

二月

0001

RA'-0023

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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

February 1 Few enlisted men included in scarce categories.
Roster of persons held at Sugamo prison as of
2400 31 January 1946.

10:30 Japanese ask that hiroswa be spared.
Soviet nominees to try war criminals.
Summation of 33rd division awards.

13:30 Search for Japanese vessel refused.
Repatriation figures.
Hibiya hall opens for soldier entertainment.

16:30 FEC sails for united states.
Huge gun to be shipped to states.
Three year veteran is low-point man.
U.S. Officials asked to assist in Japanese public
safety.

19:30 General escapes in crash landing.
Alleged war criminal cleared.
New discharge criteria for medical personnel.

February 2 Field for american cotton opening in Japan.

16:30 Japanese to fly flag commemorating accession of
Emperor.
GHQ denies report.
Australian scientist joins mission here.
Shipments to states.
Yoshida expresses thanks for Japanese rescue.

19:30 Atomic casualties at hiroshima.
G.I. Radio poetry appreciated.

February 3 U.S. Member of tribunal en route here.
Gen. siechelberger returns after round-the world
trip.

10:30 Coast guard to patrol Korea waters.
Japanese ordnance destroyed.
British destroyer recovered.
General thorpe returns to states.

February 4

13:30 2,000,000 tons of steel to be reconverted.
Eighth Army puertto ricans to be returned.
Korean flag familiar design in U. S. since 1893.

16:30 New british political chief in Tokyo.

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February 4

19:30 SCAP denies report that Jap vessel will carry
silk to America.
General dyke to visit states.
British delegation to ips arrives.

February 5

Japanese lieutenant charged as war criminal.
Statement by Col. carpenter on Yamashita decision.
Two burmese ordered arrested.

13:30 Australian and new zealand delegates to tribunal
arrive.
Korean repatriation continues.

10:30 Yamashita case statement.
Crime greatly reduced in Korea.
U.S. type civil service to be initiated in Korea.
Increased attendance at Korean schools.

16:30 General MacArthur orders diphtheria immunization.
Russians adrift 15 days in Japan sea.

February 6

Typhus infections reduced in Korea.
Students trained in Korean chemistry laboratories.
One bag of rice--one year in jail.
Korean silk production regaining pre-war peak.
Guinea pigs fly pacific with top priority.
Veteran war dog platoon on the way home.
General MacArthur statement expected.

13:30 SCAP orders arrest of 18 more Japanese.

16:30 Diplomatic repatriation announced.
Korea commission formed.
Japanese general ordered apprehended.

19:30 Warning issued on freezing of silk stocks.
50,000,000 yards of silk for Px.
Silkworm eggs to be shipped to China.
Radio circuits prescribed by SCAP.
General MacArthur expected to release his review
of Yamashita case tomorrow.

February 7

General MacArthur's review of the trial of Gen.
Yamashita.

10:30 U.S. civilians to aid Korean task.
Little sickness among occupation troops in Korea.
Coal shortage reduces Korean train schedules.
Korean stamps to go on sale for first time in
36 years.

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February 7 13:30 1st cavalry troopers ask for lieutenant's promotion.
Former medical orderly to be tried at Yokohama.
I corps commander on leave.

16:30 Report ordered on activities of Jap naval interlligence.
Redeployment report from Eighth Army.
"Racket-busting" with the Eighth Army.
SCAP Refuses return of microscopes.

19:30 Ninety-Eighth division scheduled for inctivation.

February 8 10:30 Stay of exection ordered for Yamashita.
Jap materiel destroyed in Korea.
GI's send Koreans to school.

13:30 Chinese delegate to war crimes tribunal arrives.

16:30 Former indian citizen released from Sugamo.
".We must get away with the militarism.."
Canadian delegate to war crimes trisunal arrives.
New officers named by Eighth Army.

19:30 First common trial of suspected war criminals requested.
U.S. currency may not be used by repatriates for imports.

February 9 13:30 Soviet Members to council arrive.
Korean conference second communique.
Korean red cross undergoing reorganization.
Fire destroys education and recreation supplies in Korea.
Relief planned for needy Japanese families.

16:30 General shimomura surrenders to Sugamo.
Export of railway sleepers to China.

19:30 Call issued by SCAP for former war prisoners.

February 10 13:30 Japs to manufacture industrial explosives.
Korean labor union office yields weapons; 12 arrested.

February 11 10:30 General MacArthur's statement on Army families entering theater.
Korean airline organized.

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February 11 10:30 98th division to take home many souvenirs.

16:30 Black Market operations exposed.
"On the house" at xi corps.
Allies to participate in war crimes trials.

19:30 Radio service from Japan to siam refused.
Traffic court opens in Yokohama.

February 12 13:30 Commandant who humiliated pow's after death of roosevelt to be tried.
XI corps returns Jap Army supplies to people.

16:30 Troopships due in Yokohama.
U. S. Woman, to work for Eighth Army, Lands in rice paddy.
Statement by scap representative.
Special service to plan spring, summer sports program.
Money grants permitted.

19:30 Second common trial requested.
Jap fishing fleet denied use of underwater detectors.
Former Jap-wned land for Korean forestry students.

February 13 10:30 Three more accused war criminals to be tried in Manila.

13:30 Gen. eichelberger approves sentence of "Little glass eye" Tsuchiya.
Keenan objects to justice murphy opinion.

16:30 Japanese rebuked for deficiencies in reception centers.
School terms to be lengthened.
Proving new aircraft, training, among fifth AF missions.

19:30 Fukuhara case to conclude Thursday.
American drill instruction replaces Japanese parade step.
New food rationing program in seoul.
Korean orchestra to play for american soldiers.
Girls coliege resumes curriculum.
Tokonatsu, Jap

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February 13
19:30 Takamatsu, Japanese protestant leader, dies.

February 14
10:30 Japanese precious metals to be turned in. Iron and steel control association to be dissolved.
Japs authorized to move platinum prototypes. 11th airborne first to meet recruiting goal. U.S. vessels aiding Korean shipping.

13:30 Gen. eichelberger visits 11th airborne division. New ship construction to be cleared by SCAP. U.S. soldier dies from poison liquor. Chaplains' association elects officers.

16:30 French nominees to war crimes tribunal. American wheat flour to be delivered to Japanese Government.

19:30 Former military areas now used for agriculture. Fifth air force to search for flyers' graves. Local Japanese radio programs now permitted.

February 15
13:30 Koreans form coalition council.

16:30 Sports program, including "world series", planned for occupation troops. Eight more accused war criminals to be tried in Manila. Trooper awarded medal of honor posthumously. "Peace-gardens" to be planted.

February 16
Drastic controls to curb inflation, discourage black market. Japanese candidates to use radio. Aeronautical group returns to australia. Korean's first patent office to be opened.

13:30 Formosa kempei tai head in Sugamo. "Current events" to be broadcast to schools. Telephone service between Korea and U.S. to be opened. First locomotive produced in Korea.

16:30 98th took over vast stores of Jap war-making material. Military governor busy man in Osaka. DDT Combatting typhus in Osaka. Korea veterans' committee calls for democratic world state. Civilian black market operator to be tried. 32d division has new club.

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February 16
19:30 New members of the united kingdom liaison mission. Japs ordered to furnish weather intercept service.

February 17
16:30 Rixitake, Jap major, charged with deaths of 150 allied pows; first joint trial in Japan requested.

February 18
10:30 Ending of legalized prostitution to be commemorated

13:30 Legislation to restrict international cartels. SCAP section chief, hirohito, chat on shellfish. Permission to make certain exports denied. Silk to be released for px sale.

16:30 Plan to evade fishing restrictions blocked. Japanese government not to prescribe books. Japanese education being liberalized. Koreans to form coast guard.

February 19
10:30 32nd division much decorated unit.

13:30 Magazine to publish Japanese edition. Bronze star presented col. morris. Military occupation courts established in Japan.

16:30 Arrest of two burmese ordered. Japanese reprimanded for repatriation abuses.

19:30 Netherlands associate prosecutor nominated. Large powder cache being destroyed. 2,000 pound bomb destroyed. Demolished tanks found in river. Shipments to states. Cruise program of task force 57. General whitney decorated.

February 20
13:30 Treatment to be afforded Korean lepers. Korean diet to be studied. Banned Japanese motion pictures to be turned in. Japanese vessel seized.

16:30 Koreans brought under new court system. First american air-strip in Japan. Korean council chairman named. First woman political broadcast here to be made. SCAP demands records on suppressed "Incidents" Law college opens in seoul.

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February 20
 19:30 Operation of new military courts discussed.
 British consul to arrive in Korea in March.
 Japanese government censured for repatriation vessel.
 Korean schools to get new music instruction.
 Korean mission to study U.S. education.
 Korean maternal health clinic distributes artificial milk.

February 21
 13:30 Documents forwarded to Japanese.
 16:30 General MacArthur unable to speed return of Japs in russian zones.
 First common war crimes trial begins Saturday.
 8th Army red cross offices in Yokohama to move.

February 22
 Jap medical officer given the years hard labor.
 13:30 Jap bank mergers not permitted without SCAP approval.

February 23
 Program for Japanese exports for 1946 submitted to Washington.
 War criminal suspects.
 Infantrymen take over hospital duties in Yokohama.
 13:30 Arrest of 27 more alleged war criminals ordered.
 General eichelberger completes inspection.
 GIs to take sightseeing tour.
 Chaplain, former pow, takes duties in Japan.
 16:30 Large GI theater, recreation hall to open.
 Winter clothing, blankets to be issued.
 General mullins reassumes command of 25th division.
 More than million Japanese repatriated.
 19:30 Staff officers decorated.
 Horsemanship school opened by 1st cavalry.

February 25
 10:30 Repatriation of foreign nationals ordered.
 Limitation on procurement of Japanese "Critical" items announced.
 Ernie pyle theater opens.
 13:30 SCAP calls for estimate of zaibatsu war damage claims.
 SCAP demands explanation of metals hidden at Sendai.
 Trial of bocca begins tomorrow.

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February 25
 16:30 Work stoppages prohibited in one Korean province.
 Koreans warned of rice famine.
 2 Japanese arrested; attempt bribe.
 First U.S.- built air base in Japan dedicated.
 U.S. vessels to be used in Korean coastal shipping.
 Science museum opens in seoul.

10:30 Repatriation of foreign nationals ordered.
 Limitation on procurement of Japanese "critical" it announced.
 Ernie pyle theater opens.

19:30 Precious metals to be released for Japanese use.
 8th army troops to stary yen reconversion March 2.
 Jap station to broadcast U. S. Army lieutenant's composition.

February 26
 10:30 SCAP Orders improvement in Tokyo's transportation Facilities.
 Korea national library opens.
 Korean girl typists to replace departing GIs.
 13:30 Typhus control program in operation.
 War crimes tribunal appointee had custody of enemy diplomats.
 Former german diplomats to be treated as other german civilians.
 16:30 Jap supplies, worth 20,000,000 yen, sold in Korea in January.
 Wiemen sees fine athletes coming from army sports program.
 SCAP Orders Jap silk for U.S. military ribbons.
 Chief of SCAP anti-trust section commended.
 Col. case named eighth army exchange officer.
 19:30 Soldier tells how he helped break black market base.
 List of Jap homes suitable for allied use ppeared.
 Red cross explains use of its labels on px items.

February 27
 10:30 Japanese again ordered to remove restrictions on books.
 13:30 3 more war crime trials in Yokohama next week.
 70 Jap tanks converted to tractors to clear debris.
 Japanese army lieutenant ordered apprehended.

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February 27
 16:30 Common trial sought for 9 more accused war criminals.
 Japanese begin production of DDT powder.

19:30 Charges signed against former POW camp first sergeant.
 Officers with 66 points to head for depot on March 5.
 Japs to supply additional long distance telephone service.

February 28
 10:30 Army welfare funds now paying for GI movies.

13:30 POW camp atrocities charged to Jap guard.
 SCAP to review civil cases involving allied nationals.
 Tojo cabinet minister received at Sugamo.
 732,750 books on way to occupation forces.
 Philippine POW camp commander charged with long list of atrocities.
 Military stowaways to U.S. to be returned to theaters.

19:30 Usascom-c to be inactivated.
 Bocca takes stand in own behalf.
 First Japanese built seagoing vessel since war end to be launched.
 General hall departs for states.

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IMPORTANT ITEMS
October

- 1 P.R. (10:30) Japanese Gov't denies the wholesale transfer of Filipino POW from the Philippines to Japan or Japanese occupied territories.
- (13:30) A complete listing of command posts of occupational units as of 30 Sept.
- (17:30) Robert Bellaire, war corres. for Collier's Mag. died yesterday.
- (17:30) Yokohama Specie Bank and the Hypothec Bank re-opened today. The Bank of Japan to be reopened tomorrow morning.
- 2 P.R. (12:00) Col. Kramer's explanation on Directive No. 3.
- (13:30) All outstanding copies of Sept. edition of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo demanded to be confiscated.
- (") Entire demobilization of the H.Q. of the I. Jap. General Air Force completed.
- Inf. to press. A list of Unit Public Relations Officers.
- 3 P.R. (16:30) Gen. Yamashita to be tried by a U.S. Military Commission in Manila.
- (19:30) U.S. and Allied POW and civilian internees at camps in Japan and Korea completely evacuated.
- (") Reports from the Cotton Spinning Assoc. of Japan.
- 5 P.R. (16:30) More than 67,800 Japanese naval officers and men demobilized in Sept.
- (17:00) 21 major Japanese POW moved from Yokohama to Omori, announced by S.A.H.Q.
- Note (10:30) Arraignment of Gen. Yamashita set for 8 Oct.
- 6 P.R. (16:30) MacArthur terminates military press censorship.
- 7 P.R. (10:30) "Death Ray" worked by Japanese during the war.
- (13:30) Reports on Japanese Army ordnance, revealed by the Allied Supreme Command.
- (") Japanese Gov't sought permission of the Allied Command to abolish its Regional Gov't Gen.
- (") Allied Command demands a sweeping inventory of Japan's entire chemical industry.
- (19:30) Japanese Finance Ministry permitted to authorize nationals of Germany and five countries in Japan to withdraw certain amounts of funds for specific purposes.
- (") Inquiry into Japan's narcotics begins today.
- (") Japanese to submit within 15 days a report on all measures inaugurated to control diseases.
- (") 41st Infantry Division and the X Corps landed at Kure, while the 25th Division under I Corps landed at Nagoya today.
- (") The Arimasan Maru struck a mine about 40 miles north of Moji on Sept. 29.

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- 8 P.R. (10:30) American flag hoisted on the Fuji for the first time on Sept. 21.
(16:30) Nearly 2,000,000 Japanese soldiers and men demobilized as of 1 Oct., Allied command annod.
(") Ex-Prime Minister Tojo moved yesterday from Yokohama to Omori.
- 9 Note to Press 16 Japanese political prisoners to be released from Fuchu prison tomorrow.
P.R. (13:30) Repres. of the Military Gov't Section of the 8th Army to meet with repres. of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Japanese gov't.
(") Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall will depart for U.S. on a 45-day leave tomorrow.
Inf. to Press All accredited China theater correspondents to revert to a civilian status as of midnight 15 Oct.
P.R. (16:30) More than \$250,000,000 Japanese gold, silver and platinum seized by allied authorities.
(19:30) Japanese Army deposited \$2,000 in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Allied authorities disclosed today. \$340 was spent for the trip of its repres. to Manila.
- 10 MISSING
(") MISSING
- 12 P.R. (16:30) Disbanding of all Japanese home naval and air fleet H.Q. completed, according to Mac's direc.
(") Japanese seeks permission to convert 2 naval airdromes into pits for production of salt.
(") Part-time use of the National GYM, Tokyo requested by the 7th Cavalry Regiment.
Memo for Press All accredited correspondents to revert to civilian status as from 27 Oct.
- 13 P.R. (16:30) Arrest of all ranking and Manchukuo gov't officials announced.
(19:30) Japanese ordered to report silk resources.
- 14 P.R. (19:30) Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles assumes command of the (immediate) U.S. Army Strategic Air Forces, announced today.
P.R. (16:30) Japanese oil stocks to consumers
Advanced R. Gen. Mac's Address through radio.
- 16 P.R. (19:30) Directive on strict limitation of the amounts of Yen brought back to Japan by repatriated nationals.

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- 17 P.R. (10:30) Statement issued by the executive committee of Tokyo Correspondents Club.
(") Japanese treasure hunt by special agent.
(19:30) Mac frees motion picture industry from Japanese gov't shackles.
- 18 350 tons of gold and silver bullion from the Japanese gov't mint to the vaults of the Bank of Japan transferred today.
P.R. (13:30) Tokyo Rose transplanted by the 8th Army.
(") Further arrest and imprisonment of Nisei.
(") High ranking Japanese officers remarks on the might of the American air power revealed by Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles.
- 19 P.R. (16:30) New order freezes securities limits cash of Japanese repatriates.
(") Dr. Y. Nishina granted permission to continue his laboratory's operation on cyclotron.
- 20 P.R. (13:30) SCAP issued an order directed at black market, yesterday.
(16:30) Japanese report on railroads' condition.
- 21 P.R. (16:30) Japanese report on road system.
- 22 P.R. (13:30) BULLETIN: Japanese Gov't to issue a statement on the Zaibatsu 3:00 today.
(17:00) - advance- Japanese education reforms ordered.
(19:30) McCloy arrives in Tokyo on information trip.
- 23 P.R. (13:30) Japanese start writing letters to Mac.
Statement By Lt. Gen. Barney Giles to Air correspondent
(19:30) Col. Haskell of Washington on the Japanese inadequate supply of ammunition.
(") Troop scores analyzed.
(") Arrest of Hans H. Schweizer announced today.
- 24 P.R. (17:00) Statement to the Japanese press and radio by the civil information and education section of GHQ today.
- 25 P.R. (12:00) All Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives throughout the world transferred to the Allied Powers, it was ordered by SCAP.
- Special
26 P.R. (08:30) Official communication on the zaibatsu question denied by SCAP.

- 26 P.R. (16:30) KUMAGAYA Troops make dramatic treasure seizure.
(19:30) U.S. publications requested by Japanese.
(") Import of 4,350,000 tons of foodstuffs during 1946 requested by Japanese
(") Confiscation of Japanese weapons.
- 27 P.R. (19:30) Newsprint distribution by Japanese gov't ordered. Navy day in Yokohama
- 28 P.R. (16:30) Liquidation of closed financial institutions
(") Japanese dental standards to be raised.
(19:30) Christian teachings ordered restored at St. Paul's
- 29 P.R. (16:30) Sixth army veterans sail for home.
- 30 P.R. (13:30) Drug cache and medical supplies seized.
(19:30) Imperial household wealth disclosed.
(") Japan barred from atomic bomb research.
(") Conversion of Japanese war plants
- 31 P.R. (10:30) GHQ makes Japanese labor survey
(13:30) New school reforms ordered
(") Newspaper for Japanese prisoners.
(") Allotments of newsprint
(16:30) More army transports arrive

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
1 February 1946

FEW ENLISTED MEN INCLUDED IN SCARCE CATEGORIES

Medical Technicians of the following classes are listed in scarce categories subject to retention for six months after they become eligible for discharge under present criteria: Dental Laboratory Technicians: X-Ray Technicians: Orthopedic Mechanics, and Medical Laboratory Technicians.

No other enlisted men are included in the list of scarce categories of personnel, and only officers in certain classifications will be effected in this theater, GHQ announced today. The announcement was made following a radio broadcast last night which was widely construed as meaning that many GHQ, SCAP personnel, both officer and enlisted, would be frozen here six months after their date of eligibility.

According to a War Department Circular dated 20 October 1945, the following are the categories effected in this theater:

Machine Records Officers; Machine Records Control Officers; officers and warrant officers who have experience or training in contract termination and property disposal activities, also Civil Affairs Military Government Officers who are assigned in occupied territories or who are in training for such assignment.

The circular states that personnel on the list "may be retained in the service for a maximum of 6 months from the date on which the adjusted service rating score of an individual entitles him to separation."

According to GHQ, no plans to amplify or modify the circular in its application to this theater have been propagated.

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HEADQUARTERS 138th AAA GROUP
Sugamo Prison
APO 181

1 February 1946

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 31 JANUARY 1946

Abe, Genki	Durckheim, Karlfried	Hayashi, Junsho
Abe, Tatsuo	Esawa, Saburo	Hayashi, Yawara
Adachi, Goro	Emori, Hidetoshio	Hazama, Kosaku
Aikawa, Yoshisuke	Emoto, Shigeo	Higashide, Niyomon
Akamatsu, Shigeo	Endo, Toshiyaki	Higashiguchi, Ryoichi
Akiyama, Fukujiro	Fang, Mien Tzu	Hiramatsu, Teiji
Amau, Eiiji	Fujii, Hiroshi	Hirano, Kurutaro
Ando, Kisaburo	Fujikawa, Yoshimitsu	Hirano, Ryuma
Aoki, Kazuo	Fujikawa, Yoshinobu	Hirano, Yoshino
Aoki, Shoichiro	Fujiki, Fumio	Hirata, Takeharu
Aoki, Yuzo	Fujiki, Ikkizo	Hirate, Kaichi
Aono, Shigeru	Fujimura, Yoshitoma	Hirose, Eiichi
Aotsu, Kikutaro	Fujino, Kigen	Hirota, Koki
Aquino, Benigno	Fukahara, Isao	Hitosugi, Yukio
Araki, Kuniichi	Fukunaga, Teiji	Homma, Nobuo
Araki, Sadao	Fukuoka, Chiyoichichi	Honda, Hiroji
Araki, Shoichi	Furukawa, Goro	Hori, Yoshio
Arata, Tadayoshi	Furuno, Inosuke	Horie, Kiroku
Arima, Shigeru	Furushima, Chotaro	Hoshino, Naoki
Arima, Yoriyasu	Furusho, Tsukasa	Hosoi, Sotouemon
Asada, Shigezuchi	Furuya, Tatsuhiko	Hosotani, Yuhei
Asaka, Toshinori	Gastmeier, Carl	Hotta, Kichinosuke
Asakawa, Kokiichi	Godo, Takuo	Hotta, Taizo
Asano, Yukio	Goko, Kiroshi	Hwang, Ping Shin
Asari, Hideji	Goto, Fumio	Ichiba, Tokuchi
Awatsu, Masaichi	Goto, Hiroso	Ichikawa, Masaharu
Ba Maw	Goto, Hochiro	Ichikawa, Sadaichi
Daba, Atsuo	Goto, Toshio	Ida, Iwakusu
Baba, Konsaku	Gunji, Takanosuke	Ieda, Magoza
Banto, Bunhachi	Habe, Shuntaro	Iguchi, Ryohei
Chen, Shan Chi	Hada, Masato	Iida, Hiroshi
Chihara, Naraichi	Hamel, Karl	Iida, Kakuzo
Chisuwa, Takeichi	Hara, Mokiichi	Iida, Kiyoji
Chou, Fuchow	Harada, Asaichi	Iizuka, Kozo
Chun, Fu Jo	Hashimoto, Kingoro	Ikeda, Tsukenobu
Chung, I Lung	Hashimoto, Takeshi	Ikeda, Yoshiyuki
Chung, Nan Yuen	Hata, Shunroku	Ikegami, Uichi
Danno, Kazuo	Hatakeyama, Hiseo	Ikezaki, Chujo
Doihara, Kenji	Hatakeyama, Usaburo	Imai, Kiyomi
Dondo, Masaji	Hatareyama, Toshio	Imanari, Takuzo

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMA PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Inagaki, Mitsuzo	Kaya, Chikori	Kotahira, Yoshio
Inaki, Makoto	Kayahata, Hideyoshi	Kotani, Yoshiro
Ino, Hiroya	Kido, Koichi	Kozawa, Saburo
Inokuchi, Hisao	Kihara, Jitaro	Kubo, Tatsuo
Inoue, Morio	Kikuchi, Takeo	Kuranishi, Taijiro
Inouye, Shiro	Kikuji, Masatomo	Kurata, Masanosuke
Inouye, Tatsue	Kimura, Kaichi	Kuriyama, Michio
Inoue, Yoshiyuki	Kimura, Kenzo	Kuroda, Shigenori
Ishida, Kitaro	Kimura, Riyunosuke	Kusakabe, Ichiro
Ishida, Ctogoro	Kinari, Ichiji	Kuzu, Yoshihisa
Ishigi, Michiji	Kindaichi, Hizami	Laurel, Jose
Ishihara, Koichiro	Kinderman, Karl	Laurel, Jose III
Ishii, Eiko	Kinoshita, Michi	Lee Yuen Hsi
Ishikawa, Takeo	Kinsaburo, Niizuma	Loy, Heinrich
Ishikawa, Tsuneo	Kira, Imajiro	Mabuchi, Masaaki
Ishimatsu, Matasuke	Kiriu, Shinshi	Ma, Yu Sen
Ishizawa, Katsuo	Kishi, Nobusuke	Maeda, Kumaichi
Ishizawa, Yutaka	Kitakawa, Sajiro	Maekawa, Kazumasa
Isoda, Yoshio	Kitamura, Masayoshi	Mano, Junji
Ito, Akira	Kitashima, Riichi	Mantan, Unotsuke
Ito, Chiyokitsu	Kitazawa, Naokichi	Mariyama, Suehichi
Ito, Eichi	Kiya, Minoru	Maruyama, Shinji
Ito, Hiroshi	Kiya, Shizukazu	Masaki, Jinzaburo
Ito, Seiichi	Kobayashi, Hirotsu	Masaki, Kyusho
Iwamatsu, Bunji	Kobayashi, Junichiro	Matsukawa, Zenichi
Iwamura, Michiyo	Kobayashi, Kumajiro	Matsumiya, Hisao
Kahner, Gerhard	Kobayashi, Kunimatsu	Matsumura, Saburo
Kai, Fumihiko	Kobayashi, Minosuke	Matsuo, Sukeyuki
Kajiyama, Shunzo	Kobayashi, Saichiro	Matsuoka, Yosuke
Kakuda, Hazime	Kobayashi, Seizo	Matsushita, Chiromaru
Kameoka, Yoshio	Kobayashi, Tetsuo	Matsuzaka, Hiromasa
Kamiyasumbe, Ryotatsu	Kobayashi, Tetsuji	Maung, Thein
Kanayama, Hisao	Kobayashi, Yasuo	Michikawa, Mitsuo
Kanayama, Nobuo	Kobayashi, Yasuo	Kodama, Noboru
Kanetsuna, Ryugo	Kodama, Noboru	Kodama, Yoshio
Kano, Yukichi	Kodama, Yoshio	Koelschback, Otto
Kanokogi, Kazunobu	Kohara, Katsuo	Kohara, Naoto
Kariya, Yoshiaki	Koike, Naoto	Koiso, Kuniaki
Katayama, Kengo	Koiso, Kuniaki	Komatsu, Tsurugi
Kato, Satoshi	Komatsu, Tsurugi	Kondo, Kazuo
Kato, Takumi	Kondo, Kazuo	Kondo, Kenichi
Katsura, Takeo	Kondo, Kenichi	Kondo, Shogo
Kawabata, Eiji	Kondo, Shogo	Kondo, Tamae
Kawabe, Masakazu	Kondo, Tamae	Kondo, Tasaburo
Kawabe, Nagayasu	Kondo, Tasaburo	Konno, Kiyoshi
Kawai, Yoshiichi	Kono, Kiyoshi	Kono, Zenzo
Kato, Tatsuo	Kono, Zenzo	Kopp, Ludwig
Kawasaki, Inao	Kopp, Ludwig	Koshikawa, Jinosuki
Kawate, Harumi	Koshikawa, Jinosuki	Koshimaki, Katsuji
Kawata, Norisaburo	Koshimaki, Katsuji	

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMA PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Nordkawa, Yasura	Ogata, Masakichi	Sakamoto, Mitsujiro
Norimoto, Yasuji	Ogihara, Saburo	Sakamoto, Yuhichi
Nosener, Marich	Ogura, Shigeo	Sakano, Sadio
Nuragami, Yoneo	Ogushi, Ryojiro	Sakue, Motoichi
Nurakami, Takagi	Okabe, Nagakage	Sano, Sokichi
Kurata, Jotaro	Okada, Haruo	Sasakawa, Ryoichi
Yutaguchi, Kenya	Okada, Hiyoroku	Sasaki, Isamu
Kuro, Kokiichi	Okada, Kiyo	Sasaki, James K.
Maahara, Keiji	Okada, Takeji	Sasaki, Shoichi
Nagakura, Seizo	Okamoto, Masaki	Sasazawa, Chota
Nagamori, Masaharu	Okawa, Shusei	Sato, Katsuyasu
Naganuma, Seiki	Okazaki, Isojiro	Sato, Masakatsu
Nagata, Tsuneo	Okimoto, Yoshie	Sato, Masashi
Nagatomo, Tsuguo	Okochi, Masatoshi	Sato, Shinnosuke
Nagatomo, Yoshitada	Okubayashi, Seitaro	Sato, Susumu
Nakajima, Hidemaro	Okura, Kunihiko	Sato, Tadashi
Nakajima, Sukeo	Omoi, Takeichi	Sato, Taiichi
Nakamura, Hidemi	Ono, Hirochi	Sawada, Shigeru
Nakamura, Shigeo	Ono, Tsuruo	Sawai, Hideo
Nakamura, Tomochi	Onodera, Shoji	Sawamura, Masatoshi
Nakanishi, Masao	Oota, Harumi	Schulze, Reinhold
Nakanishi, Yoshio	Osana, Shigeru	Schweizer, Hans H.
Nakano, Chizuo	Oshino, Hiroshi	Shiba, Tsutomu
Nakao, Umetsu	Oshio, Camilo	Shibano, Taddo
Nakasai, Mitsujiro	Ota, Koichi	Shimada, Shigetaro
Nakashima, Takejiro	Ota, Kozo	Shimizu, Shoji
Nakayama, Tarokichi	Ota, Masataka	Shimogaira, Fumihiko
Namba, Gotoo	Otake, Michiji	Shimoda, Ryoichi
Nan, Feng Chen	Otera, Kenshiro	Shinjo, Morizo
Naruwa, Hideo	Ozawa, Masaharu	Shinto, Kazuma
Nashimoto, Norimasa	Pekrun, Walter	Shioden, Nobutaka
Negishi, Shoichi	Popp, Helmut D.	Shiozawa, Haruru
Nemoto, Koo	Pratap, Mahendra	Shiozumi, Masayoshi
Ninomiya, Yutaka	Procco, John D.	Shirekawa, Matsusaburo
Nishikawa, Yoshio	Rikitake, Yaichi	Shiraki, Takeo
Nishimoto, Kiyoshi	Sage, Yutaka	Shiratori, Toshio
Nishimura, Shiro	Saito, Hiromu	Shisido, Sonosuke
Nishio, Toshizo	Saito, Inasaburo	Shoriki, Matsutaro
Nishioka, Shigeru	Saito, Katsujiro	Shunsuke, Kato
Nishiyama, Kiyoshi	Saito, Kyosuke	Soji, Hideo
Nomachi, Katsuchi	Saito, Mitsuo	Spahn, Franz
Nomoto, Akira	Saito, Ryoichi	Stahmer, Heinrich
Nomoto, Takeo	Saito, Seizo	Streeter, Mark L.
Nosu, Shoichi	Saito, Suimatsu	Sudo, Yoshio
Nozaki, Motohori	Saito, Terukichi	Suzata, Konojo
Obayashi, Kiyoshi	Sakaba, Kaname	Sumiki, Masao
Odachi, Shigeo	Sakaguchi, Kiyofusa	Suzuki, Keichi
Odashima, Keikichi	Sakai, Tadamasu	Suzuki, Keizo
Odeishi, Shigenaru	Sakai, Tsuyoshi	Suzuki, Kenji
Ogasawara, Kiyoshi	Sakakibara, Yasutake	Suzuki, Koji

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National Archives of Japan

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Suzuki, Kunji	Tierashima, Ken	Yamada, Hiroshi
Suzuki, Masao	Terashita, Yoichiro	Yamada, Kenzo
Suzuki, Mitsura	Tobita, Tokio	Yamada, Masao
Suzuki, Shigeo	Toda, Toshio	Yamada, Shigeru
Suzuki, Shigeya	Toguri, Iva Ikuko	Yamada, Tomio
Suzuki, Teichi	Tojo, Hideki	Yamada, Yoshitami
Tegusari, Sukeo	Tokuda, Hisakichi	Yamaji, Koseki
Takachi, Shigeto	Tomioka, Shigeo	Yamamoto, Hiroshi
Takahama, Koichi	Tompkinson, Patrick	Yamamoto, Toshihisa
Takahashi, Hisao	Toyama, Fusao	Yamamoto, Yasumasa
Takahashi, Kisiro	Toyama, Toshio	Yamanaka, Akira
Takahashi, Kobei	Toyoda, Soemu	Yamanaka, Takanori
Takahashi, Koichi	Toyoura, Yoshio	Yamanouchi, Shoshichi
Takahashi, Nobuichi	Tsuchiya, Kiyoshi	Yamasaki, Junetada
Takahashi, Sankichi	Tsuchiya, Tatsuo	Yamashita, Yoshiharu
Takanashi, Shigeji	Tsuda, Shingo	Yamazaki, Hashiyuki
Takahashi, Shozo	Tsuda, Tsunesuke	Yamazaki, Tomiji
Takahashi, Sosaku	Tsujino, Akiyoshi	Yarita, Yoshio
Takahashi, Tatsuo	Tuda, Kojue	Yasuda, Katsuyoshi
Takano, Tadashi	Uchida, Kanemasu	Yokoyama, Kanzaburo
Takasago, Yasushi	Ueda, Yoshitake	Yokoyama, Yui
Takashima, Teizo	Uemura, Juro	Yonemura, Tokuji
Takata, Shuichi	Umeda, Makoto	Yoshida, Kumezo
Takeda, Kiaeo	Umino, Kurakichi	Yoshida, Masato
Takeda, Nobumasa	Uno, Hiroichi	Yoshimura, Masayuki
Takenaka, Kazuo	Urata, Torajiro	Yoshio, Tetsutaro
Takeshita, Toshio	Ushio, Katsuhiko	Yoshizawa, Konichiro
Takeuchi, Hiroshi	Ushioda, Hiroshi	Yuen, Yu Nan
Tamizu, Jiro	Uwamori, Masao	Yumita, Taizo
Tamura, Chomatsu	Van Dienst, Josias	Yuri, Kei
Tanabe, Kiyoshi	Vargas, Jorge B.	Yutani, Seiichi
Tanaka, Hiroshi	Wakamatsu, Hanzo	Yuwabuchi, Seiki
Tanaka, Junichiro	Wako, Yusei	
Tanaka, Kiyoshi	Wang, Ching Ai	
Tanaka, Rohei	Wang, Tsuan Tsou	
Tanimoto, Shunichi	Wang, Yung Chin	
Tao, Yung Fung	Watanabe, Katsunosuke	
Tari, Kyushi	Watanabe, Masaharu	
Tarodachi, Kiiki	Winter, Billy Richard	
Tendo, Jiro	Yadoiwa, Isao	

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Henry S. Daugherty
HENRY S. DAUGHERTY
Major Inf., (Arm'd)
Adjutant

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

1050
1 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Seoul, Korea, January 31, 1946-- Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge today emphatically denied accusations that the United States forces in Southern Korea had inspired reactionary protests to the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

A Tass (Soviet news agency) report was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign was being fostered by the U.S. forces in Korea. In commenting on this report, General Hodge said: "Any accusations against this command of fomenting trouble are without basis of fact. I have allowed freedom of speech, press and assembly according to democratic principles. This may have been misinterpreted", he said.

General Hodge declined to comment on whether the Tass report represented an official view or as to whether the report would have any effect on the joint American-Russian Commission now meeting in Seoul.

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HEADQUARTERS 138th AAA GROUP
Sugamo Prison
APO 161

1 February 1946

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946

Abe, Genki	Durckheim, Karlfried	Hayashi, Junsho
Abe, Tatsuo	Esawa, Saburo	Hayashi, Yawara
Adachi, Goro	Emori, Hidetoshio	Hezama, Kosaku
Aikawa, Yoshisuke	Emoto, Shigeo	Higashide, Niyomon
Akanatsu, Shigeo	Endo, Toshiyuki	Higashiguchi, Ryoichi
Akiyama, Fukujiro	Fang, Nien Tzu	Hiramatsu, Teiji
Amau, Eiji	Fujiki, Hiroshi	Hirano, Kurutaro
Ando, Hisaburo	Fujikawa, Yoshimitsu	Hirano, Ryuma
Aoki, Kazuo	Fujikawa, Yoshinobu	Hirano, Yoshino
Aoki, Shoichiro	Fujiki, Fumio	Hirata, Takeharu
Aoki, Yuzu	Fujiki, Mikizo	Hirate, Kaichi
Aono, Shigeru	Fujimura, Yoshitoma	Hirose, Eichi
Aotsu, Kikutaro	Fujino, Kiden	Hirota, Koki
Aquino, Benigno	Fukuhara, Isao	Hitosugi, Yukio
Araki, Kuniichi	Fukunaga, Teiji	Homma, Nobuo
Araki, Sadao	Fukukawa, Chiyoichi	Honda, Hiroji
Araki, Shoichi	Furukawa, Goro	Hori, Yoshio
Arata, Tadayoshi	Furuno, Inosuke	Horie, Kiroku
Arima, Shigeru	Furushima, Chotaro	Hoshino, Naoki
Arima, Yoriyasu	Furusho, Tsukasa	Hosoi, Sotouemon
Asada, Shigezuchi	Furuya, Tatsuhiko	Hosotani, Yuhei
Asaka, Toshinori	Gastmeier, Carl	Hotta, Kichinosuke
Asakawa, Kokiichi	Gogo, Takuo	Hotta, Taizo
Asano, Yukio	Goko, Kiroshi	Hwang, Ping Shin
Asari, Hideji	Goto, Fumio	Ichiba, Tokiichi
Awatsu, Masaichi	Goto, Hiroso	Ichikawa, Masaharu
Ba Maw	Goto, Hochiro	Ichikawa, Sadaichi
Baba, Atsuo	Goto, Toshio	Ida, Iwakusu
Baba, Komsaku	Gunji, Takanosuke	Ieda, Makazo
Banto, Bunhachi	Habe, Shuntaro	Iguchi, Ryohi
Chen, Shan Chi	Hada, Masato	Iida, Hiroshi
Chihara, Naraichi	Hamel, Karl	Iida, Kakuzo
Chisuwa, Takeichi	Hara, Mokiichi	Iida, Kiyoji
Chou, Fuchow	Harada, Asaichi	Iizuka, Kozo
Chun, Pu Jo	Hashimoto, Kingoro	Ikedo, Tsukenobu
Chung, I Lung	Hashimoto, Takeshi	Ikedo, Yoshiyoki
Chung, Nan Yuen	Hata, Shunroku	Ikegami, Uichi
Danno, Kazuo	Hatakeyama, Hisao	Ikezaki, Chuko
Doihara, Kenji	Hatakeyama, Uwaburo	Imai, Kiyomi
Dondo, Masaji	Hatareyama, Toshio	Imanari, Takuzo

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMA PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Inagaki, Mitsuzo	Kaya, Osanori	Kotahira, Yoshio
Inaki, Makoto	Kayahata, Hideyoshi	Kotani, Yoshio
Ino, Hiroya	Kido, Koichi	Kozawa, Saburo
Inokuchi, Hisao	Kihara, Jitaro	Kubo, Tatsuo
Inoue, Morio	Kikuchi, Takeo	Kuranishi, Taijiro
Inouye, Shiro	Kikuji, Masatomo	Kurata, Masanosuke
Inouye, Tatsue	Kimura, Kaichi	Kuriyama, Michio
Inoue, Yoshiyuki	Kimura, Kenzo	Kuroda, Shigenori
Ishida, Kitaro	Kimura, Riyunosuke	Kusakabe, Ichiro
Ishida, Ctogoro	Kinari, Ichiji	Kuzu, Yoshihisa
Ishigi, Michiji	Kindaichi, Hizami	Laurel, Jose
Ishihara, Koichiro	Kinderman, Karl	Laurel, Jose III
Ishii, Eiko	Kinoshita, Michi	Lee Yuen Hsi
Ishikawa, Takeo	Kinsaburo, Niizuma	Loy, Heinrich
Ishikawa, Tsuneo	Kira, Imajiro	Mabuchi, Masaaki
Ishimatsu, Matasuke	Kiritu, Shinshi	Ma, Yu Sen
Ishizawa, Katsuo	Kishi, Nobusuke	Maeda, Kumaichi
Ishizawa, Yutaka	Kitakawa, Sajiro	Maekawa, Kazumasa
Isoda, Yoshio	Kitamura, Masayoshi	Mano, Junji
Ito, Akira	Kitashima, Riechi	Mantan, Unotsuke
Ito, Chiyokitsu	Kitazawa, Naokichi	Mariyama, Suehichi
Ito, Eichi	Kiya, Minoru	Mariyama, Shinji
Ito, Hiroshi	Kiya, Saikazuo	Masaki, Jinzaburo
Ito, Seiichi	Kobayashi, Hiroo	Masaki, Kyusho
Iwamatsu, Bunji	Kobayashi, Junichiro	Matsukawa, Zenichi
Iwamura, Michio	Kobayashi, Kamejiro	Matsumiya, Hisao
Kahner, Gerhard	Kobayashi, Kunimatsu	Matsumura, Saburo
Kai, Fumihiko	Kobayashi, Kinoshige	Matsuo, Sukeyuki
Kajiyama, Shunzo	Kobayashi, Saichiro	Matsuka, Yosuke
Kakuda, Hazime	Kobayashi, Seizo	Matsushita, Chiromaru
Kameoka, Yoshio	Kobayashi, Tetsuo	Matsuzaka, Hiromasa
Kamiyasumiba, Ryotatsu	Kobayashi, Tomiji	Maung, Thein
Kanayama, Hisao	Kobayashi, Yasuo	Michikawa, Mitsuo
Kanayama, Nobuo	Kodama, Noboru	Midorikawa, Koso
Kanetsuna, Ryugo	Kodama, Yoshio	Mikawa, Masaru
Kano, Yukichi	Koelschback, Otto	Minami, Taizo
Kanokogi, Kazunobu	Kohara, Katsuo	Minami, Jiro
Kariya, Yoshiaki	Koike, Naoto	Minemoto, Yoshinari
Katayama, Kengo	Koiso, Kuniaki	Mineno, Genji
Kato, Satoshi	Komatsu, Tsurugi	Mitsuhashi, Yoshio
Kato, Takumi	Kondo, Kazuo	Miura, Soichi
Katsura, Takeo	Kondo, Kenichi	Miwa, Teiichi
Kawabata, Eiji	Kondo, Shogo	Miyamae, Toshio
Kawabe, Masakazu	Kondo, Tamae	Miyamoto, Giichi
Kawabe, Nagayasu	Kondo, Tasaburo	Miyashita, Miozo
Kawai, Yoshiichi	Nonno, Kiyoshi	Miyazaki, Hiroshi
Kato, Tatsuo	Kono, Zenzo	Mizuguchi, Yasutoshu
Kawasaki, Iwao	Kopp, Ludwig	Mizukoshi, Saburo
Kawate, Harumi	Koshikawa, Jinosuki	Mizuno, Tetsuo
Kawata, Morisaburo	Koshimaki, Katsuji	Mori, Kiyochi

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMA PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Horikawa, Yasura	Ogata, Masakichi	Sakamoto, Mitsujiro
Horimoto, Yasuji	Ogihara, Saburo	Sakamoto, Yuhichi
Hosoner, Marich	Ogura, Shigeo	Sakano, Sadao
Huragami, Yoneo	Ohashi, Hyojiro	Sakue, Kotoichi
Hurakami, Takugi	Okabe, Nagakage	Sano, Sokichi
Hurata, Gotaro	Okada, Haruo	Sasakawa, Kyoichi
Hutaguchi, Kenya	Okada, Hiroyoku	Sasaki, Isamu
Iino, Kokiichi	Okada, Miyo	Sasaki, James K.
Inagahara, Keiji	Okada, Takeji	Sasaki, Shoichi
Inagakura, Seizo	Okamoto, Asaki	Sasazawa, Chota
Inagatori, Masaharu	Okawa, Shunsei	Sato, Katsuyasu
Inaganuma, Seiki	Okazaki, Isojiro	Sato, Masakatsu
Inagata, Tsuneo	Okimoto, Yoshie	Sato, Masashi
Inagatomo, Tsugio	Okochi, Masatoshi	Sato, Shinnosuke
Inagatomo, Yoshitada	Okubayashi, Seitaro	Sato, Susumu
Nakajima, Hidemaro	Okura, Kunihiko	Sato, Tadashi
Nakajima, Sukeo	Odoi, Takeichi	Sato, Taiichi
Nakamura, Hidemi	Ono, Hiroichi	Sawada, Shigeru
Nakamura, Shigeo	Ono, Tsuruo	Sawai, Hideo
Nakamura, Tomoki	Onodera, Shoji	Sawanuma, Masatoshi
Nakanishi, Masao	Oota, Harumi	Schulze, Reinhold
Nakanishi, Yoshio	Osana, Shigeru	Schweizer, Hans H.
Nakano, Shizuo	Oshima, Hiroshi	Shiba, Tsutomu
Nakao, Umetsuko	Osias, Camilo	Shibano, Tadao
Nakasaki, Atsujiro	Ota, Koichi	Shimada, Shigetaro
Nakashima, Takejiro	Ota, Kozo	Shimizu, Shoji
Nakayama, Tarokichi	Ota, Masataka	Shimodaira, Fumihiko
Namba, Motoo	Otake, Michiji	Shimoda, Kyoichi
Nan, Peng Chen	Otera, Kenshiro	Shinjo, Horizo
Narawa, Hideo	Ozawa, Masaharu	Shinto, Kazuma
Nashimoto, Morimasa	Pekrun, Walter	Shoden, Nobutaka
Negishi, Shoichi	Popp, Helmut P.	Shiozawa, Tamoru
Nemoto, Koo	Pratap, Mahendra	Shiozumi, Masayoshi
Ninomiya, Yutaka	Provo, John D.	Shirekawa, Matsusaburo
Nishikawa, Yoshio	Rikitake, Yoichi	Shireki, Takeo
Nishimoto, Kiyoshi	Sagee, Yutaka	Shiratori, Toshio
Nishimura, Eishiro	Saito, Hiromu	Shisido, Sonosuke
Nishio, Yoshio	Saito, Inasaburo	Shoriki, Matsutaro
Nishioka, Shigeru	Saito, Katsujiro	Shunsuke, Kato
Nishiyama, Kiyoshi	Saito, Kyosuke	Soji, Hideo
Nomachi, Katsuchi	Saito, Mitsuo	Spahn, Franz
Nomoto, Akira	Saito, Kyoichi	Stahmer, Heinrich
Nomoto, Takeo	Saito, Seizo	Streeter, Mark L.
Nosu, Shoichi	Saito, Suimatsu	Sudo, Yoshio
Nozaki, Motonori	Saito, Terukichi	Suata, Konojo
Obayashi, Kiyoshi	Sakaba, Kaname	Sumiki, Masao
Odachi, Shigeo	Sakaguchi, Kiyofusa	Suzuki, Keichi
Ogashima, Keiichi	Sakai, Tadamasu	Suzuki, Keizo
Odeishi, Shigenaru	Sakai, Tsuyochi	Suzuki, Kenji
Ogasawara, Kiyoshi	Sakakibara, Yasutake	Suzuki, Koji

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ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (CONTINUED)

Suzuki, Kunji	Terashima, Ken	Yamada, Hiroshi
Suzuki, Masao	Terashita, Yoichiro	Yamada, Kenzo
Suzuki, Mitsuru	Tobita, Tokio	Yamada, Masao
Suzuki, Shigeo	Toda, Toshio	Yamada, Shigeru
Suzuki, Shigeya	Toguri, Iva Ikuko	Yamada, Tomio
Suzuki, Teichi	Tojo, Hideki	Yamada, Yoshitami
Tegusari, Sukeo	Tokuda, Hisakichi	Yamaji, Koseki
Takachi, Shigetō	Tomioka, Shigeo	Yamamoto, Hiroshi
Takahama, Koichi	Tompkinson, Patrick	Yamamoto, Toshihisa
Takahashi, Hisao	Toyama, Fusao	Yamamoto, Yasumasa
Takahashi, Kisiro	Toyama, Toshio	Yamanaka, Akira
Takahashi, Kobei	Toyoda, Soemu	Yamanaka, Takanori
Takahashi, Koichi	Toyoura, Yoshio	Yamenouchi, Shoshichi
Takahashi, Nobuichi	Tsuchiya, Kiyoshi	Yamasaki, Junetada
Takahashi, Sankichi	Tsuchiya, Tetsuo	Yamashita, Yoshiharu
Takahashi, Shigeji	Tsuda, Shingo	Yamazaki, Hashiyuki
Takahashi, Shozo	Tsuda, Tsuneske	Yamazaki, Tomiji
Takahashi, Sosaku	Tsujino, Akiyoshi	Yarita, Yoshio
Takahashi, Tatsuo	Tuda, Kojue	Yasuda, Katsuyoshi
Takano, Tadashi	Uchida, Kanemasu	Yokoyama, Kanzaburo
Takasago, Yasushi	Ueda, Yoshitake	Yokoyama, Yui
Takashima, Teizo	Uemura, Juro	Yonemura, Tokuji
Takata, Shuichi	Umeda, Makoto	Yoshida, Kumezo
Takeda, Kikao	Umino, Kurakichi	Yoshida, Masato
Takeda, Nobumasa	Uho, Hiroichi	Yoshimura, Maseyuki
Takenaka, Kazuo	Urata, Torajiro	Yoshio, Tetsutaro
Takeshita, Toshio	Ushio, Katsuhiko	Yoshizawa, Kenichiro
Takeuchi, Hiroshi	Ushioda, Hiroshi	Yuen, Yu Nan
Tamizu, Jiro	Uwanori, Masao	Yumita, Taizo
Tamura, Chomatsu	Van Dienst, Josias	Yuri, Kei
Tanabe, Kiyoshi	Vargas, Jorge B.	Yutani, Seichi
Tanaka, Hiroshi	Wakamatsu, Manzo	Yuwabuchi, Seiki
Tanaka, Junichiro	Wako, Yusei	
Tanaka, Kiyoshi	Wang, Ching Lu	
Tanaka, R. ohei	Wang, Tsuan Tsou	
Tenihoto, Shunichi	Wang, Yung Chin	
Tao, Yung Fung	Watanabe, Katsunosuke	
Tari, Kyushi	Watanabe, Masaharu	
Tanodachi, Hiki	Winter, Billy Richard	
Tendo, Jiro	Yadoiwa, Isaac	

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Henry S. Daugherty
HENRY S. DAUGHERTY
Major Inf., (Arm'd)
Adjutant, 1st Lt.

ROSTER OF PERSONS HELD AT SUGAMO PRISON AS OF 2400 31 JANUARY 1946 (0023)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

PRESS RELEASE:

10:30
1 February 1946

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Lt. Gen. Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Eighth Army, originally scheduled to arrive today at Atsugi airport, probably will be delayed until tomorrow, Saturday, Feb. 2.

JAPANESE ASK THAT HICSWA BE SPARED

Japanese civilians are writing to General MacArthur pleading for clemency for PFC Joseph E. Hicswa, who is under court-martial sentence of death for killing two Japanese.

The entreaties ranged from the blunt one signed "The Citizens of NARA Prefecture," which explained that the two slain Japanese "were no good," to the self-effacing note which asked that Hicswa be acquitted "because the Japanese people are all guilty for disturbing the world's peace."

Another letter, addressed to General and Mrs. MacArthur, requests the full release of Hicswa. The woman writer asks that Hicswa be sent back to his family, adding that as a rule, "the American soldiers are very kind and gentlemanly."

An explanation that in Japan "the rule is not the death sentence for manslaughter," accompanied still another request for a lessening of the sentence.

Shin Kameyama, who addressed his letter in a heavy, black flourish to "General of the Armies, MacArthur," begged that "for the sake of Private Hicswa's mother, he be spared."

A female writer approached General MacArthur for a complete pardon for Hicswa, expressing a firm belief in his "going straight," if given another chance.

Earlier, Mrs. Anne Hicswa, mother of the sentenced soldier, had addressed a letter to General MacArthur, also seeking clemency for her son. General MacArthur replied with an expression of sympathy and pointed out that final action on cases involving the death penalty no longer was within his prerogatives.

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SOVIET NOMINEES TO TRY WAR CRIMINALS

The Soviet Union today nominated two Russian officials for membership in the International Tribunal which is to try Japanese war criminals. Joseph B. Keenan, chief of International Prosecution Section of SCAP, announced.

For judge on the tribunal, the Soviet Union named Major General of Justice I. M. Zaryanov of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

As associate prosecutor, Russia nominated Minister S. A. Golunsky, Director of Judicial Sciences in the Soviet Union.

Previously, the Netherlands had nominated as a judge Prof. Bernard Victor A. Boling, judge in the Utrecht Court and a law professor at the Utrecht University.

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SUMMATION OF 33rd DIVISION AWARDS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOBE--Members of Illinois' famed 33rd Division which will be inactivated February 5, won 2923 awards for gallantry and earned more than 1500 Purple Hearts during two years overseas service in World War II. The division is commanded by Brig. Gen. Winfred G. Skelton, of Fairfield, Ill.

The nation's highest awards, the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, were awarded 32 times to members of the Golden Cross Division--The Medal of Honor being won by two Division men.

Other awards include Legion of Merit, 24; Silver Star, 513; Bronze Star, 2179; Soldiers Medal, 41; Air Medal, 37; Distinguished Unit Citation, 2, and Meritorious Service Plaque, 25.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

新聞

部長

Press Release:

13:30
1 February 1946

SEARCH FOR JAPANESE VESSEL REFUSED

SCAP yesterday refused a request of the Imperial Japanese Government that a search for the missing 50-ton Japanese sailing vessel, "Reishin Maru", be undertaken by the U.S. Army.

In a memorandum to the Japanese Government, SCAP said that since the vessel left a Korean port and was last heard from October 8, 1945, there is no opportunity for rescue operations.

"If the problem now is to locate its passengers, who may have debarked at an unscheduled port, or of locating the vessel itself, which may be lying in some Japanese port, it is considered that such investigation is properly the responsibility and within the facilities of the Japanese Government," SCAP declared.

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REPATRIATION FIGURES

During the period 21-27 January, 30,655 Japanese nationals were removed from China, bringing the total evacuated to date to 247,751, according to the weekly status of repatriation report released by SCAP yesterday. There remain 1,272,285 Japanese yet to be shipped out of China, and an additional 1,703,000 to be removed from Manchuria.

In all, 47,898 Japanese were repatriated from January 21 to January 27. From Formosa, 7,031 were shipped to Japan; from the Pacific Ocean Areas, 4,808; from Australian areas, 3,088; from Southern Korea, 1,884; from the Philippines, 250; and from the United States 182.

There were 21,550 Koreans repatriated from Japan during the same period; 1,771 Ryukyans; 180 Formosans; 25 Chinese; and 14 others. In addition, 4,432 other persons were repatriated within areas outside Japan.

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HIBIYA HALL OPENS FOR SOLDIER ENTERTAINMENT

Redecorated Hibiya Hall will be opened Saturday night for soldier entertainment with the showing of Monty Proser's "Copacabana Revue,"

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show from the New York stage. The theater, now operated by GHQ Special Service Section, will show moving pictures three nights weekly, with the revue continuing five nights.

(Correspondents wishing seats for Saturday's opening may leave their names with the News Section, PRO.)

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

1630
1 Feb. 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Note to the Japanese Press:

Two SCAP officers will discuss labor problems at the regular press conference at 10:30 a.m. Saturday in Studio 5 of Radio Tokyo. The two officers are Capt. Anthony Costantino, of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, and Lieut. Wyman Hix, of the Plans and Operations Division, Civil Information and Education Section SCAP. Members of the Japanese & Allied press are welcome.

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

1630
1 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

There is no basis for a recent statement by the Nippon Sakkyoku ka Kumiai that "General MacArthur's headquarters has indicated full support toward the organization of the Japan Music League (Nippon Ongaku Renmei).

The statement appeared in a publicity brochure of the Composers Association. It was not authorized by SCAP. SCAP does not support any private organizations, groups or individuals within Japan.

EDITORS: For your information, the Press Division of CI&E is undertaking a survey of press facilities for the coming war crimes trials in Tokyo. In order to make arrangements for Japanese press coverage of the trials it is necessary for us to have a statement of your requirements. An indication should be made of the number of men recommended for daily attendance at the trials and the total number of accredited men desired. All newspapers, news agencies and photographic agencies which have not already filed such a statement at the Press Division office, should do so as soon as possible. A formal request is not necessary at this time, and names of individual representatives are not desired.

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

1630
1 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Technical Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will hold a meeting at 1 Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2, in the auditorium of the Nippon Kogyo Club for the purpose of instructing representatives of factories and companies in the making of reports for SCAP.

G.H.Q. has ordered the Ministry to require complete reports of manufacturers making communications apparatus, electron tubes and communication apparatus parts. In order to avoid in the future the misunderstandings which have occurred in the past, members of the Bureau will explain to industrialists the amount of information desired and the form in which it is to be presented.

Final date for presenting reports requested by SCAP of the Technical Affairs Bureau is Feb. 25.

A representative of the civil communications section of SCAP will participate in the meeting.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
1 February 1946
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FEC SAILS FOR UNITED STATES

The USS Mt. McKinley, floating home of the Far Eastern Commission during its three week stay in Tokyo, sailed early today for Honolulu where the Commission will board a plane for its headquarters in Washington.

As its final act before leaving Japan, the Commission headed by retired Major General Frank R. McCoy, of the United States, conferred yesterday in Yokohama with chiefs of general staff sections of the Eighth Army and Military Government officers as well as Japanese Civil Authorities.

Arriving by car from Tokyo, commission members were met in Yokohama by Lt. Gen. Charles P. Hall, acting commander of the Eighth Army. Conferences were held in the morning with groups of the Commission meeting with the chiefs of staff sections of Eighth Army, Eighth Army Military Government section and the Japanese civilians. The delegates then attended a luncheon at the commanding general's quarters.

In the afternoon, the FEC drove from Yokohama to Yokusuka where members toured the marine air base and naval station, meeting with officers there. Before supper the group boarded the USS Mt. McKinley which had moved from its berth at Tokyo to the Yokusuka harbor during the morning.

Nelson Johnson, head of the secretariat of the Commission, stated that each member of the FEC was impressed with the thoroughness with which the SCAP sections had prepared for conferences with the Commission during the past three weeks and with the efforts made to make information available to the Commission. The Commission on leaving, is well satisfied, he said, with the information obtained concerning the various activities, operations and reports of the SCAP sections.

The Commission is due to arrive in Washington about 14 February.

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HUGE GUN TO BE SHIPPED TO STATES

0031

A 50-ton anti-aircraft gun with a range of almost 12 miles,

believed to be the largest single-mount weapon in the world, is being dismantled by the XI Corps Ordnance Section to be shipped to Aberdeen Proving Grounds for tests.

The gun, one of two mounted near Chofu for the defense of Tokyo, shot down two American planes, according to Japanese army officers.

Lt. H. L. Abbott, 5250th Technical Intelligence Company, estimates the range of the weapon at about four miles more than that of the famous German 88.

Twelve men are needed to load and operate the gun, which has a maximum muzzle elevation of 85 degrees and a complete 360 degree traverse. The 15 centimeter (6-inch) shell is more than five feet long, weighs 188 pounds, and has an effective bursting radius of 70 feet.

The designer claims a rate of fire from 10 to 14 rounds per minute. The muzzle velocity is 3,000 feet per second--faster than that of an M1 rifle.

The guns were made at Osaka and were to be tested before more were made. Of 200 rounds manufactured, only about 100 were fired. In the last days before Japan's surrender, plans for larger production were abandoned because production was concentrated on ground weapons to be used in event of invasion.

The Japanese colonel who designed the weapon is directing its disassembly under the supervision of Captain Charles F. Atwell of XI Corps Ordnance. After the gun is sent to the Yokohama Base Ordnance Depot for shipment to the United States, the other, located about 25 yards away, will be destroyed.

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THREE YEAR VETERAN IS LOW-POINT MAN

Private Robert Z. Murphy, 21, who fought the Japanese for three years as a guerilla in the Philippines, is now with the 98th Infantry Division on Honshu, and, strangely enough, has only six discharge points.

Born in the Philippines, Murphy was finishing high school on Panay Island when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. For the next three years, he served with guerilla troops, living in the mountains

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and often facing well-equipped Japanese troops with poor arms and ammunition.

Late in 1944, he left Panay Island on an American submarine and landed in New Guinea. From there he reached the United States by way of Australia, to rejoin his family in California.

Shortly after his return, his draft board classified him 1-A and he took basic Infantry training at Camp Roberts, California. When port of embarkation officers noted his record and gave him an opportunity to remain in the United States, he refused, stating he had signed up for a three year hitch in the Regular Army.

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U.S. OFFICIALS ASKED TO ASSIST IN JAPANESE PUBLIC SAFETY

General MacArthur has asked Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner of New York City, with other United States public safety heads, to come to Japan to establish fundamental policies of public safety with in this country, it was disclosed yesterday.

In a radio address to the Civilian Personnel Division of the Secretary of War's office, marking the need for civilian officials as "urgent," SCAP also asked that James J. Malone, Commissioner of Public Safety, Philadelphia, Cecil M. Wilhel, Pennsylvania State Police Commissioner, and Herbert Smith, warden at Eastern State Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, also be approached to take jobs in Japan.

Should these officials not be available, civilian authorities with comparable experience were requested from the Civilian Personnel Division for periods of from thirty to sixty days to work out the public safety program in Japan.

The requisition for government and safety experts also sought research analysts for public safety matters in Japan and Korea, police administrators, fire department administrators and competent investigators from city, state or federal enforcement agencies.

Specifically requested, for work in the Legal Division, is "an outstanding authority on courts and criminal procedure, such as a judge of a common pleas court, county of one million, or attorney general of state or comparable federal agency.

Needs were set at a chief research analyst and statistician and

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four experienced research analysts, six police administrators under 45 years of age with experience as police chiefs in cities of 100,000 to 200,000 or comparable positions in departments of state or federal enforcement agencies, six fire department administrators under 45 years of age with experience as fire chiefs in cities of the same size or comparably qualified, and twenty investigators.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Press Release:

19:30
1 February 1946

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Two SCAP officers will discuss labor problems at the regular conference for the Japanese press in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo, Saturday at 10:30 a.m. The two officers are Capt. Anthony Constantino, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, and Lt. Wyman Hicks, Plans and Operations Division, CI&E. Allied correspondents are invited.

GENERAL ESCAPES IN CRASH LANDING

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA,--A C-54 carrying Brig. General John A. Elmore, Chief of Staff of the XI Corps, and Col. A.E. Schanze, Eighth Army G-1 and ten other passengers crash landed around noon today two miles south of the 161st Station Hospital.

None of the 12 passengers and 7 crew members were injured in the crash which occurred when the plane sought to land on the emergency strip.

The plane left Guam this morning at three a.m. for Atsugi airfield,

In addition to the passengers and crew, the plane carried 6,000 pounds of mail which was undamaged by the crash and brought to APO 343. The plane was demolished.

General Elmore and Col. Schanze were returning from the states where they had been on temporary duty.

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ALLEGED WAR CRIMINAL CLEARED

The list of Japanese war criminals was lessened by one today when SCAP ordered the Imperial Government to delete the name of Takada, former work leader over allied prisoners of war for a private firm.

The Legal Section, SCAP, announced that investigations of charges that Takada beat a British POW resulted in a report of insufficient evidence and that Takada should not be apprehended on the brutality count because he was not directly responsible.

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NEW DISCHARGE CRITERIA FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL

Medical and dental officers with adjusted service rating scores of 60 points, or 39 months service, or those who are 45 years of age

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to their nearest birthday, became eligible for discharge today under new criteria which reached CINCAFPAC from the War Department in Washington.

The following discharge eligibility requirements for other Medical Department personnel also were announced:

Army nurse corps: 25 points; or 18 months service; or 30 years of age to the nearest birthday; or married; or have dependent children under 14 years of age; or physical status is limited service.

Veterinary, sanitary, medical administrative corps: 60 points; or 39 months service; or 42 years of age to nearest birthday.

Dietitians and physical therapists: 25 points; or 24 months service; or 30 years of age; or married; or have dependent children under 14; or limited service, United States.

The War Department also announced that all Medical department officers declared surplus, or returned to the Zone of the Interior from overseas, who are within four months of eligibility for discharge, may be separated.

Fifteen classifications of medical and dental officers were declared critical and required higher point scores for release. Officers in these critical classifications must have 70 points, or 45 months service, or be 45 years of age to be eligible for discharge.

Effective in April, the Discharge score of medical officers in critical classes will be reduced to 60 points, but length of service requirements will remain at 45 months and age will remain at 45.

Medical and dental officers, and army nurses must be separated or aboard ship for return to the United States within 30 days after they become eligible. Members of the veterinary, sanitary, and medical administrative corps, or dietiticians and physical therapists, must be discharged or on their way within 60 days after they become eligible.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A copy of the War Department radio giving complete details concerning discharge of Medical Department officers is available in the Library of the PRO News Section.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

2 February 1946

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and in CONFIDENCE for release on Saturday, February 2, at 6 p.m. EASTERN STANDARD UNITED STATES TIME. None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or as a basis for comment until the hour specified for release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

FIELD FOR AMERICAN COTTON OPENING IN JAPAN

The first ripple of discussion with regard to a fundamental issue which will become of growing interest in the future is beginning to stir concerning the resumption of world trade by Japan. The subject was brought to public attention first in the recent pronouncement by State Department officials from Washington that the potential textile resource of Japan, instead of being permitted to lie fallow, was to be utilized under adequate methods of control to assist in relieving the world shortage which is now acute.

This proposal of the State Department immediately precipitated two schools of thought--the one favorable and the other in opposition. The line of demarcation seemed to be drawn very largely along lines of interest involved. Cotton growers, profiting by the added export trade were enthusiastically in support of the proposal but the textile manufacturers envisaged competition in Japanese production of cotton goods because of lower wage scales.

SCAP Headquarters was called upon to report the potentialities which existed in Japan for textile manufacture and the corresponding quantities of raw cotton which would be required from America and other countries. A program was submitted in two parts, one specifying the requirements for raw cotton to be manufactured and distributed within Japan and the other indicating a quantity of raw cotton that could be manufactured by Japanese textile mills for distribution to international markets to meet the world shortage in accordance with instructions from Washington. The total quantity of cotton involved has been the subject of comment in the public press.

A committee of international textile experts headed by Mr. Fred Taylor is in Tokyo operating under SCAP to examine the capacity of all

0037

forms of textile industry in Japan and to submit recommendations which will be used as the basis of international decisions to be made in Washington as to the production and distribution of manufactured textile goods. Other members of the committee are:

H. Wickliffe Rose of the American Viscose Corporation; American
Frank E. Rowe of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills) Members

Frank S. Winterbottom, former British member of the textile
section of the Combined Production and Resources Board)
British Observer

M. D. Parekh, and)
Bharat Ram) Indian Observers

Mr. Taylor stated: "During more than a week of preliminary surveys the committee has been able to make reasonably accurate estimates as to the textile capacity of Japan and as to the soundness of programs already submitted. Findings completely confirm the cotton import quantities recommended by General MacArthur. Our next step is to make a field inspection of the Japanese textile plants to obtain basic information for making recommendations upon Japan's ability to increase its textile manufacturing capacity."

Mr. Taylor said that the preliminary surveys had shown that Japan cotton textile industry had been reduced to only twenty-five percent of its former productive capacity.

"The military government of Japan during the war," he said, "carried out a drastic scrapping program of all machinery not considered immediately vital to its war program, and seventy-five percent of all cotton spindles and preparatory machinery appear to have been scrapped."

"It will be a part of the work of the textile committee to confirm this position by observation in the plants as far as practical. But at this stage, the scrapping and war damage figures for the industry cannot be disputed."

Mr. Taylor said that the small remaining portion of Japan's previous cotton textile capacity is recognized to be no more than is necessary for her essential requirements.

"Of the 200,000 tons of cotton programmed for internal consump-

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tion in Japan, approximately 150,000 tons will be required for the manufacture of clothing," Mr. Taylor commented. "The remaining 50,000 tons will be converted into 'mechanical fabrics' such as tire cords, fishing net twine and thread, yarn and other consumer items. A slightly better grade of cotton of longer staple will be required for the mechanical fabrics, the inferior grade cotton being used to make low-count yarns and plain weaves for Japanese civilian clothing.

"Any exports of cotton manufactures from Japan will be as directed by Washington and will supplement the world supply of cotton textiles which is considerably below actual requirements for this year and next year." He continued, "as far as I know there is no plan in SCAP headquarters to export such textiles to any specific markets where requirements are being met from other sources. Normally the bulk of Japanese cotton textile export is low count yarn and coarse fabrics which do not compete with higher quality manufactured textiles produced by United States and European manufacturing sources."

Mr. Taylor emphasized the importance of starting cotton shipments to Japan as soon as possible. He stated that the program for 200,000 tons had been approved in Washington but he invited attention to the fact that even if shipments started immediately it would be April at the earliest before the raw material could be put into process in Japanese mills. He further indicated that with three quarters of the amount of cotton requested for internal consumption in Japan for clothing alone and the remaining quantity so vitally needed for industrial purposes there would be very little, if any, raw material available for conversion into so-called "luxury items." In arriving at the estimates, he stated, as much consideration as possible had been given to the available stocks of other fibers and to the production of rayon as a contribution to the clothing problem.

Mr. Taylor said that the economy of Japan is beginning to move after the confusion resulting from the surrender.

"The miners have returned to work under the incentive of increases in their food ration and the catch of fish has been boosted by the increase in the fuel allotment. When the requested cotton begins to arrive, cotton yarn will be available for fish nets and the supply of

this vital food will increase further.

"Cotton cloth will be available to the farmer who will then begin to release his rice for the market. For two years Japanese civilians have held clothing certificates for which no material has been available."

He stated that the initial shipments of cotton requested amounting to thirty-four percent during April, May and June are greater than can be consumed by Japanese mills during those months. Even though more mills will be restored, some time will be required to accomplish this. Meanwhile it is necessary, he indicated, to build up a larger stock of the different grades and staples of cotton because of the necessity for distributing various blends to any large number of mills. Once production has leveled off and the necessary variety of stocks is on hand, shipments may be reduced, but this would not be feasible until possibly five months after the first shipments.

Mr. Richard A. May, Chief of the Import and Export Division of SCAP Headquarters Economic and Scientific Section, stated that Japan can consume 140,000 tons of raw cotton for manufacture into low grade yarns and cloth to be distributed internationally upon instructions from Washington as a contribution to the world shortage of textile goods. The cost of the manufactured cotton cloth and yarn for export can be charged against the cost to Japan of the raw cotton to be used internally, he said.

Mr. May emphasized that SCAP has expressed no opinion, pro or con, on the basic policy concerning Japan's participation in world commerce. The program recommended is based entirely upon the minimum need for cotton to prevent disease and unrest in Japan and upon the excess manufacturing capacity of textiles that can be used in connection with the international textile shortage if desired, he repeated.

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

1330
2 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese fishing industry has requested permission to import 10,000 kin of Tegusa or natural worm gut from China for the making of gut lines, Lt. Col. R.H. Fiedler, chief of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, revealed today.

This particular worm breeds on yanagi and kaede trees in the southern provinces of China around Canton and Kwanshi and has in the past been exported from Hong Kong and Canton. Japanese import the raw materials, handing it over to factories where gut line is made. The factories thereupon distribute the finished line in compliance with the orders of the ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

One kin of raw material, according to Col. Fiedler, makes 1,200 to 2,000 pieces of gut line, each five feet long. One kin of raw material cost 80.30 yen in 1945. The finished line is sold for 80 to 90 yen per 100 pieces.

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

1630
2 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Defining Japan as the four main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku and approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands SCAP today ordered the Imperial Japanese Government to cease exercising governmental or administrative authority over any area outside of Japan.

In a directive SCAP stated that, except as authorized by G.H.Q., "the Imperial Japanese Government will not communicate with government officials and employees or with any other persons outside of Japan for any purpose other than the routine operation of authorized shipping, communications and weather services." A SCAP spokesman defined the areas included within Japan as those corresponding to the jurisdiction of SCAP.

Islands specified as within the Japan area include, the Tsushima Islands and the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Kuchinoshima Island); and excluding (a) Utsuryo (Ullung) Island, Liancourt Rocks (Take Island) and Quelpart (Saishu or Cheju) Island, (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchinoshima Island), the Izu, Nanpo, Bonin (Ogasawara) and Volcano (Kazan or Iwo) Island Groups, and all other outlying Pacific Islands including the Daito (Ohigashi or Oagari) Island Group, and Parece Vela (Okino-tori), Marcus (Minami-tori) and Ganges (Nakano-tori) Islands, and (c) the Kurile (Chishima) Islands, the Mabomai (Hapomaze) Island Group (including Suisho, Yuri, Akiyuri, Ohibotsu and

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
2 February 1946

JAPANESE TO FLY FLAG COMMEMORATING ACCESSION OF EMPEROR

Request of the Japanese Government to fly the Japanese flag February 11, commemorating the accession of Emperor Jimma to the throne, has been approved, GHQ announced today.

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GHQ DENIES REPORT

GHQ today denied a report that it had approved a Japanese government procedure announced yesterday by the home, justice, commerce and industry and welfare ministers which provides for stern action against attempts by labor to win demands by intimidation and violence.

Clarifying GHQ's position at a Japanese press conference, Capt. A. Costantino, acting chief of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, said that publication of the joint statement had received a GHQ approval but that it did not follow that GHQ sanctioned or took responsibility for details of the Japanese plan.

Capt. Costantino also made it clear that problems of legality involving labor-management disputes must be settled by Japanese courts, not by GHQ directives.

However, in answer to a Japanese reporter's question, Capt. Costantino emphasized that GHQ is determined that police will not intervene in labor disputes except when necessary to preserve public order.

Labor disputes, he said, concern only the parties involved and agencies and procedures established by the Japanese government to handle specific cases. Capt. Costantino pointed out that until legislation for Labor Relations Committees has been set up by the Diet, there are 27 Interim Mediation Boards to act on labor disputes.

It is GHQ's policy, he declared, to permit the Japanese people to determine what form of management shall be installed in Japan as long as it is not militaristic or nationalistic nor contrary to occupation policies. He pointed out that a democratic organization of labor, industry and agriculture is imperative, but that details of

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the ultimate form to be taken are up to the Japanese themselves.

"We want to encourage a development of a democratic organization in labor," Capt. Costantino said. "The development of trade unions is one of the most vital activities in achieving democracy in Japan."

The Labor Division chief said that Japanese unions now have almost as many members as in the peak pre-war year, 1936, when about 450,000 employes belonged to labor organizations.

Asked whether it would be illegal for unions to take over management during a dispute, Capt. Costantino said that was a problem that would have to be answered by Japanese courts.

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AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIST JOINS MISSION HERE

Dr. R. v. d. R. Woolley, Commonwealth Astronomer of the Observatory, Mt. Stromlo, Australia, has arrived in Japan to join the Australian Scientific Mission. Among other inquiries, he is studying Japanese developments and observations in connection with ionospherics.

The ionosphere, a layer above the atmosphere, reflects radio communication waves back to the earth's surface and has important effects on long range transmission. The predictions of ionospheric conditions depend upon detailed observations and data over a long period of time in all parts of the world. Scientists of Australia, as well as other Allied Countries, have been handicapped by the lack of data from areas controlled by Japan during the war years.

Major D. K. Bailey, U. S. Signal Corps authority on ionospherics who has been collecting Japanese data in this field since early in the occupation, welcomed Dr. Woolley to Japan and praised the international contributions made by Australia in ionospherics.

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SHIPMENTS TO STATES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--An average of almost 3,000 men daily were sent home from Japan during January, it was reported Saturday by the Eighth Army G-1 section.

During the 31-day month, 91,017 officers and men departed by ship for the States. Of these, 57,290 left Yokohama and 33,727 sailed from Nagoya.

In December, a record-breaking month, 122,640 men left Japan. Of these, 65,441 left Yokohama and 57,199 departed from Nagoya.

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YOSHIDA EXPRESSES THANKS FOR JAPANESE RESCUE

Supreme Headquarters today made public the following letter from Foreign Minister Yoshida to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur:
His Excellency,
General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.
Your Excellency,

30 January, 1946.

I take the liberty of expressing to Your Excellency my heartfelt gratitude for the gallant efforts made by the officers and crew of the two American vessels, who rescued the Japanese passengers of the "Enoshima Maru" which struck a mine in the Yangtze River on 22 January.

All concerned with the ill-fated Japanese repatriation ship are deeply moved by the kindness shown by the Americans while removing the passengers from the vessel, and taking care of the sick and injured.

Yours sincerely,

0045 Shiga Yoshida

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
2 February 1946

ATOMIC CASUALTIES AT HIROSHIMA

The 306,545 casualties of all types ascribed to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, included 176,987 people described as "general sufferers," it was disclosed today in a report received from the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese by G-3, SCAP.

The description of "general sufferers" was vague. It included those who suffered sickness and minor injuries after the bombing, families left without homes, food and clothing.

The report claimed that deaths included 38,756 males, 37,065 females, and 2,329 individuals of whom the sex is not known, bring the total killed to 78,150.

Missing were 7,031 males and 6,952 females, a total of 13,983 persons. Among the 9,428 reported seriously injured were 4,818 males and 4,610 females. The 27,997 reported as slightly injured were divided 13,541 male and 14,456 female.

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G.I. RADIO POETRY APPRECIATED

In the mind of one Japanese school-boy, at least, peace, poetry and friendship are pleasantly blended.

Ichiro Sashimi bared his soul in an expression of sweetness and light prompted by listening to the Armed Forces Radio, poetry department.

For the skeptic who may sneer that it is about time, or the protagonist of radio as an educator, or just any Japanese aesthete who may murmur an appreciative "Ah, so," Ichiro's letter to Armed Forces Radio Station, WVTR, follows:

"Dear sir, esq:

"I am a Japanese school boy but am enjoy your programme very much. How wonderfull is American poetrys!!

"Please I beg of you to say over the radio beautiful poetrys called 'Friendship.'

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"I no know who writer is. So sorry.

"Thank you more million times.

"Your foolish listener,

"Ichiro Sashimi
"Kojimachi-ku Inaka-machi 26
"Tokyo, Japan."

WVTR says Ichiro fell under the spell of a broadcast titled "The Notebook," produced by Sgt. Hans Conried, 630 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., and is representative of a great Japanese listening audience which tunes in on the G.I. radio fare.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
3 February 1945

U.S. MEMBER OF TRIBUNAL EN ROUTE HERE

John P. Higgins, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has been designated as the United States Representative on the International Military Tribunal to try the leading war criminal suspects of Japan, and is now en route to Japan from the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
4 February 1946

GEN. EICHELBERGER RETURNS AFTER ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Lt. Gen. Robert L.

Eichelberger, Eighth Army Occupational Forces Commander in Japan, arrived at Atsugi Airport at approximately 3:30 today. Completing a round-the-world flight in B-17 "Miss Emm", named after Mrs. Eichelberger, the general returned to a command virtually double in size to the one he left in December.

During Gen. Eichelberger's leave in the United States, the Eighth Army took over the occupation duties of Southern Honshu and Kyushu from the Sixth Army, deactivated in late January.

The general left Washington, D. C., on his return trip to Japan on January 14th, stopped en route at points in Europe, North Africa, Egypt and India. In China, the last stop, Gen. Eichelberger was the guest of Lt. Gen Albert C. Wedemeyer, and visited the ancient capital, Peking.

Gen. Eichelberger was accompanied on his trip from America by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, GHQ Engineer Section Head. Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army Chief of Staff, met the general at Shanghai and returned with him on the last leg of the trip.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPERIOR COMMANDER FOR THE U.S. ARMY
Civil Information and Education Section

1630
4 Feb. 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Following are recent editorial comments by American newspapers concerning events in Japan over the past few weeks:

New York Times: "Having renounced his own "Divinity", Hirohito has now taken the next logical step in the conversion of Japan from primitive theocracy to a modern nation. He has appointed to the Privy Council, his highest consultative body with final authority on interpretation of the Japanese constitution, the Father of Japanese liberalism, and a man who long before Japan's defeat had laid the basis for constitutional government resting, not on the rule of a theoretically absolute God but on human organization. That man is Doctor Tatsukichi Manobe, former professor of constitutional law at Tokyo Imperial University and Japan's greatest constitutional scholar, whom militarists and totalitarians had hounded into obscurity but who now, by virtue of his new position and especially by the emperor's appointment of him, will be able to wield preponderant influence on the drafting of a new constitution being prepared by MacArthur's orders.

"To the west, Manobe will appear as only the mildest kind of liberal, and many may even regard him as a rank reactionary. For under the constitutional doctrines he propounded, almost any kind of government is possible. Yet a decade ago he was the center of a tempest which swept away the remnants of constitutional government in Japan and led to the triumph of the militarists which in turn led to Pearl Harbor, the rise on membership of the militarists and Black Dragon headed by Japan's arch gangster Toyama. He was driven from all his offices, including membership in the House of Peers and so were all officials who had been his pupils. His books were burned in public bonfires; he was

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hauled into court for Lese-Majeste and one gangster patriot wounded him in an attempt at assassination.

"Yet all he had done was to teach two doctrines which are now firmly established in western consciousness that they are regarded as axiomatic. First was that "Governing Rights" or sovereignty rest in the state and that the Emperor exercises these rights as head of the state or its highest "Organ". Second was that civil power which controls the purse, is the supreme authority, superior to the military. By transferring the governing rights from the Emperor to the state and making the former an organ of the state, Minobe made but a timid approach to sovereignty of the people. But even that was blasphemy, since it stripped the Emperor of his "Divine" pretensions and opened the way, as one of Minobe's antagonists said, for "Chinese and Western revolutionism" including the right of the people to depose their ruler".

San Francisco Chronicle: "Prostitution as has been noted from time to time over several thousand years is an old institution. In the west it has been slowly receding over milleniums because it is incompatible with social progress in the largest sense. Its recession among Americans and many other western peoples has been in ratio with the progress of social education.

"Whether Americans can abolish the institution all over the world or even modify it is another matter entirely. We doubt if General MacArthur is going to have any great success in his newest effort to abolish licensed prostitution in Japan where it has for many centuries been traditionally geared with the national economy and social outlook. It is an experiment, noble in purpose, but we predict the experiment will fail.

New York Herald Tribune: "General MacArthur's demand that the Japanese government forbid the sale of girls into the slavery of prostitution calls for long needed reform but there is little hope the order by itself can bring about a complete cure of the evil at which it is directed.

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"Sale of girls by parents and other relatives in Japan does not result from superficial causes and cannot be ended overnight by government edict.

"It grows out of deep rooted cultural and economic patterns. Directives under which General MacArthur is operating have instructed him to destroy many of these patterns. His ability to control such evils as sale of and purchase of girls will be limited by the success he had in attaining his basic objectives.

"The Japanese farmer often cultivating no more than 2 acres of rice pays heavy taxes, high rents and high interest rates. He is hard pressed to provide his family with enough food to prevent starvation. Then he sells his daughters it is not from desire but in an effort to fill empty stomachs.

"He is in dire need of agrarian reforms which are included in General MacArthur's program--reforms which will be carried out only if the General is thorough and persistent in the use of his power.

If these reforms are transferred to actuality, the Japanese farmers should be able to abandon some of the distressing expedients he now accepts in his efforts to survive. Rice and morals have a direct relation in Japan. A starving Japanese family rarely adhere to the same moral standards as a family with full rice bowls".

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
4 February, 1946

COAST GUARD TO PATROL KOREA WATERS

SEOUL, Korea. -- Coast guard service for 700 miles of Korea's tortuous coastline in the American Occupation zone will begin soon, it was announced yesterday by Military Government's Director of National Defense.

Activated last month under the supervision of American naval officers, 160 Korean officers and enlisted men are in training at a newly established coast guard academy and training school, located in the former Japanese naval base at Chinkai. Current recruiting plans call for a full enrollment of 900.

Patrol craft, 80 to 100 feet long and manned entirely by Korean personnel, will be obtained from Korean sources, former Japanese naval craft, and possibly surplus American ships. Eventually, 25 PT-type boats for river and inter-island patrolling, and 35 sub-chaser type vessels will guard against piracy and smuggling and insure marine safety in Korean waters, it was reported.

Chief of the Coast Guard and organizer of the new unit is Lt. Cmdr. Peter X. Fugina, naval officer from Aurora, Minn., veteran of four campaigns in the central and southwest Pacific.

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JAPANESE ORDNANCE DESTROYED

WITH EIGHTH ARMY, KOBE--During three months of occupation duty, nearly four million tons of Japanese war material were disposed of by troops of the 33rd division, which will be inactivated here on February 5, according to figures compiled by the division supply officer, Major Ira W. Thompson of Ridgewood, N. J.

Included in this figure are 6,784 artillery pieces, 286,995 small arms, 54,500,000 rounds of ammunition and 45,000 tons of scrap metal.

Most of the 3,869,480 tons were quartermaster equipment. Figures (in tons) show; quartermaster, 3,443,039; chemical, 6,675; engineer, 381,642; signal, 735; medical, 4,129; ordnance, 33,256.

Turned back to the home ministry for distribution to Japanese

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civilians were 5 million items of clothing and more than 400 million pounds of food.

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BRITISH DESTROYER RECOVERED

After nearly three years of captivity as a working Japanese prisoner of war, the British destroyer H.M.S. Thracian is on her way back to Hong Kong where she was lost to the enemy early in the war.

The Japanese had used the Thracian for testing radar, asdic, torpedoes and gyros, according to Capt. J. W. Grant of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

The Royal Navy captain, who said the Japanese had maintained the Thracian "in fairly good shape," reported that recently she had been refitted by H.M.S. Tyne at Yokohama. The destroyer was retaken by the Allied Powers in Nagaura Bay after the Japanese surrender.

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GENERAL THORPE RETURNS TO STATES

Brig. Gen. Elliott R. Thorpe, until January 31 Chief of Counter Intelligence for General MacArthur's command, sailed this morning on the General Sturgis for leave in the United States prior to reassignment. His wife resides in St. Paul, Minn.

When the war broke out Gen. Thorpe, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was stationed in Java. He joined General MacArthur in Australia, and early in 1942, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Forces in the Far East, started to build up the military security organization which he headed throughout the Pacific campaigns and the occupation until relieved last week. Gen. Thorpe's decorations include the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Medal, which he was awarded last October. He was promoted to Brigadier General in March, 1945.

Gen. Thorpe was succeeded as Chief Counter Intelligence Officer by Col. Harry I. T. Creswell, GSC, Coordinator of Allied Translator Interpreter Section since last December 20.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Lt. General Eichelberger, Commanding General of the Eighth Army, is scheduled to land at Atsugi Airport at 15:30 today.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

duplicate
13:30
4 February 1946

Press Release:

2,000,000 TONS OF STEEL TO BE RECONVERTED

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- The sword of Japan is really being beaten back into the plowshare -- to the extent of more than 2,000,000 tons of steel -- according to a program revealed recently at a joint conference of Japan's "Big Steel Trust", Col. Rulon J. Ballard, Economics Officer of Eighth Army's Military Government and other Military Government Officers.

Operating on a non-profit basis, the steel reconversion program will reclaim metals from scrap piles and from implements of war. Primary aim is to make available for reconstruction purposes all the metal that can be reclaimed within the boundaries of Japan proper, inasmuch as no other sources of scrap steel are available to Japanese industries.

The "Trust", known officially as the "Committee for Disposal of Destroyed War Implements," will carry on the double function of (A) Collecting and smelting all scrap metal and weapons into ingots, and (B) Diverting the ingots into reconstruction channels along with metals that can be used without going into the smelting furnaces.

Committee chairman T. Komatsu, who at one time represented Japanese steel interests in America, has announced that "diverted metals" will include units of machinery, communications instruments, electric equipment, ball bearings, wire rope, tubing, electrical wiring, and similar articles that can be used in their present state.

The committee includes representatives of Japan's five largest steel concerns (Nippon Seitetsu K.K., Nippon Kokan K.K., Furukawa Denki Kogyo K.K., Fuso Kinzoku Kogyo K.K., and K. K. Kobe Seikosho), as well as members of the transportation, communications, agricultural and forestry, commerce, and industry ministries of the Japanese government. Y. Fujisawa, committee secretary, is a member of the investigation Bureau, Home Affairs Ministry.

(more)

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The five steel companies, Komatsu explained, will see to it that steel and scrap metals are collected at smelting points, some of which boast huge electric furnaces. Construction firms will then buy the metal after having obtained permission to do so from the Home Ministry. The sales price will be set to cover the bare expenses of reclaiming the metal (including workers' wages), with no profit realized.

More than 19,000 tons have already been returned to civilian consumption through the program, with 348,000 tons from weapons alone scheduled for the smelters as soon as possible. Additional scrap and other items, including more than 30 submarines at the Kure Base, will bring the sum total to more than 2,000,000 tons in "about 12 to 18 months", committee members and military government officials estimated.

A special committee will meet once a month to make certain that large concerns are not favored over smaller firms in the allocation of metals, Komatsu told Col. Ballard. The committee's reports will be available to military government scrutiny at all times.

To facilitate a rapid reconversion, established organizations will be used in the program, the committee declared. For example, one of the Mitsubishi factory branches will handle plastic materials, while rubber will go to the Japan Rubber Control Union.

Warning the committee that the steel reconversion program will have to "keep up with rapidly improving coal-producing concerns", Col. Ballard emphasized the importance of speed in his address to the representatives.

"By March 1, Japan's coal production will be brought up to 1,500,000 tons a month -- enough to meet the minimum requirements for essential industries," Col. Ballard said. "Allowing about 30 days for the coal to get to the various industries, we expect the steel program to start meeting essential needs of the Japanese people soon after the first of April. I've visited coal mines personally, so I know what they're doing and how they've improved. Now the steel industries are going to be my next concern, and I expect them to respond with the same increased speed as displayed by the coal mines."

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During the conference, plans were initiated for military government officials to inspect scrap metal reconversion points at Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sasebo, and Nagasaki.

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EIGHTH ARMY PUERTO RICANS TO BE RETURNED

Eighth Army Headquarters, Yokohama -- Puerto Ricans in the Eighth Army, including 171 enlisted men and 17 officers, will leave for home Wednesday aboard the Admiral Coontz.

The ship is scheduled to stop at Okinawa, Iwo Jima, and Pearl Harbor as well as other Pacific ports to pick up additional Puerto Ricans, all of whom are scheduled to be home by June 30.

The General Sturgis sailed this morning for Seattle with 2,942 enlisted men and 276 officers aboard.

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KOREAN FLAG FAMILIAR DESIGN IN U. S. SINCE 1893

Seoul, Korea -- The Korean Flag, banned in Korea during thirty-six years of Japanese rule, has been a familiar but unidentified emblem to millions of Americans since 1893. At the Chicago World's Fair of that year, officials of the Northern Pacific Railroad noted the Korean Flag and adapted it as a trademark on all cars of the line. With slight modification, the design has been used ever since.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
4 February 1946

Press Release:

NEW BRITISH POLITICAL CHIEF IN TOKYO

The following information is released by United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan:

With the departure from Japan of the Far Eastern Commission, the British delegation has left behind Mr. Oscar Morland, one of the senior representatives, to fill the appointment of Chief Political Adviser to Lt. Gen. Gairdner, Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

Mr. Morland is well known in Japan and has many admirers amongst Europeans and Japanese alike. Born in 1904 he entered the British Foreign Service in 1927, thereafter serving at the British Embassy in Tokyo as well as the British Consulates in Yokohama, Kobe, Mukden and Dairen.

In December 1941 Mr. Morland was serving as Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Tokyo and was repatriated to England on an exchange ship in August 1942. His return to the Embassy is indeed a happy one for he has found much of his furniture and possessions intact.

During the war period Mr. Morland worked in London, in the Ministry of Economic Warfare, the Foreign Office and Treasury.

He now succeeds Mr. D. MacDermot who, after a lengthy term of overseas service, is due to return to England for leave and re-appointment. Mr. MacDermot, who was British Consul General in Manila, was, in 1945, appointed Foreign Office Observer to the Commander in Chief, B.P.F. and in that capacity was one of the first British officials to re-enter Japan, where he has since played a prominent part in re-establishing British representation.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
4 February 1946

SCAP DENIES REPORT THAT JAP VESSEL WILL CARRY SILK TO AMERICA

SCAP officials today denied a story of the Japanese Kyodo news agency which stated that a Japanese ship would soon sail from Japan for America with a cargo of 2,600 bales of raw silk.

The officials said no decision had yet been reached on such points as the destination of the silk, the time it will be shipped, and the boat or boats that will carry it.

The latest development in the silk export situation was SCAP'S directive of 29 January in which the Japanese government was directed to prepare 1,500 cases and 1,100 bales at Yokohama for shipment, they said.

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GENERAL DYKE TO VISIT STATES

Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, chief of the Civil Information and Education Section of SCAP since it was established late in September, will leave Tokyo tomorrow night or Wednesday by ship for 60 days of temporary duty in the United States.

While Stateside, General Dyke will consider civilian personnel problems of the Section. He also plans to take time for rest and recuperation.

Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, chief of the Education Division, C I & E, will be Acting Chief of Section while the general is away from Japan.

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BRITISH DELEGATION TO IPS ARRIVES

The British delegation to the International Prosecution staff, headed by Sir Arthur Cummins-Carr, Chief British Prosecutor, arrived yesterday at Atsugi Airport, it was announced by Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution Section.

Other members of the British delegation are:
Traverse Christopher Humphries, philosopher and Crown Prosecutor of the Old Bailey; Reginald Spencer-Davies, lawyer and former Army

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Officer; Maurice Reed, Legal Advisor of the Attorney General's office and former member of the War Crimes Commission at the Nuremberg trials, and David Scott-Fox, of the Foreign Office.

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From American Red Cross,
Public Relations Office,
NKK Bldg., Tokyo.

phone:-Dai Ichi 759

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

Tokyo, Feb 4:- Nyles I. Christensen has been appointed Red Cross commissioner of the areas of Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, the Ryukyu Islands, and occupation zones of Japan and Korea. The appointment was announced in a radiogram received at Red Cross headquarters today from Basil O'Connor, national chairman of American Red Cross.

The appointment was made on Christensen's third anniversary as director of operations for Red Cross in the Southwest Pacific Theatre. He arrived in Sydney, Australia on February 4, 1943 and has directed the Red Cross staff the length of the "MacArthur Highway" to Tokyo.

Christensen's home is in San Francisco, Cal.

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Carpenter Statement on Yamashita p 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
5 February 1946

JAPANESE LIEUTENANT CHARGED AS WAR CRIMINAL

Charges and specifications of "cruel and brutal atrocities," including the starvation of an American soldier, against a former Japanese prisoner of war camp commander today were forwarded by Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, for reference to a military commission in Yokohama.

The charges were brought against Miyoroku Okada, who as a second lieutenant commanded the Nagoya Area Prisoner of War Camp 2-B at Narumi, Honshu.

The American POW who allegedly was beaten, kicked, tortured and starved "until he died on 17 July 1945" was AOM 1/c Doyle W. Waggoner, USN, of 457 Columbia Ave., Shreveport, La.

Another specification against Okada claimed that he "did willfully and unlawfully withhold, deny and deprive sick American and Allied Prisoners of War of medicine, medical attention and treatment resulting in their serious illnesses, permanent injuries, wounds and death." In another specification he was said to have withheld from prisoners Red Cross supplies of food and clothing.

Vincent Owen, correspondent for the Army-Navy Journal, of 3157 Diamondhead Road, Honolulu; E. J. White, a civilian of 1406 Cherokee Ave., Gaffney, S. C., and B 2/c Charles H. Weston, USN, of Cedarville, Mich., were stripped of all clothing and brutally tortured by Okada in June or July of 1945, the specifications alleged.

Sgt. Samuel Moody of 29 Prospect St., Lynn, Mass., was said to have been beaten and tortured by being forced "to stand at attention for a long period of time."

(more)

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Okada was charged with having failed to restrain men under his command from torturing, mistreating and beating Waggoner, Weston, White, Moody, Owen, S/Sgt. Stanley F. Sawicki of R. F. D. 2, East Orwell, Ohio; T/Sgt. Walter P. Holt, Waynesville, Ill.; M/Sgt. Joseph L. Dube, 7 Van Buren St., Nashua, New H.; M/Sgt. Macy F. Brent, Box 214, Middletown, Ohio, and Cpl. Stanley V. Hawryluk, 2265 East Cambria St., Philadelphia.

Men under Okada's command were also said to have taken Red Cross supplies intended for prisoners; to have forced sick prisoners of war to work, and to have denied prisoners food and water.

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STATEMENT BY COL. CARPENTER ON YAMASHITA DECISION

Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, this afternoon issued a statement on the Supreme Court's Decision confirming the findings of the military tribunal which judged Yamashita.

As chief of the War Crimes Branch of the Judge Advocate's Section of AFPAC in Manila, Col. Carpenter supervised the preparation of the prosecution's case.

His statement follows:

"The Supreme Court's action with regard to the appeal of General Yamashita represents an important milestone in the field of international law. The court has confirmed the heretofore generally accepted legal principle that the trial and punishment of persons accused of violating the laws of war are the function solely of military commanders - from whom there is ordinarily no appeal to civilian tribunals.

"The Supreme Court's action in the Yamashita case has cleared the road ahead for the trial in Yokohama of the great number of suspected Japanese war criminals on whom this Section is now preparing the prosecution.

"Dissenting opinions filed by Justices Murphy and Rutledge, of the Supreme Court asserted that the military commission which tried Yamashita did not obey the due process requirement of the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and that Yamashita was hurried to trial under an improper charge, given insufficient time to prepare an adequate defense, deprived of benefits of elementary rules of evidence and summarily sentenced to be hanged, that the commission was illegally constituted because it was empowered to and did admit inadmissible testimony, that the crimes with which Yamashita was charged were legally unrecognized and that U.S. Articles of War 25 and 38 and Articles 60 and 63 of the Geneva Convention were applicable to the case.

"The majority opinion of the Court as voiced by Chief Justice Stone denied Yamashita's petitions for certiorari, habeas corpus and prohibition. The opinion held that the order creating the commission that tried Yamashita was entirely legal and valid, that the gist of the charge was an unlawful breach of duty by the accused as a commander to control the operations of members of his command, that the law of war imposes upon a commander the duty of taking such appropriate measures as are within his power for the control of his troops for

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the prevention of violations of the law of war, that there was no contention that the charge thus read was without the support of evidence or that the trial commission held Yamashita responsible for failing to take measures which were beyond his control, that the charge adequately alleged a violation of the laws of war, that U.S. Articles of War 25 and 38 are inapplicable to the trial of an enemy combatant for violation of the laws of war and that Articles 60 and 63 of the Geneva Convention are also inapplicable since they refer to offenses committed while the accused is a prisoner of war and not violations of the laws of war.

"General Yamashita was provided with 7 Army officers who are experienced attorneys as his defense and that he himself expressed his satisfaction with their qualifications and efforts. In addition, he was given and he exercised the privilege of selecting additional defense attorney of his own nationality. "Charges were served upon the General 27 days in advance of the beginning of his trial and the defense was given every reasonable opportunity to prepare its case, including access to documentary evidence to be used by the prosecution. (The Yamashita trial lasted from 29 October to 7 December, 1945.)"

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TWO BURMESE ORDERED ARRESTED

General MacArthur has ordered the Japanese government to apprehend two men, Kho Khin and Maung Gyi, who formerly were connected with the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo.

The general's Counter Intelligence Section announced that the men were wanted for questioning and possible removal from Japan. It was pointed out that the Burmese Embassy no longer exists in Tokyo.

The Imperial Government was ordered to deliver the men into custody of authorities at Sugamo Prison, the Tokyo detention camp.

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Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, including "情報" (Information) and "報告" (Report).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Handwritten signature or initials.

13:30
5 February 1946

Press Release:

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DELEGATES TO TRIBUNAL ARRIVE

Australian and New Zealand delegates to the International Military Tribunal which will try leading war criminal suspects of Japan arrived in Tokyo today, the office of Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution Section, announced.

Sir William Webb, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Queensland, and Australia's delegate as judge, arrived with associate prosecutors Mr. Justice Alan James Mansfield, Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and Alastair Rose McDonald, also representing Australia.

From New Zealand, Mr. Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, judge delegate and Ronald Henry Quilliam, Barrister, Supreme Court, New Zealand, assistant prosecutor, also arrived.

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KOREAN REPATRIATION CONTINUES

The Japanese Government yesterday was ordered by SCAP to arrange transportation for the repatriation of 3,232 Koreans who arrived at Otake from Truk, and to provide for the care of the Koreans while they are in Japan.

In a memorandum confirming oral instructions previously issued, the Japanese were ordered to unload the Koreans from the repatriation vessel, Yahiko Maru, and to transport them by rail to authorized ports used in their repatriation.

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情報報告

Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, including "情報" (Information) and "報告" (Report).

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

Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, including "情報" (Information) and "報告" (Report).

1030
5 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The determination of not only business practices but also of such personal details as minimum age of marriage, age of retirement and the building of homes is included in the rights exercised for many generations by families of the zaibatsu. Rules and practices followed by the Yasuda, Iwasaki and Sumitomo families have been released by Major S.W. Wheeler, chief of the Cartels-Anti-Trust Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP.

The constitution of the Yasuda family, he revealed, enjoins members to worship God and believe in Buddhism, cultivate habits of thrift and diligence and "always endeavor to consolidate the foundation of our family."

Although no set rules exist for the Iwasaki family, members followed the practice of alternating with the Mitsubishi's the presidency of the Mitsubishi Honsha. When Yataro Iwasaki, founder of the Mitsubishi Company, died, he was succeeded by his brother, Baron Yanosuke. The latter was followed by Baron Hisay, son of the founder, who in turn was succeeded by Baron Koyata, eldest son of Baron Yanosuke. With the dissolution of the Mitsubishi Honsha last November, all members of the Iwasaki family resigned their positions.

"He who is not able to maintain the Sumitomo's, shall be deprived of the right to inherit a family estate," members of the Sumitomo family have been warned by their house rules. "The principle in managing the family business is 'to be certain,' and the business shall be neither promoted nor abolished on account of temporal profit or loss, and no speculation shall be pursued."

Complete text of family rules for the Sumitomo's and Yasuda's is as follows:

Vertical handwritten notes in Japanese characters, including "情報" (Information) and "報告" (Report).

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HOUSE RULE OF THE SUMITOMO FAMILY

The head of the Sumitomos shall attend to his business carrying out the following House Rules without fail.

He shall obey the national law and the law rules of the family, preserve the good moral character and do his duty.

The principle in managing the family business is "to be certain," and the business shall be neither promoted nor abolished on account of temporal profit or loss, and no speculation shall be pursued.

He shall reverently worship his ancestors, and the education of his descendants shall not be neglected.

He who is not able to maintain the Sumitomos shall be deprived of the right to inherit a family estate, even though he may be the first son, and the second son who is able to govern the family, shall be the successor.

He shall appoint general manager-in-chief and all other personnels in considering their abilities, and praise or censure them according to their diligence or indiligency, and he shall place no ban on their free speech to make a state of affairs known.

He shall well protect the branch families and subordinate families and keep the cordial relation with them evermore.

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1. The Constitution of the Yasuda Family.

The original text was established in January, 1880 by Zenjiro Yasuda, Sr., Founder of the Firm and the latest amendment was made in June, 1920.

1. Be royal to the Sovereign and be dutiful to the parents. Set store by faith. Respect the ancestors and never neglect to perform religious service.

2. Worship the God and believe in Buddhism. Never forget to believe in the religion. This is the only one way of awakening the spirit of impartiality.

3. Cultivate the habits of thrift and diligence. Foster the spirit of self-denial. The rise or decline of a family is vitally affected by these virtues.

4. Be modest in intercourse. Have honorably administering rewards and punishment justly. Treat your subordinates genially. Try to render aid to the poor.

5. Always endeavor to consolidate the foundation of our family.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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Act in full concord and with one heart with brotherly spirit in dealing with your business.

6. Aim to promote the public interest always keeping in mind that the ultimate policy of the management of any enterprise is to accomplish this object. Never engage in any speculative business.

7. Donate moderate sum to philanthropic work from the business earnings, but never hanker after fame.

II BY - LAW

First laid down in January, 1880. The latest amendment was made in September, 1926.

1. The limits of the family tree

a. The Yasuda family tree embraces the followings:-

Firm Names	Names of the family head	
The principal stock	1926	1945
"Kirinoya"	Zenzaburo Yasuda	Hajime Yasuda
The secondary stems		
"Kashiwaya"	Zenshiro Yasuda	Kusuo Yasuda
"Matsnoya"	Arata Yasuda	Arata Yasuda
"Umenoya"	Zengoro Yasuda	Zengoro Yasuda
"Takenoya"	Ryuko Yasuda	Yoriko Yasuda
"Kikunoya"	Zen-e Yasuda	Zen-e Yasuda
The thirdly shoots		
"Itomakiya"	Hikotaro Yasuda	Hikotaro Yasuda
"Aoiya "	Zensuke Yasuda	Koichiro Yasuda
"Sakuraya "	Jiro Yasuda	Zenhachiro Yasuda
"Kikyoya "	Zembe Yasuda	Ryokichi Yasuda

0069

b. The principal stock shall be the top of all the family.

c. The heads of all the family shall be kinsfolk of the Yasuda family or their spouses.

d. The precedence of the seats at the same stock, stems or shoots shall be arranged according to their ages.

2. Restrictions on the matters relating to Properties.

a. No members of all the family shall engage in their own business or be engaged in business carried on by others without special permission of the head of the principal stock. Neither they are permitted to borrow money, to give security to debt or to stand surety for the contract of indemnity.

b. No members of the family shall remove to other buildings or to construct new residence without the special permission of the head of the principal stock.

c. In case the villas or detached houses are available in common by the members belonging to the Yasuda Family, they shall try to utilize them as much as possible and refrain from building new ones unless the special permission is granted by the head of the principal stock.

d. All the heads of the family may dispose of their own property, provided that the disposal of great importance shall be permitted beforehand by the head of the principal stock.

e. All the members of the family shall endeavor to be frugal in their way of living and be prohibited in engaging in speculative business of whatever kind.

0070

III. Meeting of the family members

The social meeting of all the members shall be held once in a month at the office of the Yasuda Hozensha and discuss all the matters relating to the whole family.

IV Marriage and Inheritance

- a. The minimum age of marriage: Male 20, Female 16
- b. Marriage of any member of the whole family and betrothal to any family shall be approved by the general meeting of the whole family.

V Education

The head as well as any male members of the whole family after completing their proper education shall be required to be engaged in business carried on by the subsidiary or affiliated companies until they reach at the age of sixty years old.

VI Supplementary Rule

In case there takes place any conflict of the provisions stipulated in the above law with the national laws, caused by the change of the latter, the head of the principal stock shall have the right of decision within the scope of the intention of the original enactment.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
5 February 1946

YAMASHITA CASE STATEMENT

General MacArthur's spokesman made the following comments with reference to the present status of the Yamashita case:

The trial proceedings in the case of General Yamashita are now in the hands of General MacArthur for review. His action will be final. He can approve the sentence of death or commute it as his judgment may dictate. It was by his order that Yamashita was brought to trial. He has made no comments on the case since its inception.

-O-

CRIME GREATLY REDUCED IN KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA.--Crime, once rampant in this ancient capital following the sudden Japanese surrender, has been reduced to less than 25 per cent of its postwar peak through the efforts of Military Government Officers and an entirely new police staff of 3000 volunteers, it was reported today.

Where once armed terrorists roamed streets and even assumed government functions, including tax collection, newly uniformed Korean policemen now preserve peace and arrest offenders. Of the 3000 policemen, approximately the same number as the former Japanese police force, only 30 per cent have had any police training, according to Lt. Col. Walter T. Stone, Police Department head.

Under preparation is a school for basic police instruction to train 500 Korea recruits monthly. Training will include Korean and Military Government law in addition to standard police practices.

-O-

U.S. TYPE CIVIL SERVICE TO BE INITIATED IN KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA--A Korean civil service patterned after the present American system will be initiated for this nation's governmental workers around July 1, according to Capt. Robert W. Wiley, of Denver, Col., secretary of Korean civil service here.

The new system, based on merit, but taking into consideration

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the customary Korean qualifications of age, education and size of family, will introduce workers to a democratic basis of selection as opposed to the former Japanese patronage system. Workers now in office will eventually take the examinations to determine their qualifications.

Positions will be organized in 15 grades. Former civil servants in the American occupations zone before the Jap surrender included 80,000 Japanese and the same number of Korean workers.

-0-

INCREASED ATTENDANCE AT KOREAN SCHOOLS

SEOUL, KOREA--More Koreans are now attending schools than the total number of Koreans and Japanese who attended during the years 1939, an average pre-war year, or 1944, the last complete year for which figures are available.

The military government bureau of education disclosed today that as of December 15, 1945, a total of 1,722,938 Koreans were attending elementary, secondary and higher schools south of the 38 degree parallel. Total attendance of both Koreans and Japanese in 1939 was 998,455 and in 1944 was 1,555,336.

Korean teachers now number 23,872 as compared with 23,778 Japanese and Korean teachers in 1944. Total number of teachers in 1939 was 20,627.

Based on current population estimates of five and one half million children between the ages of 6 to 18 inclusive, the present enrollment is 30 per-cent.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
5 February 1946

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DELEGATES TO TRIBUNAL ARRIVE

Australian and New Zealand delegates to the International Military Tribunal which will try leading war criminal suspects of Japan arrived in Tokyo today, the office of Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution Section, announced.

Sir William Webb, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Queensland, and Australia's delegate as judge, arrived with associate prosecutors Mr. Justice Alan James Mansfield, Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and Alastair Rose McDonald, also representing Australia.

From New Zealand, Mr. Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, judge delegate and Ronald Henry Quilliam, Barrister, Supreme Court, New Zealand, assistant prosecutor, also arrived.

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KOREAN REPATRIATION CONTINUES

The Japanese Government yesterday was ordered by SCAP to arrange transportation for the repatriation of 3,232 Koreans who arrived at Otake from Truk, and to provide for the care of the Koreans while they are in Japan.

In a memorandum confirming oral instructions previously issued, the Japanese were ordered to unload the Koreans from the repatriation vessel, Yahiko Maru, and to transport them by rail to authorized ports used in their repatriation.

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

1330
5 February 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Lewis Joseph Valentine, former police commissiner of New York City who has been requested by General MacArthur to reorganize Japan's police force was born in Brooklyn, New York March 19, 1882.

In 1903, when he was 21 years old, he joined the New York City Police Department as a patrolman. He made a name for himself because of his outstanding ability and honesty, and promotions rapidly came his way. He became, successively, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain.

From 1913 to 1926 Valentine was deputy inspector and for the following two years inspector on the New York City Police force. He served as deputy chief inspector.

During his career on the force, Valentine succeeded in routing out the grafters from among his fellow policemen and won for himself a reputation for stubborn honesty. In September, 1934, his outstanding achievements induced Mayor La Guardia of New York to appoint him commissioner of the city's 18,000-man police force.

On September 15, 1945, Lewis Valentine, at 63, retired from the department, and became "chief-investigator-commentator" for the famous radio program, "Gang Busters", at salary of \$25,000 a year.

In 1904, he married Elizabeth J. Donohue, they have four children by her. Mrs. Valentine died in 1910. In 1914, Valentine was married for the second time, to Teresa A. Donohue. One daughter was born of this union.

*** *****

0075

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
5 February 1946

Press Release:

GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERS DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese Government to take "immediate and extensive measures on a nation-wide basis for the prevention of diphtheria," which was termed "a serious health hazard in Japan."

The Government was instructed to submit an operational program, with technical procedures to be utilized, to GHQ not later than March 1, with the program to become effective on or before June 1.

Pointing to the "exceedingly high case and death rate from diphtheria among Japanese civilians, particularly in the childhood age groups," SCAP outlined an immunization program which includes the manufacture and distribution of an approved immunizing agent on a nation-wide basis, and the immunization of all persons between the ages of nine months and ten years, inclusive.

The Japanese Government is to maintain adequate records for appraisal of the results accomplished.

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RUSSIANS ADRIFT 15 DAYS IN JAPAN SEA

KUMAGAYA--A Russian vessel carrying 10 persons--five men, four women and a three-year-old boy--all suffering from exposure and malnutrition, drifted ashore at Aikawa, Sado Island, twenty miles off the coast of Niigata Prefecture after drifting in the Japan Sea for 15 days. One man died aboard the ship prior to its arrival and was buried at sea, survivors said.

The ship was on a coastal trip, a few days out of Vladivostok, when it developed engine trouble. Following its arrival at Sado, occupied by elements of the 97th Infantry Division, a call was sent by authorities to the 91st Field Hospital at Niigata City for medical aid. Medical supplies and food were dispatched to the survivors.

All of the victims were found in weakened conditions. One, Markov Yefimovich, is reported in serious condition from tuberculosis and

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peritonitis and is hospitalized at Aikawa hospital with two other survivors. The remaining seven,--including Shevilov Michalilovich, the boy,--are recovering at Tatsuriya hotel.

Major Leo Ivanov, Russian army officer, is at Aikawa arranging for the evacuation of the Russians. The vessel is described as irreparable.

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

1630
5 Feb 1946

PRESS SECTION:

NOTE TO EDITORS: The complete text of President Truman's message to congress on the proposed British Loan and the President's report on Lend-Lease are available for study at the press section office. Release of the full texts will not be prepared by this office but any interested editors may see them here if they so desire.

New York, Febr 5--(USIS)--Labor management disputes continued to hold the center of the nation's interest this week as a note of optimism was noted in the major controversies. In Detroit 148,000 CIO United Automobile Workers settled their wage disputes with Ford and Chrysler which with General Motors compromise "big three" of automobile manufacturers. There appeared good hope here for believing other reconversion disagreements would be settled. Ford and Chrysler pacts provided pay rises of eighteen and eighteen and onehalf cents an hour respectively.

Feeling was expressed that zones of conflict were diminishing and that strike fever was subsiding. Washington observers believed administration would undertake no major moves until effect of industrial compromises was apparent. Steel, electrical and General Motors strikes continued as principal barriers to industrial peace. But Ford Chrysler pacts, as economic observers pointed out, emphasized fact present disturbed period is basically one of adjustment in which terms are being fixed for long term postwar period.

Most Americans, anxious to get on with production of peace time goods, want quick settlement of industrial disputes. Consequently there was almost unanimous approval for the manner in which the Auto Union and the Ford and Chrysler companies reached an agreement through collective bargaining before a strike might take place. Similar approval was expressed for the government's

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panzer *Colonel. Gen. General*

action in the meat-packing strike, resulting in return to work of more than 200,000 employes and resumption of production of much-wanted meat supplies.

While some Americans looked askance at peace time industrial operation it was noted that the government's action was not nationalization but merely a temporary measure taken during the emergency and designed to alleviate national hardship. Actually it is the last government action possible to return the plants to operation when other attempts have failed.

The President's power to take over factories comes from the War-Labor Disputes Act which is still in effect. Under provisions of the act the president may turn over operation of the plants involved to some government agency. In the case of the packing houses it was turned over to the Department of Agriculture. The fact that the government took over operation of the plant however does not mean that the workers and management must go back to work. Both groups may refrain from returning but may not interfere with men who want to return to work.

During government operation of the plant the issues involved may be settled through discussions between, government, labor and management so that when plants are returned to their owners, the strike will not be resumed. Any financial loss sustained by the company during government operation is refunded to the company.

If events live up to the current feeling of optimism in the nation, it is felt that the government will not be forced to take any further action along this line in the immediate future and the nation's prime goal of full production may be more quickly attained.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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10:30
6 February 1946

Press Release:

10:30
6 February 1946

TYPHUS INFECTIONS REDUCED IN KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA--In spite of large migrations through the country, typhus in Korea is being sharply curtailed, with only 8,000 cases reported so far this year, the Public Health Department of Military Government here has announced.

Refugees coming from Manchuria and Japan into Korea are met by delousing teams using DDT spray. Many refugees also are inoculated with anti-typhus serum.

Because the entire supply of typhus serum is brought in from the United States, public health officials have concentrated its use in focal areas where the danger of epidemic had been greatest in former times.

Smallpox vaccine now is being produced in Korea at the rate of one million doses per month. All military employees and any civilians who apply are being vaccinated.

A new system of disease reporting through "country health bureaus" has been established, replacing the old method of reporting to the police. Since the former police regime was universally feared, many cases formerly went unreported, health officials maintain.

Throughout the country, Japanese doctors are being replaced by Koreans, although the supply of trained medical personnel is limited.

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STUDENTS TRAINED IN KOREAN CHEMISTRY LABORATORIES

SEOUL, KOREA--Korean pharmaceutical college students are now being given practical training in the Korean National Chemistry Laboratories, according to Sanitary Corps officers of Military Government here.

The New Program places students directly under the National Laboratory's department heads in an effort to meet the country's urgent need for skilled industrial and research chemists.

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ONE BAG OF RICE--ONE YEAR IN JAIL

SEOUL, KOREA--The peddler who sold one bag of rice at an over-

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ceiling price in the Korean black market has been sentenced to one year imprisonment at hard labor by the Chung No police station's provost court.

Soon Young, the independent peddler, found guilty of the sale, was sentenced in the police campaign cracking down on black market practice here.

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KOREAN SILK PRODUCTION REGAINING PRE-WAR PEAK

SEOUL, KOREA--Korea's silk production, third largest in the world before the war but badly neglected during the period of Japanese conquest, will equal its pre-war peak by the end of this year and may exceed Japan's output, according to Captain James E. Johnson, Military Government's sericulture section head.

Imports of silkworm eggs, mulberry seedlings and seeds from Japan will place Korea's production stocks on a level with those in 1941, when five million pounds of raw silk were produced, Captain Johnson asserted. Only Japan and China produced more during that year.

Imports of machinery to produce needed industrial tools should make the industry self-sufficient by 1949, he added.

In addition to the three billion silkworm eggs imported from Japan last month, Korean growers also will receive two million mulberry seedlings and three thousand pounds of seed. Stocks will be apportioned to one million silk farming families, who comprise Korea's leading subsidiary industry.

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GUINEA PIGS FLY PACIFIC WITH TOP PRIORITY

Guinea pigs are being flown across the Pacific Ocean with top air priority for study by the United States Typhus Control Commission in Tokyo laboratories, it was disclosed yesterday.

Medical officers said the rodents were injected with germs of the disease in experiments here and that it is necessary to fly them to Japan because the animals often die during a water voyage.

In some cases, rats injected with typhus germs have been flown back to the United States for further experimentation, thus making a round-trip over the Pacific in the interests of medical science. Laboratories here list the animals as a "critical" item in continuation of typhus control work.

Two boxes, containing approximately two dozen guinea pigs, arrived in Tokyo yesterday aboard an army transport.

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VETERAN WAR DOG PLATOON ON THE WAY HOME

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- Those civilian dogs who have been stealing the affections of every cute little Pekingese on the block had better sneak off down a dark alley. The 25th Infantry Dog Platoon, after a long period of honorable service with the Eighth Army, is on the way home.

A total of 20 handsome, stalwart K-9ers left Yokohama on the "Trinidad Victory" on January 30th and will report to Fort Robinson, Neb., for discharge, reassignment, or "disposition". Incidentally, one officer and eight enlisted men will accompany the war dogs home--also for separation purposes.

Making the trip under the command of 1st Lt. William M. Burton, Jr., of Nashville, Ten., the K-9 veterans will most likely be rehabilitated and returned to their masters. Right now, "Burton's Barkers" are enjoying their homeward cruise with little thought for the future.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Advance copies of SCAP "Summation of Non-Military Activities in Japan and Korea" for November 1945 are available to the correspondents on a confidential basis on the following conditions:

The material contained therein MUST BE HELD FOR RELEASE until 6 p.m. (TOKYO TIME) on Feb. 13 1946. (0900 GMT) The document is being made available by the War Department to the press in the United States for release at that hour and date.

Copies of the document may be obtained for advance preparation of news stories in the NEWS SECTION, PRO subject to the above release time.

Lt. Col. Luther J. Reid
Chief of the News Section

GENERAL MACARTHUR STATEMENT EXPECTED

General MacArthur's spokesman today issued the following statement with reference to the Yamashita case.

General MacArthur's decision in the Yamashita case is expected shortly. It is known that he has already carefully reviewed the record. Many applications for clemency have been received by him. There is no inkling yet as to his action.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
6 February 1946

SCAP ORDERS ARREST OF 18 MORE JAPANESE

Eighteen more suspected Japanese war criminals have been ordered arrested and delivered to Sugamo Prison, according to Col. A. C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section, SCAP.

A SCAP memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government ordered that the suspects be delivered to the Commanding General at the prison "at the earliest practicable date."

The names of the Japanese, with their rank or title, date, camp, assignment, or address, follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK OR TITLE</u>	<u>DATE, CAMP, ASSIGNMENT, OR ADDRESS</u>
AKAGI, Gonroku	Corporal	Member of Visayan, Dist. MP Unit Hqs. Was at Ilihan, Cebu, P.I., Aug 1945. Probable home address: Japan, Hiroshima-Ken, Hiba-Gun, Tojo Machi, Aza Kawanishi, 1040 Banchi.
HAMAMOTO, Masafuji	Sergeant	Former member of 102d Div., 78th Mixed Brigade, 170th Inf. Bn., 5th Co. Was at Zambunao, Panay, P.I., Sept., 1945. Probable home address: Japan, Yamaguchi-Ken, Oshima-Gun, Ageno Mashi, Oza Nishiage, Noshō, 1115 Banchi.
HASHIMOTO, Shigeo	Civilian	Zentsuji - Hiroshima Camp, Oct 1944 - April 1945.
INAMURA, Rukunojo	W.O.	Sailed from Manila, 15 Nov 45, aboard Escort Vessel 81 for Kagoshima. Estimated to have arrived 22 Nov 45. Member of Muraoka (Yutaka, Lt. Gen) Unit. Probable home address: Ishikawa-Ken, Kashima-Gun, Miora-Mura, Aza-Kotanaka, 104-Banchi.
KATAOKA, Motoji	Sgt/Maj.	Sailed from Manila 11 Dec 45 aboard vessel "Robert Louis Stevenson" for Yokohama. Estimated to have arrived 20 Dec 45. Member of Ozaki Unit. Probable home address: Kyoto-Fu, Haruya-Gun, Saga-Mura, Aza-Hoonji, 2-3 Banchi

(more)

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KAWAMURA, Hiroshi	Pfc.	Tokyo Branch Camp No. 1, 1 Aug 1944 - 16 May 1945.
KODAMI, Yoshiaki	Sergeant	Sailed from Manila 21 Dec 45 aboard vessel "Timothy Bloodworth" for Yokohama. Estimated to have arrived 29 December 1945.
KUSHIBIKI, Shigenobu	Sergeant	Member of Visayan MP Hqs. Was at Ilihan, Cebu, P.I., Aug. 1945. Probable home address: Japan, Aomori-Ken, Nishitsugo-Gun.
MAEDA, Kazuo	Major	Commanding Officer, Davao Penal Colony, 15 Aug 1942 - March 1944.
MORIMOTO, Tadaichiro	Lt. Gen.	Commander P.I., P.W. Camps July 42 to March 44. Probable home address: Hiroshima-Ken, Hiroshima City.
NARIKAWA, Masanobu	Yonin	Tanagawa Osaka Camp, 23 Nov 44 - 28 March 45.
OTSUKI, kaoru (Hiroshi, Kaom)	Pfc.	Tokyo Branch Camp #2, Nov 42 - Sept 45. Probably same person as Otsuki, Hiroshi at Shinagawa Hospital, 1 Nov 43 - 1 Feb 44.
OZAWA, Yoshihei	Sergeant	Tokyo Branch Camp No. 1, 10 March 44 - 20 Sept 45.
SATO, Torao	Guard	Tokyo Branch Camp No. 1, 25 Aug 42 - 20 Sept 45. Probable home address: Gumma Prefecture, Gomachida Village, R.R. Station, Shibukawa.
TANAKA, Kazuo	Sgt/Maj.	Tokyo Branch Camp No. 1, 25 Aug 42 - 10 Apr 45.
TAKEMURA, Hisao	Lt.	Former member of 239th Inf. Regt., 41st Div. Was at Kapokap, Wewak area, New Guinea. Sailed to Japan from Wewak, 16 January 46, on vessel "Rikawa Maru".
TOYAMA, Toshio	Captain	Home address: 5 Miyashita-Cho, Fukushima-Shi, Fukushima-Ken.
URABE, Keizo	1st Lt.	April 44 - Asst. to Capt. Hirooka, Isamu, in charge of Prisoners on Staff of Director of Prisoners. March - April 44 - Adj. to Lt. Gen. Kou, Shiyoku, Apr-Dec 44, Staff Member to Lt. Gen. Kou in charge of prisoners. Stationed at Old Bilibid. 1945 Adj. to Col. Hiyashi at Santo Tomas. Adj. in Major Okabayashi's mortar unit. Adj. to Major Ebiko, Yoshitaro, CO. of a transportation company

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

0630
6 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

In response to a SCAP request for complete information on Japanese overseas fishing activities before the war, the Imperial Government through the Bureau of Fisheries has appointed a committee of 50 fishery scientists, administrators and industrialists to prepare a report. Lt. Col. R.H. Fiedler, chief of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, announced that the committee held its first meeting Monday in the Fisheries Experimental Laboratory in Tokyo.

Fishing activities on which SCAP wants information, according to Col. Fiedler, include those carried on by the Japanese fishing fleets before the war in the Arctic and Antarctic, the Pacific Ocean from the Bering Sea and Siberia to northern and western Australia, the Bay of Bengal to the west coast of North America and the east coast of South America.

The reports will include oceanographic surveys, biological surveys of fish resources, fishing engineering aspects including operations of boats and gear and storage and transportation; technological aspects of the handling of fresh fish and freezing, salting, drying and canning of fish, as well as a study of fishery by products. Another topic to be covered will be the administration of fisheries including licensing. An additional category will be the economic phases of the industry, covering statistics of catches, cartels, export and import.

The information submitted will be accompanied by appropriate books, charts, maps, photographs and drawings.

The committee includes fishery experts from all corners of Japan who have been called together to collaborate on the report, Col. Fiedler said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
6 February 1946

Press Release:

DIPLOMATIC REPATRIATION ANNOUNCED

One hundred thirty Allied and neutral diplomatic staff members and their families, some of them victims of several years of Japanese internment, will be repatriated to their homelands, SCAP announced today.

The diplomats and their families, who were objects of the closest surveillance by the dreaded Kempai Tai, the Japanese secret military police, and who lived through the B-29 saturation raids and the Navy carrier strikes, will be taken home aboard the SS Uruguay, it was disclosed.

The vessel is scheduled to dock at Yokohama on February 12 and will return this prominent segment of the foreign colony in Japan by a route which includes stops at Panama Canal Zone; LeHavre, France, and Southampton, England, ports from which passengers will be disembarked for South American and European capitals.

Among the passengers who will sail on the Uruguay is Mario Indelli, Ambassador of the Royal Italian Embassy, who, when his King and Government capitulated to the Allies in 1943, refused to reaffirm his loyalty to Mussolini and his Fascist Socialist Republic, which was set up as a puppet government in Northern Italy.

Indelli and his staff immediately were thrown into an internment camp and suffered malnutrition and mistreatment until their release after last September's surrender, SCAP said.

Other prominent diplomats being repatriated aboard the Uruguay include:

Muzaffer Goker, Turkish Ambassador; Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Ambassador of Spain; L. Esteves Fernandes, Minister of Portugal; Erasto M. Villa, Charge' d'Affaires of the Argentine Embassy; Erick von Sydow, Charge' d'Affaires of the Royal Swedish Legation, and Henry Cosme, former Ambassador of France.

Accompanying the group as official representative of SCAP is Colonel Quintin S. Lander, of Rockford, Ill. Colonel Lander, Chief of

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G-2 Foreign Liaison Section, is returning to the States after forty-seven months of overseas service as a military-intelligence officer.

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KOREA COMMISSION FORMED

SEOUL, KOREA ---The first step toward the establishment of a provisional government in Korea was completed today with the adjournment of the series of conferences for the purpose of creating a joint commission to aid in setting up a representative government body.

The series of joint conferences between Soviet and United States delegations, which started January 16, closed its fifteenth and final session with the announcement that a ten man commission would be set up to begin work within one month from today. The commission will be composed of five representatives from the Soviet, and five from the United States command.

The text of the statement follows:

"The conference of the representatives of the Soviet and American Commands in Korea, called by paragraph 4, section e, Korea, of the communique of the Moscow Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, studied the question of establishing the joint commission under paragraph 2 of the Moscow communique.

"This commission is to help in the establishment of a provisional Korean Government. It was decided that the joint commission will start its work not later than one month after the end of the work of the present conference.

"The commission will consist of ten men, five from the Soviet Command and five from the United States Command with the necessary advisors and assistants.

"The permanent seat for the work of the commission will be Seoul. The commission will visit P'Yeng Yang and will travel to other points in Korea.

"The commission will consult with democratic, political and social organizations of both northern and southern Korea.

Signed: Major General A.V. Arnold
Chief, U.S. Delegation

Colonel General T.F. Shtikov
Chief, Soviet Delegation

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JAPANESE GENERAL ORDERED APPREHENDED

The Japanese Government was ordered today to apprehend and deliver into custody Lieutenant General Sadamu Shimomura as an International War Criminal suspect.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
6 February 1946

WARNING ISSUED ON FREEZING OF SILK STOCKS

A stern warning was issued today by SCAP to the Japanese government to enforce a directive of 25 September that froze all silk and silk goods stocks in Japan unless released by SCAP. A deadline of 15 February was set by SCAP for government action.

SCAP officials said a GHQ investigation, designed to check Japanese compliance with previous directives, showed that silk stocks supposedly frozen in Kyoto warehouses were not on hand and that the silk actually was being released and sold.

Japanese government officials and others from the guild and silk association were called in, the SCAP spokesmen said, and it developed that of several SCAP directives on silk, only one was in their files.

Further SCAP investigation developed the fact that faulty dissemination of the directives to the prefectures and guilds, by the central government in Tokyo, had been the cause. This was partly due to government "misinterpretations" of various directives, the spokesmen said.

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50,000,000 YARDS OF SILK FOR PX

The Japanese government today was authorized by SCAP to release 50 million yards of silk embroidery and sewing yarn to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office. SCAP previously froze yarn stocks on 25 September.

The yarns will be re-purchased by various garment manufacturers who have previously contracted to supply AECPO with finished silk goods.

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SILKWORM EGGS TO BE SHIPPED TO CHINA

The Japanese government today was ordered by SCAP to prepare 1,500,000 grams of silkworm eggs for shipment to China by air from Atsugi by 4 March, and to ship 1,800,000 mulberry seedlings to China

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as soon as practicable.

The shipments will be assigned to the Chinese Sericulture and Silk Company at Shanghai.

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RADIO CIRCUITS PRESCRIBED BY SCAP

Radio communications operated by the Demobilization Ministries yesterday were further limited in a directive issued by SCAP.

The Japanese Government was ordered to close all circuits operated by the First Demobilization Ministry, except those linking Japan and North China, and all circuits operated by the Second Demobilization Ministry, except the twenty-two Japanese coastal stations.

Supervision of and responsibility for the operation of authorized stations was delegated in the directive to the governmental agency now charged with the supervision of other classes of radio stations.

Equipment of stations closed by the directive was ordered "surrendered promptly" to the occupation forces. Actions required by the directive are to be completed within thirty days after receipt of SCAP's memorandum, with a report outlining the steps taken in compliance to be made to the headquarters.

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GENERAL MACARTHUR EXPECTED TO RELEASE HIS REVIEW OF
YAMASHITA CASE TOMORROW

General MacArthur expects to complete his review of the Yamashita case by tomorrow morning and will immediately thereafter release it to the press. There is still no slightest indication as to his decision.

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

0830
7 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Labor-management questions arising from application of the new Labor Union Law will be clarified in a program Radio Tokyo will initiate this Sunday night at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Iwao Ayusawa, who played an important part in drafting the law, will conduct this new 15-minute feature every Sunday evening. He is a member of the Japanese Government Legislative Committee and the Japanese Institute of Foreign Relations, and is associate editor of the Oriental Economist.

In his radio discussions Dr. Ayusawa will endeavor to clarify the rights and liabilities of management under the Labor Union Law, which will go into effect in mid-February.

He will answer many questions which have been raised about the effect, trade unions will have on the attitude of employees, on the relationship between employers and employees, on the cost of production, on labor participation in management, and on the organization of unions.

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The final program of the "Now It Can Be Told" series designed to bring to the Japanese people the true story of the War in the Pacific will be broadcast on Radio Tokyo Sunday, February 10, at 8 p.m.

In this tenth and closing feature the Allied invasion of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the end of the European War, the atomic bomb attacks on the military base at Hiroshima and the shipyards in Nagasaki, Russia's declaration of war on Japan, Japan's acceptance of the Allied terms of surrender, and the signing of the instrument of surrender on September 2 will be dramatized.

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The program will be rebroadcast on Monday afternoon, February 11, at 12:30 o'clock; Wednesday, February 13, at 5:30 o'clock, and Thursday morning, February 14, at 11 o'clock.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

7 February, 1946
Immediate Release

Press Release:

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REVIEW OF THE TRIAL OF GEN. YAMASHITA

It is not easy for me to pass penal judgment upon a defeated adversary in a major military campaign. I have reviewed the proceedings in vain search for some mitigating circumstance on his behalf. I can find none. Rarely has so cruel and wanton a record been spread to public gaze. Revolting as this may be in itself, it pales before the sinister and far reaching implication thereby attached to the profession of arms. The soldier, be he friend or foe, is charged with the protection of the weak and unarmed. It is the very essence and reason for his being. When he violates this sacred trust, he not only profanes his entire cult but threatens the very fabric of international society. The traditions of fighting men are long and honorable. They are based upon the noblest of human traits--sacrifice. This officer, of proven field merit, entrusted with high command involving authority adequate to responsibility, has failed this irrevocable standard; has failed his duty to his troops, to his country, to his energy, to mankind; has failed utterly his soldier's faith. The transgressions resulting therefrom as revealed by the trial are a blot upon the military profession, a stain upon civilization and constitute a memory of shame and dishonor that can never be forgotten. Peculiarly callous and purposeless was the sack of the ancient city of Manila, with its Christian population and its countless historic shrines and monuments of culture and civilization, which with campaign conditions reversed had previously been spared.

It is appropriate here to recall that the accused was fully forewarned as to the personal consequences of such atrocities. On October 24--four days following the landing of our forces on Leyte--it was publicly proclaimed that I would "hold the Japanese Military authorities in the Philippines immediately liable for any harm which may result from failure to accord prisoners of war, civilian intern-

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ees or civilian non-combatants the proper treatment and the protection to which they of right are entitled".

No new or retroactive principles of law, either national or international, are involved. The case is founded upon basic fundamentals and practice as immutable and as standardized as the most matured and irrefragible of social codes. The proceedings were guided by that primary rational of all judicial purpose--to ascertain the full truth unshackled by any artificialities of narrow method or technical arbitrariness. The results are beyond challenge.

I approve the findings and sentence of the Commission and direct the Commanding General, Army Forces in the Western Pacific, to execute the judgment upon the defendant, stripped of uniform, decorations and other appurtenances signifying membership in the military profession.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
7 February 1946

U.S. CIVILIANS TO AID KOREAN TASK

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The program calls for bringing the civilian employees from the United States as well as signing up military personnel eligible for discharge, who are willing to accept their discharges in Korea and enter into a 9-month's contract for civilian service here.

Thus far, 16 discharges have signed up for the service, and 35 civilian employees have arrived from the United States.

Servicemen eligible for discharge and who qualify may accept positions as clerks, sales agents, journalists, engineers and others. Salaries range from \$2700 to \$8000 yearly gross pay, including a 25 per cent overseas differential. Billet and board, provided by military government are paid for by employees.

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LITTLE SICKNESS AMONG OCCUPATION TROOPS IN KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA--Disease preventive measures and health education among army personnel in Korea have resulted in a low disease incidence among Korean occupation troops during their five months stay here, according to Col. Lawrence A. Potter, XXIV Corps surgeon.

The one serious outbreak has been smallpox, which in 34 cases caused 12 deaths, only fatalities from disease here. However, incidence of the disease has been reduced greatly, with no serious cases in over a month.

The venereal disease rate, expected to rise with the transition from combat to occupation duties, has been kept to an average of 20 cases per thousand, lower than the usual incidence among troops in the United States. Hospital admission rates from all causes are unusually low, according to Col. Potter, with less than one and one half per

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cent of troop strength in the hospital at any one time.

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COAL SHORTAGE REDUCES KOREAN TRAIN SCHEDULES

SEOUL, KOREA--Inadequate coal shipments from Japan and depletion of reserve stocks in Korea have forced a reduction in train service throughout the country, it was announced by military government officials yesterday.

The move will not affect shipment of rice and other edible products, coal, military freight, refugees or troops, however, and limited passenger service will be maintained throughout the country. Branch line trains will maintain limited schedules for necessary movement of freight and passenger traffic. All trains will operate at maximum tonnage capacity.

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KOREAN STAMPS TO GO ON SALE FOR FIRST TIME IN 36 YEARS

SEOUL, KOREA--Korean postage stamps, the first issued by this country in 36 years, will go on sale around May 1, according to Military Government officials of the Communications Section.

Stamps will be issued in 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 chun and one wuen denominations. The 50 chun and one wuen issues will feature a Korean flag design, while the others will show a Korean family holding the same symbolic of liberty.

The new stamps are now being printed in Tokyo. Japanese issues will be used until they arrive.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
7 February 1946

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Press Release:

1st CAVALRY TROOPERS ASK FOR LIEUTENANT'S PROMOTION

Troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division have a gripe with a new twist.

In a recent letter to Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, members of the 1st Collecting Troop complained that 2nd Lt. Carl E. Saxton of Lansing, Michigan, was returning Stateside for demobilization without the change in rank they believed he deserved. "Why", they asked, "isn't he being promoted?"

The letter to Gen. Chase read as follows:

"During your inspection of our Squadron for December, you commended our troop above the others, for having the most work accomplished. Without Lt. Saxton, we can guarantee that these improvements could not have been accomplished.

"He is going home and we sincerely hope that you will give your attention to this matter and give a real soldier the promotion he so justly deserves before he leaves the 1st Cavalry Division."

Unfortunately, the A.R.'s say that Lt. Saxton doesn't have enough time in grade.

However, in recognition of Lt. Saxton's demonstrated ability, General Chase has presented him with a letter of commendation and authorized him to wear the Commendation Ribbon.

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FORMER MEDICAL ORDERLY TO BE TRIED AT YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Shigemaru Odeisha, a superior private in the Japanese army who was medical orderly at Fukuoka Branch Camp Number 23 in Kyushu, will go on trial in Yokohama District Court before an Eighth Army War Crimes Tribunal at 0900 Saturday.

He is charged with beating American prisoners of war and contributing to the deaths of four of them by withholding medicines which were available at the camp.

He will be the ninth war criminal to face a military commission

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of the Eighth Army for alleged atrocities against American and Allied prisoners of war in Japan.

The commission will be headed by Col. Oliver E. Trechter, who has already announced sentence to four convicted war criminals.

Odeisha will be defended by Lt. Warren Woods, of Washington, D. C., and Lt. Thomas J. Murphy, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

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I CORPS COMMANDER ON LEAVE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--Major General R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General of I Corps, departed yesterday for his home in San Antonio, Tex., on a 45-day leave.

During his absence, Major General LeRoy P. Hunt, USMC, of San Diego, California, Commanding General of the 2nd Marine Division, will command the Corps which comprises four Army divisions and one Marine division, occupying Southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

The 2nd Marine Division, meanwhile, will be commanded by Brig. Gen. John T. Walker of LaJolla, Calif.

General Woodruff, a graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1915, has been the commander of I Corps since November 15, 1945, after serving as commanding general of the 24th Division during the preceding year.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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16:30
7 February 1946

Press Release:

REPORT ORDERED ON ACTIVITIES OF JAP NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Japanese Government was ordered by SCAP today to submit by February 15 a comprehensive report describing in detail the functions, channels of command, policies and methods of operation of the Japanese Navy Special Service Department, known as the KAIGUN TOKUMU BU:

The directive stated that the report will include:

"a. A detailed statement of the organization of No. 3 Department (Intelligence) of the Japanese Naval Staff and of the exact form of control exercised by it over the Special Service Department stations outside Japan.

"b. A full list of all such stations, including those established in China and the Netherlands East Indies; their detailed structure and personnel.

"c. An organizational chart of the S.S.D. as a whole and also of each sub-station showing its ramifications in full detail.

"d. A full list of all officers in each S.S.D. station, giving complete name, rank, appointment, dates of holding the appointment, and present location. This list will comprise the names of all the officers employed in the Naval S.S.D. from its formation to the present time. A similar list is required of all officers in No. 3 Department who had a part in the control of the S.S.D.

"e. A list of Japanese and foreign corporations, enterprises, societies, groups or individual persons both in Japan and overseas with which the Naval S.S.D. cooperated or which the Naval S.S.D. utilized for the collection of information or the dissemination of propaganda.

"f. Copies of all standing policies, instructions and orders issued by the Naval S.S.D. headquarters."

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REDEPLOYMENT REPORT FROM EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--Practically all men who are eligible to go home under current redeployment schedules are either home, or on boats heading for the States or at replacement centers awaiting shipment, it was announced Thursday by the Eighth Army's G-1 Section.

At the same time G-1 announced that after Feb. 15 no more men would be sent to the 11th replacement center at Nagoya and that shortly thereafter the depot would be inactivated. All men to be redeployed after February 15 will be processed through the Fourth Replacement Depot at Zama and shipped out of Yokohama.

Approximately 12,000 men are now in the replacement depots awaiting shipment, G-1 officers reported. They will be sent home as rapidly as shipping becomes available.

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"RACKET-BUSTING" WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY

"Racket-busting" has become a new occupation duty for Eighth Army personnel.

It involves protecting the more gullible Japanese from the more conniving Japanese, and incidentally, keeping down the price of souvenirs. In their roles of protectors, Military Government, G-2 and Counter-Intelligence have turned up some new tricks in the old "confidence game."

Swords, sabers, rifles and pistols, valuable to G.I. souvenir collectors, were to be used in one "get-rich-quick" scheme exposed by Military Government and Intelligence operatives in Kumamoto prefecture, Kyushu.

The wily promoters of the venture used this approach:

"Now look, Yukirura, you have sword but no money. G.I. but sword today at 2,000 yen. Sword getting scarce. You put sword in our "bank". Here comes rainy day in twenty-first year of Showa and you sell for 3,000 yen. Make sense?" It made sense to the tune of 19,464 swords or sabers and 4,525 rifles and pistols, which the Intelligence men of the 2nd Marine Division quickly recognized as a fairly large corner on the market.

The monopoly was dissolved when Japanese police were ordered to collect the "deposits".

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It was conclusively proved that a "bull-market" only was being created by the promoters, who had neither ammunition nor militaristic intentions, according to Eighth Army officials.

In Nara Prefecture, the 390th Infantry Regiment dissolved a similar "bank." The assets included 299 swords, 21 sabers, seven rifles, four pistols and one cane sword.

"Sweet potatoes into whisky for occupation troops," was the slogan used by two schemers to mulct the farmers of Kashima Gun out of their produce, Eighth Army Intelligence discloses.

A Mr. Sugimato of the Takara Shizuo Co., Tokyo, and Seichi Yamado of the Taihoku Distillery, also of Tokyo, approached two employees of a Japanese sweet potato company in Hokota and Mito.

The occupation forces, Sugimato and Yamado related, had requisitioned 46,000 bags of sweet potatoes and were going to take them from Kashima Gun, without paying. Many of the farmers responded to the "potatoes into whisky" operation, turning over the food without collecting a single sen. Mr. Sugimato and Mr. Yamado and the potatoes disappeared.

Colonel Gerald L. Church, 11th Corps G-2, is now searching for the connivers and also trying to find out just how many potatoes were made away with.

Seven Koreans and one Japanese, who went to the well too often with the same pitcher, wound up in jail after a cool bit of hi-jacking.

Self-assuredly, they drove up to a warehouse in Matsumoto and told the owners that American occupation forces had ordered a load of cotton cloth. They piled the merchandise on the Japanese truck and drove away with no questions asked.

They came back the next day and did it again.

The owners, who were able to give an adequate description of the hi-jackers after two viewings, walked unsuspectingly into 97th Division Headquarters looking for yen in payment for their goods. The bold thieves were still lingering in the neighborhood and quickly picked up from the owner's description.

The phony captain of the cargo vessel "Zenichi Izunirira,"

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equipped with bogus papers saying he was engaged in "repatriation work," carried on a lucrative but short-lived venture, transporting passengers between Japan and Korea.

He played it extra cosy, also listing his passengers as "crew", thereby manning his vessel many times over its needs.

His top-heavy labor supply looked suspicious, and Intelligence operators seized the vessel, but not before the Captain slipped away.

The Eighth Army operatives believe they are proving that crime does not pay,--even in yen.

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SCAP REFUSES RETURN OF MICROSCOPES

A request from the Japanese Central Liaison Office that microscopes and surgical instruments be returned to Japan from Palau has been turned down by SCAP, according to a directive issued today. The request also asked that anti-malarial supplies on Palau be shipped to New Guinea.

The directive calls the attention of the Japanese to the large quantities of similar materials that have been returned to the Home Ministry in Japan proper and directs rapid utilization of this equipment by distribution to those engaged in health work. The Liaison Office contended that the request was originated by the Japanese on the bases that such equipment of the Japanese had been recovered by the Allies upon the occupation of Palau.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
7 February 1946

NINETY-EIGHTH DIVISION SCHEDULED FOR INACTIVATION

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, OSAKA -- The 98th (Iroquois) Division, which has been occupying the large Osaka industrial area since the entry of Allied forces into Southern Honshu, will be inactivated here on February 16 after 41 months of active service in World War I, it was reported today.

The Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Arthur McK. Harper of San Antonio, Texas.

Organized as a "square" Division in 1921 in Syracuse, N. Y., the 98th was activated as a "triangular" Division September 15, 1942 at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., and manned with inductees from New York, New Jersey and the New England States. Most of the original personnel from those states have already gone home under the readjustment program.

Remaining low-point officers and enlisted men will be shipped into other units of the occupation force.

After intensive training in Kentucky, Tennessee and at Camp Hucker, Ala., during 1943, the Division moved overseas to assume defense of the Hawaiian Islands early in 1944.

While never committed to action as a unit, the Division trained constantly while in Hawaii and was held as a "top-secret" Pacific reserve. It furnished many highly-skilled replacements to other units from the time it moved into the Pacific area until the end of the war.

General George C. Marshall's biennial report, which revealed the plan to invade Japan, showed the 98th was to be committed as a part of IX Corps in its attack on Southern Kyushu.

Early in September, the Division was ordered to Japan as part of the occupation force. Its troops landed on the beaches of Wakayama in Southern Honshu and moved immediately to nearby Osaka and

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adjoining areas.

Mission of the Division in the occupation was to establish security, enforce the United States Occupation policy, and to seize and destroy all industry and military installations that might be used to wage another war.

More than 1,900 such targets were accounted for by 98th Division troops in its four months of occupation, including the great Osaka arsenal, scores of munition plants and the entire coastal defense island of Awaji Shima, a Corregidor-like installation in Osaka Bay.

Tons of clothing, medical supplies and food stuffs seized from the installations were turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry for distribution to Japanese civilian agencies.

Gen. Harper came to the 98th Division in October, 1944. Earlier he had commanded XXIV Corps Artillery, which made Saipan and Tinian targets for one of the greatest concentrations of fire laid down on Pacific land objectives prior to invasion of the Philippines. He is 52 years old.

Commanders of other 98th Division units include Brig. Gen. James T. Loome, Belmont, Mass., commanding Division Artillery; Col. Lester S. Bork, Tottenville, N. Y., commanding the 389th Infantry Regiment; Col. William J. Moroney, Okmulgee, Okla., 390th Infantry Regiment, and Col. Joseph E. McGill, Austin, Tex., 391st Infantry Regiment.

Occupational duties of the Division in the Osaka area already have been taken over by the 25th Division, which will move its headquarters here from Nagoya.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
7 February 1946

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cent of troop strength in the hospital at any one time.

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KOREAN STAMPS TO GO ON SALE FOR FIRST TIME IN 36 YEARS

SEOUL, KOREA--Korean postage stamps, the first issued by this country in 36 years, will go on sale around May 1, according to Military Government officials of the Communications Section.

Stamps will be issued in 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 chun and one wuen denominations. The 50 chun and one wuen issues will feature a Korean flag design, while the others will show a Korean family holding the same symbolic of liberty.

The new stamps are now being printed in Tokyo. Japanese issues will be used until they arrive.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
8 February 1946

STAY OF EXECUTION ORDERED FOR YAMASHITA

A spokesman for General MacArthur today issued the following statement:

The Secretary of War has ordered a stay of execution in the case of General Yamashita pending action by the President on a plea for clemency by counsel for the defense.

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JAP MATERIEL DESTROYED IN KOREA

SEOUL KOREA Feb. 7 - Fifty thousand tons of Jap army ordnance materiel ranging from pistols to airplanes have been confiscated by American military forces since their arrival in Korea last September.

The total listed by XXIV Corps ordnance officials here included 160,000 rifles, 4000 pistols, 1200 artillery pieces, 2700 mortars, 100 tanks and 128 airplanes. Twenty five hundred trucks and motor vehicles captured were found usable for military and civilian purposes.

Majority of equipment and ammunition confiscated has been destroyed because its value was limited to war uses. Of 85 million rounds of small arms ammunition, 56 thousand tons of explosives and 83 thousand cases of shells more than three fourths of the total has been destroyed or dumped into the sea. Most of remaining materiel will be disposed of except as used in the arming of Korean police, support of Korean industry and American military purposes.

Over 100 thousand military trophies including sabers, pistols, rifles, bayonets and binoculars have been issued to American occupation troops.

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GI'S SEND KOREANS TO SCHOOL

SEOUL, KOREA -- Scholarships for six outstanding students of the Chonju North Middle School (high school) have been awarded through donations by 6th Infantry Division personnel, it was announced today

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by the Cheulla Bukto Province Military Governor.

The students chosen by a faculty committee on the basis of high grade points for the semester will each receive 750 yen (equivalent to \$50 American) contributed as "gratitude in your friendship and a sincere desire for your personal and national advancement."

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KOREANS TO REPLANT FORESTS

SEOUL, KOREA -- Emancipation planting week, aimed at restocking depleted forest reserves in the American occupation zone in Korea will be held sometime in March according to military government officials here.

Planting of seedlings and conducting of educational programs will emphasize the need for forests, 35 per cent of which have been cut down since the Japanese surrender here. School children and civic groups will be invited to participate and a ceremony at the national capitol will open the program.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, will discuss population problems of Japan at a conference with the Japanese press at 10:30 Saturday morning in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building. Allied correspondents are invited to attend.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 13:30
8 February 1946

✓ CHINESE DELEGATE TO WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ARRIVES

Hsiang Che-Chun, Chief Prosecutor of the Shanghai Court and the Chinese delegate as associate prosecutor to the International Military Tribunal which will try leading Japanese war criminal suspects, arrived in Tokyo last night, according to Joseph B. Keenan, Chief of the International Prosecution Section.

He was accompanied by his assistant, Henry Chiu.

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

1630
8 Feb 1946

NOTE TO JAPANESE PRESS:

Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, will discuss population problems at a press conference at 10:30 Saturday morning in studio No. 5 first floor Radio Rokyo Building.

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

1630
8 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

New York Feb. 8--(USIS)-- Following is the editorial comment of two New York newspapers regarding General Douglas MacArthur's request that Lewis J. Valentine be sent to Japan to reorganize the police system:
New York Times:-

"General MacArthur's call to Lewis J. Valentine, former Police Commissioner of New York City, to help reorganize the police system of Japan suggests that our occupation authorities are dissatisfied with the progress which Japanese themselves have made in that direction. Apparently a new broom is needed. Mr Valentine is not only able but willing to provide it.

"In Japan it has been the supposed guardians of law who were really gangsters. In that sense Japan has been a "Police State", regimented to a degree inconceivable to the Western mind. In recent years this regulation has been intensified culminating in the notorious Kenpei Tai, or "Thought Police", in effect an arm of the Black Dragon Society. Both have been forbidden by General MacArthur; but their members, as well as former Army men, are said to be finding refuge among the civil police.

"There were 24 kinds of police in Japan, including the Gendarmerie, all under direct authority of the State. Indeed, every 10th member of the population, under the Hoku System, was a police spy. Police controlled the press, public meetings, mass movements, local societies, craft guilds and all business down to barbers and old-clothes dealers. Japanese people were supine under such regulation. They will have to be taught how to react to a real civilian police force."

"If he develops a police force (in Tokyo) as competent and trustworthy as he built up in this city, Japan will at last see something new under the rising sun."

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New York Herald Tribune:

General MacArthur's request that Lewis J. Valentine come to Japan to reorganize the Police, Fire and Prison systems of Japan and Korea asks a heavy sacrifice of the former New York Police Commissioner. Valentine who puts in long hours on his arduous municipal job year after year, now has lucrative radio, movie and writing contracts. These bring in to use his own words, the first "Real Money" he ever made and require much less taxing and perplexing effort than he was accustomed to as commissioner.

"The Financial sacrifice he would make by going to Tokyo might be reduced through one device or another, but it would not be possible to make his work there anything but difficult and wearing. Even if he knew Japan well and spoke the language, the task proposed for him would be hard. It is indeed an illustration of the difficulties facing America in the Orient that General MacArthur has found no Japanese fit to undertake reorganization of the Country's Police and has decided to call upon a New York cop.

"Despite all that can be said against the trip, however Valentine seems inclined to go if his physical examination shows that he still at age of 63 has endurance to work under heavy strain. He recognized General MacArthur's need of able assistance a need which has been ignored by those who demand that most of Soldiers overseas be brought home at once. If Valentine's physician approves the trip and he goes, he will show true Loyalty to his country. It will be much greater loyalty than that of agitators who seem willing to abandon the reform of Japan in order to speed the already precipitous demobilization of American Army."

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

1630
8 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

WASHINGTON, January 31--USIS--The widest possible dissemination of news from the United States by the Government, but with the source of each item properly credited to prevent the stigma of propaganda was advocated by Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, speaking at the annual meeting of New York State Publishers Association at Albany, N. Y. Forrest, who is the chairman of a standing committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on world freedom of information, urged this method of news distribution as a compromise that could be reached between the State Department and the Associated Press and the United Press.

John S. Knight, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors telegraphed Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, offering the Society's services in investigating informational activities of the State Department abroad.

Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville, Kentucky Times and a director in the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said that he had telegraphed John S. Knight suggesting that the Society of Editors invite other US newspaper organizations to join in financing independent short-wave broadcasts to foreign countries not served with uncontrolled news.

"That would be a service of the world's only truly free press", said Wallace, "to the cause of the liberty of man and the liberty of the press, a good plan, instead of leaving broadcasting to the government which rightly or wrongly may be charged with uttering propaganda."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
8 February 1946

Press Release:

FORMER INDIAN CITIZEN RELEASED FROM SUGAMO

A former citizen of India who renounced that nationality during the First World War and now is a "man without a country," today was ordered released from Sugamo Prison, Counter Intelligence Section announced.

The man, booked as Rajah Mahendra Pratap, had been held at Sugamo for investigation of alleged writings and lecturings on anti-Allied subjects since World War I.

Born a Hindu, Pratap lays no claim to citizenship in any land, CIS officers said.

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"..WE MUST GET AWAY WITH THE MILITARISM.."

The letter, with many others on the same theme, came across General MacArthur's desk.

Its writing reflected some of the growing pains of freedom of speech - in painstaking pen and ink across a schoolboy's note paper. Its spelling varied from weird to correct. Its denunciation of Japanese militarism is recorded daily in letters to the Tokyo headquarters.

The letter read in part:

"Therefore, when the Great East Asia War between us occurred, we sank deeply into wretched and agony state and asked myself if this was not a dream and I wished I could expressed my thought which might be able to stop the war between us, but the freedom of discussion was not permitted then by the Militarism, the Military Gang. So we only prayed God to become peace but at last we could not get away from it. So it was the Militarism that had thrown our people into dreadful war by which the millions of people who had parents or brothers and sisters were killed and wounded. So far as we are living on earth by God's order to live, such a dreadful thing should never rise again. To avoid the future war we must get away with the Militarism from our country forever."

It was addressed only "Our respectful General and Mrs. Maccassar," and signed only, "Yours trully,"

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CANADIAN DELEGATE TO WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ARRIVES

Brigadier Henry Gratton Nolan, CBE, MSC, Vice Judge Adjucata General at Nations Defense Headquarters, the Canadian delegate as associate prosecutor to the International Military Tribunal which will try alleged Japanese war criminals, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon, Joseph B. Keenan, Chief of the International Prosecution Section, announced.

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NEW OFFICERS NAMED BY EIGHTH ARMY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Col. James A. Casteel has been named Provost Marshal of Yokohama and Col. Albert S. J. Stovall has been appointed Eighth Army Special Service Officer, it was announced yesterday.

Colonel Casteel, who succeeds Col. L. B. Wyant, served in military police posts at Camp Shelby, Miss., and the Military District of Washington, D. C. His home is in Mobile, Alabama, and he attended the University of Nebraska, Yale University Laboratory School, and the Metropolitan Police Academy, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Stovall, former Provost Marshal of the recently-inactivated Sixth Army, replaces Col. Philip Wilson, who leaves the post return to the United States under the readjustment program.

Holder of the Bronze Star Medal, Colonel Wilson had held the position since the Eighth Army was activated. He served with the Army in Hollandia, New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan. His home is in Fresno, California.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
8 February 1946

FIRST COMMON TRIAL OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS REQUESTED

Requesting the first of what probably will be many common trials of Japanese war criminals, Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, today forwarded charges and specifications against three suspects to the Eighth Army for reference to a military commission in Yokohama.

The three separate sets of charges and specifications state that two of the men committed cruel and brutal offenses against prisoners of war and that all three failed to restrain persons under their command from other atrocities at Prisoner of War Camp Branch 6 at Omine, Yamaguchi, Honshu.

Col. Carpenter said he had requested a common trial "in view of the fact that affidavits and other evidence which will be introduced by the prosecution apply to all three of the accused."

Col. Carpenter stated that the Legal Section intends to request common trials "for many others" of the accused war criminals which his section plans to prosecute in the future. He said he felt such trials would "greatly expedite the section's work, but that they will in no way jeopardize the rights of the accused to a fair trial."

Accused are Kiyochi Mori, former second lieutenant and commander of the camp between February, 1945, and July, 1945; Tsuyoshi Sakai, former first lieutenant and camp commander from August, 1943 until February, 1945, and Nubuo Kanayama, who between July, 1944, and September, 1945, was a corporal and second in command of the Omine branch camp.

Most frequently mentioned of the atrocities charged against the three men was their permitting subordinates to kick and beat, with various instruments, allied prisoners of war. At least seven POWs were said to have been beaten and then forced to beat each other.

Other conspicuous atrocities charged against one or more of the defendants were:

Two prisoners were beaten and then forced to stand at attention

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holding heavy boxes at arms' length for a long period of time.

An American captain was "subjected to personal bodily indignities, and was slapped and beaten and struck with a wooden sword." He also was "unlawfully confined because of his efforts to obtain medicine for Allied prisoners."

An American private was "beaten with bamboo sticks and a wooden sword, and was forced to crouch with a broom handle behind his knees."

Medical care, medicine and proper food were denied to a prisoner of war suffering from a broken jaw. (The accused ex-corporal also was specifically charged with countermanding a Medical Officer's order that the prisoner be given soft foods).

An American corporal "was unlawfully stripped, beaten and left lying on the ground in near freezing weather after a bucket of water had been thrown on him."

Names and addresses of 24 former prisoners of war listed as victims in the three sets of specifications are:

Harold Quinn, address unknown; Sgt. Ralph A. Hollingsworth, Merrifield, Minn.; Pfc Herbert L. Boyd, 1127 E. 65th St., Englewood, Calif.; Pfc Quentin A. Lawrence, Russelville, Ark.; Pfc Walter D. Lewellen, Vernon, Tex.; Pfc James D. Ragland, Louisville, Tex.

Cpl. John H. LeClair, 92 Carnation St., Pawtucket, R. I.; Pvt. James W. Wimmons, 1507 S. Jennings, Ft. Worth, Tex.; S/Sgt. Robert H. Jones, Jr., 3915 W. Lander St., Seattle, Wash.; Capt. Harold M. Imerman, 922 S. Jefferson Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; Pvt. Donald R. Utz, 101 S. Solidad, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Pvt. Robert J. Kelly, 700 First St. S. E., LeMars, Iowa.

Pvt. John L. Mims, Perry, Fla.; Pvt. Paul A. Dobyms, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; Pvt. Floyd A. Dishman, Rappahanock Academy, Va.; S/Sgt. Joseph P. Zaggarri, 5249 Wilson Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; WO (JG) Harold R. Kipps, 160 S. Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.; Pfc. James F. Cook, 226 E. Harper St., Lenoir, N. C.

Pvt. Henry F. Turner, 1301 18th Ave., Brainerd, Minn.; Pvt. Elmer A. Smith, 1387 Magnolia, San Bernardino, Calif.; Cpl. William Delich, Mt. Olive, Ind.; Cpl. Frank G. Knapp, 2715 Delaware St., St. Jo-

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seph, Mo.; Pvt. Gale M. Chandler, 4805 N. Lockout, Little Rock, Ark.,
and Pvt. William R. Cochran, Box 205, Jasper, Texas.

Legal Section prosecutors of Kanayama, Sakai and Mori will be
1st Lt. Andrew R. Stevenson of White Plains, N. Y., and 2d Lt. Maurice
Fixel of Richmond, Va.

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U.S. CURRENCY MAY NOT BE USED BY REPATRIATES FOR IMPORTS

SCAP today denied the Japanese government permission to let Jap-
anese repatriates from the United States, having currency and trave-
lers' checks in American dollars, have such currency and checks ne-
gotiated en bloc at the Yokohama Species Bank and used to pay for im-
ports.

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部長

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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長

February 9, 1946
Immediate Release

Press Release:

GEN. MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON INDONESIA

In response to a query from the press, a spokesman for General
MacArthur said:

"The statement attributed to the British Foreign Minister 'that
the British were given the unpleasant task of going into Indonesia
by General Douglas MacArthur' presents a somewhat incomplete picture.
The basic decisions therein were made upon the highest governmental
level and the General's part was entirely ministerial. In this matter
he merely carried out a decision in which he had no part in making.
Indonesia was removed from his command on August 15, 1945 and he has
had no direct connection therewith since that time. The surrender
of the Japanese in the various theaters was specifically made a re-
sponsibility of their respective commanders in orders issued to
General MacArthur and merely transmitted by him to the theater
commanders".

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

1030
9 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The five major political parties in Japan will have an opportunity to tell the radio public what their platforms offer women voters.

To promote the political education of women, Radio Tokyo will give a spokesman of each of the five parties 20 minutes of time on the air, beginning the week of March 4, to discuss the planks of his party's platform. They may present their material as an address, a drama or a dialogue, or in whatever other form they may wish.

No promotion of candidates will be allowed on these programs, which are designed to provide political education for the women of Japan, who will vote for the first time in the coming election. The radio spokesman selected by each party must not be a candidate himself.

To choose the day on which each party will go on the air, a representative of each group will draw lots on Friday, February 15.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Reporters and photographers will be admitted to the drawing, which will take place in room 403 of Radio Tokyo Building at 3 o'clock, Friday, February 15.

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

1030
9 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Lt. Ethel Weed, head of the women's sub-section of CI&E, SCAP, will tour southern Honshu during the next two weeks to confer with women leaders about the participation of women in the coming election.

She will offer advice to men and women leaders of political parties about getting out the vote in the general election when Japanese women will vote for the first time.

During her trip she will also confer with men and women labor union leaders, with women educators and with heads of women's organizations to discuss furtherance of the women's suffrage movement and the political education of women.

She will visit Shizuoka on Monday and Tuesday, February 11 and 12; in Nagoya, Wednesday and Thursday, February 13 and 14; in Kyoto from February 15 to 19; in Osaka, February 20 and 21, and in Kobe on February 22 and 23.

Later she will make a similar tour through northern Honshu.

Lt. Weed is a member of the Women's Army Corps, which is a component of the Army of the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 13:30
9 February 1946

SOVIET MEMBERS TO COUNCIL ARRIVE

The first Russian vessels to arrive in Tokyo since the surrender arrived at the Hinode Pier shortly before noon today. Aboard were 30 members of the staff of General K. N. Derevyanko, Soviet representative to the Allied Council.

The two frigates, similar to American Coast Guard patrol vessels, had sailed from Vladivostok on February 6 and encountered stormy seas enroute to Japan.

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

1330
9 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

WASHINGTON, FEB 8--(USIS)-- Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to Philippines who has just returned from the islands told a press conference this week that he will confer with President Truman to press for quick action on Philippines.

McNutt Issued following statement:

"I have come to Washington on what I consider business of tremendous urgency. I have come to call for redemption by our congress of pledged words of the United States. Unless our pledges to Philippines are redeemed we might as well shut up shop in Far East.

"We are pledged by an act of Congress, by written and spoken words of the President of the United States and by our national conscience to bind up the wounds inflicted on the Philippine islands through our war with Japan. We are pledged to grant islands their independence. That pledge will be kept. But we are also pledged to prepare islands for independence and to insure establishment there of free and a democratic republic which also means a prosperous and going nation. Toward that pledge we have shown a strange indifference. Philippines today exist in an economic blind alley. Goods are pouring in. Nothing is moving out. Filipinos are living on made-work, on service charges to our swiftly disappearing GI's and on expectations. They are not living on constructive work. That we have denied them by our inaction here. Philippine economy was based before the war on four great exports sugar, coconuts, abaca and tobacco products. There were other exports of less importance. Those four main exports were based on existence in the United States of a free market for those goods. The Philippine had a sufficient amount of free and investable capital. The commonwealth government

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had United States based currency free of inflation and a comfortable surplus with heavy reserve sources of revenue.

"That is all gone today. Commonwealth government is committed far beyond any possible expectations of revenue. Its reserve funds and revenues are being exhausted and there are no new sources of revenue in prospect. Capital investments have been destroyed. National economy is paralyzed. Unless the United States acts and acts swiftly the Philippines will find themselves an independent nation true but nation without means of livelihood. No exports, no jobs, no government revenues, no private enterprise, only obligations. And a nation destroyed and scarred by war by our war beyond my power to describe. Manila I can tell you is the most completely destroyed and shattered war capital I have seen and I have seen almost all of them.

"We are not asking on behalf of the Philippines for a wild money grant to compensate for damage of war. In a real sense I cannot estimate what such a bill would be. It would be several billions of dollars, perhaps ten. But that would not accomplish our purpose which is rehabilitation of the Philippines. Money is not the answer. The answer is trade, the answer is production, the answer is resumption of private enterprise of building and growing. Philippines grow products we need—that we need critically sugar, fats and oils and hemp for rope. Their products are not competitive with ours. What we must do is to provide conditions under which production can be resumed, We must restore to Philippines at least their prewar economic status I think our obligations extend beyond that, but I won't go into that matter for the moment.

"Free trade is the answer—an opportunity for Philippines to market their produce in the United States without tariff charges for as long as is absolutely necessary to help the islands get back on their feet economically. Then we can begin to require their economy to channel itself along independent lines. Formula evolved by national administration here is for eight years of free trade followed by twenty-five of increasing tariff duties until full foreign duty status is reached.

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reached. That is the philosophy of the Bell Bill now in the house ways and means committee where it has been for two months. No real rehabilitation can be begun in Philippines until that bill is passed. Its passage is now long overdue.

"To delay further in its enactment would be to disregard the fundamental needs of eighteen million people who sacrificed everything to be our allies and faithful wards during the war. It would be to justify everything the real collaborationists and Japan lovers and racialsists said about us. During the war it would make our entire policy in the orient of mockery. And make no mistake; both our friends and our enemies in orient and in Europe are watching what we do in Philippines. They are ready to make capital of our failures if we should fail. While you in the United States hear very little of what is going on in Philippines, other countries hear a great deal. Foreign news agencies are well represented in the Philippines.

"There is another bill in congress that must be passed. That is tydings war damage bill authorizing four hundred and fifty million dollars for payment to physical war damages these payments are to be made up to seventy percent of the extent of the damage. That is another must although without the Bell Bill as an economic charter the tydings bill cannot succeed in its avowed purpose.

"We have many problems in the Philippines collaborationists, care of veterans who fought for us, agrarian reform, reestablishment of sound financial institutions currency, and strengthening of the commonwealth government. There is also political election campaign going on. I will tell you right now I am not going to comment on that one. But we cannot proceed with any of these problems unless congress redeems our basic obligations. It would be fruitless to move for preservation and improvement of democratic forms in the Philippines if we are not going to let Filipinos have means of economic survival."

McNutt also told the press that he was strictly following a hands off policy in the Philippine election campaigns. He emphasized that political beliefs belong to Filipinos.

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to Filipinos. As for agrarian unrest said McNutt "We can only offer advice".

"With collaborationists", McNutt explained, "it is different. They are traitors against the government of the United States as well as the government of the Philippines".

The commissioner added that future action by the U.S. Government in connection with the disposition of pending charges against collaborationists will be decided after study of preliminary reports by the Department of Justice which he brought back from the Philippines.

McNutt reported ample food supplies were reaching most of the islands and that no acute food situation existed outside of isolated points in some provinces virtually inaccessible because of transportation and communication difficulties.

Commissioner predicted Philippines would attempt to regain position in world trade with sugar production. Meanwhile, with only five months to go before date set for Philippines independence he reported their most urgent problems included reestablishment of schools, hospitals, transportation, communications, government machinery and other basic essentials for the welfare of the people.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
9 February 1946

Press Release:

KOREAN CONFERENCE SECOND COMMUNIQUE

SEOUL, KOREA--Following is the text of the second joint communique issued by the U.S. Soviet Conference yesterday as the result of their meetings here which ended on Feb. 5th.

"The conference of representatives of the United States and Soviet commands in Korea which met in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Section III (Korea) of the Moscow Communique, held meetings in Seoul between 1 January and 5 February 1946.

"A joint agenda was agreed upon and subcommittees were appointed; the principal ones being the economic, administrative and transportation subcommittees.

"The Soviet and United States delegations presented their views and proposals on the items of the joint agenda and agreements were reached on the following items:

- "1. Railroad, motor and coastwise waterborne transportation.
- "2. Movement of Korean citizens between the two zones.
- "3. Exchange of mail between the two zones.
- "4. Radio broadcasting frequencies within Korea.
- "5. The future coordination between the two commands in regard to economic and administrative matters.

"In addition to the above, the Soviet and the American delegations exchanged views regarding the exchange of goods, settlement of mutual accounts and release of electric power.

"The conference reached a decision regarding the establishment of a commission in accordance with paragraph 2, section III, Korea, of the Moscow Communique."

"All the meetings took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere."

The communique was signed by Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, chief of the U.S. Delegation, and Col. Gen. T. F. Shtikov, chief of the Soviet Delegation.

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KOREAN RED CROSS UNDERGOING REORGANIZATION

SEOUL, KOREA -- Reorganization of the Korean Red Cross, which functioned as a branch of the Japanese Red Cross until Korea's recent liberation, will be completed in conformity with Geneva Treaty provisions within three months, according to American Red Cross officials here.

Present plans call for continuance of existing Red Cross functions, which include a missing persons bureau, an inquiry and information service, a general hospital, a tuberculosis hospital, three clinics and a nurses training school. Over 200 Korean Red Cross personnel are now operating all units except the tuberculosis hospital, which formerly closed during winter months but will probably be reopened.

A central committee composed of representative Koreans, working closely with civilian war relief workers of the American Red Cross, will adopt policies and a program to coordinate with the Military Government's welfare section here. Red Cross funds totaling over a million yen from the five provinces in the American occupation zone and five million yen transferred by the departing Japs to their homeland, will be utilized.

Under Geneva Treaty provisions, educational and relief benefits will be directed at the largest possible section of the population. Former practices in Korea included operating hospitals on a profit basis and giving preference to Japanese nationals.

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FIRE DESTROYS EDUCATION AND RECREATION SUPPLIES IN KOREA

SEOUL, KOREA -- Army educational and recreational supplies valued at more than \$200,000 were destroyed in a fire last Wednesday which destroyed an army service command warehouse at Inchon.

Information and education materiel, including a quarter of a million textbooks, with a total value of more than \$100,000, was lost in the blaze while 90 to 95 per cent of special service recreational equipment in the warehouse was destroyed. An army cleaning plant in the building was also destroyed, but a coca cola plant was undamaged.

(more)

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Investigation of the cause of the fire, which started about 4 o'clock in the morning, is in progress. An additional building is being prepared for future storage purposes.

Replacements for information and educational materiel destroyed have been ordered and temporary supplies borrowed. Special service equipment, which would have been distributed by tomorrow, will be replaced by new orders and reinforced by two carloads of undamaged supplies not yet unloaded.

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RELIEF PLANNED FOR NEEDY JAPANESE FAMILIES

Plans for a SCAP-approved relief program for the Japanese people are now being completed, it was announced today by XI Corps Military Government officials.

Under the program, 30 per cent of Japanese Army and Navy supplies being returned to the Home Ministry will be retained by the ministry for the relief of needy families. The supplies set aside for relief will then be distributed free as soon as an approved system of distribution can be put into effect by the Japanese Government.

The Home Ministry has authorized the sale at low prices of the remaining 70% of the Japanese Army and Navy food and clothing. The proceeds will be sent to the National Treasury to be used for welfare work.

Military Government units are now inspecting relief preparations in each prefecture. The program will last for six months, by which time it is hoped that more normal economic conditions will greatly reduce or eliminate the need for large scale relief activities.

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

1630
9 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The Japanese Government advocates frank discussions between capital and labor to achieve settlement of disputes, the public was told in a broadcast scheduled for Saturday night, February 9, by Minoru Nakanishi, chief of the Labor Affairs section of the Welfare Ministry.

In a Round Table discussion broadcast over Radio Tokyo he stated that the Government is doing everything in its power not to aggravate the labor-management situation.

Muneco Nitte, vice president of the Kanto Electric Supply Company, also recommended that labor disputes should be settled promptly through frank exchange of opinions.

Disorders in disputes criticized in the joint statement issued recently by the four Japanese ministers of Home, Justice, Welfare, and Commerce and Industry, do not exist in the Tsurumi Steel Manufacturing Company, said Takeo Hayashi, chairman of the executive committee of the union there. Instead the workers are acting in accordance with the Labor Union Law, he declared.

He cautioned the radio audience that "without stabilization of the living of workers, there will be no stabilization of industry."

Kanichi Miura presided over the Round Table program

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
9 February 1946

GENERAL SHIMOMURA SURRENDERS TO SUGAMO

Lt. Gen. Sadamu Shimomura, whose arrest as a suspected international war criminal had been ordered by SCAP, was checked in at Sugamo Prison this afternoon, Col. Robert M. Hardy, officer in charge of the prison, reported.

The Japanese Government had requested that General Shimomura remain under house arrest because of ill health but SCAP reported that an examination by American medical personnel disclosed him physically capable of entering the prison.

In directing him to the prison, SCAP said that medical personnel here are prepared to give him proper care.

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EXPORT OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS TO CHINA

The Japanese Government was ordered today by SCAP to transport 140,000 pieces of railway sleepers (beams) and a quantity of point sleepers totalling 16,000 cubic feet to Tsingtao, China. It was directed that the lumber be sent on the first available ships, consigned to the Chinese Government.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
9 February 1946

CALL ISSUED BY SCAP FOR FORMER WAR PRISONERS

A call was issued today by SCAP for former Allied prisoners of War or Allied and neutral civilian internees who may still be in Japan and who can assist the SCAP Legal Section in its investigation of Japanese war crimes.

SCAP said that information and observations derived from the experiences of such persons during their detention by the Japanese might greatly facilitate the work of the section.

They are requested to contact either Lt. Col. Leo G. Blackstock, chief, or Lt. Col. G. J. Check, executive officer, of the Prosecution Division of the Legal Section by letter, telephone or personal visit.

Address: Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, Tokyo. Telephone: 23-7511, extension 405. The offices of the Section are located on the eighth floor of the Meiji Building, Tokyo.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
10 February 1946

JAPS TO MANUFACTURE INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES

The Japanese government today was authorized to manufacture 11,000 metric tons of explosives, plus fuse and blasting caps, for industrial purposes during the six months ending June 30.

A SCAP spokesman said the uses for which the explosives are intended would fill important needs of the Japanese economy, and added that any desired checks on their manufacture could be easily carried out.

He said the proposed uses included coal mining, metal mining, quarrying (principally for cement manufacture and reconstruction from war damage), construction and reconstruction of roads, and agricultural uses (irrigation and reclamation).

The authorized manufactures were 7,000 metric tons of gelatine and hagi dynamite, 2,300 metric tons of ammonia dynamite and ammonium nitrate, 1,900 metric tons of "carlit" and 440 metric tons of black powder for blasting and fuse.

Also authorized was manufacture 50,000 kilometers of fuse, 220 kilometers of detonating fuse, 60 million blasting caps and 16 million electric detonators.

The SCAP spokesman estimated that the authorized explosives would permit mining of 25 million tons of coal for the year, and that the authorization would be an "incentive" toward increased Japanese coal production.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
10 February 1946

(Note: Following story has been released to press in Korea.)

KOREAN LABOR UNION OFFICE YIELDS WEAPONS; 12 ARRESTED

SEOUL, KOREA---Twelve members of the Korean Labor Union were arrested at their headquarters in the Sam Kong Electric Co. in a raid by 30 Korean detectives, supervised by Lt. Col. W. T. Stone, Chief of Provincial Police Department here.

Confiscated during the raid were one machine gun with 818 rounds of ammunition, six pistols with 240 rounds, 101 Jap fragmentation hand grenades, three Jap sabers, one air gun firing metal slugs, and a quantity of black powder and shot gun shells.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
11 February 1946

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON ARMY FAMILIES ENTERING THEATER

General MacArthur stated today:

"Plans are proceeding to open the theater for Army wives and families on or about 1 May. I hope sincerely that Congress will broaden the base to include free transportation for all ranks. Living conditions, of course, will be those of the occupied areas and are not comparable in many ways with those of continental America. It will represent a type of pioneering reminiscent of the pioneer days of our own west during the nineteenth century, but just as those days developed the best of American womanhood, so it is believed the wives of our officers and soldiers will welcome the opportunity of sharing the hardship with their husbands."

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KOREAN AIRLINE ORGANIZED

SEOUL, KOREA -- Organization of Korean National Airways Inc., a private company under government supervision, was announced today by Lt. Col. A. J. Cornelson, director of the Bureau of Transportation. The new firm is financed by Korean capital, he said.

"American equipment will be used in transporting passengers and cargo," Col. Cornelson stated. "American pilots will be used with Korean co-pilots at the beginning until the Koreans become familiar with American aircraft.

Capt. B. B. Quirk, chief of the bureau's Air Division, said it is expected the firm will be ready for business within 60 days, depending upon installation of necessary equipment, organization of radio and weather observation service, and the passing of rigid safety tests.

Capt. Quirk and Col. Cornelson, who have had experience with American Airlines, emphasized that the new firm must meet the same high safety standards as American companies. There will be rigid physical examinations for pilots, and inspection of equipment, they

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said.

Main base of operations for the new firm will be at Seoul Airport. Capt. Quirk said the firm at first plans three daily runs: Seoul to Kangnung; Seoul to Taijun, to Kunsan, to Kwangju, to Jeju, and Seoul to Taijun, to Taiku, to Pusan.

"Ultimately it is hoped that the company will be able to extend operations so as to connect with international airlines at Tokyo, Manila and Shanghai," Col. Cornelson added.

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98TH DIVISION TO TAKE HOME MANY SOUVENIRS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, OSAKA -- A total of more than 26,000 Samurai swords, confiscated from Japanese in the Osaka area, have been turned over to homebound U. S. soldiers by the Ordnance Section of Maj. Gen. Arthur McK. Harper's 98th "Iroquois" Division, scheduled for inactivation here on February 16.

In addition, the division's ordnance experts issued 7,000 "small knives," with blades less than twenty inches long, as souvenirs to soldiers in sixth and eighth army units.

Ninety-eighth Division troops also carried off 15,000 Japanese Army carbines and rifles, 1,200 pistols, 1,200 pairs of Army binoculars, and numerous bayonets, compasses, artillery sighting devices and aerial cameras.

Dozens of small Japanese field cannon, of appropriate size for display in parks or before public buildings in the United States, were set aside by the division at Japanese ports for that purpose and will be shipped to the U. S. in the near future. Tiny Jap two-man "Tankettes" were also prepared for shipment for similar use.

Distribution of souvenirs was only a small part of the occupation mission of the division's Ordnance Section. Thousands of tons of Japanese ordnance material were destroyed--by demolition, by melting down the usable metal, or by dumping unsalvageable material into the sea. Many items of possible scientific interest to U. S. Army ordnance experts were shipped back to the States.

Metals salvaged from weapons destruction were turned over to Japanese civilian production agencies for use in manufacturing agricultural implements, cooking utensils and other peacetime necessities.

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

1330
11 Feb 1946

情報部
PRESS RELEASE:

Lt. Col. R.H. Fiedler, chief of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, urged increased production by the Japanese agar-agar industry, following his recent return with Capt. C.M. Adams of the division from Chino, Nagano Ken, center of the industry. Reaching a peak before the war with an average annual production between 1930 and 1940 of 660,000 kan, the agar-agar industry dropped in 1945 to 191,000 kan.

Valuable for export as well as domestic use, agar-agar was demanded before the war in large quantities by America, England, France, Germany and the Netherlands East Indies as a bacteriological medium and a medicine. In Japan it is widely used as a rice substitute. It is not produced extensively in any other country.

Agar-agar is produced from a seaweed peculiar in large quantities to Japan. Processing calls for refrigeratory-drying methods. There are 180 plants in the Chino area and 520 in all of Japan, only 170 of which are now in operation.

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

1630
11 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

San Francisco, Febr. 11--The United States Supreme Court's decision to deny the petition of General Tomoyuki Yamashita for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the American Military tribunal in Manila had lawful authority to try the case was regarded as sound by a major part of the nation's press.

However, some newspapers also found much to commend in the dissenting minority opinion submitted by two Supreme Court justices.

Most newspapers pointed out that the Supreme Court made no attempt to pass on the merits of the case but confined itself, as the New York World Telegram put it, to ruling that the Military Trial Commission "was set up legally by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur under presidential order and on conformity with an act of congress, international law and the Japanese surrender terms." The Telegram added, "it pointed out that a system of military justice could not operate if it had to catch and try all criminals before an armistice, that the state of hostilities had not yet formally ended and would not until there was a peace treaty".

Washington D.C. Star also noted this point, saying, "The dissenting opinions of Justices Murphy and Rutledge may seem to some to be persuasive as regards questions of broad principle and other points critical of the Manila trial but these, as the majority ruling convincingly demonstrated, are outside the province of the Supreme Court".

Papers also pointed out that the Supreme Court had made an additional decisive point: namely that commanding generals must be held responsible for the actions of their troops and may be executed for atrocities committed by men under their orders.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
11 February 1946

BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS EXPOSED

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Two large black market operations, from one of which a Japanese Army major committed harakiri when accused of complicity in a deal involving Japanese Army supplies valued at ten million Yen, have been uncovered by Eighth Army investigators, it was disclosed today.

In Oita, Major Terue Shehisa, former head of the Mori branch of the Fukuoka Military Clothing Supply Depot, had been accused of turning in a short inventory of Japanese army goods to occupation forces and shipping the remaining equipment to surrounding towns where it was hidden, later to be sold in the black market.

A large cache of the goods was discovered in an old warehouse by a patrol from the 129th Field Artillery Battalion, unit of the 32d (Red Arrow) Infantry Division. Further search of nearby towns revealed the remaining contraband.

Shehisa was arrested and under guard to await trial when he slashed his throat with a razor, dying before help could be administered, military police officials said.

The persistent detective work of a military police sergeant is held responsible by the military police for uncovering a black market ring in Fukuoka where seven prominent Japanese have been arrested who also are alleged to have planned to sell Japanese Army materials with an estimated value of one million yen.

Sgt. Verdayne G. Schocker, of Old Monroe, Missouri, a member of the 32d Division Military Police Platoon, is credited with exposing the operators and recovering the goods which were held in nearby villages in violation of U. S. Army orders that all supplies be reported for inventory.

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"ON THE HOUSE" AT XI CORPS

Cokes, Japanese beer and American beer--it's all free for mem-

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bers of the XI Corps Paradise EM Club.

There was a time when they paid for it, but last week Pfc Les Penzeler, of St. Louis, manager of the club, discovered that the club had the equivalent, in yen, of \$3500.

"We get everything so cheap here," he said, "it's practically impossible to keep from making money." He considered declaring dividends for club members and giving the money back to them, but the Inspector General's office told him there was an Army Regulation against that. "We'll have to give it back to the members in service," he said.

Prices have been taken off everything at the bar, and Penzeler is spending much of his time looking for shows and arranging dances.

"Things look better now," he said. "I think we'll be able to get rid of the money."

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ALLIES TO PARTICIPATE IN WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Allied participation in the prosecution and trial of Japanese accused of war crimes of a military nature is expected to be arranged in the near future, Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of General MacArthur's Legal Section, announced today.

At present, Eighth Army military commissions trying suspected criminals have been made up entirely of American officers. Similarly, the prosecution staff which has prepared cases has been exclusively American.

"However," Col. Carpenter stated, "in view of the fact that many of the victims are nationals of Allied countries other than the United States, I have long considered it desirable that representatives of those countries participate in the prosecution and sit on the commissions for the trial of the accused.

"The Prosecution Division of the Legal Section is, for instance, at present preparing cases against at least seven Japanese for acts committed in violation of the Laws of War against Chinese who were detained during the war at Chusen Chinese Labor Camp at Hanaoke, Honshu. The aid of Chinese representatives in the preparation of these cases and Chinese participation on the military commissions which will try

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the accused will be welcomed."

In addition to possible Chinese participation in the military commissions and the work of the Legal Section Col. Carpenter said he expected that Canadian and Australian representatives will soon be made available.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
11 February 1946

RADIO SERVICE FROM JAPAN TO SIAM REFUSED

SCAP today refused a request of the Japanese Government which had asked that the Siamese Government install a complete wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus in Siam to permit exchange of radio communications between the two countries.

In its refusal, SCAP said that "it does not appear that there is sufficient cause," for such a radio service and that "should conditions develop later that would seem to justify a new request, the matter may be again presented for consideration."

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TRAFFIC COURT OPENS IN YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA --- Traffic court opened Monday morning in the Yokohama jail with 1st Lt. Francis T. Collins and 1st Lt. Harold M. Fawcett, Judge Advocate Officers, hearing the cases. There were many cases waiting to be tried as the court does not sit on Sunday.

T/5 Herman Ignacio of the 829th Amphibious Trucking Company was the first man to appear before Lt. Collins. Ignacio was fined for speeding after pleading guilty to the charge.

Normally all cases will be tried between 1000 and 2200 each day. If a violator lives a distance of 30 miles or more, the MP will bring him to the Yokohama jail where the duty officer will immediately call a summary courts officer.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
12 February 1946

COMMANDANT WHO HUMILIATED POW'S AFTER DEATH OF ROOSEVELT TO BE TRIED

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--The Japanese prison commandant who it is charged, forced American prisoners of war to attend and furnish entertainment at a party given by the Japanese to celebrate the death of President Roosevelt, will go on trial before an Eighth Army tribunal tomorrow morning.

The accused Capt. Yuhichi Sakamoto, the tenth accused war criminal to go on trial in Japan, is also charged with allowing his subordinate to beat and kill Corp. William C. Iverson of the U.S. Marines; to torture William A. Hensen, sick in bed, by the use of ju-jitsu, and numerous other atrocities.

Besides humiliating Americans by forcing them to attend and entertain at merrymaking on the occasion of the death of their Commander in Chief, Sakamoto is directly charged with beating Pfc Thomas Holland, Marine with a saber; failing to distribute Red Cross supplies, and failing to furnish medical care of sufficient food and clothing at Fukuoka Camps Numbers 1 and 9, in Kyushu, which he commanded.

Sakamoto will be defended by Capt. George A. Grier, 614 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lt. Sam Rogol, Darlington, S.C. He will be prosecuted by Capt. Frank H. Morrison, 3080 Dale Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. and Lt. Rudolph J. Stone, 1141 East Adams Street, Tucson, Ariz.

Col. Oliver E. Trechter, of Los Angeles, Calif, will be the president of the Eighth Army commission sitting in judgement on Sakamoto, who will be the sixth accused war criminal to face a tribunal headed by Col. Trechter.

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XI CORPS RETURNS JAP ARMY SUPPLIES TO PEOPLE

XI Corps Headquarters records show that 4,425,000 yards of cotton and 675 yards of silk were recovered from former Japanese army warehouses and returned to the Japanese Home Ministry in the month of January.

(more)

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In addition, units of XI Corps gave back 316,000 pieces of clothing, 138,000 coats, and 415,000 blankets. Approximately 89,000 tons of coke were also returned to combat the fuel shortage.

Food supplies turned back to the Home Ministry included 200 tons of rice, 127 tons of wheat, 30 tons of salt, 12 tons of meat and 5 tons of fish. The Surgeon General's office reported the return of 1400 pounds of cod liver oil.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

1330
12 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

SCAP today agreed to the Imperial Japanese Government's request for a special money grant to Sotaro Ishiwata, former minister of the Imperial Household and money grants to model associations for social welfare works.

The first and second provisions are in the form of retirement allowances, granted as a result of the Nov. 18, 1945 SCAP directive requiring a reduction in the number of employees of the Imperial Household. The sum of 10,000 yen will go to Ishiwata and a total of 112,300 yen to retiring officials, who include keepers of Imperial palaces, secretaries to the Imperial household and superintendents of the Imperial mausolea.

It has been customary since 1921 for the Imperial Government to grant subsidies to model associations for welfare works all over the country at the beginning of the year to encourage their enterprises. The associations entitled to receive grants will be selected from among those recommended by the Welfare, Justice, Education and Transportation Ministries. The total sum of 230,000 yen will be distributed among 750 associations.

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

1630
12 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Washington, 12 February --(USIS)--Appointment of two textile experts to duty with the Economic and Scientific section of SCAP was announced in Washington this week. James C. Torrens has resigned as assistant director of the textile division of the Civilian Production Administration to accept the special assignment in Tokyo with the War Department, the announcement said.

Torrens will be accompanied by Hiram Nones, industry consultant of the textile section of the International Trade and Commerce department.

The Army's Economic and Scientific section to which the textile experts will be attached is responsible for the formulation of recommendations to General MacArthur on economic, manufacturing, milling, and scientific policies to be applied to Japan and Korea.

Torrens entered government service in May 1942 as cotton textile economist for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board. He was formerly chief statistician of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York City.

Torrens, native of Boston, Massachusetts assisted in organizing and developing the broad military, civilian and export programs which were administered by WPB in meeting the war requirements for textiles.

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

1630
12 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Following is a statement on civil liberties in the United States for information and reference material:

The term civil liberties as generally used in the United States indicates not only the idea of civil rights, privileges, and freedom in general but also involves the concept of immunity of the individual or group from undue interference by the government.

This concept inherited from England was transferred to America with the migration of the first American colonists and the Virginia charter formulated in 1606 embodied all the ideas of liberty inherent in the British common law and expressed in the Magna Carta.

Strenuous American objection to attempts at curtailment of freedom in the period 1760-1775 provoked the American Revolutionary War and culminated in the Declaration of Independence which held that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were the inalienable rights of all men". Insistent popular demand, spurred by liberals in the western world who were thinking and writing a great deal about the rights of man, resulted in the drawing up of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

In America the people have reserved to themselves broad areas of freedom which the government is forbidden to invade, forbidden in some cases negatively through the simple omission of any constitutional authorization, in other cases positively through express injunctions and prohibitions contained in the bill of rights. On the one hand, the citizen owes his government loyalty, obedience and service; on the other he has sound claims upon it for observance and protection of rights and liberties which are often thought of as having been granted to him but which more truly, he has reserved for himself.

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Under the U.S. legal system no person may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself: He cannot be compelled to testify against himself when he is on trial or compelled to give testimony which may be used against him.

The federal constitution lists several other rights of persons accused of crimes including the right to a speedy and public trial conducted in the district where the offense was committed and prohibition of excessive fines and bails. In addition, he must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

So essential are these rights that denial of any one of these essentials will wholly invalidate a conviction and permit review by habeas corpus. By virtue of a writ of habeas corpus any person arrested or otherwise detained on suspicion of crime may request any immediate hearing in court with a view to determination of whether there is adequate grounds for his detention. This writ is addressed to the officer having custody of the suspect. If it develops that the prisoner is being held contrary to law he will be given his freedom; otherwise he will be held for trial.

The privilege of habeas corpus may be denied only when public safety in times of rebellion or invasion requires its suspension. It is the most valuable weapon against tyranny for it prevents persons from being held unless charges are brought against them. It proves useful in proceedings not strictly criminal such as deportations and it provides the only remedy available against military rule over civilians. During World War II, habeas corpus was used to test induction into the army of persons claiming exemption from military service, to question evacuation and detention of citizens of Japanese ancestry on the west coast and to test the right of military commissions to try German saboteurs who landed on our shores from an enemy submarine.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
12 February 1946

TROOPSHIPS DUE IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Three troopships with a capacity of 13,068 berths are due to arrive in Yokohama between Feb. 16 and Feb. 21, it was reported today at Eleventh Major Port.

The Admiral Rodman is due to dock on the 16th with space for 4,400 enlisted men and 270 officers. The General Blatchford is scheduled to arrive on the 18th with space for 2,940 enlisted men and 217 officers and the General Pope is due on the 21st with space for 4,778 enlisted men and 463 officers.

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U. S. WOMAN, TO WORK FOR EIGHTH ARMY, LANDS IN RICE PADDY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The first American civilian woman to be employed at Eighth Army Headquarters arrived recently in Yokohama--the hard way, after her plane cracked up.

Miss Gertrude Bloch, who will be employed as a court reporter in the Yokohama District Court during the war crimes trials now in session, crash-landed in Japan when the C-54 Army transport command plane plowed into a rice paddy near Fujisawa. None of the passengers was seriously injured.

Commented Miss Bloch: "Being the advance party has its hardships!"

The Civil Service employe is excited over the prospects of working in Japan. "Finding quarters and dining facilities was at first difficult but I am comfortable now in a requisitioned home on the Yokohama bluff."

Miss Bloch, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Bloch, live at 726 East 70th Street, New York City, is the first of several technical legal assistants who will be flown to Japan and employed in connection with the war crimes trials. She has been working with the Civil Service in Washington for the past four years.

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STATEMENT BY SCAP REPRESENTATIVE

The statement attributed to an Allied spokesman that the Japanese government had gone beyond the scope of the political purge directive of 4 January is not true.

The Japanese government in its compliance with this directive has acted throughout in conformity with orders received from the Supreme Commander.

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SPECIAL SERVICE TO PLAN SPRING, SUMMER SPORTS PROGRAM

EIGHT ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Special Service officers from several Eighth Army units will open a three-day conference tomorrow in Yokohama to set plans for a comprehensive spring and summer sports program for the occupation forces in Japan.

Capt. D. R. Reynolds, of the Eighth Army Special Service Office, will preside at the sessions in the Memorial Building, Yokohama. Officers will be present from the 24th Division, 1st Cavalry Division, 25th Division, USASCOM-C, 11th Airborne Division and I Corps as well as representatives from FEAF and AFPAC.

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MONEY GRANTS PERMITTED

SCAP today agreed to the Imperial Japanese Government's request for a special money grant to Sotaro Ishiwata, former minister of the Imperial Household, and approved grants totalling 230,000 Yen to be distributed among 750 social welfare associations.

Ishiwata will be given 10,000 Yen in line with a November SCAP directive which permits the grant in the form of a retirement allowance. The November order required a reduction in the number of employees of the Imperial Household.

By the same directive, a total of 112,300 Yen is permitted to other retiring officials, who include keepers of Imperial palaces, secretaries to the Imperial Household and superintendents of the Imperial mausolea.

The associations entitled to receive grants will be selected from among those recommended by the Welfare, Justice, Education and Transportation Ministries. The grants follow a custom begun in 1921, by which the Imperial Government gives subsidies to associations for welfare work.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
12 February 1946

SECOND COMMON TRIAL REQUESTED

General MacArthur's Legal Section today forwarded to the Eighth Army its second request in five days for a common trial of accused war criminals by a military commission.

In today's charges, four former enlisted men of the Japanese Army are accused of "cruel, inhuman and brutal" offenses against American prisoners of war.

Col. Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section, explained that a common trial involves two or more accused, each of whom are charged with commission of a separate but similar offense. He differentiated between a common trial and a joint trial in which two or more persons are charged with combining together to commit the same criminal act.

As yet, the Legal Section has made no request for a joint trial.

Naraichi Chihara, a former corporal, and Shunsuke Kato, former private in the Japanese Imperial Army, were accused in separate specifications of beating Pvt. Charles Tolbert "by repeatedly striking him with fists, a bamboo club, a leather belt, and a saber over a period of approximately one and one half hours." Tolbert's address was listed as 506 East Courthouse St., Cuero, Tex.

In addition, Chihara was accused of acting in conjunction with Sigemaru Ddeishi in beating with fists and clubs S/Sgt. Herbert H. Shoemaker, 1218 West Third St., North Little Rock, Ark.

(On February 9 Ddeishi was sentenced to 10 years hard labor by a military commission in Yokohama after being tried as a war criminal.)

Also to be heard in the common trial will be Teruo Ono, former private, and Motoichi Sakagami, once a corporal in the Japanese Army.

Ono was said to have beat T/Sgt. Richard C. Hudson of 409 North First St., Weiser, Idaho, by repeatedly knocking him to the ground and kicking him about the body for about an hour.

Two U.S. Navy victims of Sakagami were listed as William Otto Sav-

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age, First Class Cook, of Pell City, Ala., and Harry Broussard of Beauty Bridge, La., machinist. Savage allegedly was beaten with a bamboo rod and Broussard by Sakagami's fists.

The four accused men were serving at the Fukuoka Area Branch Prisoner of War Camp number 23 near Iizuka, Kyushu.

Legal Section prosecutors of the common trial will be Capt. Richard F. Upton of Concord, N.H., and 2nd Lt. Simeon F. Caldwell of Lumberton, N.C., both of whom were prosecutors in the military commission trial of Odeishi.

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JAP FISHING FLEET DENIED USE OF UNDERWATER DETECTORS

The Japanese fishing fleet will have to continue to operate without the benefits of underwater detecting instruments formerly owned by the Japanese navy, SCAP has ruled. In a directive issued to the Japanese government by the Supreme Command, a request for the acquisition and use of such instruments on fishing vessels was disapproved.

The request listed 220 underwater echo ranging devices and 180 underwater sound listening devices as now stored in six Japanese naval yards which were desired "for repairing and modification so as to make them suitable for fishing purposes." Lt. Col. J.A. O'Hearn, chief of the Industry division of the Economic and Scientific section, stated the request was turned down because of the close association with underwater warfare. The fishing industry got along satisfactorily in the past without such equipment and there is a dangerous potential in permitting its personnel become skillful in the operation of instrument designed primarily for warfare, he said.

It was not indicated whether the instruments were desired primarily for help in locating schools of fish or for protective measures for the fishing boats.

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FORMER JAP-OWNED LAND FOR KOREAN FORESTRY STUDENTS

SEOUL, KOREA---For the benefit of Korean forestry students, experimental forest lands formerly owned by Tokyo Imperial University have been transferred to Suwon Agricultural and Forestry College, it was announced here today. The area, located in eastern Cholla Namdo Prov-

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ince, consists of 16,000 hectares of forest.

The grant will furnish practice areas for Korean students so that graduates of forestry schools will be able to practice without additional education in foreign countries. Experiments which were under way at the beginning of the war will be resumed under the direction of Mr. Hyun Sin Kyu, former director of Seoul Forest Experiment Station.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:30
13 February 1946

THREE MORE ACCUSED WAR CRIMINALS TO BE TRIED IN MANILA

Charges and specifications for three more accused war criminals were forwarded today by Col. Alva C. Carpenter, Chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, to the Commanding General AFWESPAC, in Manila, for reference to military commissions for trial.

Accused are Kin Ryu Rin, a civilian formerly attached to the Japanese Army, Chikanori Tabuo, a former sergeant in the Japanese Armed Forces, and Tetsuo Naito, a Japanese civilian. Rin is charged with killing by shooting on August 11, 1944 at Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., an American Prisoner of War, Lt. Robert Huffcutt. (Home address not available here.)

Tabuo is charged with killing by bayonetting a Filipino civilian, Remedio Delicia, who was unarmed and a prisoner of the Japanese, near Toledo, Cebu, P. I., on or about November 3, 1944.

Naito, then President of the Japanese Neighborhood Association of Biao, Guianga District, Mindinao, P. I., is charged with having on or about May 5, 1945 killed by striking with a sword, by bayonetting and by shooting four unarmed non-combatant civilian Filipinos and attempting to kill another by stabbing with a bayonet. Charges state that the acts of Tabuo and Naito were committed in concert with others whose identity is unknown.

Prosecutors for the three will be supplied by the War Crimes Investigation Detachment, AFPAC, Manila. They are; for Rin - 2d Lt. Robert A. Dreyer, AC; for Tabuo - Capt. James J. Jenkins, Inf; for Naito - Capt. James J. Jenkins (Chief Prosecutor) and Capt. Samuel Rowe, QMC (Assistant Prosecutor).

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

1630
13 Feb. 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Washington, Febr. 7 --(USIS)-- President Truman in a recent statement outlined specific measures by which the government and people of the United States are going to help supply food, particularly wheat to peoples of liberated countries.

The text of his statement follows: "For the world as a whole, a food crisis has developed which may prove to be the worst in modern times. More people face starvation and even actual death for want of food today than in any war year and perhaps more than in all the war years combined.

"The United States and other countries have moved food into war torn countries in record amounts but there has been a constantly widening gap between essential minimum needs and available supply.

"Although this country enjoyed a near-record production of food, a record crop of wheat, the wheat crop of Europe and North Africa and the rice crop of the Far East has proved to be much shorter than anticipated; in fact some areas have experienced the shortest crops in fifty years because of extreme droughts and the disruption of war.

"We in this country have been consuming about 3,300 calories per person per day. In contrast, more than 125 million people in Europe will have to subsist on less than two thousand calories a day, 28 millions will get less than 1500 calories a day and in some parts of Europe, large groups will receive as little as one thousand calories.

"Under these circumstances it is apparent that only through super-human effort can mass starvation be prevented. In recognition of the situation great Britain only yesterday announced cuts in rations of fats and a return to the dark war time loaf of bread.

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"I am sure that the American people are in favor of carrying their share of the burden.

"Accordingly, I have instructed the appropriate agencies of the government to put into effect a number of emergency measures designed to help meet critically urgent needs to the greatest possible extent in the shortest possible time. The cooperation of every man, woman and child, the food trade and industries, the transportation industry, and others will be needed to make these measures effective. I know the conscience of the American people will not permit them to withhold or stint their cooperation while their fellow men in other lands suffer and die.

"The measures to be taken are as follows:

"Firstly the appropriate agencies of this government will immediately inaugurate a vigorous campaign to secure the full cooperation of all consumers in conserving food, particularly bread. Additional emphasis will be placed upon the cooperation of bakers and retailers in reducing waste of bread in distribution channels.

"Secondly the use of wheat in the direct production of alcohol and beer will be discontinued; the use of other grains for the production of beverage alcohol will be limited, beginning March to five days consumption a month; and the use of other grains for the production of beer will be limited to an aggregate quantity equal to that used for this purpose in 1940 which was thirty per cent less than the quantity used in 1945. This will save for food about twenty million bushels of grain by June 30, 1946.

"Thirdly the wheat flour extraction rate (the quantity of flour produced from each bushel of wheat) will be raised to eighty percent for the duration of the emergency. Also, steps will be taken to limit the distribution of flour to amounts essential for current civilian distribution. This will save about 25 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946.

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"Fourthly the Department of Agriculture will control millers' inventories of wheat and bakers' and distributors' inventories of flour. The inventory controls will be designed to maintain the wheat and flour being held for civilian use at the minimum necessary for distribution purposes.

"Fifthly specific preference will be given to the rail movement of wheat, corn, meat and other essential foods in order promptly to export maximum quantities to the destination where most needed.

"Sixthly the Department of Agriculture will exercise direct control over exports of wheat and flour to facilitate movement to destinations of greatest need.

"Seventhly necessary steps will be taken to export during this calendar year, 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1,600,000,000 pounds of meat, of which one billion pounds is to be made available during the first half of 1946, and to increase the exports of dairy products, particularly cheese and evaporated milk.

"Eighthly the War and Navy Departments already have aided materially the movement of Philippine Copra (the raw material from which coconut oil is produced) by releasing two hundred LC and J Boats to inter-island trade in the Philippines. These departments and the War Shipping Administration will take immediate steps to make available the additional ships needed for this purpose.

"The Secretaries of War and Navy will release for the movement of food to Europe all refrigerated ships not essential to the maintenance of the flow of food to the Armed Forces.

"Ninthly the Department of Agriculture will develop additional ways in which grain now being used in the feeding of livestock and poultry could be conserved for use as human food. These steps may include means to obtain the rapid marketing of heavy hogs, preferably those over 225 pounds, and of beef cattle with a moderate rather than a high degree of finish; to encourage the culling of poultry flocks; to prevent excessive chick production and to encourage more economical feeding of dairy cattle.

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"Regulations to limit wheat inventories of feed manufacturers and to restrict the use of wheat in feed will be prepared.

"We are requesting the cooperation of retailers and other distributors in informally rationing commodities that will be in scarce supply for the months immediately ahead. I believe that with the wholehearted cooperation of food manufacturers and wholesalers, and retailers the job can be done.

"The measures which I have directed will no doubt cause some inconvenience of many of us. Millers and bakers, for example, will have to adapt their operations to produce and to use flour of a higher extraction rate while consumers may not be able to get exactly the kind of bread that many prefer. We will not have as large a selection of meat, cheese, evaporated milk and ice cream, as we may like. However, these inconveniences will be a small price to pay for saving lives, mitigating suffering liberated countries, and helping to establish a firmer foundation for peace.

"In attempting to alleviate the shortages abroad, this country will adhere to the policy of giving preference to the liberated peoples and to those who have fought beside us, but we shall also do our utmost to prevent starvation among our former enemies.

"I am confident that every citizen will cooperate wholeheartedly in the complete and immediate mobilization of this country's tremendous resources to win this world wide war against mass starvation."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
13 February 1946

GEN. EICHELBERGER APPROVES SENTENCE OF "LITTLE GLASS EYE" TSUCHIYA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA.-- The life imprisonment sentence meted out to Tasuo (Little Glass Eye) Tsuchiya, first Japanese war criminal tried in Japan, has been approved by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, it was announced today.

Gen. Eichelberger, final authority in sentences not involving the death penalty, ordered that the sentence be carried out at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, "or elsewhere as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or other proper authority may direct."

Tsuchiya was found guilty by an Eighth Army tribunal on Dec 27 on a general charge which stated that he "did willfully and unlawfully commit cruel, inhuman, and brutal atrocities and other offenses against certain prisoners of war held in captivity at (the Mitsushima) camp, all in violation of the laws and customs of war."

He was also found guilty of the following specifications:

1. That in conjunction with seven other Japanese he "did, willfully and unlawfully, unmercifully beat and kill, Pfc Robert Gordon Teas, an American prisoner of war....by brutally and atrociously beating him with knotted ropes and clubs..."
2. That in conjunction with other Japanese he "did willfully and unlawfully, brutally beat and torture one Sgt. Gerald Lundquist, an American prisoner of war..."
3. "That on numerous occasions....(he) did willfully and unlawfully abuse and mistreat American and British prisoners of war by forcing them to form two ranks - then face and slap each other until permitted by him to stop such slapping."

Tsuchiya, a guard at the prison, was acquitted on four other specifications alleging brutalities and the misappropriation of Red Cross supplies.

The trial was presided over by Col. Oliver E. Trechter. Maj. Louis Geffen was chief prosecutor. Lt. Col. John Dickinson headed the defense.

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KEENAN OBJECTS TO JUSTICE MURPHY OPINION

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution Section for the trial of Japanese war criminals, today took exception to the dissenting opinion voiced by Justices Frank Murphy and Wiley B. Rutledge, who contended that "a procession of judicial lynchings without due process of law may now follow," as a result of action in the case of Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, convicted as a war criminal and sentenced to be shot.

Mr. Keenan called the opinions expressed by the two justices following refusal of the Supreme Court to intervene in Homma's case "offensive to say the least."

Justice Murphy had asserted:

"Either we conduct such trials in the noble spirit and atmosphere of our constitution or we abandon all pretense of justice and let ages slip away and descend to the level of revengeful blood purges."

Mr. Keenan's full reply follows:

"The American people can rest assured that 'a procession of judicial lynchings' will not occur in the prosecution of any Japanese war criminals. The mere suggestion that such procedure can follow or that 'revengeful blood purgings' be permitted when Americans are charged with the prosecution and judgment is offensive to say the least. To those Americans present in the Far East who have had any opportunity to observe the trials already completed, not alone of Yamashita and Homma but of other Japanese officers and soldiers down to the humblest rank, one of the outstanding features has been the skill and zeal with which American officers and defense counsel have performed a disagreeable but solemn duty in conducting such defense proceedings. It is unique to find the principal criticism of the administration of justice levelled at promptness in bringing criminals to trial and imposing punishment 'even though clear proof of guilt be established' where the trials have been orderly, complying with every substantial requirement of law and justice otherwise.

"Already General MacArthur has been emphatic in his instructions that every care be exercised to see that these trials are fair and due precaution be taken to insure adequate opportunity for fair presentatio

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of defense. This includes providing private defense counsel from already sharply depleted ranks of military personnel and regardless of the difficulties of obtaining military and civilian legal personnel from our own country and those of Allied nations.

"It can be safely assumed that those who have upheld their country's 'honor' during active hostilities on the field of battle will not fail to sustain it when the hostilities cease."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 16:30
13 February 1946

JAPANESE REBUKED FOR DEFICIENCIES IN RECEPTION CENTERS

The Japanese Government was sternly rebuked today by SCAP for permitting unsanitary conditions to persist in repatriation reception centers and for neglecting to control the centers. The directive to the Government, ordering that the deficiencies be corrected immediately, listed six different centers where irregularities were discovered.

Specific abuses listed include failure to supply the centers with vaccine, resulting in no inoculations; lax processing of repatriates; inadequate medical processing; no customs or financial inspection of repatriates or their baggage, and no measures being taken to prevent smuggling.

Centers included Hakata, Kagoshima, Senzaki, Otake, Maizuru, and Uraga.

At Hakata, the representative of the Ministry of Welfare, whose whereabouts were unknown, was not actively supervising the operation of this center. At Senzaki, the representative had not been seen since late in December, 1945.

Deficiencies reported at Kagoshima were described as follows:

"All processing was lax and medical processing was inadequate. In particular, disinfestation was poorly done. No vaccine or serum was on hand. Consequently, no inoculations were being given. 97 Okinawans in hospital at Kajiki. The Imperial Japanese Government was directed to clear this reception center of Okinawans and care for them elsewhere....."

At Otake, the representative of the Ministry of Welfare has never reported and at Maizuru, the representative has no Japanese personnel available to him and consequently, this port has never been organized to process repatriates.

The Uraga center had insufficient Japanese personnel to handle the maximum rate of flow established for that port.

SCAP also charged that at Uraga medical processing of repatriates "is poor or when the flow of repatriates is heavy, it is not done at

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all," that there was no vaccine on hand, that there was no customs or financial inspection, that no measures were being taken to prevent smuggling, and that processing there takes three or four days.

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SCHOOL TERMS TO BE LENGTHENED

Higher schools of Japan this April will abandon a wartime two-year schedule and will re-institute a three-year course, the Vice Minister of Education has reported to the Civil Information and Education Section of SCAP.

During the war the course had been cut to two years, but because majority of the students were drafted for work in factories their higher school education amounted to but one year of college training, according to Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, USMC, acting chief of CI&E.

The wartime training of such students, Col. Nugent pointed out, was not sufficient to prepare them for university entrance.

The Ministry of Education also has reported to CI&E that it intends to reinstitute a five-year program in middle schools. During the war the four-year course of the middle schools actually represented the equivalent of three years of pre-war education because its effectiveness was reduced by a heavy work program.

Col. Nugent said that a rough comparison of terminology between American and Japanese educational levels could be made. For example, the university in Japan is approximate to the upper division of American universities, "higher school" compares to junior college, "middle school" to high school and "primary school" to elementary school.

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PROVING NEW AIRCRAFT, TRAINING, AMONG FIFTH AF MISSIONS

Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, Commanding General of the Fifth Air Force, asserted today that one of the missions of the occupation air force should be to serve as a proving ground for new aircraft.

He said that developments which were about to be introduced when the Pacific war ended can be given complete tests in this theater in coming months.

While the mission of the Fifth Air Force is to participate in the policing of Japan and Korea, General Wolfe added, training is so inter-

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woven into this mission that it has become a mission itself.

"We are setting up schools in which to train the replacements we must have," General Wolfe stated. "The only thing that is holding up the operation of the schools is lack of students."

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Capt. Smith of the News Section will proceed from Radio Tokyo Building at 2:00 p.m. tomorrow, Feb. 14 to inspect the Press Room of the War Ministry Building. Correspondents are invited to go along and/or submit their requirements or suggestions as to desk space and communications required during the coming trials.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
13 February 1946

FUKUHARA CASE TO CONCLUDE THURSDAY

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Final arguments and summation will be presented Thursday morning by the prosecution and defense in the war crimes trial at Yokohama of Japanese Captain Isao Fukuhara before an Eighth Army tribunal which is expected to return a verdict Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

The defense concluded its examination of Captain Fukuhara this afternoon and to expedite the trial, which already is the longest to date, the prosecution made only a short cross-examination.

In his final statement to the Commission, Fukuhara outlined ways in which he said he had tried to improve the lot of the prisoners of Prisoner of War Camp 17B, Omuta, Kyushu, where he was the commander.

In summing up his attitude toward alleged atrocities committed by subordinates at the camp, Fukuhara declared:

"I think that if any guards committed brutal acts on their own where I couldn't see them, the guards themselves should be responsible for the acts."

The defense earlier in the day submitted a complimentary statement allegedly written by Lt. Col. W. R. Schott, formerly of Glendale, Calif., who was commander of the allied prisoners in the Omuta POW camp.

The statement read:

"To I. Fukuhara, a strict commander but fair in my mind. A fine soldier."

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AMERICAN DRILL INSTRUCTION REPLACES JAPANESE PARADE STEP

SEOUL, KOREA -- A battalion of Korean soldiers, in training at the newly organized Korean Constabulary Training Center, marched in Japanese parade step for the last time last week. American Infantry drill instruction is replacing the stiff march step with the 30-inch pace of the United States Army.

(more)

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Formed to protect the newly-liberated nation, the force, composed entirely of Korean officers and men, passed in review before Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Korea. All are volunteers.

Major Chae Byon Dock, commander of the unit, was promoted from captain by General Lerch at the ceremony. Following presentation of a Korean flag to the center by the General, the massed troops sang the national anthem.

Because of a shortage of uniforms and material, the men are presently equipped from captured stocks. New uniforms and distinctive emblems are being designed and will be produced soon.

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NEW FOOD RATIONING PROGRAM IN SEOUL

SEOUL, KOREA -- Food will be rationed here under a newly-established individual emergency relief program beginning next Friday, the City Welfare Department of Military Government announced.

Ration cards will be issued to 2,869 eligible applicants, entitling them to a daily ration of two pounds of hops and a half pound each of millet, barley, beans and flour. One pound of sugar and one tenth pound of salt also will be issued for each 15 day period.

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KOREAN ORCHESTRA TO PLAY FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS

SEOUL, KOREA -- Korea's first symphony orchestra, organized last month under the sponsorship of the Korea Symphony Orchestra Association, will present bi-monthly concerts for American Army personnel here beginning February 24. A similar series for civilians will be initiated February 17.

The new organization, comprising 41 musicians, will be financed by subscription and an endowment fund of five million Yen to be raised by the Association.

Under Japanese rule, subscription series were forbidden and classical musicians could play only in small groups or for soldier entertainments.

The 12-week series will be presented in the Throne Room of the Governor-General's palace here.

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GIRLS COLLEGE RESUMES CURRICULUM

SEOUL, KOREA -- Iwa Girls College, founded here 62 years ago by American missionaries, has resumed normal curriculum training after disruption by the Japanese Army.

Forced to reduce a normal attendance of 870 students to less than half because of Japanese training and barracks requirements, the College now is operating at capacity strength under the tutelage of 65 male and female instructors.

During the war, only home economics and nurses' training were taught. The College now has reopened its other departments which include literature, music, physical education, pharmacy, education and art.

A campus hospital specializing in obstetrics and two other hospitals and a kindergarden within the city furnish practical training for the school's medical students.

The College's seven buildings, in Gothic style and similar to many university structures in the United States, were constructed 11 years ago by an American architect. Each is named after the American who contributed funds for its construction.

The normal college course, including two five month semesters each year, consists of three years of preparatory instruction and three years post graduate work. Campus dormitories house 300 students while the remainder reside in private homes.

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TAKAMATSU, JAPANESE PROTESTANT LEADER, DIES

Dr. Takaharu Takamatsu, Japanese Protestant leader, died this morning at his home in Tokyo, according to word received by GHQ.

A former official of St. Paul's Episcopal University, Tokyo, Dr. Takaharu was one of those ousted from the faculty by the militarists during the war. He was a graduate of Harvard University and Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., and was well known in Episcopal circles throughout the United States.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

14 February 1946

The following is a list of all the war criminals mentioned in stories
(on dates indicated) which have been released by this office.

A

Aamori, Massao; 18 Jan 46
Abe, Isao; 28 Sept 45
Abe, Masaichi; 28 Sept 45
Abe, Nobuyuki; 22 Sept 45
Abe, Tatsuo; 10 Dec 45
Abegg, Lily (Abe, Sybille); 11 Sept 45
Abo, Masanao; 23 Jan 46
Adachi, Fukusaburo; 18 Jan 46
Adachi, Goro; 16 Dec 45
Aihara, Raku; 18 Jan 46
(Alias: Nahara, Ihara)
Aikawa, Yoshisuke; 2 Dec 45
Aikagi, Gonruku; 6 Feb 46
Akamatsu, Shigeo; 8 Nov 45
Akamatsu, Toranosuke; 18 Jan 46
Akiyama, Fukujiro; 8 Nov 45
Amau, Eiji; 12 Dec 45
Amemiya, Norio; 18 Jan 46
Ando; 18 Jan 46
Ando, Saburo; 2 Dec 45
Ando, Tatsuo; 8 Nov 45
Aoki, Kazuo; 12 Dec 45
Aoki, Shoichiro; 8 Nov 45
Aoki, Uyji; 8 Nov 45
Aono, Shigeru; 8 Nov 45
Aquino, Benigo S.; 11 Sept 45
Araki, Kuniichi; 8 Nov 45
Araki, Sadao; 19 Nov 45
Araki, Shoichi; 8 Nov 45
Arata, Tadaupsjo; 8 Nov 45
Arima, Shigeru; 18 Jan 46
Arima, Yoriyasu (Count); 12 Dec 45
Asada, Shigetsuchi; 8 Nov 45
Asaka, Toshinori; 8 Nov 45
Asakawa, Kohikichi; 8 Nov 45
Asama, Koichi; 8 Nov 45
Asano, Uukio; 8 Nov 45
Asari, Eiji; 14 Nov 45
Asoma, Chukichi; 18 Jan 46
Awazu, Masaichi; 8 Nov 45
Azuma, Hiroshi; 16 Dec 45
Azuma, Suee; 18 Jan 46

B

Baba, Kensaku; 8 Nov 45
Banto, Bunhachi; 8 Nov 45

C

Chen Shan Chi; 13 Oct 45
Chino, Haruo; 28 Sept 45
Chisuwa, Buichi; 8 Nov 45
Chisuwa, Takeichi; 8 Nov 45
Chond I-Lung; 13 Oct 45
Chow Su-Chu; 13 Oct 45
Chung An Yuen; 13 Oct 45
Cousens, Charles H.; 11 Sept 45

D

Danno, Kazuo; 8 Nov 45
Dienst, Josias Van; 11 Sept 45
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Tondo, Masaji; 10 Dec 45

E

Egami, Masao; 18 Jan 46
Egawa, (Heiso); 18 Jan 46
Egawa, Saburo; 16 Dec 45
Eizumi, Shigeo; 16 Dec 45
Emori, Hidetoshi; 8 Nov 45
Emoto, Shigeo; 8 Nov 45
Endo, Toshiaki; 8 Nov 45
Enoguchi, Tosio; 18 Jan 46

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Nashimoto, Morimasa; 12 Dec 45
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Yadoiwa, Isao; 18 Jan 46
Yaga, (Yaki) Yoshida; 16 Dec 45
Yamada, (Lt.) 16 Dec 45
Yamada, Hiroshi; 8 Nov 45
Yamada, Konzo; 10 Dec 45
Yamada, Masakatsu; 8 Nov 45
Yamada, Masao; 18 Jan 46
Yamada, Seichi; 23 Jan 46
Yamada, Shigeru; 8 Nov 45
Yamada, Tomio; 8 Nov 45
Yamada, Yoshitami; 16 Dec 45
Yamahita, Yoshira; 18 Jan 46
Yamaji, Koseki; 8 Nov 45
Yamamoto, Hiroshi; 8 Nov 45
Yamamoto, Juso; 23 Jan 46
Yamamoto, Toshihisa; 10 Dec 45
Yamamoto, Yasumasa; 16 Dec 45
Yamanaka, Akira; 16 Dec 45
Yamanaka, Kofu; 8 Nov 45
Yamanaka, Takarori; 10 Dec 45
Yamasaki (Interp.); 18 Jan 46
Yamasaki, Hashiyuki; 10 Dec 45
Yamazaki, Munetake; 23 Jan 46
Yamauchi, (Civ. Interp.); 18 Jan 46
Yamamoto, Seihiro; 18 Jan 46
Yarita, Yoshio; 16 Dec 45
Yashitake, Ueda; 11 Sept 45
Yasuda, Katsuhiko; 8 Nov 45
Yasuda, Kishiro; 18 Jan 46
Yasukawa, Masakiyo; 23 Jan 46
Yaumauchi, Sauschichi; 10 Dec 45
Yeun (Capt.); 13 Oct 45
Yamane, Ishirio; 28 Sept 45
Yokoyama, Kanzaburo; 23 Jan 46
Yonemura, "Pork Ju"; 16 Dec 45
Yonemura, Shozo; 28 Sept 45
Yoshida, Kumezo; 8 Nov 45
Yoshida, Masahito; 8 Nov 45
Yoshida, Tomotsu; 16 Dec 45
Yoshimura, Masayuki; 8 Nov 45
Yoshimura, Toratoro; 8 Nov 45
Yoshinaga, Shitaro; 18 Jan 46
Yoshio, Tetsuo; 18 Jan 46
Yoshiwara, Sho; 28 Sept 45
Yoshiyama, Shigeyoshi; 28 Sept 45
Yoshizawa, Kanichi; 16 Dec 45
Yoshizawa, Kanichiro; 18 Jan 46
Yui, Kiyoshi; 23 Jan 46
Yumita, Kyoozo; 8 Nov 45
Yuri, Kei; 8 Nov 45
Yutani, Seichi; 10 Dec 45
Yokoyama, Yui; 2 Dec 45

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

14 February 1946

ATTENTION CORRESPONDENTS: The following radio on the terms of the Yalta Agreement is reproduced for your information:

Washington 11-USIS-State Dept on 11th released text of agreement between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin signed at Yalta on Feb 11 45 text was released simultaneously in Moscow and London.

Following is text of agreement:

The leaders of the 3 Great Powers - The Soviet Union, The United States of America and Great Britain - have agreed that in 2 or 3 months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

1. The status quo in outer Mongolia (The Mongolian Peoples Republic) shall be preserved;

2. The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz:

(A) The southern part of Sakhalin as well as all islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union.

(B) The commercial Port of Diaren shall be internationalized, the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the USSR restored.

(C) The Chinese-Eastern Railroad and the Southern-Manchurian Railroad which provides an outlet to Dairen shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria.

3. The Kuriles Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the port and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The heads of the 3 Great Powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the USSR and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke. End text of Yalta Agreement.

State Department released following statement in connection with the release of text of Yalta Agreement:

In making public this agreement Sec of State called attention to fact that Government of Chinese Republic was not party to agreement and that relations between China and Soviet Republics are in no way controlled by this memorandum but are governed entirely by provisions

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of treaty between China and Soviet Republics signed at Moscow on Aug 14 and subsequent agreements between those 2 Governments.

Secretary further stated that it is evident that this agreement was regarded by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin as military agreement and was marked Top Secret. There was good reason for agreement being regarded as Top Secret. The agreements were based upon Russians entering war.

Soviet military leaders advised our military leaders that Russia could not enter war until 90 days after surrender of Germany; that it would take them that time to move their arms to Japanese front.

At that time, Feb 11, 1945, our armies were at NX BD on Western Front. Had Japanese learned of this agreement they would have immediately attacked Russia. That would have necessitated removal of Russian troops from German front toward Japan at time when Russia was starting the final drive which brought about collapse of German Army on that front. Removal of Russian troops at that time would have made the task of the American Armies that much more difficult and cost more lives.

Secretary stated he learned that agreement had been reached on this subject on Sep 2, after the Japanese surrender on Aug 12, and at his press conference on Sep 4 announced existence of such agreement.

(End State Dept statement in connection with release of text of Yalta Agreement).

Advance releasable at 1400 GMT, Monday, Feb 11.

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

1030
14 Feb 1946

NOTE TO JAPANESE PRESS:

Capt. Mac Farlan and Capt. William V. Roth, Jr., of the Radio Division, CIE&E, SCAP, will discuss radio problems in connection with the forthcoming election at the Press Conference Friday morning, February 15, at 11 o'clock, in Studio No. 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 10:30
14 February 1946

JAPANESE PRECIOUS METALS TO BE TURNED IN

The Japanese government has been ordered by SCAP to turn in additional stocks of precious metals--coins and bullion--to the Eighth Army for storage in the vaults of the Bank of Japan at Tokyo and Osaka.

In accordance with a SCAP directive of 6 October, requiring Japanese reports on foreign exchange assets, the Bank of Japan reported to SCAP that some of its branch banks still held metal stocks which have not yet been taken into Allied custody.

Today's directive applies to metal owned by the Japanese or other Axis governments, the Imperial Household, nationalistic or terroristic societies, political agencies, the national Shinto and other organizations and persons.

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IRON AND STEEL CONTROL ASSOCIATION TO BE DISSOLVED

General MacArthur's headquarters today approved a Japanese government proposal for dissolution of the Iron and Steel Control Association and formation of an "Iron and Steel Council."

Industry leaders and government authorities told SCAP officials they believed it was psychologically necessary to rid the industry of its "stigma" as a "war industry" and that one step toward doing that would be dissolution of the association.

The association was created by the government during the war for the purpose of consolidating the industry for war production.

The council is intended only as a temporary measure to accomplish the dual purpose of dissolving the association and yet retaining necessary controls over the industry, SCAP officials stated.

They said that further liberalization of the industry is anticipated when Japan's economic situation becomes less acute and that it is expected that the council itself eventually will be abolished in favor of a more democratic control method.

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JAPS AUTHORIZED TO MOVE PLATINUM PROTOTYPES

SCAP has authorized the Japanese government to move two platinum prototypes, used in standardization of weights and measures, from their war-time place of safekeeping to their original location at the Central Station of Weights and Measures.

The articles to be moved are a prototype meter, a prototype kilogram and their replicas, which are exact replicas of "the standard meter" and "the standard kilogram" in Paris. There is also a set at the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The Japanese government became a party in 1885 to the French "Convention du Metre" of 1875, and received the prototypes and their replicas in 1889 from the French government.

SCAP authorization for movement of the prototypes and replicas was required by a directive otherwise barring all movements of precious metals in Japan. The amount of platinum involved was called "inconsequential" and standardization of weights and measures in Japan was deemed important.

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11th AIRBORNE FIRST TO MEET RECRUITING GOAL

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, JAPAN -- The 11th Airborne Division today reported fulfillment of its Army recruiting quota, thus becoming the first Army unit in Japan to achieve the goal set by the War Department.

AFPAC had set a quota for all Divisions in the Pacific area to reenlist 20 per cent of the strength they had on November 7, 1945. The campaign was to carry through June 30, 1946.

The Airborne Division met and passed this quota on January 28, obtaining an additional ten per cent reenlistments since December 15, last year.

Personal interviews of every man in the command were held responsible by the Division for its success in the campaign. Whenever circumstances indicated that the soldier would be better off as a civilian, he was so advised. For those whose civilian prospects were not encouraging, recruiting officers discouraged soldiers from returning to unemployment in the States.

Posters and pamphlets were used by the Division in its recruiting

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program to show the paratrooper that if he remained with the Division, he would have an opportunity to learn additional trades and take additional educational courses.

It was pointed out to him that he could advance his skill through military duties (parachute rigging, auto mechanics, ordnance machine shop operation), and his education through the extensive Information and Education program, coupled with USAFI courses.

An added incentive for paratrooper reenlistments was the extra pay for such service, reenlistment officers said.

On a purely financial basis, the reenlisting paratroop private could count on:

\$60, overseas base pay; \$50, Jump Pay; \$58 for a wife and child.

To this, an imaginary figure of \$40 to cover a civilian's normal outlay for clothes, food, amusement, housing and medical and dental care, was discussed by the recruiting officers.

Thus, a total of \$208 per month would give the paratrooper a yearly pay of \$2,496.

The Airborne Division is continuing its reenlistment program, having set for itself a new quota, - to reenlist seven per cent of its February 1 strength by May 1.

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U.S. VESSELS AIDING KOREAN SHIPPING

SEOUL, KOREA -- Four Japanese manned LST's, transporting cargoes of coal from ports in the Northern Zone of American Occupation in Korea to Southern agricultural areas and returning with badly-needed foodstuffs, are helping to alleviate Korea's critical shipping shortage, officials here said.

Each vessel makes the two-way run twice a month, starting at the port of Mukko, where it picks up coal which has been brought from inland mining areas, and transports it to the ports of Fusan, Kusan, and Inchon.

A reciprocal trade agreement has been reached between northern and southern interests whereby rice and other badly-needed commodities are loaded on the ships after their arrival in the southern ports and carried back in exchange for the cargoes of coal.

(more)
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After each thirty-day run, the ships, which are on loan from tactical units in Japan by authority of the War Shipping Administration, return to that country. In Japan, the vessels refuel, and the Japanese crews, which cannot go ashore in Korea, are given leaves.

After a short stay, the ships return to Korea and the coastal run.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
14 February 1946

GEN. EICHELBERGER VISITS 11th AIRBORNE DIVISION

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the Eighth Army, visited the 11th Airborne Division Tuesday, his first visit to any of his troops since his return to Japan after a leave in the States.

The Occupation Force Commander's visit to the 11th Airborne was part of his policy to see personally his troops at work. Gen. Eichelberger plans additional tours to observe units throughout Japan.

Gen. Eichelberger watched men of the 11th Airborne, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, demonstrate jump training procedure. He also inspected the Flying School, the Chemical Warfare School, the bakery and enlisted men's quarters. As is his custom, Gen. Eichelberger talked to the men about their occupation duties, accommodations and problems.

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NEW SHIP CONSTRUCTION TO BE CLEARED BY SCAP

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- Japanese individuals or firms desiring to construct new ships of more than 100 tons must submit applications to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Central Liaison Committee, it was announced this week in an operational directive issued by Eighth Army Headquarters.

Similar applications must also be made for the activation or conversion of any Japanese navy yard, the construction of new ship-building facilities, or the continuation of construction of partially completed merchant ships or demilitarized vessels, the directive stated.

Authorization to designate specific vessels to be repaired has been delegated by SCAP to the Naval Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine. Two important vessels currently undergoing repairs are train-ferries that normally ply the waters between Honshu and Hokkaido.

The operational directive, (No. 18), is an amplification of a

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letter issued to the commanding generals of Corps and ASCOM-C on Nov. 16th.

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U.S. SOLDIER DIES FROM POISON LIQUOR

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- An American soldier died Sunday night in the 334th Station Hospital from the effects of drinking liquor which contained methyl alcohol. The soldier was brought to the hospital from his company area, where he was found to be suffering much pain. He died within an hour after being admitted to the hospital.

CID agents are investigating the source of the poison liquor but as yet it has not been determined.

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CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA --- Colonel Hudson B. Phillips, Chaplain, XI Corps, was reelected president of the Tokyo-Yokohama branch of the Chaplains' Association of the Army and Navy at a meeting in Tokyo.

Lieut. Col. Leslie A. Thompson, 97th Division Chaplain, was re-elected vice-president of the organization and Maj. Stephen H. Duggan, USASCOM"C" Chaplain, was re-named secretary-treasurer of the chapter. Major Hermann M.J. Kregel, 1st Cavalry Division Chaplain, was elected second vice-president.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
14 February 1946

FRENCH NOMINEES TO WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

French nominees to the International Military Tribunal, which will try leading Japanese alleged to be war criminals, have been named by the French Government, Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the International Prosecution Section, disclosed today.

They are:

M. Henri Reimburger, Procureur General, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Overseas France, nominated as Judge on the tribunal.

M. Jean Lambert of the Ministry of Justice, assistant prosecutor for the Department of the Seine, and formerly Chief Secretary to the Ministry of Education, named as Associate Prosecutor.

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AMERICAN WHEAT FLOUR TO BE DELIVERED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SCAP today authorized delivery of 2,000,000 pounds of United States owned wheat flour to the Japanese Government for distribution to Japanese consumers.

The Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP said the flour was a surplus U.S. Army commodity and part of 5,000,000 pounds which is to be shipped here from Manila for Japanese consumption.

In its directive authorizing the Japanese to receive the flour, SCAP said that terms of payment and accounting for the food is to be decided later.

The Japanese Government is made responsible for the "equitable rationing of imported food supplies and will, therefore, ascertain that distribution is made to areas where shortages are most critical," the directive said.

The Government is further required to furnish SCAP with "a complete accounting of all imported food supplies, to include the distribution to final consumers."

Delivery is to be made from the Commanding General, Eighth Army, with the Japanese required to furnish that headquarters quantitative receipts for the flour at the delivery point to be designated by

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Eighth Army.

The flour is to be stored "so that it is protected against spoilage, pilferage, theft or other hazards and is under proper custody at all times." Location of storage points, with quantities stored at each location, will be given to SCAP after receipt of the flour by the Japanese.

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

1630
12 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Washington, Febr. 13--(USIS)-- Members of the New York State Publishers association formally endorsed the proposed information service program of the State Department in a resolution forwarded to Secretary of State Byrnes this week.

Text of the resolution follows:

"Having been made aware-by Mr, Wilbur Forrest through an account of the findings of the American Society of Newspaper Editors committee which travelled around the world- of the need for an information program abroad which will give other peoples a true and fair picture of American life and the aims and policies of the United States government and having heard of the program of the Department of State to accomplish this end;

"The New York State Publisher's Association (members assembled in their twentyfifth annual convention) go on record as endorsing this program- as being an essential part of our foreign policy and in our opinion one of the most constructive steps that can be taken in modern day diplomacy".

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

19:30
14 February 1946

FORMER MILITARY AREAS NOW USED FOR AGRICULTURE

A five year Japanese Government plan for increasing the amount of land under cultivation for food production by reclaiming areas formerly used in part for military purposes, is being put into effect, according to Captain C. L. W. Swanson of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP.

The project involves 1,537,000 hectares of land, or 3,796,000 acres. It is estimated that 119,000 hectares will have been reclaimed by the end of next month.

Capt. Swanson reports that a large percentage of the land, which is being placed under cultivation for the first time, represents airfields, military school areas, and land previously devoted to various types of military projects. A recent SCAP directive returned such land to the Imperial Government for agricultural purposes.

A study of 30 prefectures, conducted by the Natural Resources Section, shows that 3,582 hectares or 8,848 acres of land, formerly used for military purposes, have been prepared for agricultural use. Of the total, 4,466 acres are now actually in wheat and barley.

A total of 19,067 hectares or 47,095 acres of reclaimed military land will be in crops this spring and an additional 10,844 hectares or 26,785 acres will be cultivated by autumn. It is expected that the spring planting will produce 1,947 tons of rice, 2,307 metric tons of beans, 5,987 metric tons of corn, and 38,732 metric tons of white and sweet potatoes.

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FIFTH AIR FORCE TO SEARCH FOR FLYERS' GRAVES

Searching teams from the Fifth Air Force will conduct extensive investigations of crashes of U.S. flyers in Japan during hostilities, Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, commanding, announced today.

To augment existing facilities provided for such searches, a new missing personnel section has been set up within the command with information concerning the burial of downed airmen one of its main mis-

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sions.

Japanese newspapers have been asked to make it known publicly that Japanese with information relative to a crash of an American plane or the location of a grave where Allied soldiers are buried should contact the Fifth Air Force Missing Personnel Section, A-2, Meiji Building, Tokyo, or pass the information to intelligence personnel of the air force unit nearest their homes.

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LOCAL JAPANESE RADIO PROGRAMS NOW PERMITTED

Local programs may now be broadcast by individual Japanese radio stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Nagoya, provided the scripts have been submitted to and approved by the Civil Censorship Detachment, according to a SCAP directive issued today.

Hitherto local programs have been broadcast only by Radio Tokyo. Other stations were permitted to carry only the network programs, plus musical fill-ins.

Complete scripts for any proposed local broadcasts are to be submitted to the nearest representative of the CCD, SCAP (Press, Pictorial and Broadcast Division), the directive stated, and then may be broadcast only after specific censorship approval has been obtained. No changes may be made in the approved script without further specific approval of such changes.

Locally initiated programs will be scheduled so as not to interfere with programs of the occupation forces.

Representatives of the Civil Censorship Officer, SCAP, are presently located in all of the cities concerned, the directive pointed out.

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

1030
15 Feb 1946

(ADVANCED MATTER FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF SUNDAY, FEB. 17, AND THEREAFTER. PUBLICATION OR DISSEMINATION IN ANY FORM PRIOR THERETO IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.)

PRESS RELEASE:

For the first time since the organization of Japanese radio, political parties and their candidates will be permitted the use of broadcasting facilities to present their platforms and personal appeals for votes in the coming election according to a spokesman for the CIE&E Radio Division, SCAP.

Starting on or about March 4 certain radio hours will be set aside on the national network for talks by party representatives who wish to inform the public as to their platforms and positions on national issues. These hours are from 6:30 to 7:00 a.m. daily; 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. daily; 9:00 to 9:30 p.m. daily and 8:00 to 8:30 p.m. each Friday during the campaign.

Because of the limited radio time available and the extremely large number of small parties it has been decided that only political parties having candidates in twelve or more prefectures will be permitted time on the national network. Such parties will be granted equal time on the air. The program director of JOAK (Radio Tokyo) will handle the allocation of time on an impartial basis. He will be assisted by an advisory committee of three prominent people chosen to represent the liberal, conservative and radical points of view.

Parties having candidates in twelve or more prefectures will receive time on the air by making application to the Radio Tokyo program director. No party eligible for time will be scheduled unless a request is made by a qualified party representative. During the period of the campaign -

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March 4 to March 30, inclusive - political broadcast hours will be divided as nearly equally as possible on a rotation basis so that each party will get approximately the same number of evening and daytime periods.

The final date for registration for radio time is March 15. Because of scheduling difficulties, no radio time will be allotted after that date.

The second phase of the election campaign by radio provides the allocation of time to individual candidates for the purpose of presenting their personal appeals to the voters. Certain periods have been set aside on each of the 42 stations in the network during which candidates will have the privilege of presenting their cases to the public. The amount of time available for each candidate will depend, of course, on the number of contestants in each prefecture. Differences in the number of nominees will mean that in some prefectures there is a possibility that as much as forty minutes of radio time may be allotted the candidates, whereas in prefectures with a heavy concentration of candidates less than ten minutes may be available to each speaker. However, all candidates within the same prefecture will receive the same amount of time. Candidates will be allotted speaking time in the order that they register with the radio station covering the prefecture in which the candidate is standing for election. No registrations will be accepted by radio stations after March 15. Candidates registering late will not be entitled to accrued time.

Time on local stations will be allocated by station managers. To assist managers in an advisory capacity a local committee of three will be selected by each manager. This committee will consist of an individual representing the radical, another the liberal, and a third the conservative viewpoint in politics.

Complaints from local candidates will be handled by the advisory committee of each radio station. If the advisory committee fails to satisfy the complainant he may appeal through the station manager to the censorship officer in the nearest central station.

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Individual political speeches of local candidates will be limited to ten minutes maximum and may be reduced to less time per talk, depending on the number of candidates in the prefecture.

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

1030
15 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

Washington Feb-11--(USIS)--Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made the following statement regarding the Italian elections:

"The United States government is keenly interested in the coming Italian elections during which the people will elect a constituent assembly to carry out the grave task of drafting a new constitution.

"Our interest in the elections of an Italian constituent assembly is easy to explain. Even before our armies landed on Italian soil to rid Italy of fascist and nazi oppression we pledged the Italian people a free government. That pledge was solemnly renewed in the joint declaration of October 13, 1943 which stated that "nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammelled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they will eventually have.

"Italy has given much to western civilization. What we call communal liberties, the liberty of the citizen to appoint his leaders and to hold them responsible, found their expression in the Italian "comuni" of long ago. The Italian constituent assembly will have a delicate and an imposing task in giving a constitution to a country known as the mother of law. In that task it will have our best wishes and our encouragement."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
15 February 1946

KOREANS FORM COALITION COUNCIL

SEOUL, KOREA - South Korean political leaders have formed a Coalition Advisory Council representing all shades of political beliefs in that area, it was learned yesterday.

Although there are many prominent leftist leaders and individual Communists on the Council, the Korean Communist Party officially refused to join the coalition group, having announced its stand publicly several days ago.

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding the United States Army forces in Korea, said that he regretted that the Communist party had refused the invitation of other Korean leaders to join in a unification, but felt that the door might still be open.

The Korean Communist Party in the past has been the greatest influence in preventing any Korean unification, but the fact that Mr. Lyuh Woon Hyung, a well-known left-wing leader, together with other representatives of the Leftist Peoples' Party and Koreans Peoples' Republic voluntarily joined the council, indicates that the Communists, who claim 10,000 members in South Korea, now appear to stand alone as leftist hold-outs from political unification in this area.

The Council is known as the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea and is expected to represent the Korean people in advising and assisting the U.S. Commander in Korean affairs and in the development of their country in the American Zone.

The formation of a Coalition Representative Council in South Korea had almost reached completion when the "trusteeship" crisis broke in Korea in the last days of 1945, following the Moscow Conference. The Council as now formed is the result of negotiations continuing since that period.

The new Council is headed by Dr. Syngman Rhee as chairman with Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kim Kuisick as vice-chairmen. The "Chungking Provisional Government," the Korean Democratic Party, the Nationalist

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Party, the New Peoples' Party (coalition of small rightist and center groups) the Korean Peoples' Republic Party and the Peoples' Party, together with cultural, religious and women's groups are represented on the Council.

Lt. General Hodge, Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, former Military Governor of South Korea, and Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, present Military Governor, together with other American officials, attended the first official meeting of the Council in the Throne Room of the Government General Building, where the Japanese surrender took place when United States forces first entered Korea.

Syngman Rhee, as chairman, made the opening speech, announcing formation of the Council. Dr. Kim Kuisick then presented the membership role to General Hodge and gave the pledge of the Council to do everything possible to help in shaping the future of Korea.

General Hodge spoke, greeting the members of the Council and expressing his hope that they would be of great service to their country. He was followed by a speech by Mr. Kim Koo, after which the American Generals retired from the meeting.

A regular meeting place is being prepared for the Council in the Tuksu Palace, the old palace of Korean royalty.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
15 February 1946

SPORTS PROGRAM, INCLUDING "WORLD SERIES",
PLANNED FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- A comprehensive spring and summer sports program, embracing inter-divisional competition in baseball, softball, track and field, swimming, boxing, and golf will be offered occupation forces in Japan, according to plans outlined this week by Special Service officers in Yokohama.

Meeting with Eighth Army athletic and recreation officers in Memorial Hall, divisional leaders laid plans for baseball league play that will culminate in a "World Series" between GI teams stationed in the north and south of the occupation area. Play-offs between northern and southern softball winners as well as invitational track and field, swimming, boxing, and golf meets were also scheduled.

The conference was called by Capt. D. R. Reynolds of the Eighth Army Special Service Office and was attended by Special Service officers of the 1st Cavalry Division, 11th Airborne Division, 24th Division, I Corps, 25th Division, USASCOM-C, Fifth Air Force, AFPAC and GHQ.

Capt. Reynolds said that the conference was the first in a series of periodic meetings to be called to further the sports program among troops of the Occupation Army.

According to present plans the baseball league -- "American League of Japan" -- will have a membership of five teams representing Northern Japan: Eighth Army Special Troops, GHQ, Fifth Air Force, 11th Airborne, 1st Cavalry, and three from the occupation forces in the south: I Corps, and 24th and 25th Divisions.

The "World Series" will be played during the last two weeks in September, 1946, at a site selected by the two teams involved.

Softball games will be conducted on company level by eight leagues including GHQ, Eighth Army, 1st Cavalry, 11th Airborne, Fifth Air Force, I Corps, and 24th and 25th Divisions. Preliminary play-offs will determine the champions of the north and south, who will meet in final

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play-offs to open on Labor Day.

The invitational track and field meets will be held in May, June and July, but divisional leaders were urged to encourage additional dual and triangular meets. I Corps will play host to the runners May 15-31; Ninth Corps, June 7-21, and Eighth Army on the Fourth of July.

Swimming meets are scheduled at I Corps in July and Eighth Army in August, while the 11th Airborne Division will play host to the golfers August 1-15; 25th Division, August 16-31, and the Fifth Air Force, September 1-15.

There will be three invitational boxing tournaments and occupation forces will also engage in local, inter-regiment and dual and triangular boxing competition. I Corps will play host at the initial meet July 1-15. The 11th Airborne Division will hold the second meet August 1-15 with Eighth Army playing host to the third meet September 2.

play-offs to open on Labor Day. -0-

EIGHT MORE ACCUSED WAR CRIMINALS TO BE TRIED IN MANILA
Charges and specifications for eight more accused war criminals were forwarded today by Col. Alva C. Carpenter, Chief of the Legal Section, SCAP, to the Commanding General, AFWESPAC, in Manila for reference to a military commission for a joint trial. (It has been pointed out by Colonel Carpenter that a joint trial is one in which two or more persons are charged with combining together to commit the same criminal act. Other joint trials have been conducted in Manila.) The eight accused are charged with having "directed, permitted, and participated in the brutal mistreatment and torture of unarmed Filipino civilians and wrongfully executed or directed and permitted unlawful execution, without cause or trial, of unarmed Filipino civilians," thereby violating the Laws of War.

One specification alleges that "about 30 of those killed were destroyed by the dynamiting of the building in which they were confined at Aparri, in Cagayan Province, Luzon, P. I.," Colonel Carpenter said. Accused named in the charges are Takeo Nakamura, Akira Misuno, Eitaro Ogawa, Kiyoshige Katagiri, Kensuke Kanoda, Rokunojo Inamura, Yasuto Nakamura and Chokichi Hane, all identified in the charges as

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"members of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces and Government."

Eight specifications accompanying the charges state that Takeo Nakamura, between about March, 1944 and March, 1945, in Cagayan Province, Luzon, "ordered or permitted members of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces under his command to mistreat and torture 17 unarmed Filipino civilians, and to kill unlawfully about 30 other unarmed Filipino civilians.

Filipino civilians whose names are included in the specifications as victims of Takeo Nakamura and the other seven accused, are:

Jose de los Angeles, Tomas L. Nolasco, Isabela Peralta, Lope Guba, Teodoro Collado, Rafael (Gabriel) Aragon, Lorenzo Martinez, Valentin Ruelos, Prudencio Gascon and Godofredo Gascon.

The atrocities described in the specifications took place in the towns of Aparri, Ballestros and Cuma, all in Cagayan Province.

The prosecutors for the accused, members of the War Crimes Investigation Detachment, AFPAC, Manila, are Lt. Comdr. Frank X. Didier, USNR, Chief Prosecutor, and 2nd Lt. Frank J. Eberharter, assistant prosecutor.

Date of trial will be set by the Commanding General, AFWESPAC.

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TROOPER AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY

The Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry was recently awarded posthumously to Pfc William J. Grabiarz for action with the 1st Cavalry Division in the Philippines a year ago during which he gave his life to save that of his troop commander.

Pfc. Grabiarz was a scout with E Troop of the 5th Cavalry Regiment on February 23, 1945, when the unit advanced with tanks along a street in Manila. Without warning, enemy machine-gun and rifle fire from concealed positions swept the street, striking down the troop commander and driving his men to cover.

The wounded officer lay in the open, completely exposed to enemy fire. Pfc. Grabiarz voluntarily ran from behind a tank to carry him to safety, receiving a shoulder wound as he exposed himself. After a vain attempt to drag his commander out of range, he shielded the officer with his own body and was riddled by concentrated enemy fire. The officer's life was saved.

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"PEACE-GARDENS" TO BE PLANTED

Like American Victory Gardens which sprouted from flower beds, vacant lots, parks and many an out of the way place, Japanese Peace gardens will be planted in burned-over areas, parks, bomb-wrecked industrial and business sections, and town garden plots normally devoted to ornamentals, according to a Natural Resources Section, GHQ, report released today.

The report, "Vegetable Seeds in Relation to Food Supply in Japan", shows that a demand for vegetable seed exists among town and city dwellers who normally do not grow vegetables but who will try to supplement meagre food supplies by growing them in areas made available for cultivation for the first time in years by the destruction brought by war.

"Although this prospective demand for seeds cannot now be judged, it may easily be enough to disturb seriously the seed supply available for normal planting," the report states. It estimates, however, that the importance of foodstuffs raised in this way is great enough so that seed should be made available for this purpose.

The Natural Resources Section reports that while the limitations of Japanese data on seed production make definite predictions impossible, it is highly probable that there will be a shortage of vegetable seeds.

Conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reveal that the Japanese government has no plans to import vegetable seeds extensively for planting in 1946. Apparently, they believe that the urgency of increasing staple food production will keep vegetable production below a pre-war level, holding down demand for vegetable seeds among the regular producers. Opposed to this, however, is the emergency demand by townspeople which the Natural Resources Section believes cannot be met with present estimated stocks.

The report indicates a need for an immediate survey by prefectures of the amounts and kinds of seeds now in the hands of consumers so that it may be possible to determine whether or not emergency supplies of seeds are needed.

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

1630
15 Feb 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

The complete message dispatched by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Emperor of Japan on the day before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor will highlight the initial "Truth Box" broadcast this Sunday, February 17, at 8 p.m., over Radio Tokyo.

In this message President Roosevelt urged the withdrawal of Japanese forces from Indo-China as an assurance of peace in the South Pacific. The entire text is included in the broadcast at the request of a member of the Japanese radio public.

"The Truth Box," an outgrowth of the radio feature, "The Now It Can Be Told Question Box," will answer factual questions on World War II which are mailed to Radio Tokyo.

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