROGRAM FROM JOEK (SAPPORO). (B) NETWORK PROGRAM FROM JOIK (SENDAI). (1) M-F 11:20-11:30 — Local programs of songs.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(3:15-4:45)	Light Japanese Music (Local) (Network Intermision)	"	"	"	"	"	"
(11:45-12:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(P.M.)							
(12:00-12:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo -- 5 min. Local)	"	"	"	"	"	"
(12:15-12:30)	New Pacific Band Organ Music	Vocal Program	Popular Music (J)	Organ Music	Popular Music (J)	Popular Music (J)	Hippon Brass Band
(12:30-12:45)	Popular Japanese Music	Recorded Events Popular Exp. Music	Man on the Street	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Popular Music (J)	Recorded Events Popular Music (J)	Light Entertainment, etc.
(12:45-1:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:00-1:15)	Special Events Program	Women's Hour	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Special Events Program
(1:15-1:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:30-1:45)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1:45-2:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2:00-2:15)	"	Light Music (J)	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	"
(2:15-2:30)	"	Musical Persons	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	"
(2:30-2:45)	"	Music (J) (Local) (Intermission on Network)	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	"
(2:45-3:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(3:00-3:15)	(1) News (10 min. JOAK - 5 min. Local)	"	"	"	"	"	(1) "
(3:15-3:30)	Special Events	Light Music (Local) (Network Intermision)	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono

(1) If no sports, 10 min. news from JOAK - 5 min. Local.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(P.M.)							
(3:30-3:45)	Special Events	Teacher's Hour	Report Performance Music	Teacher's Hour	Report Performance Drama	Teacher's Hr.	Special Events
(3:45-4:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(4:00-4:15)	"	Teacher's Hour	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	"
(4:15-4:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(4:30-4:45)	Intermission	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono
(4:45-5:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:00-5:15)	News (10 min. from Radio Tokyo -- 5 min. Local)	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:15-5:30)	Songs Japan Loves Japanese Music	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono
(5:30-5:45)	Children's Hour	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono
(5:45-6:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	Labor Program	Citizens of Tomorrow (Int'l)	Selected Speakers	Citizens of Tomorrow (Oct 1)	Management Program	Tokyo Radio Chorus	Information Please
(6:15-6:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:30-6:35)	Repetitions Information	Labor News	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono
(6:35-6:45)	Repetitions Information--weather and program announcements	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:45-7:00)	Music Appreciation English Conversation	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Summer Season Program
(7:00-7:15)	News	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono
(7:15-7:30)	Domestic Concert	*Trial Reports	Sono	Sono	Sono	Sono	Japanese Variety Program

NOTE: All programs marked with asterisk (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(7:30-7:45)	Domestic Concert	(1) Japanese Classical Music	Our Peaceful Home	Hippodrome Symphony	This Week's Composer	Sports Show	Japanese Variety Program
(7:45-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:00-8:15)	*Trial Summary	Farmer's Hour	Request Concert	Story Telling	Classical or Modern Drama & Music	Request Program	Let's Talk Radio Forum
(8:15-8:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:30-8:45)	Time to Laugh	"	"	Japanese Classical Music	"	*Truth Box	"
(8:45-8:55)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:55-9:00)	"	Sports Roundup	Same	Same	Same	"	Sports Roundup
(9:00-9:10)	Diet Roundtable	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:10-9:20)	"	Daily Diet Doings	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(9:20-9:30)	"	Editors (JOKK)	Editors	Editors (JOKK)	Editors	Editors (JOKK)	Editors
(9:30-9:45)	"	Japanese Music	Music from Lowlands	Musical Quiz	Light Music	Stories Behind News	Stage & Screen
(9:45-10:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	News, Weather, etc	Teacher & Fishing	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:25)	Weather	Ken Tenkod (Local) (Music on network)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Slumber Music
(10:25-10:30)	Slumber Music (J)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:31)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

(1) UNO Show when ready. NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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NO. 2 TRANSMISSION

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(6:30-6:45)	Japanese Music	Light Music (J)	Same (V)	Same (J)	Same (V)	Same (J)	Japanese Music
(6:45-7:00)	"	Current English	"	"	"	"	"
(7:00-7:15)	South American Rhythms	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Children's Stories
(7:15-7:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:31-)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(P.M.)							
(12:00-5:00)	Special Events, Sports, Festivals, etc.	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:00-5:15)	Music Appreciation	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(5:15-5:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:30-5:45)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(5:45-6:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(6:00-6:15)	News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:15-6:30)	Commentators	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:30-6:45)	Students' Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(6:45-7:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:00-7:15)	*News	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(7:15-7:30)	Story Telling	*Trial Reports	Same	Same	Same	Same	Maikubushi or Kodan

(V) Western. NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on the second transmission.

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TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
(6:15-7:45)	Story Telling	Recital (Guest Recital)	*Our Peaceful Home	Selected Speakers	Light Music	Kayokyoku	Naniwabushi or Kodan
(7:30-8:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(7:45-8:30)	*Trial Summary	Stage & Radio Drama	Request Program	Japanese Classical Music	Kodan, Naniwabushi, Rakugo, etc. (Stories & Music)	Story Telling	Studio Concert
(8:15-8:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(8:30-8:45)	Japanese Music	"	"	Light Music (V)	"	*Truth Box	"
(8:45-9:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:00-9:15)	Diet Roundtable	Emperor's Hour (Issued into 30 min. program and reproduced)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Selected Speakers
(9:15-9:30)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(9:30-9:45)	"	After Dinner Music	Story Telling	Story Telling	Japanese Music	Popular Music	Japanese Music
(9:45-10:00)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(10:00-10:15)	Light Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:15-10:30)	News Roundup	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
(10:31-)	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

The following broadcast local programs at the times indicated. They are not obligated to present local programs during these periods. Network programs may be varied if so desired.
JOIK, Osaka; JOIK, Fukuoka; JOCK, Nagoya ----- 7:30-8:00 A.M.; 11:30-12:00 Noon; 4:30 P.M.; 7:30-8:00 P.M.

NOTE: All programs marked with "asterisk" (*) are presented simultaneously on both transmissions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

ADVANCE RELEASE:

The following material is being distributed
in advance for release at 5 P.M. U.S. EASTERN
STANDARD TIME, July 30, 1946 (7 A.M., July 31,
Tokyo time).

0456

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

~~ADVANCE RELEASE: 1946, Tuesday, July 30~~

BOARD RECOMMENDS FEWER POLICEMEN IN STREAMLINED RURAL SYSTEM

(ADVANCE) A streamlined national system of rural police, separate from the metropolitan police organization, should be set up in Japan if the Japanese police force is decentralized, the Rural Police Planning Board advised SCAP in a report made public today. The Board has been headed by Oscar G. Olander, commissioner of the Michigan State Police, who has just returned to the United States.

Eventually the job of policing rural Japan can be done with about 28,000 men, fewer personnel than are employed now, the board said. With the modernizing of Japanese communications and the development of a complete highway network, one policeman for every 2,000 population can handle the job, SCAP was informed. Presently ratios vary from one policeman for 788 persons in sparsely populated areas to one for 1,361 in more thickly populated sections, the report stated.

The board proposes complete modernization in methods of rural policing, taking advantage of the latest scientific advances, setting up schools to train personnel, and using up-to-date communications, transportation, and laboratory equipment. Police work should be devoted to serving the public, the report says, and the Japanese police are urged to become public relations conscious. The report also stresses the opportunities for improvements in traffic safety throughout Japan.

General MacArthur recently invited United States experts in state police matters to study Japanese rural police conditions and to make recommendations for improvements in the Japanese system. The board, which included four other members besides commissioner Olander, has completed a comprehensive survey and has just submitted its recommendations to Col. H. E. Pulliam chief of the Public Safety Division of the Civil Intelligence Section, G-2.

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Recommendations by this board and those made by Lewis J. Valentine's commission, which studied the metropolitan police picture, are now under consideration by SC&P Public Safety Division. Their proposals for reorganization of the Japanese force are now being formulated.

The national system envisioned in the report by Commissioner Olander's group is proposed for rural areas, and cities up to 50,000, providing legislation is passed allowing larger municipalities to handle their own affairs by electing city councils and mayors.

In case Japan adopts a form of government where each prefecture elects its own legislature and governor, the rural planning board offers an alternate plan whereby individual prefectures control their own police activities.

The board points out that police work in Japan has been improving steadily since the occupation began, and realizes that some of the reforms proposed in its report already have been adopted in some places.

The planning board strikes at feudalistic hangovers from wartime policing, like the hat doffing routine and other signs of humility citizens still show in approaching police boxes. It recommends going away with the policeman's sword, the "symbol of a bygone era", and suggests replacing it with a baton similar to that used in the United States.

An elaborate program was outlined to promote traffic safety, with emphasis on educating the pedestrian and motoring public. The board suggests traffic safety schools, publicity campaigns, and special police divisions to deal with traffic safety in rural areas.

Commissioner Olander's group proposes a two-way radio network of more than 50 stations with 50-watt and 250-watt transmitters which can give Japan complete police coverage in all rural areas.

The board also outlines in detail plans for establishment of a rural police academy to train recruits, conduct refresher courses for members of the force, and offer specialized courses in scientific crime detection, personal identification, and the latest technical phases of police work.

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Extra responsibilities like press censorship, fire fighting, public health administration, emergency relief, and licensing business firms are not properly police functions and should be transferred to other agencies, the board states.

The board recommends that a director for this national rural police system be appointed by the prime minister and that he be approved by a majority vote of the House of Councillors of the Diet.

Within the department the planning board recommends that six district organizations be set up, one each in Hokkaido, Northern Honshu, Central Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, with a superintendent in charge of each district.

Under the Olander commission's plan, the national department would be divided into the administrative, uniformed and criminal investigation divisions, each of which would be commanded by an assistant director. It is also proposed to set up a legal advisory staff, and an office coordinator.

In the administrative division, five sections would be set up: finance, quartermaster, buildings and grounds, personnel and personnel records, and transportation.

The uniformed division would consist of a training school system a communications section, a safety and traffic section, and a uniformed section.

Within the training school section, Commissioner Olander's group recommends that a "National Police Academy" be established. The commission sets up a program for a recruit training section, annual refresher courses, and specialized courses in scientific crime detection, personal identification, photography, safety and traffic, fire prevention, arson investigation, and other fields.

These schools should be open to metropolitan police at any time, the commission's report says. Exchanges of information between the metropolitan and rural police, and sharing of police techniques will increase the efficiency of both organizations, the report points out.

"It is strongly recommended that before any expenditures are made for police radio equipment, a survey be made by competent radio engineers from the United States," the report states in its recommendations covering communications.

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"These radio engineers would work under the direction of the United States Signal Corps and in conjunction with the Japanese Communication Bureau," the report adds.

In the safety and traffic section, the board recommends three subsections, the Engineering Bureau, the Educational Bureau, and the Vehicle Operator's License Bureau, to be set up.

Graduate electrical engineers, civil engineers, and traffic specialists would work in the Engineering Bureau. They would advise prefecture, city, town, and village authorities on the location and installation of traffic lights, signals, safety zones, traffic lanes, uniform signs for intersections, right hand turns, one-way streets and alleys; pedestrian traffic, speed limits, parking areas, parking time limits, curb markings, and other incidentals involved in traffic safety. The engineers' section also would advise in street and highway construction, and improvements in dangerous curves and crossings.

The commission suggests that later members of this department be permitted to visit the United States to confer with people there on the handling of traffic engineering problems.

The Education Bureau would peruse all matter relating to accident prevention, and prepare all safety education matter such as posters and booklets. This department would plan and supervise all traffic safety campaigns, preparing newspaper and radio publicity, movies, posters, and safety pamphlets.

The report points out that in Japan this traffic safety education program would be a large one, suggesting that the dangers of hanging out of doors and windows of overcrowded street cars, trains, and buses must be brought to the public's attention.

"It will be necessary for this department to compile records as to the causes of accidents and ... recommend changes in traffic regulations and control," the report states.

"It is possible that slow rates of speed must be recommended and enforced until the people become more traffic conscious and realize the danger of disregarding traffic laws," the board said. The planning commission suggested that representatives of the education department be sent to each of the six districts to conduct safety campaigns.

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An educational program to be introduced into all schools is proposed as another effective way to bring traffic safety problems before the public.

The operator's license bureau would function like similar departments in the United States. It would issue learner's permits, and drivers' licenses after complete examinations. The board recommends that legislation be passed setting up certain standards which must be met before drivers' licenses could be issued.

The uniformed section would be headquarters through which all six districts would operate.

The uniformed section would be responsible for the conduct of police in Japan.

Six liaison officers who would conduct inspections in the districts would work in the uniformed section, the report states. They would report to the assistant director of the uniform division on police handling of special events, and important cases handled by the rural police.

Organization of district headquarters, and troop headquarters also would be controlled by this uniformed section.

The Criminal Investigation Division would have five sections: the criminal investigation section; the photo laboratory; the scientific crime and detection laboratory; the record bureau; and the identification section.

The board suggests that the criminal investigation section be staffed with experts in all phases of this work.

The photo laboratory section would supervise the establishment and operation of laboratories throughout the empire.

The scientific crime detection laboratory would feature a chemical laboratory, staffed with technicians familiar with police problems. The board recommends that the laboratory be equipped and staffed to render such services as chemical examinations, toxicologic analysis, blood identification, micro chemical examination, seminal stains, specteographic analysis of tools, wires, plants, etc., microscopy, firearms identification, questioned document examinations for suspected

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erasures, forgeries, and alterations, photography for copying and recording, x-ray examination, headlight lens identification, serial number restorations on metal objects, examination of bombs and explosives, moulage and plaster cast examinations, and medical examinations.

This section also would help to train members of detective forces in troop and district headquarters in scientific crime detection methods.

The identification section would collect and file photos, physical descriptions, fingerprints, and other information about persons arrested or suspected of having committed crimes. The planning board suggests that all governmental employes be fingerprinted.

The personnel division would be charged with selecting police cadets and civilian employes. The commission recommends that entrance to the rural police be by examination, and set up requirements for membership on the force.

No one should be employed as an officer who is not between 21 and 30 years of age, the board recommends. Physical requirements for entrance also are suggested.

The personnel section also would pass on all promotions in the department. The board recommends that promotions be distributed on a competitive basis. "Other things being equal, promotions should be based on seniority in the preceding rank," the commission states.

It is recommended that the personnel section also handle awards and citations. A set of awards recognizing outstanding work of individual policemen also is recommended.

A plan for the removal of officers who prove incompetent is advanced. This work would come under the Director of Removal Proceedings. The board names sections which should have jurisdiction over the removal proceedings of various ranking members of the force.

Rules and Regulations governing the conduct of the National Rural Police Department also are recommended by the board. They cover the direction, control, discipline, and conduct of members of the department.

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The proposed rules and regulations set up complete standard operating procedures for the entire national rural police setup, including conduct of all members of the force, from the policeman to the national director.

After a detailed survey of present rural police strength, as compared with police strength in metropolitan areas, Commissioner Olander report recommends a national rural police force of 27,868 officers.

Allocation of police troops was recommended as follows:

National headquarters, 324; Hokkaido, 1,337; Northern Honshu, 3,314; central Honshu, 6,842; Southern Honshu, 6,338; Shikoku, 1,728; and Kyushu, 3,986.

The board also compiled estimates on the number of civilian personnel necessary throughout the various districts of the department.

The commission's report devotes one section to public relations of the police force, and suggests that contacts with the public, which can be used effectively in promoting police functions, should be raised out of the strained plane on which it now operates.

In the promotion of special traffic safety programs and other events the board urges the National Rural Police Department to promote interest in them through radio and press, pamphlets, lectures, and special meetings with business man's organizations.

The Olander commission also sets up a uniform crime reporting system, so that the national system can handle cases from other districts easily, and so that files can be integrated readily.

If national control of law enforcement were abolished and prefectural control substituted, the Olander group recommended that the Japanese government should operate a national police academy, a scientific crime detection laboratory, a national bureau of identification, and a national police communication system. These would be made available to all prefectural governments for training their own police.

Recognizing the possibility that some prefectures might prefer to work through a national organization, the commission cites the case of Canada's police. There certain provinces, which do not maintain

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their own police force, contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to handle such work for them. The Olander commission suggests that such a plan could work in Japan. Prefectures could contract for their police work from a national rural police department.

As to the organization of the prefectural police departments, each would be a miniature facsimile of the setup for the National Rural Police Department. It would operate with administrative, uniform, and criminal investigation divisions, and with a director in charge of the entire prefectural organization.

The Olander commission pays special attention to the morale of the policeman, and suggests two remedies for the low state of morale in the department now. It asks that salaries of all members of the department be set at a level which will permit them to live decently. Low wages now paid some policeman have led to bribery in many cases, the report states.

New uniforms, distinctive from those worn by the metropolitan police, also would help morale of the force, the report says.

The planning board also submits recommendations for dealing with juvenile delinquency and vagrancy, and for appointing police patrons.

Working with Commissioner Olander in making the comprehensive report were Captain Harold F. Mulbar, also of the Michigan State Police; and Major Wallace C. Bower, Jr., Captain James F. Nealon, and Lt. Kenji Sayama, all of SCAP's Public Safety Division.

~~For release at 10:00 p.m., Tuesday, August 3, 1946~~

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7 copies
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調査 " 政治 " }
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訪外係

30 July 1946

This report is made available to the press in advance and in confidence with the understanding that no information contained in it will be released prior to 5 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME SATURDAY, August 3 (2200 GMT, August 3; 7 A.M., AUGUST 4, Tokyo time). Release in Washington will be made simultaneously with release here.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and in CONFIDENCE for release on August 3 at 5 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME (7 A.M. Aug. 4, Tokyo time). None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or as the basis for comment until the specified hour for release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

GENERAL MACARTHUR REPORTS GROWING DESIRE FOR CONTINUED U.S.
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH KOREA AFTER BREAKDOWN
OF U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

With the prospect of independence "apparently more remote than ever" following the breakdown of U.S.-Soviet Commission negotiations, the people of Southern Korea have shown "a growing desire for the continuance of American Military Government" in preference to a separate provisional government in Southern Korea, General MacArthur reports in his latest summary of U.S. military government activities in Korea. The report, covering the month of May, was made public today.

A sampling of public opinion in the American zone, according to the summary, indicates "an almost unanimous awareness that the American position was in defense of the principle that Koreans had the right to be heard in the formation of their own government." The feeling in Korea that the adjournment of the Joint Commission postponed ultimate independence, the report adds, led to a "prevailing mood of disappointment bordering on despondency."

The abrupt discontinuance of the Conference on May 6, the summary notes, "welded party ties more closely than ever before, just as it widened the breach between partisan organizations."

Tracing the course of events leading to the termination of the negotiations which were intended to lay the groundwork for the formation of a Korean Provisional Government, under a trusteeship agreed upon by the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, the report summarizes the opposing views of the two delegations.

"The Soviet Delegation," it states, "maintained that any party representative who had expressed criticism of trusteeship should be considered an opponent of the Moscow Decision and should be ineligible for consultation in forming the new Korean Provisional Government. The American Delegation opposed such an interpretation because it denied the right of free speech...."

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"The people of South Korea were keenly disappointed with the turn of political events but they were grateful for American efforts in behalf of Korean independence."

Other political developments of the month included the organization of several new political groups, promulgation of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of females, the holding of May Day labor celebrations without disturbance, and continued steps to improve police administration. A women's division was set up in the Police Department, the Railroad Police Academy graduated 130 more students, a six-week national traffic safety campaign was inaugurated and a drive was begun to organize police-sponsored boys' clubs throughout South Korea.

In addition to politics, the worsening food situation claimed the attention of South Koreans, according to the summary. Substandard production, a growing number of persons dependent on government supplies and prospects of a poor 1946 rice crop were cited as contributing factors to the situation.

A daily staple food ration of 150 grams per person went into effect May 1 the report says. The 1946 rice harvest was estimated to be 23 per cent less than the 1945 harvest, and fishing equipment deterioration did not permit maximum use of fishing grounds or fishermen.

In anticipation of food shortages in June and July, the Food Administration planned to store 15,000 metric tons of dried, salted, and smoked fish which it was to buy from many sources. Available food supplies had to be stretched over this critical period until the summer harvest could be collected and allocated, the report states. A national plan to promote collections of summer grain crops was announced May 25.

Approximately two thirds of the 18 million people in Southern Korea could live on their own food products until the summer harvests early in July, the report estimates. Of the remaining population, 3,960,000 did not grow their own food, and 2,700,000 could supply only part of the food they need.

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"Landlords who receive grain in payment for rent may not keep more than 100 pounds for each person in their immediate households regardless of the amount they collect from farmers," the report says. Excess grain must be turned in to collection points where payment is made at established prices.

With the deterioration of fishing equipment under Japanese rule, it was estimated that only one third of the amount of gear necessary fully to work available fishing grounds was available according to the report.

Aggravating the food problem still more was the continuing influx of Korean repatriates, most of whom do not settle on farms or obtain urban employment, the report states. During May approximately 55,000 Koreans were returned to Southern Korea from Japan and other areas.

"The movement of Japanese refugees from North to South Korea is increasing to such a degree that acute problems in transportation, housing, and feeding are arising and disease control facilities are overtaxed," the report says. The refugees moved to South Korea in anticipation of repatriation to Japan. These refugees constitute the only Japanese now remaining in Southern Korea and during May more than 40,000 of them were repatriated to Japan from the Southern zone.

There were 5,075 refugees noted as having moved from North to South Korea during the week of May 4, and by the week of May 18 the flow had reached a peak of 8,314. The next three days an additional 7,064 Japanese poured into Southern Korea.

Besides this overland flow of Japanese refugees, a considerable number reached South Korea from the northern zone by illicit water traffic, the report states. Ships discovered in this operation were impounded, and their captains interned and tried by provost courts.

With housing for these refugees becoming more of a problem as their numbers increase, refugee camps have been established in Seoul, Taegu, Taejon, and Fusan, the summary states.

During May, 11,000 tons of surplus Army rations were allotted for relief purposes, the report says. First priority was given to the poor, and to those in hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged.

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An educational program, intended to teach Korean farmers how to increase crop yields in years to come, was getting under way. More than 6,000 Japanese Army horses have been sold to South Korean farmers and demonstrations have been conducted in three provinces to show the proper use of horses as farm power. Near Seoul an agricultural school has been set up by the New Korea Company near a model farm with facilities to demonstrate new methods of cultivation and production.

The amount of timber produced in Southern Korea for many years has been higher than should have been allowed for a sustained yield. It has been used mostly for fuel and charcoal, the report declares. Much indiscriminate cutting of firewood during the past winter has seriously depleted the forests of southern Korea, according to the summary. No shortage is expected next winter, but foresters are confronted with the problem of preventing future timber shortages. During the next 10 years, 43 per cent of Korea's forest land will need replanting and plans are already under way to prepare enough seedlings to stock nurseries which can handle the job.

Anthracite coal production in the Samchok mines, at a standstill last September, totaled 53,000 metric tons in April, the report says. Rice deficits which lowered miners' food allowances and working capacities hampered coal production. The coal is a low grade anthracite unsuitable for rail or industrial uses, but good enough for heating buildings.

Industrial plants in Southern Korea settled down to routine operation and efficiency increased with the allocation of materials and machinery for smoother operation, the report states. Korean manufacturers were learning of improvements in business administration, and labor was being educated in its duties and responsibilities.

Industry in the Inchon area was operating at 46 per cent of its total capacity, according to a survey of 53 factories there, but the plants needed raw materials, machinery, transportation facilities, and technical assistance before full production could be achieved, the report asserts. Technically trained personnel to work in the textile industry was scarce in Southern Korea, due to the long domination of these positions by the Japanese, the report says. Officials issued appeals to trained workmen to report to the textile companies, and schools to train personnel in sericulture were being set up.

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Largely because of the lack of trained personnel, Korean silk production fell off to about 15 per cent of its capacity, according to figures cited by the report. Korea was once the third largest silk producer in the world.

Three privately owned railroads were merged with the national railway system effective May 17, the report says. The move was made to economize on operations, eliminate duplications, and consolidate future construction.

Harmony between labor and management is being promoted in radio programs scheduled over a three-month period, the report announces. The programs are designed to promote cooperation between labor and management and to step up the tempo of production progress.

More than 1,000 persons were engaged in flood control work of repairing levees, bridges, and farm lands damaged last September by heavy rains in the Naesong and Yongju area, the May report asserts. Kyongsang Pukto province was granted 2,500,000 yen for this flood control project.

The report notes that Southern Korea imported machinery and mechanical equipment; chemicals; building materials; plants and seeds; and other miscellaneous items during April and May. Among the individual items were communications equipment, motor cars, 10 sam locomotives, six electric locomotives, five gasoline locomotives.

In addition there were industrial chemicals, lumber, cement, mulberry seedlings, vegetable seeds, bamboo, coal and pitch. Coal imports dropped approximately 10,000 tons below the monthly allotment because of labor shortages in Japanese mines, the report shows.

Exports were confined to 5,699 metric tons of graphite, 760 tons of talc, and 1,000 tons of pyrophyllite. The small amount of exports reflects the depreciation of an economy long impoverished by Japanese exploitation, the summary states.

Salary raises for civil communications employes were given to compensate for the increased cost of living. Operating expenses also rose, necessitating increased telephone, telegraph and postal rates, or government subsidy, in order to maintain the agency.

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Training of Korean telephone and telegraph line crews, and of postal employes, was instituted.

The Korean national budget for the fiscal year of 1946-7 was approved by the military governor, the report notes, with expenditures estimated at 11,800,212,360 yen and income at 8,013,393,996 yen. The income was estimated conservatively, the report states, due to drop in income capacity because of the war.

The May summary notes that social welfare work under Japanese rule had been undeveloped and inadequate, and was administered by four different governmental bureaus. Since the arrival of military government agents all government welfare activities have been consolidated under the Welfare Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. This bureau "is responsible for developing basic welfare laws, implementing them with suitable regulations and, through budgetary controls, supervising local welfare services."

Two Korean organizations, set up by the Japanese to train and conscript Korean laborers, were being liquidated, according to the report, and their assets, amounting to 2,500,000 yen, were to be made available for relief. The Relief Society of Chosen for Laborers and War Sufferers, organized by the Japanese in September, 1944, was being dissolved, and contributors to the organization were being reimbursed, the report states.

Hospital facilities improved in Korea, with the renovation of facilities and increased attention to cleanliness.

Forty public health nurses, who for the first time have brought nursing care to families far from hospitals, established children's clinics, and aided in epidemic control by vaccinating and dusting with DDT.

The first commercial production of di-ethyl began, according to the report. Di-ethyl is urgently needed for anesthesia, vaccine, and drug production, as well as for research purposes.

A cholera epidemic struck the port city of Fusan in the latter part of May, the report states, and by the end of the month 24 deaths out of 74 cases had occurred. Sanitary cordons immediately were placed around infected areas, and the entire city was placed off limit to military personnel.

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Inoculation of the city's 400,000 residents had begun, with 23 inoculating teams, mostly Korean volunteers, doing the job.

All wells in the city were blocked off, the report states, and city water supplies were being augmented with U.S. army supplies.

Korean educational systems improved, but school facilities remain inadequate, the report says. Many civic minded citizens made large contributions for construction of schools in their localities. Temporary teacher training courses helped relieve the shortage of teachers which was created by the dismissal of 15,000 Japanese from the Korean school system. The Korean Committee on Education completed its work, the report says, and has contributed much as an advisory body.

The report adds that Korean newspapers, motion pictures, and radio were being utilized to bring to the people many kinds of information on: political ideas and viewpoints of various parties; health; employer-employee relationships; agricultural problems and possible solutions; and national events.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
31 July 1946

THREE ACCUSED OF BEATING PRISONERS AT FUKUOKA CAMP NO. 4

Trial before an Eighth army military commission in Yokohama is scheduled at an early date for three more Japanese formerly connected with Fukuoka Branch Camp No. 4, at Moji, where many Allied prisoners of war were cruelly mistreated.

Charges against the trio have been signed by Alva C. Carpenter, Chief of the SCAP Legal section. The three are Kiyofusa Sakaguchi, formerly a civilian interpreter at the camp, who was nicknamed "Clutching Hand;" Yoichi Saito, former captain and camp commander, who is charged with ordering the beating of all prisoners, withholding food and medicine; Morio Inouye, former interpreter, accused of beating six prisoners of war.

Saito, it is charged, himself often indulged in the beating of prisoners.

Clark S. Gregory, 1233 Second Avenue, Salinas, Calif., and Capt. Mandeville Mullally Jr., of Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y., will be the prosecutors of the three.

Several of the victims listed by the Legal section are as follows:

SC 2/c Walter W. Cole, 201 S. Anderson St., Ellensburg, Wash.; 1st Sgt. James W. Kinder, Marble Hill, Mo.; Sgt. William E. Braye, 634 Terrace St., Salinas, Calif.

Cpl. Ernest E. Tavlian, Route 4, Box 290, Fresno, Calif.; Pvt. Paul G. Inzer, RFD 12, Knoxville, Tenn.; W/O E. F. Horton, 368 Brook St., Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.

Pvt. George W. Spencer, 1067 Northwest Thurman St., Portland, Oregon; S/Sgt. George R. Powell, Hunnewell, Mo.; Pfc. Arthur R. Converse, 160 Bellflower Blvd., Bellflower, Calif.

Pfc. Joseph J. Bush, 827 O. St., Fresno, Calif.; Pfc. Charles D. McAtee, 3305 Garvett Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.; Samuel R. Kerr, Sterling, Colo.; Cpl. Oscar W. Upshaw, 1915 1/2 Ferris Ave., East Los Angeles, Calif.; Cpl. Arthur C. Louis, 300 Somerset St., New Brunswick, N. J.
(More)

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Braye, one of those reported to have been beaten by the trio, is expected to be an important witness, according to Prosecutor Gregory, who has requested his presence as an eye-witness.

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WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF MEMBER DUE TODAY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Major General O. P. Echols, chief of civil affairs division, War Department General Staff, is due in Yokohama Wednesday afternoon to consult with Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, and military government officers.

After dinner at General Eichelberger's home, General Echols will board a train for Kyoto, where he will visit I Corps and military government installations in the area.

General Echols will return to Tokyo Friday morning.

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SCAP DIRECTS MORE COAL FOR KOREA AFTER EARLIER REDUCTION

The Japanese government was directed today to ship 15,000 tons of coal to Korea in July over and above the 35,000 tons previously scheduled for shipment to that country this month.

The increased coal allotment was approved by SCAP following a plea from Korean officials that the originally-scheduled amount was insufficient to meet critical needs.

For the past several months, Japan has been required to ship 70,000 tons of coal monthly to Korea.

Early this month, shipments were reduced by one-half because of declining coal production and steadily increasing need for the fuel in Japan, said Lee R. Fleming, chief of the Foreign Trade division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

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CIVILIAN GUARD AT OMORI CONVICTED OF BEATING WAR PRISONERS

Yosuchi Kimura, former civilian guard in the Omori POW camp, who was nicknamed "Horseface" by prisoners has been convicted of beating prisoners, and sentenced to five years at hard labor, the Legal Section of SCAP announced.

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In a three-day trial before an Eighth Army military commission, it was testified that Kimura had beaten prisoners with his rifle butt. Matsu Yoshioka, former cook in the prison camp, when asked by Chief Prosecutor Durwood Mathis, of Lawton, Okla., what sort of person the accused was, answered that Kimura "was a fool."

Kimura said on the stand that he had never beaten prisoners except under orders.

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SPLIT TYPHOON DISSIPATES WITHOUT FURTHER DAMAGE TO JAPAN

The typhoon, raging in Western Japan during the past two days, has almost completely dissipated the 7th Weather Station reported this morning.

The first half of typhoon "Janie" has passed well into the Sea of Japan off the western edge of northern Honshu and carries only gusty surface winds and intermittent showers.

The second half of "Janie", affecting the Tokyo-Yokohama region, will be no more than light showers accompanied by a slight wind. All of "Janie's" effects will have passed Tokyo by late today.

The typhoon has caused slight damage on western Honshu and Shikoku.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
31 July 1946

1. COMMISSION ARRIVES TO OPEN TRADE CHANNELS WITH JAPAN

The arrival in Tokyo of a purchasing commission representing Singapore, the Malayan Union, Hong Kong, Burma, Ceylon and British North Borneo, was disclosed today by Lee R. Fleming, chief of SCAP's Foreign Trade division.

Mr. Fleming said this is the first visit of commissions expected in Tokyo to reopen trade channels between Japan and other oriental countries.

Ground work for the restoration of a controlled foreign trade for Japan was laid last April in a tour by Maj. F. E. Pickelle, of the Foreign Trade division, in which liaison was established with governments of these countries:

India, China, Philippines Islands, Malayan Union, Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Siam, British North Borneo, Ceylon and Burma.

Maj. Pickelle said all countries visited indicated a willingness to negotiate with SCAP for the products of Japan in return for commodities urgently needed in Japan.

He said there is "an urgent need in all these countries for textiles and general consumers goods." In return for exporting such goods Major Pickelle said there is more than a "reasonable expectancy" Japan can get such raw materials as salt, phosphate rock, crude drugs, raw hides, tanning materials, lacquer, copra, jute, burlap and "other materials currently needed in Japan."

Mr. Fleming revealed all transactions of these countries with Japan would be conducted on a "government to government" basis, but the actual physical interchange of goods should be expedited materially by liaison now established between Japan and nearby nations.

Since purchasing commissions arriving in Tokyo will have full authority to represent their governments, methods of payment, accounting and shipment for approved imports and exports can be determined "on the spot."

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Because such commodities as textiles, rubber, hemp, copra and coconut oil are subject to international control, "trade agreements for these commodities will be governed accordingly," Mr. Fleming said. Arrangements for trade of non-controlled items will be worked out in Tokyo.

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2. JAPANESE REPORT JUMP IN RAYON PULP PRODUCTION

Rayon pulp production in Japan increased from 2,247,000 pounds in May to 6,413,000 pounds in June, the Japan Textile association reported to SCAP today.

Association officials said only a gradual monthly increase from the June level is necessary to meet production plans for rayon yarn and staple during the remainder of the year.

Present production estimates call for an output of 10,200,000 pounds of yarn and staple in the July-September quarter.

Meantime, the Japan Raw Silk bureau reported raw silk production dropped slightly in June for the first time this year. The month's output was 6,835 bales, compared with 7,540 in May.

Bureau officials said a "seasonal loss of labor" and coal shortages caused the "temporary set-back."

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3. FORMER FLEET COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO ARRIVE TODAY

Admiral J. O. Richardson, former commander in chief of the United States fleet, is scheduled to arrive at Atsugi airfield at 2:30 this afternoon on a special mission.

Coming from the United States, Admiral Richardson stopped over a few days at Guam. It is not known how long he will remain in Tokyo.

In the war, Admiral Richardson acted as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. Prior to that time, he served on the general board in Washington after he had resigned his position as fleet commander in chief.

Earlier in his naval career, Admiral Richardson was chief of the bureau of navigation which later became the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

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4. JAPANESE PLAN BRASS COINS FOR 10 AND 50 SEN DENOMINATIONS

A Japanese government plan to replace all 10 and 50 sen Japanese currency notes with brass coins was approved today by SCAP. The new issue coins will not affect 50 sen "A" type military notes.

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5. TEXTILE GROUP HEAD ARRIVES IN TOKYO

W. R. Eaton, Plainfield, N.J., arrived in Tokyo today to head the Cotton and Wool group of the Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Formerly assistant manager of the Converting department of Hessein & Co., a New York textile firm, Mr. Eaton recently completed an eight-month tour of duty in Spain as a textile purchasing agent for the U.S. Commercial company.

A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Eaton spent three years with the Federal Reserve bank of New York before entering the textile field in 1933. with Weil Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

His wife, Cornelia V. Eaton, and one son, Charles, are living at 1146 Loraine Avenue, Plainfield, and may join him in Japan.

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6. PROCEDURE FOR FOOD HANDLING LAID DOWN BY SCAP

Standard operating procedures governing future food imports in Japan were laid down today by SCAP, closely following procedures in effect in the past regarding imported foods.

Maj. F. E. Pickelle, executive officer of the Foreign Trade division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the directive informed the government that as early as possible prior to a vessel's arrival, the government will be advised and given a description of the cargo, name of vessel, port of discharge and estimated time of arrival.

The government will be advised to take the following action:

Store cargo to protect against spoilage and pilferage.

Insure that no distribution is made until official authorization for release is given by SCAP.

Transport cargo to areas of greatest anticipated need.

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Continue maintenance of records of storage and distribution of imported food stuffs.

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7. ZAIBATSU FAMILY ALLOWED TO REGISTER LAND TRANSFER

Hikeyata Iwasaki, a member of the Zaibatsu Iwasaki family, was advised today SCAP offered no objection to his application to register a three-year-old transfer of land and houses to a family-owned farm.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartels division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the property, located in Okkaido, was transferred to the Azuma Pastures Co., Ltd., an Iwasaki firm, in 1943, but local laws prevented registering the transfer.

The Azuma company is a restricted concern, Mr. Henderson said.

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8. AMERICANS TO BE ABLE TO DONATE TO JAPANESE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The United States government has established special remittance facilities permitting Americans to contribute to charitable institutions in Japan, the Japanese government was notified today by SCAP.

Walter K. LeCount, chief of SCAP's Finance division, said the following procedure has been established for remittances to charitable religious and educational institutions in Japan:

Funds offered by American citizens will be paid in dollars into a SCAP account with the United States treasury. The treasury then will forward information of the donation to SCAP.

In turn, SCAP will notify the Bank of Japan to make payment in yen, at the current rate of exchange, to the institution for which the money is intended out of SCAP's special account in the bank.

In the meantime, the actual dollar contributions to Japanese institutions will be held in the United States treasury and used to pay for "essential imports into Japan," such as food, and "other approved purposes."

Mr. LeCount said once each month the Bank of Japan will submit a statement to SCAP showing: total yen remittances affected by the program; list of individual remittances made, and cumulative total of all such payments.

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On their way to Tokyo, the planes will fly over major bombing targets of a year ago: Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shizuoka and Yokohama.

Also on the Army Air Corps day itinerary, will be aerial reviews by the Fifth Air Force over all the Japanese home island and Korea.

To culminate the day, there will be a special Army Air Force program over WTR at 6:30 p.m. in which General Douglas MacArthur's congratulatory message to the Air Corps will be read. Transcriptions be Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commanding general of Pacific Air Command, and Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of Eighth army, will also be presented.

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3 AUGUST 15 LIBERATION FETE TO BE MEMORABLE FOR KOREANS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA.-- The following statement was made by Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge commanding general, U.S. Army Forces in Korea at the opening meeting of the committee for arrangements August 15, 1946, Joint Korean American celebration.

"August 15 1946 is the first anniversary of a day that will always remain bright in the memories of both Americans and Koreans. This day a year ago marked the end of the long conflict with Japan, and the beginning of a new era for Korea.

"During the past year the imprint of Japanese imperialism has been erased from Korean life. In addition, a foundation has been laid for the establishment of a democratic, self-governing Korea, independent of foreign control, and eligible for membership in the United Nations.

"It is my sincere hope that the August 15 celebration will be participated in jointly, and with full cooperation by all political and social organizations in Korea, as an indication to the world that the people of Korea stand ready to overlook minor differences and work for the good of the nation as a whole.

"This day of all, should not be marred by untoward incidents fomented by irresponsible persons, but should stand as a clearly defined signpost indicating the real cooperation among political groups that will the more quickly enable Korea to take its proper place among the nations of the world."

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4 JAPANESE ELEVATOR MECHANIC CRUSHED
TO DEATH IN DAI ICHI BLDG.

Wasaburo Nakamura, 21, mechanic, lost his footing atop an elevator which he was repairing in the Dai Ichi building, General Headquarters, AFPAC, late yesterday and was killed instantly.

Nakamura was wedged against the wall on one side of the elevator, as it moved from the sixth floor to the seventh, after he had given the signal to another worker inside the elevator to move it up for a test.

Chuichiro Toyoshima, 20, Nakamura's co-worker, said he heard cry as the elevator passed the sixth floor, and felt the shock of the impact.

Nakamura was an employee of the Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha. His home was at Choju Asai, 231, Shinsaku-machi 1-chome, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken.

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5 APPROVED ALLIED BEACHES TO BE OFF LIMITS TO JAPANESE

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- All approved beaches for members of the Allied forces will be "off limits" to all Japanese nationals starting Saturday, Aug. 3, the Eighth Army provost marshal announced Wednesday.

This applies to the beaches at Kamakura, Hiratsuka, and near the Nagisa hotel at Zushi which have been recently approved for the use of troops.

Likewise, Allied forces' personnel are banned from all Japanese beaches.

The provost marshal went on to advise personnel that since there is no food or drinking water available at these approved beaches, bathers should bring their own if they intend to stay at the beach for any length of time.

No swim suits will be available at the approved beaches.

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6 NEW SECRETARY GENERAL NAMED FOR ALLIED COUNCIL

Glen A. Abbey, former consul general at Rangoon, has been appointed by General MacArthur to succeed Col. Bonner F. Fellers

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as secretary general of the Allied Council for Japan. He came to Tokyo by air yesterday from Rangoon via Shanghai.

Mr. Abbey recently was assigned as a staff officer in the Diplomatic section of General Headquarters.

He joined the diplomatic service in 1925, when he was named secretary to the American high Commissioner at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Later he worked at consular and diplomatic posts in Managua, Nicaragua; Caracas, Venezuela; and Asuncion, Paraguay.

After attending the Chaco peace conference in Buenos Aires in 1938, Mr. Abbey saw service in the department of state; as a committee member of the 8th American Scientific Congress in 1940; and as consul and second secretary of the embassy at London from 1941 to 1944. He was transferred to the American mission at New Delhi in 1944.

Mr. Abbey was graduated from Georgetown university, Washington, D.C., with a bachelor of science degree in 1925. He later attended the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, to do graduate work. He served with the U.S. army in 1918 and 1919.

Col. Fellers, who had been secretary general of the Allied Council since its establishment, relinquished his post recently to return to the United States for retirement from the U.S. army after 28 years service.

Col. J.W. Hammond, executive officer of the secretariat of the Council, has been acting secretary general since Col. Fellers left. Col. Hammond will continue as executive officer of the secretariat.

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7 SCAP APPROVES THREE SPECIAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

SCAP advised the Japanese government today it offered no objection to the presentation of three special account budgets to the Diet covering government monopolies, administrative fiscal accounts and university and school funds for the 1946-47 fiscal year.

The three budgets total 41 billion yen, as compared with 55 billion yen for the recently-submitted general budget. Theoretically accounts covered by the three special budgets are self-supporting, but where they are not, funds are earmarked in the General budget to make up deficits. This year's deficit in the budgets is estimated roughly at 2,500,000,000 yen.

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Walter K. LeCount, chief of SCAP's Finance division, said in offering no objection to the presentation of the three budgets to the Diet, SCAP nevertheless reserved the right to revise "specific items" in the budget upon further consideration.

Meantime, certain changes were ordered in the budgets.

SCAP ordered the deletion of a "reserve" item in the administrative fiscal account budget. As for "reserve" expenditures in the other two budgets, expenditures from these accounts may not be made for other than specific projects provided in the budgets, or subsequently approved by SCAP.

All construction expenditures provided in the budgets must be governed by provisions and systems for allocation of materials which may be adopted by the Economic Stabilization board. In effect, this is to prohibit the government from trading on the black market for construction materials.

The budget covering government monopolies proposes rate changes in the railroad system and Mr. LeCount said these must be approved by the people's representatives.

Salt subsidy payments, provided in the budget for government monopolies, are restricted to only those companies which are government licensed producers, or otherwise authorized by SCAP.

No "indirect" subsidies in the form of price concessions to private alcohol producers will be included in the budget for government monopolies.

In the budget for administrative fiscal accounts, Mr. LeCount said an expenditure titled "compensation for difference in loss in exchange and in price", affecting foreign exchange transactions, which are blocked, must be deleted. The government also was advised no payments will be made from this account to Loeki Eidan, a war-time import-export agency, without SCAP approval.

No expenditures for Boeki Cho, or the Foreign Trade Fund, may be included in the fiscal accounts budget.

No unexpended budget balances from other funds may be utilized to supplement school funds or for "endowment" purposes," Mr. LeCount said.

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The government was directed that at the end of each fiscal year, unexpended balances will be returned to the fund from which the appropriation was made.

As for endowment funds, Mr. LeCount said the use of public money for this purpose must be limited to direct appropriations.

After lengthy study of the three special budgets, Mr. LeCount said the Ministry of Finance was ordered to "take immediate steps to simplify and standardize the special account budgets and coordinate them with the general budget."

He described this as "necessary so the Diet may understand fully the nature of expenditures in the budgets."

The four steps by which the Finance ministry was ordered to simplify the budgets include:

1. Elimination of unnecessary accounts and the transfer of accountability for affected offices to appropriate sections of the general budget.

2. Revision of fiscal procedures and accounting systems so they will currently and accurately reflect the character and object of expenditures by functions, activities and organizations.

3. Adoption of uniform terminology.

4. Use of actual rather than budgeted revenues and expenditures for preceding fiscal years as a basis for formulating annual special account budgets.

While it has been a government practice to present special account budgets to the Diet separately from the general budget, Mr. LeCount said this is "highly undesirable", and added:

"Consideration of these budgets jointly is particularly important in the case of these accounts that receive an appropriation from the general budget."

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ADMIRAL RICHARDSON ARRIVES AT ATSUGI AFTER FLIGHT FROM STATES

Admiral J. O. Richardson, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. fleet, landed at Atsugi airdrome today at 2:35 p.m. after a flight from Guam. He is here on a special mission.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
31 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese cholera immunization program under the direction of prefectural governors has been extended to include certain prefectures where no cholera cases have been reported, but where the danger of the disease seems greatest, SCAP revealed today.

Major P.E.M. Bourland, Preventive Medicine division, Public Health and Welfare section, declared more than 10,000,000 Japanese have been vaccinated so far by the prefectural health departments under the supervision of local military government health officers. He explained, however, that not all of these individuals live in prefectures where cholera cases have been reported.

"The prefectural health departments," he said, "are also trying to vaccinate persons living along the coast, near fishing areas and in harbor cities and ports, where cholera may occur, in an attempt to prevent an outbreak of the disease".

In the manufacture of the cholera vaccine, Major Bourland explained the Japanese are using the same strains of the cholera organism which is causing the majority of the cases throughout Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

31 July 1946

INFORMATION RELEASE:

Beginning Monday, August 5th, a weekly press conference will be held from 8:30 to 9 a.m. in Room 262 of the War Ministry Building for all Japanese reporters and correspondents accredited to cover the trials at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. The conferences will be held every Monday at the same hour.

An official representative of the Tribunal, the prosecution or the defense staff will be present at each conference. The purpose will be to explain or clarify the courtroom proceedings of the previous week, and to answer any questions on the trials which the reporters wish to ask. Only reporters accredited to cover the trials will be admitted.

DANIEL C. IMBODEN
Major, Executive Officer,
Press Unit, CI&ES, GHQ, SCAP

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They said there was great disparity between the salaries of teachers and other civil service employees. In recent weeks unrest among teachers in elementary and youth schools throughout the country has become widespread, they added.

In certain instances, it was said, teachers have threatened to resign en masse unless immediate steps were taken by responsible government agencies to assure them equality with other government employees in regard to salaries, bonuses, allowances, seniority and promotion opportunities.

In view of the acute shortage of teachers at present, the loss of qualified personnel in the teaching field would severely handicap the Japanese in the accomplishment of occupation aims as far as education is concerned, officials said.

The low salaries offered, particularly in lower grade schools, has been a deterrent to many aspirants to teaching positions. It is hoped, SCAP officials said, that passage of the new bill will encourage teachers to remain in their present positions.

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SUPERFORTS TO SALUTE GENERAL DOOLITTLE AUGUST 1

A new note to the Fifth Air Force peacetime visit to principal cities on August 1, in observance of AAF Day was added today when it was announced that the fleet of B-29 Superforts which visits Tokyo will salute General James Doolittle by dipping wings over the GHQ softball field at Hibiya park.

The sports center, officially opened July 15 by Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr, commanding general of Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ AFPAC, was officially named "Doolittle field" today as a result of a popularity name contest.

Since its official opening, the field has been referred to as the "GHQ Softball Field," pending result of the name contest.

No elaborate ceremony other than the aerial salute is planned to mark the official naming of the field after the man who led the first bombing mission against Tokyo.

In its two weeks of operation, "Doolittle field's" 2000 seat stands have been filled almost nightly.

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TOP-RANKING NURSE TO VISIT INSTALLATIONS IN PACIFIC

All army installations where nurses are assigned to duty in Japan, Korea, China, Okinawa, the Philippines, Marianas, and Hawaii, will be visited shortly by Col. Florence Blanchfield, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps, who arrived in Tokyo from Washington Friday.

Col. Blanchfield, accompanied by Lt. Col. Mary G. Phillips, director of nurses, AFFAC, will spend the next two months surveying medical installations and conferring with nurses to help them solve their nursing problems, she said in an interview today. In Okinawa they will be joined by Lt. Col. Ruby Bryant, AFWESPAC head nurse.

Recruitment of army nurses will be suspended until congress legislates on a tentative War Department bill calling for the reorganization of the Army Nurse Corps, Colonel Blanchfield explained.

The bill provides for permanent commission grades for nurses (who now have only temporary commissions), a regular promotion system, and the establishment of a reserve corps, as in all other branches of the army.

Col. Blanchfield, the top-ranking woman in the U. S. army, trained in Southside hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa. During the first World War she served 18 months in France, first as surgical nurse in the University of Pittsburgh base hospital and then as chief nurse in Camp hospital No. 15.

She has had two duties in the Philippines, 1922-1925 and 1932 to 1934, and one in China, 1934 to 1935, as chief nurse, after which she came to the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, where she became chief of the Army Nurse Corps in 1943.

Colonel Blanchfield completed tours of the European Theatre and the Antilles in 1945. This will be her first visit to the Pacific since the end of World War II.

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