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月

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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

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

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

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

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

July 2

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

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

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July 2

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

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

July 3

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

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

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

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National Archives of Japan

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

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

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July 8
13:30

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

16:30

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

July 9
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

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July 9
16:30

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

July 10
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

July 11
10:00

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

0007

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

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

July 12
10:00

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

13:30

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

0008

July 12
13:30

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

16:30

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

July 13
10:00

Second vessel with navy dependents to arrive tomorrow.

New british mission chief settles in Tokyo.

Jap prison sergeant charged with beating allied pow's.

First ships turned over to china by U.S. arrive in Tokyo bay.

13:30

Largest food release to be made to Japanese.

Japanese labor to help remove food from two Jima.

Barge capsizes, 110 tons of tin sinks at Yokohama.

188,000 pounds of silk released for Jap industrial use.

First shipment of Japanese tea awaiting shipment to U. S.

16:30

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

July 15

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

0009

July 15
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

0010

HEADQUARTERS, SUGAMO PRISON
APO 181

1 July 1946

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER: -

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

0016

July 16

10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

16:30

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

0017

RA'-0026

0014

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

July 16
16:30

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

July 17
13:30

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

18:30

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

July 18
10:00

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

13:30

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

0018

July 18
13:30

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

16:30

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

July 19
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

0019

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

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

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

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

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

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

0020

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

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

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

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

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

0021

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0016

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

July 24

10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

July 25

10:00

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

13:30

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

0022

July 25

13:30

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

16:30

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

July 26

10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

0023

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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0017

July 27
10:00

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

13:30

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

July 29
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

July 30
10:00

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

0024

July 30
10:00

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

13:30

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

16:30

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

July 31
10:00

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

13:30

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

0025

RA'-0026

0018

July 31
16:30

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

0026

RA'-0026

0019

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

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

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

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

NO. 1 TRANSMISSION

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

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TIME SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY Page 2

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

0028

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

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

0029

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

0030

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
1 July 1946

24TH DIVISION ESTABLISHES HEADQUARTERS AT KOKURA, KYUSHU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SERGEANT PRESENTED SILVER STAR BY LT. GEN. HODGE

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

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

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

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

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

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ISOLATION IS ANNUAL EVENT FOR "I" COMPANY

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

The company is being supplied by Air drops.

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HEAVY RAINFALL RECORDED FOR JUNE

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

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

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KOREAN PAPER MILLS RESUME OPERATION

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

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

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
1 July 1946

Press Release:

GENERAL EICHELBERGER APPROVES LIFE SENTENCE FOR YAMADA

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

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

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

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LIFE SENTENCE HANDED TWO AIR CORPS SOLDIERS ON RAPE CHARGE

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

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

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said they had been drinking beer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

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

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WAR CRIMES PROSECUTORS ASK RIGHT TO INTRODUCE EXCERPTS IN EVIDENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

16:30
1 July 1946

MAJOR AIRCRAFT FIRM, HOLDING COMPANY TO BE DISSOLVED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LONG-RANGE DISCHARGE PLAN ANNOUNCED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Every effort is being made to procure the necessary shipping to accomplish the scheduled return of eligibles under the WD program.

Previously announced priorities in release of men within the discharge categories will not be affected by this latest announcement. As previously directed, enlisted men with 23 months service as of June 30 will be the first to be released, and all non-volunteer fathers will follow, those with the most service getting priority. Length of service again will determine priority in the release of the remaining discharge eligibles.

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
2 July 1946

SCAP TO RELEASE IMPORTED FOOD STAPLES TO MEET JAPANESE FOOD SHORTAGE

The food situation in Japan has reached what was described as the "critical point" as SCAP moved today to release imported staples in food deficit areas throughout the nation.

Capt. H. F. Smith of the Staple Foods branch of the Price Control and Rationing division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section said the Japanese government was authorized to distribute 47,450 metric tons of imported flour, wheat and rice.

Substantially the largest release of imported food yet authorized Captain Smith said the food will provide "minimum rationed food needs during the next 10 days throughout the nation."

Food releases authorized range from 12,750 tons to provide rations in Tokyo for 9.4 days, to 100 tons which will provide 1.2 days rations for the city of Sendai.

Previous releases have been confined to Tokyo-Yokohama, and the Hokkaido area.

Captain Smith said the index of need in any city or prefecture is a minimum "basic staple food ration of 1,042 calories daily," plus supplementary rations for workers in critical industries. Today's food release will provide minimum needs in both instances, he added.

Future releases will be made to areas with the greatest deficit and will depend upon quantity of imported foods available.

Occurring almost 30 days later than first anticipated, the food crisis is expected to continue into September when large-scale harvesting begins.

Captain Smith said the "transfer of rice from producing to consuming areas postponed the food crisis in Japan."

"Now, shipments have virtually ceased," he said, and release of imports has become a stark necessity."

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

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

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

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

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FIVE TEACHERS ORDERED SUSPENDED BY SCAP

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
2 July 1946

SECRETARY FORRESTAL TO VISIT TOKYO

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

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

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WILKES-BARRE SOLDIER KILLED IN VEHICLE ACCIDENT

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

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

He was buried in the Yokohama Army Cemetery.

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GENERAL CHASE WILL PRESENT COLORS TO UNITS ON FOURTH OF JULY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. 150 PLANES TO PARTICIPATE IN FOURTH CEREMONIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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8 COURSES IN GEOGRAPHY AGAIN OPEN TO JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

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9 "POTENTIAL MONOPOLY" RESTRICTED BY SCAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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10 700 MILLION YEN UNFROZEN FOR RELIEF EXPENDITURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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relief.

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

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

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

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11 REPATRIATES PERMITTED \$250 UPON LEAVING JAPAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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14. AUSTRALIAN, DUTCH PRISONERS SUFFERED MALNUTRITION, WITNESS ASSERTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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16. CHOLERA EPIDEMIC CHECKED. SURGEON REPORTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
2 July 1946

Press Release:

GENERAL HODGE DELIVERS STATEMENT ON EFFORTS FOR POLITICAL UNITY

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

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

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

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

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XXIV CORPS ENGINEERS CLEARING STORM DAMAGE

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

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

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

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CHOLERA VACCINE DISTRIBUTED

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

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

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

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TIME NOR TIDE--THE MAIL GOES THROUGH

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

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REPATRIATION OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

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

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

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

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

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FIREWORKS FOR FOURTH

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

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

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JAPANESE PERMITTED TO MANUFACTURE INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES

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

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

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

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

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

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SCAP SEEKS INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL FIRM

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

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STEEL TUBE COMPANY ALLOWED LOAN OF 3 MILLION YEN

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

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

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

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28,000 TONS OF WHEAT TO BE DELIVERED TO JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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RIGHTS OF JAPANESE INVENTORS TO BE RESTORED

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESS RELEASE:

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

The five are:

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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ADVANCE RELEASE:
3 July 1946

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

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

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

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

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

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

1330
2 July 1946

PRESS RELEASE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
3 July 1946

JAPANESE MEDICAL ORDERLY AT FUKUOKA PRISON CAMP
CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES

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

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

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

Among the victims of Hada were listed the following;

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

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

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ALLIED PERSONNEL SEE SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BY KABUKI PLAYERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EIGHTH ARMY HQ. WARNS OF SWIMMING DANGERS

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
3 July 1946

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another writes:

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

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

Quoting Scripture, a writer says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another letter says:

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

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

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

A husband long separated from his Indonesian bride, pleads:

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

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FOURTH PARADE TO PROCEED DESPITE KOREA FLOOD CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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artillery commander.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PINK AND RED METAL LICENSE PLATES DECREED FOR PRIVATE AUTOS HERE

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

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

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

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

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CARNIVAL SPIRIT TO RULE RED CROSS FETES FOR FOURTH OF JULY

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

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

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

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

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SELECTED INFANTRY UNITS WILL COME TO TOKYO MONTHLY ON ROTATION

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

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

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

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opportunity for sightseeing, and to enjoy the recreational facilities.

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

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

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

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

SPITFIRES AND MEDICAL STORES UNLOADED AT KURE FOR BCAF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: 16:30
3 July 1946

LIFE SENTENCE FOR YUHICHI SAKAMOTO APPROVED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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

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

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LUXURY LINER MONTEREY WILL MAKE TWO SAILINGS WITH DEPENDENTS

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

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

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

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

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DEPENDENTS MAY USE APO FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The text of the telegram is as follows:

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

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

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

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

In his message, Brigadier Hopkins said:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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6 TWO JAPANESE FILM MANAGERS FINED FOR DIRECTIVE VIOLATION

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

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

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

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

Takei further admitted having failed to report unapproved motion pictures.

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

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

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

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7. SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE FELT IN KYOTO

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

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

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

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8. 23 MONTHS MEN TO DEPOT JULY 11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
5 July 1946

36 MORE EMPLOYEES OF IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD RETIRED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2 THREE FORMER GUARDS FACE TRIAL FOR BEATING CANADIAN

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

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

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

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JAPANESE EX-SERGEANT FACES TRIAL IN MANILA TORTURES AND KILLINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
5 July 1946

外信

POSTMASTER GENERAL HANNEGAN AND SENATOR TYDINGS DUE HERE TODAY

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

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

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SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL EXPECTED THIS AFTERNOON

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

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ROBERT C. LEWIS NAMED RED CROSS COMMISSIONER FOR FAR EAST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GEN. EICHELBERGER PRAISES TROOPS FOR TOKYO PARADE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL MACARTHUR RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE FROM SEOUL UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

General Hodge delivered the commencement address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL LERCH ORDERS PREPARATIONS TO COMBAT FUTURE FLOODS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KING HONORS BRITISH OFFICERS WELL KNOWN IN JAPAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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YOKOHAMA PARADE GROUND NAMED AFTER GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

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

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

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

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HANNEGAN AND SENATOR TYDINGS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE TODAY

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

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A BELL FOR CHEJU-DO

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS REPATRIATED TO
AND FROM JAPAN PASSES 5,000,000 MARK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2 REORGANIZATION OF YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK ORDERED

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

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

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

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

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ble to SCAP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3 INFORMATION SOUGHT REGARDING 137 KOREAN FISHING VESSELS

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

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

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

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4. JAPANESE TOLD TO CLEAR TITLE TO SWEDISH MONEY

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

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

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

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

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5. RESTRICTED CONCERNS TOLD NOT TO CHANGE NAMES WITHOUT PERMIT

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

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6. ASBESTOS RELEASED FOR DOMESTIC USE

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

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

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(more)

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7. AIR FORCE SERGEANT DIES IN ELECTROCUTION ACCIDENT

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

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

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

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8. HANNEGAN, TYDINGS, SYMINGTON ARRIVE IN TOKYO

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

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

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

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

9. TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS NEARLY QUARANTINED WITH BCOF BRIGADE

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

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

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

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

34TH AUSTRALIAN BRIGADE PARADES IN CELEBRATION OF FOURTH OF JULY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(more)

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

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SCAP ORDERS LAW ENACTED TO PROHIBIT JAPANESE OBTAINING NEW CURRENCY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ARMY SNECK BARS FOR NAVY TOO, EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE EXPLAINS

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
6 July, 1946

SIAMESE MINISTER AND 46 TO BE REPATRIATED

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

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

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

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

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

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

BCOF DESTROYING VAST AMMUNITION DUMPS

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

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

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

0104

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apart from the explosives which are being destroyed, vast quantities

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

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

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

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3 TOKYO TRIP OF FORRESTAL STILL UNCERTAIN SAYS COMNAVJAP

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
6 July 1946

SECRETARY FORRESTAL EXPECTED TO BE IN SHANGHAI TODAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW SERIES OF SUMMER SCHOOLS TO OPEN IN KOREA

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

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

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

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EIGHTH ARMY EXTENDS EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR GI'S

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

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

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

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

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THEATER-WIDE CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETIC PROGRAM FOR YEAR SCHEDULED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baseball; Philippines, November 18 to 24, 1946.

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

Basketball; Philippines, March 11 to 15, 1947.

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

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

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MODISH HAIR-DOS FOR OCCUPATION WOMEN MADE POSSIBLE BY ARMY

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

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

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

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

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MARINE ADDER WILL SAIL FOR SEATTLE JULY 9 WITH RETURNEES

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

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

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

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PROSECUTION RESTS IN WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FIVE JAPANESE IN YOKOHAMA

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

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

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COUNCIL ORGANIZED BY SCAP TO RAISE JAPAN PHARMACY STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

A course in pharmaceutical chemistry is offered at Imperial University.

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NARRATIVE SUBMITTED ON PHYSICAL THERAPY IN OCCUPATION ARMY

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
7 July 1946

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

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

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

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

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

0112

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
8 July 1946

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS MOVEMENT OF DEPENDENTS TO KOREA RESUMED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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cation and other unnatural causes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRITISH INDIAN DIVISION SETTLES DOWN TO OCCUPATION TASKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

areas.

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
 Public Relations Office

13:30
 8 July 1946

SECRETARY OF NAVY FORRESTAL EXPECTED IN TOKYO TOMORROW

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal is expected to arrive at Atsugi Airfield from Shanghai early tomorrow morning.

Originally scheduled to arrive in Tokyo last Friday, Secretary Forrestal was rerouted to Manila and thence to Shanghai because of bad weather over Japan.

Secretary Forrestal plans to leave Tokyo Wednesday morning for Bangkok, India, on his world tour.

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CHINESE MISSION HERE COMMEMORATES JAPANESE INVASION OF CHINA

Memorial ceremonies commemorating the invasion of China by the Japanese in July 1937, were held here yesterday at the Chinese Mission in Arizukawa Park, Tokyo.

Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, Chinese member of the Allied Council for Japan, presided over the ceremonies. Lt. Gen. Chin Teh-Chun, Vice-minister of National Defense of China, gave an address relating the story of the start of the war at Peiping, where he was Garrison Commander at the time. Gen. Chin is in Japan as a witness for the prosecution in the International Military Tribunal war crimes trial.

All official Chinese personnel in Japan were present at the ceremonies.

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CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO MANILA INAUGURAL EXPECTED HERE

The Congressional delegation which attended the ceremonies inaugurating the Philippine Republic in Manila on July 4, is expected to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow from Shanghai.

The delegation includes; Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana; Owen Brewster, Maine; and Hugh Butler, Nebraska; and Representatives J. Jasper Bell, Missouri; J.W. Robinson, Utah; George P. Miller, California; Eugene Worley, Texas; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

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TWO EX-OFFICERS AND PRIVATE ACCUSED IN FILIPINO SLAUGHTERS

Two former lieutenants and a former private in the Japanese Imperial Army have been accused of the torture and killing of large numbers of helpless Filipino non-combatants, in individual charges drawn up by the Legal Section of SCAP.

The accused are Tadashi Watanabe, former first lieutenant; Masa Nanjo, former second lieutenant, and Koichi Tanaka, former superior private.

Watanabe was commanding officer at the Fabrica Garrison, Fabrica, Occidental Negros, Philippines, and it is charged that during the period from June to July 1944 he permitted soldiers under his command to mistreat, torture, and kill unarmed Filipino civilians.

Nanjo was the garrison commander at Barrio Boroboro, Bacolod, Occidental Negros, and surrendered to American forces in September 1945. He is charged with having permitted soldiers under his command to mistreat, torture and kill unarmed Filipino civilians.

Tanaka, stationed in Negros Occidental, brutally mistreated and killed unknown Filipino civilians. It is alleged Jose G. Villa of Silay, Negros Occidental, was brutally mistreated, and an attempt was made to kill him by Japanese soldiers, among whom, it is charged, was Tanaka. Tanaka is accused also of having participated in the killing of six noncombatants near Silay.

Prosecutor for Watanabe will be Felix L. Finley Jr., of Pickens, South Carolina.

For Nanjo the prosecutor will be 1st Lt. James H. Ross of Pelahatchie, Mississippi, assisted by Lt. Finley.

Lt. Ross, assisted by 2nd Lt. Guillermo J. Reyes, Padre Faura street, Manila, will prosecute the case against Tanaka.

Among the crimes laid to Nanjo were the torture and killing in the vicinity of Bacolod City, Occidental Negros, Philippines, of the following victims:

Teodoro Dorcy VERA, Juan VILLAS, Bartolome TORLANO, Faustino ALIN-DOG, Dionisio ANTERA, Francisco VILLASOR, Tiburcio JONOTA, Gil TANIQUE, Benito MIRIVELLES, Roman DIZON, and Dionisio LETOSA.

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JAPANESE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM COMMENDED BY SCAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HANNEGAN, TYDINGS AND SULLIVAN ATTEND WAR CRIMES TRIALS

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

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RED CROSS LOUNGE CARS BEING RESTORED TO MILITARY TRAIN SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY ARRIVES IN TOKYO

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

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

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

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EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCES NEW MILITARY GOVERNMENT PREFECTURAL SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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COL. SCHWICHTENBERG ASSIGNED TO TACHIKAWA AIR BASE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW AFPAC MEDICAL ROSTER PLAN AIDS CONSERVATION OF MAN HOURS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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8/14/46
Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
8 July 1946

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

NEW HEAD OF UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION EXPECTED WEDNESDAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SYMINGTON, GEN. KENNEY AND PARTY DEPART FOR SHANGHAI

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

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

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

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

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

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"MINIMUM ACCESSORIES" REQUIRED ON ALL CIVILIAN JEEPS IN JAPAN

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

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

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cessories before sale.

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TWO JAPANESE CIVILIANS GO ON TRIAL WEDNESDAY AT YOKOHAMA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In commending the Red Cross staff of the Golden Dragon Club, including its committee of enlisted men, General Eichelberger stated that the "decent stateside entertainment" provided by Red Cross installations throughout Eighth Army contribute importantly to producing the well-balanced occupation soldier who today carries "an historic responsibility."

"I have been in contact with the Red Cross since those early dark days in Australia, and have known it along the slow, hard trail north. Today it's peacetime concern is to offer healthy and constructive off-duty interests so that a maximum of benefit may be derived from time spent overseas. I am proud of those base units which won General Eisenhower's praise. As I drive down the streets it is exceedingly gratifying for me to see the fine type of American soldier that constitutes our occupation army."

In the dedication ceremonies of the new club, a large three-story building formerly headquarters for the Japanese school of Juao, Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army chief of staff, presented a key to the club to Miss Morris McClellan, Baton Rouge, La., American Red Cross supervisor for Japan.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
9 July 1946

LT. GEN. CHU SHIH MING WILL BE GUEST OF FIRST CAVALRY TODAY

Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan, will review elements of the 1st Cavalry Division today in brief ceremonies at Camp Drake.

After the inspection, Gen. Chu will be the luncheon guest of Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division.

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1,600,000 YEN LOAN FOR DRY ICE PLANT APPROVED

An application of the Showa Carbonic Acid Co., Ltd., to borrow 1,600,000 yen to complete repairs on a dry ice plant, met with no objection today from SCAP.

J. McL. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said SCAP did not object to an application by the Showa Electric Industry, Co., Ltd., to guarantee the Carbonic Acid plant's loan.

Mr. Henderson said no objection was offered in another action when the Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., a restricted Concern asked permission to donate 30,000 yen to the Japanese Red Cross.

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SCAP HANDS JAPANESE GUIDE FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

A comprehensive report on the Japanese labor exchange system, prepared by the special Labor Advisory committee to SCAP now has been referred by SCAP to the Japanese Welfare Ministry for guidance in strengthening public employment services, Theodore Cohen, Labor division chief, said today.

Paul L. Stanchfield, Advisory committee chairman, said the report was formulated on the fact that "manpower is Japan's greatest asset, and reconstruction depends largely on mobilizing manpower for essential production and distribution."

Observing that there are 600 public labor exchanges now operating, the committee said the "exchanges are working quite well considering extremely difficult circumstances they face today."

However, the committee's report pointed out weaknesses in organization, administration and practices which should be corrected. The report also asked for a clarification of basic policies of the labor

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exchanges to "fit new conditions."

With this in mind, the committee worked out suggestions for changes in the Japanese labor exchange system.

The committee further outlined policies for "sound, long-range development."

Seven objectives of a labor exchange system were cited. These are:

1. Recruit labor for the Occupation.
2. Recruit and place labor vital to revivifying and maintaining industry, commerce and services.
3. Select and place unemployed for public work.
4. Provide information on labor demand and supply to permit sound distribution and use of manpower.
5. Develop vocational training programs based on labor market needs.
6. Develop counseling and placement services for special classes of workers, such as school graduates and physically handicapped.
7. Provide any additional services to eliminate labor bosses and other uneconomical or archaic forms of recruiting workers.

Mr. Stanchfield said "in addition, labor exchanges should have a central role in the administration of unemployment compensation, if such a program is developed later."

The committee called for revision of administrative policies to standardize work in labor exchanges, improve supervision, and place the exclusive responsibility for the labor exchange system in a Minister of Labor.

Mr. Stanchfield said the committee has asked abolition of all forms of "coercion or favoritism" in handling the labor market; efficient policies which will assure "the right man being recommended for the right job," and elimination of labor bosses and other "uneconomical and archaic forms of recruitment."

Because the statistical reporting system of labor exchanges in Japan is "slow and cumbersome," the report makes recommendations for simpler statistics "covering a wider variety of subjects."

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An extensive program of training personnel is needed to reorient the labor system away from war-time controls and to a "peace-time program of service," Mr. Stanchfield said.

The report was prepared by these three members of the labor advisory committee: Lyle S. Garlock, Edward D. Hollander, and J. Fletcher Wellemeyer, all of the United States Employment Service.

A Japanese translation of the report is being prepared by the Welfare Ministry for study by prefectural and local employment offices, Mr. Stanchfield stated.

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THREE NAMED WITH ADMIRAL IN EXECUTION OF FOUR AMERICAN FLYERS

Accused of complicity with a former Japanese vice-admiral in the execution of four unidentified American flyers, specifications against three former officers in the Imperial Japanese Navy were returned today by the Legal Section of SCAP. The trio faces trial for violation of the laws and customs of war.

The accused are: Minoru TOYAMA, captain; Toyooki INAGAKI, first sub-lieutenant; and Yoshiyuki NAKAMURA, first sub-lieutenant.

The four Americans were the surviving members of the crew of a B-24 plane shot down late in June 1945, near Pangkadjene, Celebes islands. They were taken prisoners and transported to Makassar, where they were detained by the naval military secret police until about July 8, 1945, when they were executed with swords, without trial.

The vice-admiral alleged to have been involved in the execution is Morikazu Ohsugi. He is being prosecuted separately.

Chief prosecutor for this case will be 2nd Lt. Morris D. Forkosch of 190 West Burnside avenue, Bronx 53, New York City, N.Y.

Lt. Forkosch actually investigated the facts at Maros Air Field, and returned the prisoner to Manila.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
9 July 1946

1 / POPULACE OF MOJI ERECTS MONUMENT TO WAR DEAD OF ALLIED ARMIES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, FUKUOKA -- A monument recently was erected by the residents of Moji, in memory of Allied personnel who died as prisoners of war between 1942 and 1945, according to a report from the 37th Military government company in Fukuoka. Moji residents contributed 16,400 yen for the monument.

(The unveiling was preceded by a Buddhist ceremony in front of the monument. The monument is stone, four feet high, with a cross on top.

The army was represented by a squad of five riflemen from the 24th Division reconnaissance group who fired a volley over the monument. Taps were sounded, and soldiers presented arms.

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2 / FORRESTAL VISIT TO TOKYO STILL UNCERTAIN

The visit of Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, who had been scheduled to arrive in Tokyo today, has been postponed, again, Commander, Naval Activities Japan learned today.

Mr. Forrestal, on a world trip, is now in Shanghai.

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3 / JAPANESE CALLED EXCELLENT IN STUDY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

Japan's weatherman is a pretty well-informed fellow.

This was the opinion expressed today by Brig. J.W. O'Brien, chief of the Scientific and Technical division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

"Japan ranks as one of the world's outstanding nations in the science of weather studies," he said.

Brigadier O'Brien added that for accuracy in forecasts, the Japanese "are bloody good."

He made these comments in reporting the release of 24 range finders which will be used by Japanese observatories to make upper wind and cloud observations.

On these food production depends.

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As Brigadier O'Brien pointed out, "Japan is so dependent upon agriculture and fishing that, as a matter of self-preservation, it has had to develop an accurate meteorological system.

"You can see," he said, "that where a matter of a few days in gathering a crop might mean the difference between starvation and full stomachs, the Japanese have had to depend upon a scientific knowledge of weather to give proper advice to farmers."

The Japanese have a comprehensive and intricate system of weather stations throughout their islands, the brigadier said.

(Their interest in weather is so acute that throughout the war one of the first undertakings by the Japanese in the wake of their troops was establishing weather stations on every remote island in the Pacific.

Today, however, Japanese weathermen are under surveillance of PACUSA's 43rd Weather Wing to insure that their forecasting and meteorological work is confined exclusively to peace-time pursuits.

Not only have the Japanese numerous well-equipped weather bureaus, but they have done extensive work in oceanography, studying ocean currents and temperatures in an effort to gauge future weather conditions in their homeland. And Brigadier O'Brien said in this field, too, Japanese scientists are "very good."

(When desirable, occupation meteorologists utilize Japanese weather reports, although generally they depend exclusively upon American-manned and equipped stations, Brigadier O'Brien said.

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4 / MILITARY GOVERNMENT OPA IN KOREA SETS PRICE CEILINGS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA --- In a bid to curb inflation in Korea the Military Government Office of Price Administration fixed ceilings today on prices of cotton cloth, shoes, soap, matches and other luxury items.

Shoe prices were stabilized at 45 to 60 yen per pair, cotton cloth was fixed at 28 yen to 40 yen per yard, soap at 13 yen per bar, and a match box at 15 yen. (The exchange value of the yen officially for the occupation forces is 15 yen to the U.S. dollar.)

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SEOUL FIRE DEPARTMENT SCHEDULES DEMONSTRATION

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- The Seoul Fire Department will parade and demonstrate modern methods of fire fighting and fire prevention July 10.

Led by the XXIV Corps band, the parade will begin at 1 p.m. at the circle East of the capitol building.

At the athletic field there will be a contest among the fire fighters in laying lines, and demonstrations in jumping into life nets and extinguishing oil and gasoline fires.

At 2 p.m. a contest will be held between the fire department and the 40th Military Government team. New fire fighting equipment will be displayed, including the first ladder truck constructed in Korea.

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GRAVE SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS REPORTED IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- Yu Uck Kyum, Korean director of the military government department of education, said today there is a grave shortage of capable doctors in Korea.

During the Japanese control of Korea, few Koreans were able to complete medical training. The rest of the doctors were Japanese, but have been repatriated, cutting in half Korea's medical force.

The educator indicated that he hopes replacements may be trained without crowding medical schools and lowering medical standards.

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KOREAN FOLK SONG CONTEST TO BE HELD SOON

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- The Military Government Department of Education announced today that a national music contest will be held in Seoul soon to promote Korean folk music. The contest is one phase of the department's plan to increase interest in folk music and expand the public school music program.

Under the Japanese, school children were taught Japanese songs, while the singing of Korean songs was frowned upon. Singing of some of the Korean nationalist airs was forbidden by law.

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CHIEF OF STAFF DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY UNDER FIRE

Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, chief of staff in General MacArthur's headquarters, has been awarded the bronze oak-leaf cluster to the silver star by the Commander-in-Chief for gallantry in action on two occasions in the Southwest Pacific.

General Mueller commanded the 81st Infantry Division, which saw action in the western Carolines, the Palaus, New Caledonia, and Leyte before moving to Aomori on Honshu to join the occupation forces.

General Mueller, then a major commanding a battalion in the 64th Infantry, was first awarded the silver star for bravery in leading his forces in the Puvellen sector in October, 1918, in the first World War.

"During a fiercely contested attack by the 1st Battalion, 322d Infantry Regiment, against a strongly fortified enemy position in Anguar Island, Palau Group" on September 21, 1944, General Mueller "went into the front lines in order to observe closely and direct the action. His courage under enemy fire inspired the troops and spurred them on in vigorous assault as hostile resistance was readily overcome," the citation reads.

"Following the successful annihilation of resistance in Anguar and the deployment of division elements to Peleliu island, he visited front line positions of the 323d Infantry Regiment" on November 13, 1944 "in its advance into Big valley, a powerful enemy stronghold. He undertook careful observations of Japanese terrain and maintained his forward position while the men of the regiment, heartened by his presence, pressed forward relentlessly against the enemy," the citation continues. "Through his courageous actions and gallantry under fire, General Mueller made an inspiring contribution to the success of the 81st Infantry division in operations against the enemy in the Palau group," it concluded.

General Mueller recently returned to his position as chief of staff in General Headquarters after temporary duty in the United States.

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NEW HEAD NAMED FOR ENGINEER SUPPLY DIVISION

Lt. Col. Karl F. Eklund, Seattle, Washington, formerly chief of the Technical Intelligence branch, Office of the Chief Engineer, will replace Col. Miles M. Dawson, Alexandria, Va., as chief of the Engineers' supply division this week, Lt. Col. John P. Buehler, executive officer, announced today.

Col. Dawson is leaving Tokyo this month for temporary duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., after which he will be reassigned to duty in the United States.

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HOSPITALS PLAN IMPROVED MESS SERVICE; EQUIPMENT ORDERED

Stateside meals are being planned for AFPAC Army hospitals, Captain Irvin J. Belasco, nutrition office of the Sanitary Corps, said today.

Hospitals will exchange field for garrison type mess equipment, which will be on the way from the United States to Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Okinawa.

Included are such items as bake ovens, roasting ovens, electric broilers, ice cream cabinets, coffee makers, juice extractors, deep fat fryers, dishwashing machines, vegetable peeling machines, refrigerators and toasters.

Food trays will be abandoned in favor of chinaware. Some hospitals already have made this change, among them the 76th Station, Tokyo; 4th General, Manila; 9th Station, Okinawa; and 376th Station, Tachikawa.

On a three months' inspection of approximately 20 representative hospitals throughout the area, Captain Belasco also checked hospital food to see that hospitals are obtaining their allotment according to the ration scale.

Hospitals will be given priority in shipments of such perishable foods as meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. Frozen homogenized milk has been ordered from the States and will be arriving soon for use in all hospitals where handling facilities are available. The recommended ratio is one pint a day per patient.

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Captain Belasco recommended that effort be made to give patients more appetizing, attractively served meals; that hospitals standardize ward service through a special training program, as has been initiated at the 4th General Hospital; that patients' food preferences be taken into account; that table service be installed in the wards where possible; that patients be offered second servings.

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BRONZE STAR AWARDED FOR ACTION IN EUROPEAN THEATER

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA--A Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service recently was awarded to Major Herman C. Carstensen of the Third Engineer Combat battalion by Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, commanding general of the 24th infantry division.

The citation read in part: "Major Carstensen, Corps of Engineers, United States army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations, from 4 April 1945 to 17 April 1945. His utter disregard for his personal safety while performing duty under fire and his superior guidance of a reconnaissance party to obtain important information were instrumental in furthering operations against the enemy."

The mission was to make a reconnaissance for a bridgehead to be built at Cologne. This was accomplished while the opposite shore was still under enemy control.

Commissioned a captain January 14, 1944, he was further commissioned a major on July 23, 1945. In the European theater he saw service from Feb. 20, 1944 to July 7, 1945. In August of the same year, he was sent to the Pacific.

His wife, Mrs. Helen C. Carstensen, resides at 119 Clay St., Bowling Green, Ohio.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

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Press Release:

16:30
9 July 1946

THIRD OFFICER CONVICTED IN CURRENCY-JUGGLING CASE

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- An Eighth Army general court convicted yesterday the third of three officers charged with misappropriation of more than \$50,000 in government funds in a currency exchange transaction.

He is 1st Lt. William E. Wing, 340 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Va., former finance officer for Headquarters Seventh Air Service Group at Tachikawa. He was sentenced to dismissal from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for eight months.

The two other officers, who were tried and convicted earlier, are 1st Lt. Robert L. Johns, Cleveland, Ohio, a former rail transportation officer at Tachikawa, and Flight Officer Raymond F. Belanger, 4 Hagar St., Boston, Mass., formerly assigned to Tachikawa Air Base. Both officer were dismissed from service and sentenced to one year in confinement and forfeiture of all pay.

According to testimony introduced at the trials, the three officers sold U. S. Dollar and Philippine peso currency to a wealthy Japanese at the rate of 33 to 1. Because the finance officer's accounts were balanced in yen at the rate of 15 to 1, and no record was kept at the time of the amount of U. S. currency on hand, they planned to sell the dollars at the higher rate, then balance Lt. Wing's accounts at 15 to 1, and keep the difference.

Their plans were upset by CID agents, who learned that large amounts of U. S. currency were in circulation in the neighborhood where the wealthy Japanese lived. They investigated, and the Japanese revealed Lt. Johns' name.

In his defense, as in the defense of the other two officers, counsel for Lt. Wing argued that the transactions resulted in no actual loss to the government. In a confession introduced as testimony, Lt. Wing told of the "mental anguish" he suffered through overwork, recurrent shortages of his accounts, and lack of assistance in his

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work as finance officer.

All three sentences are to be reviewed by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichberger, Eighth Army Commander, and must be confirmed by the War Department at Washington.

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GENERAL PECHKOFF RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC INAUGURAL

Lt. Gen Zinovi Pechkoff, chief of the French mission to SCAP, returned Monday from Manila, after conveying to Manuel Roxas, president of the Philippine Republic the greetings of President Georges Bidault of France, during ceremonies inaugurating the republic on July 4.

General Pechkoff, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Roger Pignol of the French Army, flew to Manila and returned in a special Army Air Force plane piloted by Brig. Gen. F. A. Armstrong of PACUSA. Stops were made at Okinawa each way.

During the banquet in Malacanan palace, which concluded the inaugural program in the Philippine capital, General Pechkoff acted as spokesman for the representatives of all the powers in attendance.

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CIVILIAN REPLACES COLONEL AS CHIEF OF DEPENDENT HOUSING DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA -- New chief of the dependent housing division of Eighth Army engineer section is A. L. Hyde, of Lincoln, Nebraska. He replaces Col. James Truitt, Seattle, Wash., who is returning to the United States.

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TWO HELD FOR MANILA TRIAL IN SLAUGHTER OF EIGHT U.S. FLYERS

Yukitsuna Tanaka, a former Japanese navy petty officer, and Yoshinori Hayashi, former Navy warrant officer, were charged today by the Legal Section of SCAP of participation in the execution of eight unidentified American fliers at Tolitoli cemetery in the Celebes. The trial will be in Manila later.

The eight were captured in or around Boeol in Tolitoli province, when their B-24 plane crashed. They were held in the Tolitoli police jail for about one month, and then, either late in October or early in November, 1944, were put to death.

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Second Lt. Morris D. Forkosch, 190 West Burnside Avenue, Bronx, N.Y., chief prosecutor in this case, investigated the facts at Toli-toli and returned the prisoners to Manila.

While a lawyer in New York, Lt. Forkosch prosecuted and obtained the conviction of Communists Clarence A. Hathaway, Earl A. Browder, and Joseph McWilliams, the "Yorkville Fuehrer."

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MILITARY FUNERAL HELD FOR SON OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MARIS

The funeral of Lt. Ward H. Maris, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Ward H. Maris, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, was held with full military honors at 11 a.m. yesterday.

Lt. Maris lost his life in a fire which destroyed the Division Artillery officer's quarters in Ota early Wednesday morning, July 3.

Attending the ceremony were Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the 8th Army, and Major General William C. Chase, commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The burial service took place at the United States Army Forces cemetery No. 1, at Yokohama.

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CHIEF OF CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN HONORED BY 1ST CAVALRY

The chief representative of the Chinese Government in Japan, Lt. Gen. Chu Shih-Ming, today inspected the 1st Squadron of the 5th Cavalry Regiment and the 603rd Tank Company, at Camp Drake.

While the 1st Cavalry Band played martial tunes, army commendation ribbons were presented to 1st Lt. Gail Fehrens, Sgt. Gilbert Hollingsworth, and T/4 Ward Peterson of the 8th Engineer Squadron.

T/5 Russell Alkinson was honored as the best rifle marksman in the 5th Cavalry Regiments' 1st squadron.

After the review, General Chu was the luncheon guest of General Chase. The visitor was conducted on a tour of Camp Drake, and was shown the Red Cross club, the enlisted men's club, division stables, theater, and the division's new chapel.

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CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES AT ATSUGI FROM CHINA

The congressional delegation that attended ceremonies inaugurating the Philippine Republic in Manila on July 4, arrived at Atsugi airfield at 3 p.m. today from China. The party is expected to stay only overnight.

The delegation includes Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana; Owen Brewster, Maine; Hugh Butler, Nebraska; and Representatives J. W. Robinson, Utah; George P. Miller, California; Eugene Worley Texas; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

Another Congressman, Rep. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee, left today on a flight to China. He is expected to return Friday.

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

1630
9 July, 1946

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PRESS RELEASE:

WASHINGTON, July 4--(USIS)---Of the granting of Philippine Independence, the Baltimore Sun commented on July 3 that "seldom, if ever before, has a nation described as imperialistic voluntarily surrendered its possessions."

The Sun continued:

"There have been skeptics who doubted that independence so earnestly sought by Filipinos would ever be realized. After all, the Philippines is a territory of the United States and the fruit of military conquest. The event in Manila tomorrow represents a revolution in past conceptions of imperialism. Its effect upon other nations and millions of subject people can hardly be measured.

"Candor compels admission that the desire to grant independence to Filipinos was given impetus by selfish motives of at least a few Americans. Yet among masses the Americans the desire to see the Philippines free has always been sincere, and the splendid loyalty of most of the Filipinos during the War with Japan has purged negotiations of any scoundiness that may have attended them in their early stage.

"There can no longer be any doubt that when we say we wish the Philippines to be free and independent we mean it and that this country will do its best to make the experiment succeed. We shall have to maintain naval and military establishments in the Islands. But these concessions have never been questioned by the Filipinos. They know that such establishments are not designed to interfere with their domestic affairs and are as much for the protection of the Philippines as for ourselves."

The editorial spoke of difficulties facing the new republic and concluded:

"Even after immediate problems are solved, the Philippines must look eight years ahead when, as a truly independent nation under the bell trade bill, her goods will cease to enjoy free entry into this country and will be subject to a gradually rising scale of tariffs. The most we can do is to ease the transition.

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"There can be no question that the risk is great. Yet it is well worth the taking. If the Philippines can grasp the opportunity afforded by tomorrow's formal declaration and emerge in fact, as well as in name, a free nation, we and the Filipinos may congratulate ourselves on the creation of a new concept of relations between ruling and subject peoples that few thought possible."

The Washington Post on June 29 commented on the timeliness of the Congressional passage of the Bill authorizing naturalization of Filipinos and Eastern Hemisphere Indians. The bill also provides for the entry of Filipinos and Indians into the United States on a quota basis. The editorial said in part:

"It was especially important to the good auspices under which the Philippine Republic is to be launched that a sound immigration and naturalization policy toward our foster-child be established by law prior to the actual date of Philippine independence on July 4...Congress has followed a new and eminently more sensible approach toward our immigration problems...The precedent now established in revising our immigration laws is one which we may hope will be extended to all races in the not too distant future."

The Washington Star on July 4 commenting on the birth of the Philippine Republic, declared that the new Republic comes into being under circumstances certainly not much more favorable than those under which the 13 American states declared their independence of Great Britain 170 years ago...The gigantic task of reconstruction which confronts the Government of President Roxas is one that might frighten statesmen of a nation long habituated to self-government.

"Without assurance of continued assistance from the United States, the prospect might be dark indeed. As one price of their independence, the Philippines will gradually lose the considerable economic advantages they have enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy for the next eight years, by virtue of their privilege of free trade with this country..."

"In many ways, however, the relationship between the United States and the Philippines will be as close or closer than before. The United States must assume the chief burden of defending the Islands, security of which is more necessary than ever to our Pacific defenses."

"The New York Herald-Tribune on July 4 said that July fourth now for both the Philippines and the United States 'represents more than the mere signature of the title deeds to nationhood.' The editorial traced the strong resistance of Filipinos to Japanese invaders, and their great work in underground warfare.

"The Editorial continued:

"That was a sign of national maturity, a sign that the Filipinos believed their nation worth fighting for, even though it had not attained formal sovereignty. But it was also the sign of confidence in ultimate American victory 0142-II

and in American promise of independence which constitutes a unique tribute from one people to another.

"Comradeship in arms which was born as the Japanese struck will not be broken by this shared Independence Day. As sovereign nations who have earned each other's respect in peace and war, the Philippine Republic and the United States will maintain fraternal relationship which will be far stronger than any tie which one might impose on the other."

A New York Times editorial on July 4 spoke of Philippine Independence as setting a precedent in international relations which "may have more far-reaching consequences than we can now foresee."

The Times concluded: "This much we are sure we can promise the Filipinos in the name of the people of the United States: we shall watch your progress with understanding and sympathy and pride; you shall have here always a loyal friend, willing to lend a helping hand if one is needed, a friend who knows that by granting you your independence he has gained far more than he has lost."

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

10:00
10 July 1946

Press Release:

JAPANESE ORDERED TO BRING PHOSPHATE FROM SOUTH PACIFIC

The Japanese government today was ordered by SCAP to make immediate preparations to carry phosphate rock at Angaur island, in the Palau group, to Japan to ease the nation's critical fertilizer shortage.

Alexander M. Lury, chief of the Fertilizer group of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the Japanese government has been ordered to provide "all facilities for loading and delivering the rock to Japan."

Once delivered to Japan, the rock will be processed at factories nearest ports of discharge, and made immediately available through official channels at ceiling prices to agricultural areas of greatest need, Mr. Lury said.

Mr. Lury said numerous problems had to be overcome to establish the phosphate program at Angaur island.

A former Japanese mandate island, Angaur island supplied "important quantities" of high grade phosphatic rock to Japan prior to the war.

Facilities for loading phosphate were destroyed or deteriorated, however, during hostilities.

Recently facilities were completed to load the rock by lighter. Mr. Lury said the next step was to arrange for the Japanese government to ship self-propelled barges or lighters to the island, and sufficient experienced manpower to load 1,000 to 1,200 tons of ore per day.

Japanese labor parties on the island must be completely supported by the Japanese government, Mr. Lury pointed out.

The first shipload of Japanese stores, laborers and barges is scheduled to leave July 20.

While price of the rock, and terms and conditions of payment will be decided later, Mr. Lury said the Japanese government will

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stand the expense of all operations.

Shipments of rock to Japan from Angaur are set at 30,000 tons monthly, until January, 1947, but Mr. Lury said this rate is clouded by "ifs", the major one being the weather.

During the current monsoon season, actual loadings of phosphate will be "very light," he said.

Angaur island at present has an estimated stockpile of 75,000 tons of phosphate, and unmined reserves of the island are estimated to be around 400,000 tons.

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TEN SHIPS BRINGING FOOD FROM STATES TO JAPAN

SCAP advised the Japanese government today that 10 ships would arrive in the next 20 days carrying 76,745 tons of food stocks from the United States.

The shipment includes canned foods, bulk wheat, corn, and bagged flour, and will be released when authorized by SCAP.

Four ships are scheduled for immediate arrival. They will bring 27,666 tons of food stocks, discharging them at Yokosuka and Yokohama.

H. J. Zimmerman, acting chief of the Foods branch of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the remaining shipments are:

| SHIP | FOOD | PORT | ETA | QUANTITY |
|--------------------|------------|----------|---------|------------|
| William T. Sherman | Bulk wheat | Kobe | July 10 | 8,273 tons |
| Henry Foote | Bulk Wheat | Yokohama | July 12 | 8,393 |
| John W. Meldrum | Bulk Wheat | Kobe | July 14 | 8,000 |
| Catherine I. Bates | Bulk Wheat | Yokohama | July 15 | 8,000 |
| Louis Pasteur | Corn | Yokohama | July 19 | 8,000 |
| Thomas B. Hill | Corn | Yokohama | July 22 | 8,413 |

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SECRETARY FORRESTAL AGAIN SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, originally scheduled to arrive in Tokyo last Friday, is expected again at Atsugi airfield at 4:30 p.m. today, Commander, Naval Activities, Japan, said this morning.

Secretary Forrestal, who rerouted his world-wide tour from Guam to Manila and then Shanghai because of bad weather over Japan, is

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expected to make only a brief stopover in Tokyo. His next scheduled stop is Bangkok, Siam.

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THREE CONGRESSMEN TO LEAVE FOR STATES THIS AFTERNOON

Part of the Congressional delegation that arrived in Tokyo yesterday, will leave for the United States at 2. p.m. today.

Those leaving are Senator Owen Brewster, Maine; and Representative Eugene Worley, Texas; and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

The Congressional party had dinner with General MacArthur last night and this morning representatives of GHQ sections explained occupation functions.

The rest of the delegation plans to leave for the United States Friday.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Stories concerning awards of the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star and Army Commendation Ribbon announced by GHQ are now being handled as direct releases to hometown papers and will not appear generally in the regular PRO release.

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Copies 4/2 (207)

no. 5 (48/3/30) } GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
no. 7 (48/3/30) } UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
no. 9 (48/3/30) } Public Relations Office

no. 7 and 11 (48/3/30) } 13:30
no. 9 (48/3/30) } 10 July 1946

Press Release: 4

FUNSTON PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED TO AINSWORTH. SLATED TO SAIL JULY 21

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Dependents scheduled to sail from Seattle for Japan early this month on the USAT Funston have been transferred to the USAT Fred C. Ainsworth, sailing tentatively July 21, according to the latest information received here from the Eighth Army Liaison Officer in Seattle.

The Funston's departure has been delayed until early August, the communication said.

July 30 has been set as the tentative sailing date of the USAT Freeman with a capacity of approximately 100 dependents.

The SS Mariposa has been substituted for the Monterey as a dependent-carrying ship. Dependents to sail on this ship will arrive at Fort Lawton, Wash., on or about July 29. The Mariposa's sailing date will be approximately August 3, it was estimated.

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THREE MISSIONARIES TO LEAVE KOREA AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- After 13 years of service to Korean Catholic Christians, three priests of the Irish branch of the Columban order are about to leave Korea.

They are the Reverend Brian Geraghty of Hoengsang, the Reverend Thomas Neligan of Hongchon, and the Reverend James Doyle of Chunchon. A fourth, the Reverend Thomas Mulkern of Kwanju, has already left Korea.

The Reverend Patrick Brennan of the American branch of the Columban order will take over a mission in Chunchon, where he was before the war.

Several weeks ago two priests of the American Maryknoll Missionary Society, the Reverend George Carroll and the Reverend Roy Petipren returned to Korea. Their missions were formerly in North Korea. They are assisting Catholic Chaplains at the Catholic Cathedral in Seoul.

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SUMMER COURSE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL MUSIC TEACHERS PLANNED IN KOREA

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- A program to formalize music training in Korean schools will begin with a four-week course in the fundamentals of music for primary school music teachers, starting July 27.

The music section of the department of education has arranged to have Korean musicians, most of whom have trained abroad, to instruct the classes.

This will be the first introduction of western methods in music training in Korea. The summer session will include courses in harmony, ear-training, sight-singing and elementary conducting.

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TRACK MEET SCHEDULED FOR JULY 17 TO SELECT KOREAN ALL-STARS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA -- GI cindermen will assemble in Seoul Stadium July 17 to compete for the 15 berths on the Korea track and field team. Military Government, Sixth Infantry Division, Seventh Infantry Division, 308th Bomb Wing, XXIV Corps Headquarters and Korea Base command will send representatives to the meet.

Individual winners in the events will go to Tokyo July 20 for the invitational inter-theater track and field meet, Lt. R. L. Matton, XXIV Corps athletic and recreational officer, has announced. The Tokyo meet will place the Korea team in competition with teams from the Philippines and Ryukyus Area, the Marianas, Hawaii and Japan.

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JAPANESE PRESS CONGRATULATED ON NEW CODE OF JOURNALISM

Major Daniel C. Imboden, chief of the Press and Publications unit of the Civil Information and Education section today congratulated the Japanese press on the formation of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors association. At a press conference with Japanese newspapermen Major Imboden said, "It is a privilege for me to state to your presidents, editors-in-chief, and managing editors that the canons of journalism which have been projected by the newly created Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors association, is the greatest advance the Japanese themselves have taken to secure a

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really democratic press since the occupation.

"The canons of journalism are a clear indication that the Japanese are attempting to improve Japanese journalism and make it one of integrity, responsibility and usefulness. I want to congratulate the Japanese press on this beginning."

Both the constitution and the code of ethics of the new association have been patterned after the canons of journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the constitution and by-laws of the American Newspaper Publishers association, which had been made available by SCAP to the Japanese press.

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MANY WAR CRIMINALS DRAW DEATH PENALTY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND

Of 198 war criminals tried by military courts in the Southeast Asia Command, 31 have been put to death, and another 83 are awaiting execution, the Legal Section of SCAP announced today, following a report made by the British Liaison division of the section.

The trials were held in various areas of the Southeast Asia Command.

Military courts functioning in various areas of the Southeast Asia Command have sentenced a total of 167 war criminals, according to the report which includes all cases up to May 31.

In addition to those sentenced to die, 84 war criminals have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Thirty-one of the 198 have been acquitted.

Nine of the accused committed suicide while awaiting, or during the course of, their trials.

Military courts of the Southeast Asia Command are functioning in Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Burma, Siam, French Indo-China, Borneo and the Celebes islands. The most important trials are held before the tribunal in Singapore.

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SILK TO BE RELEASED FOR USE IN BRITISH EMBASSY

SCAP today directed the Japanese government to release 154 yards of silk curtain material and 30 yards of silk velveteen for use in the British Embassy building in Tokyo.

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RED CROSS DONATION APPROVED: STOCK SALE O.K.'D

The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., today received SCAP permission to donate 30,000 yen to the Japan Red Cross society.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, who announced approval of the donation, said in another action the Mitsui Trading Company, Ltd., was authorized to sell 672 shares of stock in the Yuki Goseihin Tosei K.K., to the Yuki company.

The stock, which will sell for 33,600 yen, represents all shares held by the Mitsui company in the Yuki concern, which Mr. Henderson described as a holding association.

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INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL ADJOURNS PENDING HEAT RELIEF

Sir William Webb, president of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, announced in the morning session of the war crimes trials today that the tribunal had decided to adjourn at noon until 9:30 a.m. Monday morning, July 15, because of the oppressive heat in the courtroom.

In announcing the temporary adjournment, Sir William said; "This is one of the gravest cases ever tried. We should have reasonable comfort. We have been promised completion of air conditioning for three or four weeks.

"A doctor supports our attitude. However, we know without any doctor's report how we feel and how the heat is interfering with the proper discharge of our duties.

"We really feel that if we adjourn it will speed up the air conditioning."

The tribunal's secretariat said that installation of the air conditioning equipment has been completed in the courtroom but that it has not been operated because of the lack of sufficient refrigerant fluid.

The tribunal secretariat said that it expected, however, to be supplied with the necessary fluid in time to have the courtroom air conditioning machinery operating by Friday, July 12.

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MARSHALL VICTORY TO SAIL JULY 14 WITH 1460 ABOARD

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The Marshall Victory arrived in Yokohama from Seattle July 9 with 889 enlisted men and 123 officers and will sail for Seattle July 14 with 1331 enlisted men and 129 officers, according to the Second Major Port's troop movement division.

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NEW MILITARY CURRENCY NOW IN HANDS OF FINANCE OFFICES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The new "Type A" currency for occupational forces, to be exchanged at an as yet unannounced date, has been distributed to all disbursing offices, Col. F.W. Wiese, Eighth Army fiscal officer, announced today.

On "C-Day," unit commanders will take Japanese government yen, and type "B" occupational currency from men desiring to obtain the new currency with certificates to show that they have received the money through legitimate payment. The unit commanders will take this money to the disbursing office where they will receive an equal amount of type "A" currency, and will distribute the new money on the same day.

The new currency will not be legal tender with the Japanese, nor will type "B" occupation money and Japanese government yen be considered legal tender in post exchanges or in transactions involving such instruments as money orders. New bills will be issued in all of the present denominations.

Col. Wiese pointed out, however, that in transactions with the Japanese merchants, the Japanese government yen may be used while "Okinawa (type B) currency" will no longer be legal tender for the Japanese. For transactions with the Japanese, government yen may be purchased from the disbursement office with the new "A" currency.

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Copies
no. 1
no. 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
10 July 1946

Press Release:

REPATRIATION SHIPS BRING ANOTHER 110,000 HOME

Another 110,046 Japanese passed through repatriation reception centers in Japan the week of July 1-7, according to SCAP's latest repatriation status report released today.

The shuttle from Hulutao in Manchuria brought 52,428 Japanese home from that area, leaving an estimated 1,075,056 still to be evacuated from Manchuria.

Last week's influx brought to 3,978,910 persons the number of Japanese who have been repatriated since the program started. SCAP's report lists 1,987,008 repatriates still to be returned to Japan.

Besides the 52,428 returned from Manchuria, last week's loads included 29,386 Japanese from China, and 26,959 from the Southeast Asia areas. There were 1,273 Japanese from northern Korea who returned to Japan via southern Korea ports.

In addition there were 2,495 Japanese from China and 2,645 from Manchuria held aboard ship for inspection for communicable diseases, who were not included in the week's totals.

Two-hundred-forty Koreans also were repatriated from China in the week of July 1-7.

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BRIG. GEN. STARR OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AS HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

Appointment of Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr as commanding general of Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, has been announced officially.

General Starr, formerly anti-aircraft officer of the Far Eastern Air forces and Pacific Air Command, is of the regular army, having entered the service in World War I. He has served on the General Staff in Washington, and in Headquarters of the Army Ground Forces.

The Headquarters and Service Group is responsible for all housing, transportation and other services afforded to personnel, both military and civilian of General Headquarters.

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PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES MUST BE REGISTERED BY JULY 20

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- All vehicles purchased prior to July 10, 1946, must be registered by July 20, Colonel C. V. Cadwell, Eighth Army Provost Marshal said today. Vehicles purchased subsequent to July 10 must be registered within ten days from the date of purchase, the colonel said.

All privately-owned vehicles are to be registered and identified by license plates through area provost marshals. These areas are I Corps, IX Corps, Tokyo, Yokohama, Fifth Air Force, BCOF, and Commander, Fleet Activities, Yokosuka. Areas will be designated by group numbers on the distinctive pink and red "JAPOC" license plates. No other army identification than the license plates will be allowed on the vehicles.

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

Failure to comply with the regulations enumerated will result in the impounding of the vehicle involved, Colonel Cadwell said.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure.

KURE HARBOR RINGS WITH "HO HO" AS SHEEP ARRIVE FOR INDIA TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, JULY 8 -- Kure harbor rang with the familiar Jackeroos' cry of "Ho Ho" today, when Australian servicemen unloaded 883 sheep from the River Clarence. It was six years since some of them had handled sheep, and they were in their element, jumping from rail to rail, herding sheep shoreward.

Australians and Japanese looked on with interest, and three English girls watched until the language became too much for them, when they fled in embarrassment.

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The sheep have been brought to Japan for the Mohammedans of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, whose religion prescribes that they kill their own meat. Trucks and trains have already departed with sheep for the Indian units concerned.

Meat for the Mohammedans has presented quite a problem. Some will eat tinned goat, provided it is accompanied with a guarantee that the animal has been killed by their own caste in the correct manner. Mohammedans insisted that they send their own representative to Australia to perform the killing, or the sheep be sent to them.

Sgt. A. S. Hunt of Murrurundi, N.S.W., and five companions traveled 5,000 miles to deliver the sheep. Worn after three weeks tending of the animals, the men will spend only a week in Japan before returning to Australia. Sgt. Hunt, spokesman for the unusual little group, said: "We had some sheep on deck during the trip. It rained the greater part of the distance, and the sheep had to be fed and tended just the same. We lost only twelve."

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NORTH AFRICA FERTILIZER SHIPMENT ARRIVES IN YOKOHAMA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The cargo ship Benjamin J. Grierson is now in Yokohama harbor unloading one of the first shipments of Phosphate fertilizer to reach Japan since the beginning of the occupation.

The Grierson arrived here July 6, after discharging half of its cargo at Kobe. The fertilizer is being imported from North Africa. The shipment consisted of 8,500 long tons.

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CONGRESSMEN PUSH UP DEPARTURE TIME TO THURSDAY

The Congressional delegation that arrived in Tokyo yesterday, originally planning to depart for the United States Friday, will leave from Atsugi airfield at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow. Three of the members left this morning.

Those leaving tomorrow are: Senators Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana, and Hugh Butler, Maine; and Representatives J. W. Robinson, Utah, George P. Miller, California, Fred L. Crawford,

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Michigan, and Karl M. LeCompte, Iowa.

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SECRETARY FORRESTAL ARRIVES FROM SHANGHAI

Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal arrived at Atsugi airfield at 2:45 this afternoon from Shanghai.

He is planning to leave for Bangkok, Siam, within the next two days.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
1630
10 July 1946

NOTE TO EDITORS: The following excerpts from two speeches given during the recent celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter are furnished for publication or for background material. The speakers were Trygve Lie, who is Secretary General of the United Nations, and Senator Warren R. Austin, who will take his seat as U.S. Delegate to the United Nations Security Council after the closing session of Congress next January.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27 June (USIS)---That the United Nations Organization has emerged as a going concern should be emphasized according to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

In this birthplace of the Charter, a mass assembly heard Mr. Lie declare in an address that was broadcast in celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

The fact which needs to be emphasized now is that we have come through a year, crowded with difficulties and filled with misunderstandings between nations, and we have emerged from that period as a going organization."

Mr. Lie said that the first year of life of the United Nations organization should be viewed as "we might the life of a human being. The important thing is that we shall be sound of body and of mind---that we preserve and develop the means by which we shall be able to accomplish the purposes of our life."

Criticizing those who took gloomy view of the United Nations' future on the basis of its first year's record, Mr. Lie said:

"Pessimism regarding the situation existing between the nations is based largely on lack of historical perspective." He recalled that the veto provisions of the Charter were based on recognition that peace depended upon ability of big powers to seek peaceful solutions of their differences. The alternative to compromise would be war, Lie said, adding that the statesmen of the world know that another war would turn whole countries into sterile deserts.

He voiced regret that public attention had been attracted so much to points of disagreement among united nations in the Economic and Social Council. He said meetings of that council were in fact finally dominated by spirit of agreement.

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In conclusion he outlined the great tasks facing the Economic and Social Council. He said we are faced by immediate problems of reconstruction. Devastated areas must be rebuilt. A great army of bewildered, homeless people must be settled in new homes where they may begin a new life. A desperate food situation still threatens a large part of world, and we must use all of our own means to prevent widespread famine. Trade must be opened up. Maximum employment must be insured. Health and education must be improved.

With deep belief in the brotherhood of man, and disdain for bigotry and racial prejudice, we must see this job through. This is a program which will occupy us throughout our lifetimes. Future generations will carry on the task through the United Nations.

NEW YORK, June 27, (USIS)--The free peoples of the world must actively work together on a positive peace program through the machinery of the United Nations, declared Senator Warren E. Austin here tonight.

Senator Austin will take his seat as U.S. delegate to the United Nations Security Council after the closing session of Congress next January.

Speaking at a Foreign Policy Association dinner marking the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations charter, Austin called for a vast educational program to make the possibilities of peace goals understood and to help people to understand what they can do to cooperate.

He said in part:

"Working together patiently under God's guidance is the only way to that understanding and confidence which will make the United Nations effective.

The machinery of the general international organization cannot run itself.

Only men who know what they want to achieve, and who have the united support of their several peoples, can supply the energy that will make the wheels turn....

Every strategic point gained in collaboration with our allies in the peace struggle will bring the world nearer to final victory over impersonal enemies of mankind.

"In warfare we have defeated the enemy. In peace we have not consolidated victory. This will not be achieved unless the purposes and principles of the United Nations are made living motives in the souls of men."

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To bring this about, he said two immediate steps are necessary.

The holding action to prevent threats to peace defined in article two of the charter. Thus, as in the shadow of a great rock, we could enjoy the security in which the other, and corresponding step can be taken --

Operation of the machinery in definite, specific, common enterprises.

For example, the International Labor Organization, having more than 50 member states, has the basic purpose of promoting improved labor standards and social security in all countries... it is one of the specialized agencies enabled by article 57 of the charter to be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

Another illustration of positive operation of United Nations machinery in common enterprises is the Food and Agriculture Organization, consisting of 42 member states....

May I here quote from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, filed in the senate by me June 11, 1945: "No lasting peace is possible until the nations of the world work together successfully to reduce the underlying social and economic causes of aggression and war; or, if possible, to remove them entirely... The proposed Food and Agricultural Organization can make a great contribution to world security in an important economic sphere."

Another good habit-forming exercise should have positive stimulation, namely: the system of consultation consolidated by the act of Chapultepec. The 21 republics of the western hemisphere constituting the Pan-American Union are members of United Nations.

The act of Chapultepec, which provided especially for reciprocal assistance and American solidarity, was so designed that it must conform to principles and policies of the United Nations charter subsequently to be adopted....

Thus, a threat of aggression may not be met without first obtaining direction of the Security Council.

However, it left to the regional organization two extremely important functions:

1. The right and duty to consult among themselves in order to agree upon measures that may be advisable to take;



2. The inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack should occur against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

"A system of consultation has developed in the western hemisphere during the past 56 years; and has gradually become a substitute for the use of armed forces. During the past year, harmony of the western hemisphere has been disturbed, but no war has occurred, and none will occur. The situation calls for exercise of great wisdom, poise, patience, and consideration of all the various points of view. Here is an opportunity to strengthen the habit of collaboration and achieve both restoration of harmony in this hemisphere, and strengthening of machinery of United Nations.....

"Our best hope for preventing war", he said, "is international collaboration on positive goals."

(1) Developing large-scale plans to which each country can contribute in terms of its ability -- really investing the peaceful struggles in a cooperative program as we did in the violent struggle. The way to stay united is to get busy on common enterprises that we can agree on.

(2) Concentrating the forces and facilities we have on specific objectives that we feel confident we can take within a reasonable time -- and then to apply the principles of logistics to make an effective and concerted drive. Resolutions and recommendations on principles and purposes are not enough. We must be very specific on exactly what each country can do in a plan of combined operations; organize task forces, pool resources, bring the experts and organizers of various countries together for united effort to get things done.

People can't act unless they see clearly here we are headed and what is required of them.

(3) By doing important things together at a few strategic points we will gain strength and build up morale in the peaceful struggles as we did in war. Only by taking the next steps with precision and determination will people learn to win the final victory over the impersonal enemies of mankind. There is danger in dissipating our forces on too many fronts, trying to lick tough problems with phrases and speeches. Acting together is the purpose of talking things over together. Start with the goals we most universally agree on the thus create a pattern of common action to move forward in the more

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controversial areas.

"(4) Behind whatever programs we agree on must be a popular will and determination to risk and sacrifice and persist..

"Now that united nations machinery is set up, we and all the other united nations peoples have to make up our minds what we want to accomplish with it and in what order -- putting first things first....

"Let's talk about the real things we want to do, and spend less time speculating about whether there'll be another war and what this nation or that politician may be maneuvering for.

"We need a vast educational program to make the possibilities of peace goals understood and to help people to understand what they can do to cooperate....

"For centuries men fought to take things away from each other in a world of low productivity and to collect tribute from the conquered. In the twentieth century wars are started by organizers who claim they want to introduce new orders.... Either we do by agreement and free collaboration through the United Nations what we know is possible to give people everywhere the opportunity to fashion their futures with twentieth century tools, or we confront the almost inevitable task of resisting in war the attempt of another set of strong men to impose order and organize the world as a whole.

"Peace goals, then, are those objectives which nations might practically achieve together before some world leader announces them as war goals.

"We in United States assert the belief that we can do cooperatively and by agreement what must somehow be done -- that we can peacefully apply what science has taught us -- that we can find ways of releasing and organizing the productive and creative powers of people on a world-wide basis through processes of democracy. To make good on this belief, we must move quickly to collaborate with other free peoples on a program of action through machinery of United Nations."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

100000
11 July, 1946

TESTS SHOW JAPANESE COTTON MANUFACTURE TO ADVANTAGE

Tests of the first yarns spun from American imported cotton show them high in tensile strength, Maj. Harold S. Tate, chief of the Textile division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said today.

Major Tate announced that Japanese spinners report the yarn has a higher tensile strength than similar yarns manufactured in Japan during the war.

He described the color of the cotton as "somewhat darker than average since grades of imported cotton are on the low end of the scale."

"This will not effect the ultimate utility of the cloth," he said, "because the fabric will be bleached and dyed before manufacture into garments and other articles."

Japanese textile manufacturers advised Major Tate they expect to have the first quantities of cotton yarn available for export this month, and it is anticipated the first cloth woven for export will be available in August.

Of the first two ship-loads of cotton received from the United States under a program by SCAP, the War Department, Commodity Credit Corporation, and United States Commercial company, the full amount of 40,000 bales is being manufactured by Japanese spinners for export.

A third ship-load has landed at Kobe, and the greater portion is already in the hands of the mills pending release by SCAP to manufacturers.

Major Tate said authority has been received from Washington to release 19,000 bales of cotton for use on the Japanese market in the current quarter. This represents about 10 per cent of anticipated receipts. On instructions from SCAP, Japanese have announced the cotton will be allocated for essential industrial needs, especially fish-net manufacturing.

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PROPERTY DISPOSAL JOB NEARS END IN JAPAN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- The chemical warfare service is approaching the end of its property disposal job in Japan, Lt. Col. T.L. Petty, Eighth Army chemical officer, said today.

The principal remaining job of the service is the destruction of 17,000 tons of Japanese bulk toxics and chemicals which remain in the BCOF area, he said.

Enemy chemical warfare munitions and equipment which have already been disposed of by Eighth Army units include 1,500,000 gas masks; 2,000,000 screening smoke candles of various kinds; 15,000 chemical grenades; 550 flame throwers; 160,000 chemical shells; 1200 bombs; more than a million pieces of protective clothing; 80,000 tons of industrial chemicals, and 600 tons of bulk toxic war gases.

Small amounts of each item were sent to the U.S. for display in the national war museum and use for training by the army ground forces, and a few items were issued to American troops as war trophies.

Samples of each piece of Japanese chemical warfare equipment and chemical warfare munitions have been sent to the U.S. for study by the chemical warfare service.

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COL. THOMAS F. TAYLOR NAMED EXECUTIVE
OFFICER OF HQ. AND SERVICE GROUP

Col. Thomas F. Taylor, veteran of 35 years in the regular Army, has been assigned as executive officer of Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ.

Colonel Taylor, whose home is in Winchester, Tenn., was commanding officer of Camp Wheeler, Ga., last year. He is a veteran of the China theater.

A graduate of the U.S. Military academy, class of 1915, Colonel Taylor served throughout both World Wars. His wife Hazel, and three daughters, will join him here in a few months, he said.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

13:30
11 July 1946

JAPANESE INGENUITY O.K. PRODUCTION POOR, ENGINEER REPORTS

Japanese army technical engineering research and development was nearly as extensive as that of American army engineers, although achievements were far from comparable, Lt. Col. Karl F. Eklund, Office of the Chief Engineer, AFFAC, said today.

(As chief of the Technical Intelligence branch, Office of the Chief Engineer, AFFAC, Col. Eklund directed a 25-member group of experts in an eight-month study of Japanese army developments before and during the war.

The concept that the Japanese are not adept to original work, must be abandoned, Col. Eklund stated. Certain of their researches preceded America's, in some cases considerably. Much of their work was original and ingenious, if not always successful, the colonel said, adding that their greatest difficulty was the translation of approved designs into production realities.

That the Japanese did copy, was a result of their insistence that the best products of other nations be utilized to Japanese advantage, Col. Eklund said. Their world-wide intelligence network systematically sifted all information it could obtain. Japanese compilations of foreign patents, advertisements, and technical literature indicate that the United States contributed to Japan more technical information than any other nation, particularly in such as construction equipment.

From 1935 to 1940 the Japanese emphasized standardization, but after access to American equipment at Bataan, and after the fall of Guadalcanal, they reversed their stand, and late in 1943 efforts were made to improve and revise their equipment, which by 1945 became very intensive, Col. Eklund said.

Engineer troops in the Japanese army as a whole totaled about 2 1/2 per cent, materially below the ratio for United States forces and wholly inadequate for their task, the Colonel declared. Official Japanese opinion is that their engineer troops were best trained and

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equipped in the Malay operations and at their worst in the New Guinea operation.

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JAPANESE TOLD OF WAY TO OBTAIN ARMY PENICILLIN

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, --- The Eighth army surgeon's office today issued a statement emphasizing that Japanese can not individually obtain penicillin directly from the army.

A limited supply of penicillin has been made available to Japanese doctors and hospitals and may be obtained only through these sources. Its use had been limited further to the treatment of venereal diseases. It was pointed out also that the supply may not be sufficient for the treatment of all cases.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the BCOF at Kure.

BCOF HANDLES HALF-MILLION REPATRIATES IN NORTHERN HONSHU

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 9 -- All Japanese soldiers and civilians are expected to be repatriated by November. Australian and New Zealand units of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force have already handled a half a million at two main centers, Ujina and Otake, and a smaller one at Senzaki.

A hundred Liberty ships and 85 LST's are on the job. They are plying from Japan to such places as Singapore, Manchuria, Saigon and Korea. Passengers on ships coming from China are not allowed to disembark less than six days after sailing. This is designed to prevent diseases from being brought into the country.

Squadron Leader D.R. MacLeod of St. Kilda, Melbourne, has charge of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces repatriation work. His staff merely supervises Japanese handling of the repatriates. This comprises medical inspection before disembarkation, serum injections, customs inspections, spraying of body and clothes with DDT, discharge papers, and finally movement to the trains in the last stage of their journey home.

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The three BCOF bases are capable of discharging 15,000 men daily. The present period is particularly busy. Between June 25 and July 15, 34 Liberties and two converted Jap aircraft carriers and several naval vessels are expected to land 120,000 at the three repatriation ports, two of which are near Hiroshima.

"Normally, a Liberty ship carries about 3500 passengers, but for the summer period the number has been reduced to 25 percent of normal," Squadron Leader MacLeod said. "This," he added, "has been done to reduce possibility of disease breaking out."

The BCOF was expected to deal with 35 per cent of the three million still to be repatriated, MacLeod said. The others were to pass through the American area.

Many of the Jap civilians are returning from Korea after an absence of 25 years. They went there to develop the country and anticipated spending the rest of their lives there. They are returning to a country where they have no home, no belongings, and very few friends.

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4 EXCHANGE SERVICE POINTS TO LOWER PHOTOGRAPH PRICES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA -- Photo finishing work can be done at post exchanges for a much lower price than that of Japanese merchants, Lt. Col. M.J. Halper of the Army Exchange Service pointed out today.

Many men who frequent Japanese photo finishing shops are paying anywhere from three to ten times as much as they have to pay at the PX, according to Colonel Halper's estimates.

The Exchange Service, in renting out concessions at the post exchanges to Japanese photo finishers, has established a fixed price, equivalent to that charged in the U.S. Popular-sized film such as 127, 120, 616, and 620 can be developed for two yen per roll, with prints made at the rate of 50 sen per print. Larger sizes cost only slightly more.

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5 24TH DIVISION FINDS JAPANESE DUPLICATE AMERICAN DECORATIONS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KOKURA -- Ribbons, patches, chevrons.

These items may be bought in several Japanese souvenir stores in

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the 24th Infantry division area in Kokura.

The decorations, exact duplicates of U. S. Army issues which are scarce in Army camps, do not come with bar attachments, but are the sew-on type. All Pacific and European theatre ribbons, campaign ribbons, awards, combat and expert infantry badges made of cloth are available. Chevrons for khaki's and OD's, Eighth Army, 24th and 25th Division patches, and overseas bars are also on the sales list.

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6 SCAP AUTHORIZES ALLOWANCES FOR NEEDY GERMANS

The German Society, Hakone district, a relief organization for German refugees in Japan, today was given SCAP authorization for subsistence allowances to indigent Germans of 250 yen monthly.

D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign Property Division of the Civil Property Custodian's Office, said at the close of the war the society sold some canned goods it owned and planned to use the proceeds for relief of German refugees.

Prior to today, the members of the society were allowed to use only 150 yen monthly per adult, supplied by the Japanese Government. By today's action, the Society may increase payments to 250 yen monthly per adult and pay 50 yen monthly for minors. These additional funds will come from the original account realized through the sale of canned goods. No other payments out of the Society's relief fund are authorized.

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7 JAPANESE TOLD TO USE ENGLISH SYSTEM ON OIL MEASUREMENT

The Japanese government yesterday was ordered to discontinue the use of the metric system and to substitute the English system in all reports and correspondence with SCAP concerning petroleum products.

"The accepted English units of volume and weight will henceforth be used in all such correspondence," SCAP said. The English system is used in petroleum dealings throughout most of the world.

The Japanese may continue to use the metric system in internal correspondence with the petroleum industry and within the Japanese government, SCAP said.

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8 SCAP APPROVES PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SWEETENING

The Japanese are facing a sweeter future. The exact sweetness is estimated at 120 tons of dulcin a year.

Dulcin is an artificial sweetening, and one ton is equivalent to 200 tons of sugar.

For this reason, and due to the extreme shortage of sugar in Japan, SCAP today offered no objection to an application of the Mitsui Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., to borrow 378,590 yen from the Teikoku Bank to install dulcin-making equipment at its Hayagane plant.

J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the Hayagane plant is part of the Miike Dyestuff Works which has been engaged in making dyes.

Dulcin is a normal by-product of the plants dyestuffs, said Mr. Henderson. Conversion of the Hayagane plant can be completed within three months and production will be around 120 tons of the sweetening yearly.

Mr. Henderson said one advantage of dulcin over saccharin as a sugar-substitute in Japan today is that manufacture of one ton of saccharin requires 30 tons of salt, and salt is almost as scarce as sugar in Japan.

Other companies have already entered the field of producing artificial sweetening in Japan. Mr. Henderson said the best known of the other firms is the Sumitomo Honsha, which will produce 144 tons of dulcin yearly.

Total sugar supplies for 1946 in Japan will be only 8,000 tons against a needed 200,000 tons, Mr. Henderson said, and remarked that this shortage prompted the decision to permit the Hayagane plant, a restricted concern, to adapt its facilities to making dulcin.

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9 JAPANESE DENIED USE OF SUPERSONICS FOR TRACKING FISH

Japanese fishermen are going to have to continue locating fish by the old rule of thumb method following SCAP's disapproval of the installation of underwater detecting devices on fishing boats.

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J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industrial and Reparations Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the Japanese Government asked permission to install the devices on fishing vessels. They are used in locating schools of fish, and tracking whales.

Reasons of military security prompted the denial for use of the equipment. It was explained the devices are closely related to underwater sound gear used in warfare.

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10 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS EXTENDED ON CERTAIN DEBTS

SCAP approved today an Imperial ordinance to extend the Statute of Limitations on debts to closed fiscal institutions.

Lt. Col. D. H. Jennings, executive officer of the Finance Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the statute of limitations threatened to cancel many debts owed to the closed institutions.

By freeing these institutions from the statute for the next several years, they will be able to collect on notes at such time that they may be permitted to resume normal business.

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11 DOCUMENTS SOUGHT FOR FORMER ADVISOR TO CHIANG

The Japanese government today was directed to locate 36 cases of documents belonging to W. H. Donald, formerly an adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

The documents, said D. H. Blake, chief of the Foreign Property division of the Civil Property Custodian's office, are chiefly "personal records, clippings, films and memos."

Mr. Donald advised the CPC the cases of personal documents were stored in Nanking, China, and were seized by the Japanese when the city was occupied in 1937.

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12 SEARCH ORDERED FOR ILLEGALLY OWNED FOREIGN FILM

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian Office today directed the Japanese Government to take a census of all foreign film in Japan as of July 15.

CPC directed the government to issue an official ordinance requiring complete information on foreign films, and providing penalties for exhibitors showing foreign films illegally in their possession.

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Lt. Col. H. C. Harris, CPC's Government Property Custodian, said the information requested from all persons possessing foreign motion pictures includes: Name of owner, title of film, name of producer, number of reels, country of origin, number of prints, and location of film.

Each owner is required to furnish complete details on how he came into possession of the film.

Colonel Harris said the government has been instructed to place illegally-owned films in the custody of the Home Ministry, pending further disposition instructions.

The final action of the census ordinance must provide that no foreign films be exhibited until SCAP is satisfied the prints are legally possessed.

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13 FERTILIZER PRODUCTION OK'D FOR NISSAN KAGAKU WAKAYAMA PLANT

The Nissan Kagaku Wakayama plant today was placed by SCAP on its approved list of factories to produce nitrogenous fertilizer. The plant will produce approximately 20,000 tons yearly.

J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industry and Reparations division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said the plant was added to the list because of the "need for fertilizer and the fact it can get into production by early August."

However, Mr. Reday said only one-half of the plant's facilities for fertilizer production were approved. The remaining facilities could not begin producing fertilizer until 1947.

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14 STEAMSHIP COMPANY PLACED ON RESTRICTED LIST.

SCAP today placed the Kuribayashi Commercial Steamship Co., Ltd. on its Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

A subsidiary of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the steamship company is the "exclusive carrier in transporting newsprint from the Tomakomai Mill, in Hokkaido," said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

Mr. Henderson said the chairman of the steamship line is a director of the parent company, a restricted concern, and largest share-

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holders in the line are subsidiaries of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda and Okura interests.

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15 AMBASSADOR GASCOIGNE OF GREAT BRITAIN DUE HERE TODAY

The arrival of A. D. F. Gascoigne, British ambassador and new chief of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, was expected at 1 o'clock today at Chofu air base.

The following representatives of the British government on duty in Tokyo were at the airport to greet Mr. Gascoigne as he stepped from the plane which was to bring him from Iwakuni, to which he had flown from Shanghai after a flight from London;

Brig. J. S. M. Cartwright, chief of staff of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission; O. C. Morland, acting head of the Mission, Capt. V. N. Surtees, naval advisor, and Group Capt. A. E. Dark, air advisor.

An officer's guard of the famed Dorset Battalion now on duty in Tokyo was to render military honors as the ambassador arrived at the British Embassy Compound here, scheduled for 1:30, with the colorful Dorset band and fife and drum corps playing welcoming tunes.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

16:30
11 July 1946

INTENSIVE RESEARCH TO WIPE OUT B-ENCEPHALITIS OPENS IN TOKYO

The Public Health and Welfare section has set up a medical commission which is now carrying on intensive research on Japanese B-Encephalitis with a view to ridding Japan of the disease.

Dr. Albert Sabin, Cincinnati, Ohio, is field director of the commission on virus and rickettsial diseases which has its headquarters in a new laboratory set up in the Mitsu bishu Higashi building.

Dr. Sabin explained that the purpose of the commission was to aid public health officials in protecting the occupation forces from B-Encephalitis. In addition virus commission doctors and research men will carry out investigations on the history of the disease and on control methods.

The commission is engaged in making specific serological diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis in order to determine which infections of the nervous system are actually caused by the virus.

It will prepare and maintain in its laboratory quantities of antigens and viruses for diagnosis.

Dr. Sabin declared that so far about 19,000 Japanese children plus 2000 people over 60 years of age have been vaccinated in Okayama prefecture, one of the focal points of the disease in Japan.

The incidence of the disease in this group during the forthcoming months will compare with that in the remainder of the population. The results will greatly influence any future program of dealing with this disease in Japan, Dr. Sabin said.

The virus commission has been entrusted with the task of training personnel and providing diagnostic service for the entire AFPAC area as far as possible for the Japanese as well.

Besides working on B-Encephalitis, the commission will carry out investigations on other virus diseases of importance in Japan, and remain through the year as a center to which the army can turn for help with problems relating to the control of virus infections.

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Dr. Sabin added that it is hoped research into the natural history and causes of B-Encephalitis will shed some light on the nature of other virus diseases occurring in the United States such as poliomyelitis.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item for general release has been received from the British Commonwealth Occupation Force at Kure.

BRITISH NAVAL CRAFT PATROLS AGAINST SMUGGLING OF KOREANS INTO JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, July 10-- In order to prevent the unauthorized movements of Koreans into Japan, HMIS Sutlej has been patrolling the narrow waters of the Japan Sea between Korea and southern Honshu and Kyushu.

It is known that numbers of Koreans have entered Japan without authority, most of them landing along the coast of territory occupied by the New Zealand Brigade. Recently about 200 illegal immigrants from Korea were rounded up and returned.

It is thought that small boats make a fast crossing to the Japanese coast under cover of darkness.

Sutlej spent six days on patrol and has now returned to Kure. Other destroyers from the Naval component to the British Commonwealth Occupation Force will do similar patrol duty. The illegal and unauthorized movement of people between Korea and Japan prevents any control of carriers of such diseases as plague, cholera and typhus and adds to the problems of the occupation forces in southern Japan.

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FIRST POST-WAR DOCKYARD AUTHORIZED FOR JAPANESE

SCAP approved today the first post-war construction of a dockyard in Japan when it granted authority to the Urado Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., to build a small dockyard at Kochi city for construction and repair of small fishing vessels.

G.T. Walker, deputy chief of the Industrial and Reparation division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section, said the dockyard construction was approved because of the "concentrated fishing activity in Kochi, and inadequacy of present repair facilities in the area."

Cost of constructing the dockyards was estimated by the applicant at 35,000 yen. The Urado company said the facilities will have the capacity

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acity of repairing twenty 30-ton ships annually, and constructing two
250-ton fishing vessels, and two five-ton fishing vessels each year,

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SCAP Summary of May 1946

11 July 1946

This report is made available to the press in advance and in confidence with the understanding that no information contained in it will be released prior to 9 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME SATURDAY, July 13 (0200 GMT July 14; 11 A.M. July 14 Tokyo time). Release in Washington will be made simultaneously with release here.

Note: There is a possibility that the release time may be changed by the War Department in Washington to be several hours earlier. As soon as word of such a change is received here, correspondents will be notified immediately.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

11 July 1946

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and IN CONFIDENCE for release on July 13 at 9 P.M. UNITED STATES EASTERN STANDARD TIME (14 July 11 A.M. Tokyo time). None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or as the basis for comment until the specified hour for release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET GAVE JAPANESE "VALUABLE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE," GENERAL MACARTHUR ASSERTS

Formation of a new cabinet following Japan's first post-war election "marked an important step in a continuing democratic process which gave the Japanese valuable political experience in parliamentary government," General MacArthur asserts in his latest summary of non-military activities in Japan. The report, covering the month of May, was made public today.

Terming the highly publicized negotiations which resulted in the evolution of the Yoshida Cabinet "a further advance in the democratization of Japanese politics," the report states that they signaled a sharp break from methods of the past when a new premier was generally chosen "in secret conferences of an inner clique consisting of 'elder statesmen' and 'circles close to the throne.'"

Resignation of the Shidehara cabinet "as a direct result of the pressure of public opinion" was in itself, according to the SCAP summary, "an encouraging advance in Japan's political development."

With the disappearance of the "inner clique," the report declares the formation of the cabinet "was possible only after protracted negotiations among the parties represented in a democratically elected Diet. It was conducted openly and to the accompaniment of a running fire of critical comment from the press and the public. A valuable precedent was thus created for the future."

Other important developments noted in the report were the barring from public office of Ichiro Hatoyama, former president of the Liberal Party and leading candidate for the premiership; the increasing number of public demonstrations and the Supreme Commander's precautionary warning against violence inspired by irresponsible minorities; the food crisis which became acute in all major cities; and the depressing

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effect of the coal shortage on many phases of Japanese economy.

The forming of the new cabinet, the summary declares, did much to clarify the political situation after a protracted cabinet crisis which "marked a forward step in Japan's progress toward the development of democratic institutions."

The action of SCAP on May 3 in barring Hatoyama from public office under the Purge Directive because of his anti-democratic record, the report says, "had been postponed as long as possible to give the Japanese Government the chance to take this step on their own initiative. When they failed to do so, SCAP was compelled to act."

The barring of Hatoyama, the summary points out, "had a salutary effect in reminding the Japanese Government of SCAP's insistence on strict and thorough compliance with the Purge Directive."

Summarizing the negotiations leading up to the final organization of the Yoshida cabinet, termed part of a "continuing process" in the development of parliamentary institutions, the report states:

"The Cabinet represents the more conservative forces still active in Japanese political life (the extreme reactionaries, militarists and their sympathizers having been eliminated for all practical purposes). It thus correctly reflects the present balance of political forces in the lower House as established by popular vote in the April election. Ever against the conservative Government is a vigorous and progressive opposition which will act as watchdog for the liberal groups of the populace and as a check on the parties in power. It will strive to take advantage of the Government's mistakes to build up its own popular strength with the aim of eventually succeeding to office.

"This point toward the development of a normal and healthy parliamentary situation which will provide the Japanese with more valuable political experience than would have been possible under a 'national' coalition government. If the Yoshida Cabinet is able to solve outstanding national problems to the satisfaction of the country, it may expect to remain in office for some time. If it fails to do so, it may have to give way to a new combination or, should dissatisfaction become too strong, it may have to resort to dissolution of the Diet and the calling of new elections."

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Participation of approximately 1,000,000 in Japan's first May Day labor celebrations in ten years is called "unprecedented" in the report and is cited as evidence of the progress of trade unionism. The celebrations, according to the summary, "demonstrated the new freedom which the occupation has given to the Japanese people and the political vitality of the working class which, properly guided, can be a potent force in the democratic reconstruction of Japan."

Demonstrations, however, became increasingly frequent during May, the summation adds, and indicated growing restlessness "which was srewdly exploited by left-wing political elements. Communists and their sympathizers, together with left-wing Social Democrats, appear to have played the leading role in organizing most of these demonstrations."

"The temper of the people as a whole was clearly peaceful," the report continues. "Few instances of violence occurred and none of a serious nature, but the situation held such possibilities that on May 20 the Supreme Commander issued a strong warning against the dangers of mass violence and physical processes of intimidation by disorderly minorities."

"His statement was prominently displayed in the Japanese press and reactions indicated that it had the desired effect. There was a striking decline in the number of mass demonstrations following the message."

Crimes against Occupation Forces were at a low rate, the report shows, the majority involving theft or unauthorized possession of Army supplies. Four Japanese were given prison terms for assaulting two American soldiers. A plot to assassinate the Supreme Commander received wide attention but no incidents occurred and intelligence agencies continued detailed investigations.

Relations between the Occupation Forces and the civilian populace on the whole remained satisfactory, the summary reports, and were not disturbed by the demonstrations directed against the Japanese Government and the food situation.

During May, the Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 96 persons suspected of war crimes. In trials held in Japan from April

25 to May 24, one accused was sentenced to death, two were given life imprisonment and 16 others were given lesser prison terms. The indictment and arraignment of 28 Japanese leaders accused as major war criminals were completed during the month.

Turning to the food situation, the report states that urban food stocks reached unprecedented low levels in May as a result of a sharp decline in interprefectural shipments of rice. The shipments were insufficient for the daily ration requirements in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

In Tokyo, the report states the delay accumulated over a six-week period causing a daily allotment of about 80 per cent of the current ration of 1,042 calories per person.

Increased supplies of vegetables and fish, the summary points out, failed to compensate for the reduced staple food distribution because of their low caloric content.

"Manifestations of the critical situation were evidenced in increased turnover, absenteeism and general lack of efficiency among heavy laborers. Supplementary rations for heavy labor were drastically reduced in all districts and virtually abandoned in the Tokyo-Yokohama area during the emergency."

Local stocks in most surplus producing prefectures were lessened by "deficit transfers" which jeopardized reserves beyond July, or August. Farmers proved extremely reluctant to have additional stocks removed from their villages, the report says, and contended that if the Government's rice quotas were filled, their diet would dwindle to an inadequate level during the months of intense farm labor. Local resistance, the summary adds, was "often backed by threats to forcibly intercept further shipments."

Through May 10, the Government reported it had bought a total of 2,799,000 metric tons of rice from the 1945-46 crop or 83.4 per cent of the established quota of 3,355,000 tons. By the same date last year, the Government had purchased 98.6 per cent of its 1944-45 quota of 5,585,000 tons.

Causes of the food shortage, according to the report, are the lack of imports upon which Japan used to rely for 15 to 20 per cent

of her food; the poor 1945 rice harvest which was 27 percent less than the previous year; and the repatriation program which has boosted the population and reduced the amount of food available per capita. The poor harvest was said to have been caused by bad weather and shortages of labor and of fertilizer.

8 To relieve the crisis in the Tokyo-Yokohama area SCAP released 8,705 long tons of imported wheat flour for distribution from May 21 to 28. Since February, 24,349.5 long tons of imported and U.S. Army foodstuffs were released to the Japanese Government.

"These foodstocks," the report states, "were excess or in danger of imminent spoilage. As of 21 May, 166,791 long tons of imported food was being held in storage for future distribution. In addition to 42,460 long tons of grain from regular import program, this quantity includes 27,264 long tons of excess U.S. Army food and 97,067 tons of Army emergency reserve wheat."

As a result of his food survey in Japan, the summary notes, former President Herbert Hoover recommended that 870,000 tons of food be imported by the end of September, the largest quantities to arrive during June and July when the food shortage was expected to be most critical.

To combat the food shortage, the Government organized a land reclamation project to increase the amount of cultivated land; encouraged emergency gardening; attempted to improve fertilizer production and proposed a food conservation program. SCAP spurred the fertilizer production campaign with a directive to the Japanese Government on May 17 to give fertilizer production and distribution first priority. SCAP officials, the report notes, have assisted also in instructing Japanese in proper food handling and storage and introducing 17 new varieties of sweet potatoes and six varieties of Irish potatoes having greater yield, caloric value or resistance to disease than domestic varieties.

The Hokkaido herring season accounted for most of the increase in fish catches from 48,078 metric tons in March to 303,236 tons in April, the report shows. This permitted substantially increased fish deliveries to consumers in the large cities. SCAP granted the Japanese permission on May 13 to start building 416 steel fishing ships gross-

sing 48,532 tons, and some of these may be ready to operate before the end of the year.

Lumber production, the report states, has increased from 154,000,000 board feet in February to 193,000,000 in April but log production fell, partly because of lack of transportation to move the logs already cut. The plywood industry, according to the summary, will have to cease operation unless it receives more soybeans for glue manufacture. Because of the food shortage, soybeans cannot be obtained for conversion into glue.

Coal production dropped 39,000 metric tons from March to April. The reduction resulted in part from insufficient incentives to work plus the continual low food supply.

Another deterrent to coal production, the summary finds, is the lack of profit incentive. The present price and subsidy were calculated on the basis of an estimated 200 yen per metric ton as average cost whereas operators say the actual cost is now between 250 and 300 yen.

Gradual increases continued in lead, zinc and copper mining but production is deterred by shortages of food, fuel and equipment.

Greatest obstacle to the production in all heavy industries was found to be the coal shortage. The continued lack of adequate equipment, labor and raw materials were also important factors, the report notes.

Pig iron furnaces were operating at 2.5 percent of capacity on May 1. Five more electric furnace steel producers resumed operations adding about 4,000 metric tons to previous monthly capacity in operation. Lead smelting and refining showed increases, as did copper production, but zinc fell about 10 percent for lack of fuel. Cement production in April was the highest since the end of the war. The machinery industry registered a slight gain.

Construction of Japanese housing, the report indicates, is being carried out at the rate of about 20,000 new houses monthly with a total of 250,000 house units expected by the end of the year. Foundations were laid in May for the first houses to accommodate dependents

of Allied forces in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Most of the food processing industries made satisfactory production gains, the summary states. Pulp and paper production continued to rise and there were conspicuous increases in glassware, optical instruments, aluminum household ware, rubber goods, sewing machines and electrical equipment.

About one-third of Japan's 121,138 usable vehicles were found in a survey to be not in operation, primarily because of lack of parts. Allocations of raw materials to parts manufacturers were increased. Problems facing the manufacture of automotive equipment, the report says, included inadequate working capital because of currency control and high-priced materials; transportation difficulties; shortage of labor and low labor efficiency; and, above all, shortage of materials.

Cotton yarn production dropped 822,000 pounds in April because of raw material shortages, the summary reports. Production of short-cut silk fiber and waste silk yarns declined in April but output of wool and worsted yarn showed increases. The cotton industry was making adjustments in May for the new cotton supplies expected from the United States.

Government surveys disclosed that more than half of the jobless male employables were not seeking work because they could not sustain regular employment on their low-calorie diet. Absenteeism increased as rationing delays forced workers to go to the country in search of food. The recruiting program for textile workers remained behind schedule.

In the public utility fields, the gas industry demonstrated improvements resulting from extensive repairs. Electric power supply proved adequate to meet present demands. Merchant shipping between Japanese ports increased with the availability of additional vessels. Overseas radiotelegraph service was established in May between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands as well as between Japan and France. The latter service is available for government representatives, press and business concerns. Radiotelegraph service for business concerns was established also between Japan and the United States.

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The May report found increasing organizational activity among both workers and employers. On May 8, the Japanese government reported 1,690,985 workers belonging to 3,739 unions, most of them in the transportation, communication, mining and manufacturing fields. On May 4, the Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, an employer group, came into existence embracing about 70 percent of the industry. The first permanent labor-management committee on production and labor administration was set up in a coal mine in Hokkaido by collective agreement at the end of April.

Labor disputes declined in May although conditions in the railroad, communications and education fields remained delicate, the report asserts. Wage rates remained constant in many industries "although the cost of living was still rising and workers were increasingly reliant on the black market for goods." According to a Government report, wages had risen 200 to 400 percent since the end of the war but living costs had spurted 850 percent.

On May 18, SCAP ordered the Government to retain in its budget a 6,000,000,000 yen appropriation for a public works program. The Government also made plans for Japan's first large-scale vocational training program to train 600,000 persons yearly in construction, agriculture, fishing, mining, handicrafts and office work.

In the first 25 days of May, Japan's exports consisted of timbers and railway ties to China, raw silk to the United States and railway equipment, coal, salt, chemicals, drugs, bamboo, paper and electrical equipment to Korea. The only imports were various food items from the U. S. A., salt from China, fish from Korea and phosphate rock.

A summary of the national debt of the Japanese Government at the end of April showed a total indebtedness of 203,013,000,000 yen in government bonds, bank loans, rice bills and food certificates. The daily average increase in note circulation in the first three weeks of May was about 250,000,000 yen, reaching a total of 33,437,000,000 on May 21.

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Bullion and precious metals in SCAP custody totaled \$255,125,646 on May 21. Two additional companies with 48 subsidiaries and 22 subsidiaries of four other concerns were added to the list of restricted concerns during the month in a continuation of SCAP's anti-trust program.

An inventory of all machine tools in aircraft plants, arsenals and laboratories held under custody and control by Occupation Forces was ordered during the month. The purpose of the inventory, the report explains, is to provide a detailed machine tool catalogue to help "selectors" in nations claiming reparations understand exactly what is available in Japan.

In the public health field, the summary notes a decline in the incidence of typhus fever and smallpox and the inauguration of a campaign to prevent insect-borne diseases during the summer. The Japanese Red Cross is in the process of reorganization and projects for extended nursing education are under way in Tokyo and Kyoto. Production of medical supplies continued to increase.

A nationwide census completed at the end of April indicated the total population of Japan was 74,000,000.

In the four weeks ended 26 May, the report notes, 501,233 Japanese were returned to Japan, bringing the total number repatriated to 3,081,733. In the same four weeks, 21,477 foreign nationals left Japan. These comprised 5,825 Formosans, 15,355 Koreans and 317 Chinese. A total of 970,754 foreign nationals had been repatriated from Japan as of 26 May.

Since the close of the war, the Education Ministry reported, 602 persons have resigned or been dismissed under the program for the elimination of militaristic personnel and 37 persons previously dismissed for liberal views have been reinstated. On May 6, the Japanese Government announced the rules for the screening of all teachers and educational officials to weed out undemocratic elements.

The Japanese press gave wide support to the aims of the International Military Tribunal as the trial of the Japanese leaders for major war crimes got under way and expressed the belief that the trials would be fair, the summary reports. SCAP officials, the

report states, continued to stress informational programs directed toward increasing farmer efficiency, encouraging democratic practices among labor organizations and improving the position of women in national life.

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

1000 July 11

PRESS RELEASE:

Many Japanese believe mosquitoes breed in trees and grass, whereas water is the real menace as a breeding place, SCAP revealed today.

Pointing to the nationwide campaign to control malaria, dengue fever and Japanese B-Encephalitis, Public Health and Welfare officials of SCAP warned that a successful campaign to control mosquito-borne diseases is impossible unless the Japanese people understand that mosquitoes breed in water.

Emphasizing that the public must have a thorough knowledge of mosquito development, Major W. R. Bradlee, Preventive Medicine Division, called for the cooperation of every individual in Japan in eliminating mosquito larvae from accumulations of water. He pointed out that any kind of water--clean, dirty or salty--may serve as a breeding place for this dangerous insect.

"I cannot stress too strongly the importance of removing all unnecessary water containers and eliminating small collections of water," Major Bradlee stated. He added that it is also urgent to spray or otherwise treat pools of water that cannot be removed, in order to kill the mosquito larvae.

Outlining the four stages in the life of the mosquito--egg, larva, pupa and adult--the SCAP spokesman explained that the eggs of the mosquito are usually laid on the surface of water. One female is capable of laying about 1,000 eggs; which usually hatch in two or three days in warm weather. The newly hatched larva is aquatic and a good swimmer.

The larval stage lasts from four to ten days in warm weather, but can last several months in a cold climate, Major Bradlee explained. The larva moults its skin four times, becoming increasingly larger with each moult, and emerges the fourth time as a pupa. This stage is also aquatic and lasts about two days, during which time the adult is taking form.

The major added that while the larva feeds constantly on minute plants, animals and organic debris, the pupa does not feed at all. At the end of the pupal stage, the skin is split and the adult mosquito emerges above the water.

In stressing the importance of removing the mosquito's breeding ground, Major Bradlee pointed out that it is impossible to prevent the mosquito from laying eggs or the eggs from hatching. He also revealed that pupae are resistant to many insecticides, even the effective DDT, because they do not feed on them.

"For these reasons," the major said, "the logical and best way to eliminate mosquitoes is to control their breeding. Whether or not we are confronted with a large mosquito population in the next few months depends primarily on how effectively control measures are applied."

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SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR
ATCHESON, CHAIRMAN AND US MEMBER,
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AT MEET-
ING JULY 10, 1946.

11 July 1946

A number of aspects of these recommendations, which were given to the press last evening by the Soviet Member for advance release, call for clarification. In the first place, many of them are already in practice. That being the case, there would seem to be no desirable purpose to be served by placing them before the Council in the guise of something new and needed.

I submit that our purpose here should be to establish democratic principles with respect to labor, and to let the play of forces -- because employers as well as employees are concerned and both have rights -- decide the rules in accordance with those principles. To attempt to dictate rules in minute detail would reflect what does not exist here -- an entirely arbitrary and dictatorial Government of Japan by the Allies in direct contravention of the Potsdam Declaration. The Supreme Commander has no intention of setting up any bayonet rule of military occupancy which would be the antithesis of the liberties we are giving the Japanese.

In the light of all the circumstances surrounding them, these recommendations have a color which we have seen before. I regret to have to say it, but there is readily discernible here the familiar signmarks of propaganda. I very much regret that any issue involving Communism or Communist influence in Japan has again risen before us. But it has -- and we might as well face it with candor. I do not cavil against the Communist system in its home country. The form of government under which a nation lives is the affair of that nation. But we are not pledged to further Communism in Japan. On the contrary, we are pledged to further democratic principles and processes in this country -- and the Japanese are pledged to pursue and achieve for themselves the benefits of democracy.

The labor movement in Japan has enjoyed a favorable initial development. There have been, as we know, efforts by an aggressive minority to mislead the new labor unions and to regiment the workers into obedient minions of a militant party. The great danger to the labor movement in this country is that it might fall under the influence of extremist and self-seeking elements. Regimentation is no friend of labor. The term "regimentation" includes Communist regimentation and Fascist regimentation. It includes the repressions and controls of the extreme right which Japanese labor suffered during the war years and before the war. It includes control by elements of the extreme left. Neither Communism nor Fascism has any rightful claim to the leadership of labor. They do not lead labor; they destroy labor.

As I have mentioned, some of these recommendations before us have already been translated into practices of labor organizations in Japan. These are practices, some of them along liberal lines, which are in effect in a number of countries but which, so far as I know, are foreign to others. In connection with them I should like, with all respect, to raise with the Soviet Member several questions:

- Are industrial strikes permitted in this country?
- Is the full freedom of labor unions guaranteed?
- Are reprisals against workers for participating in strikes forbidden by law or practice?
- Do collective agreements freely arrived at between labor unions and management constitute the basis of relations between workers and employers?

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Under the five-year plans, have the working hours for employees been fixed at eight hours a day or 48 hours a week?

These are examples only. If these practices are not universally observed in his country, why does he as a Member of this Council support them for Japan?

As I say, I deeply regret that these issues have been raised. But they have been, and they are before us. There is again the issue whether Members of the Council are to further the purposes of the Communist Party to impose its will upon the Japanese or whether Members of the Council are to further the Potsdam Declaration in its purpose to seek the self-democratization of Japan through the freely expressed will of the people. These issues have created still another issue for the Council -- the issue whether the Members are intent or otherwise in collaborating with the Supreme Commander in implementing the Potsdam Declaration and the other basic policy statements for the Occupation.

We are all pledged to the same goal. I earnestly bespeak the cooperation of the other Members toward the attainment of our announced and agreed upon objectives.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

10:00
12 July 1946

BIG VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JAPAN GOING AHEAD

Japan's first large-scale post-war vocational training program has taken an important step forward, in the opinion of S. D. Collett, Employment and Procurement Division, ESS, with the establishment of 193 vocational training centers throughout the country and enrollment of 14,000 students.

Designed to retrain ex-soldiers, former war workers and other unemployed men and women for peacetime jobs, the plan is being financed currently with a 30,000,000 yen appropriation.

"An additional 200,000,000 yen is needed for the total program and has been requested by the Vocational Guidance section of the Welfare Ministry, Collett said, "but, in the meantime, a great deal of credit should be given to those in charge of the plan for the progress which has already been made."

The Chief of the Vocational Guidance section of the Japanese Employment bureau has spent two weeks traveling throughout Japan. He has reported, Collett stated, that 97 carpentry establishments and 41 joiner training centers have been set up, as well as 39 handicraft, 17 farm implement, 13 boat-building, eight clerical, and two saw milling training centers.

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ACTION TAKEN TO FORESTALL FIRMS' LIQUIDATION PLANS

The Ube Industrial Co., Ltd., and Iwaki Cement Co., Ltd., were ordered today by SCAP to file all reports required of restricted concerns.

The action was taken in an effort to forestall liquidation of certain industrial facilities of the two firms, said J. McI. Henderson, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartel division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

Mr. Henderson said in the war Toyo Cement Co., Ltd., and Nozawa Asbestos Co., Ltd., were forced to sell production facilities for

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approximately half their true value.

The Ube and the Iwaki companies purchased these facilities, which included two cement kilns and one factory. Recently, the Toyo and Nozawa firms filed applications for restoration of their properties.

Mr. Henderson said the two subject firms "are cognizant of the applications, and are making steps to liquidate the subject assets."

Today's directive limits the activities of the two subject firms pending decisions on restoration of facilities.

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TRUCK PLUNGES INTO POND, DRIVER DROWNS

FIFTH AIR FORCE, NAGOYA-- Cpl. Jay E. Kirby, 114 North Wood St., Caney, Kans., was drowned July 6 at Takarazuka, Honshu, when the weapons carrier he was driving failed to round a sharp curve and plunged into a 15 foot-deep water pond, army authorities said today.

The body was recovered after six hours of grappling.

Cpl. Kirby, assigned to the 25th Tactical Reconnaissance Sq., APO 660, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ernest Kirby, Caney, Kans.

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SOLDIER DRAWS TEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ASSAULT ON JAPANESE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--- Pvt. Clarence E. Dwallér, Amherst, W. Va., of the 636th Ordnance Ammunition company, has been convicted by an I Corps general court martial on two charges of assault upon Japanese.

He was sentenced to ten years, to a dishonorable discharge and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due.

He was convicted of assaulting Shuji Nakamura, Yoshitono Tai, Kingo Ueda, Kazukuki Maruo, Keinosuko Iwai, Keizo Ishizu and Eijiro Nishigina on June 7 he was convicted of hitting or kicking Totara Sujimura, Shin-ichi Sujimura, Kazuyoshi Okamoto, and Yoshikazu Sujimura and unlawfully entering the dwellings of two other Japanese.

Military police said he struck several people with no explanation and others because they were unable to give him information. According to Captain R.R. Hawfield, of Charlotte, N.C., I Corps Judge Advocate, the sentence is subject to review by the Corps commander Maj. Gen. R.B. Woodruff, and will then be forwarded to higher headquarters for further review.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release: *12 10 11*

13:30
12 July 1946

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ONE HUNDRED BUSES EN ROUTE TO JAPAN AND KOREA

One hundred buses for Japan and Korea will be arriving soon from the United States for use by the armed forces, Lt. Col. J. F. Engler, maintenance and supply chief, ordnance office, AFPAC, announced today.

They will be 37-passenger models. The allotment has been approved by the War department, Washington, and Eighth army is arranging for shipment.

Twenty of the buses will be assigned to GHQ in the Tokyo area; 45 to Eighth army for such cities as Yokohama, Sendai, Kyoto, and Kobe; 10 will be delivered to PACUSA; and the remaining 25 to the XXIV Corps in Korea.

To date the only regular passenger buses in the Pacific occupation area are 25 passenger buses, each with seats for 25 passengers, in use by GHQ in Tokyo, Colonel Engler explained.

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CHOSEN COLLEGE TO GET NEW METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Plans have been made to equip the science department of Chosen Christian college with meteorological instruments for instruction use.

The instruments will be calibrated at the meteorology observatory in Inchon before being installed.

The science department also will act as an observer station for the Korean weather service.

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RAIL OPERATIONS RESUMED AFTER THREE WEEKS ENFORCED IDLENESS

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Limited traffic on Korean railroads was resumed today after a three-week paralysis caused by washouts in late June.

The alternate northern route between Seoul and Fusan reopened this morning. The main line opened this evening, but will temporarily accommodate only one freight and passenger train in each direction.

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These two trains are necessary for movements of troops and supplies.

Regular traffic in the line will be resumed as soon as reconstruction is finished of a railroad bridge south of Pyongtaik, located in the area hardest hit by the storm. Three thousand Korean railroad workers assisted by army engineering units have reconstructed the major part of the 300 washouts in what railroad officials describe as record time.

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ASSISTANT COMMANDER NAILED FOR SEVENTH DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS, SEOUL, KOREA--Col. Eustis L. Poland was appointed assistant commander of the Seventh division this week after arriving here from Fort Ord Calif. where he served as executive officer of that replacement depot.

A veteran of more than 31 years army duty, Col. Poland served a tour in Panama from 1915 to 1917 and in Hawaii from 1928 to 1931. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and the army commendation ribbon for his services at Fort Ord.

The Colonel's home is in Gloucester, Mass. His wife, Mrs. Shelby B. Poland, is now living in Carmel, Calif. A son, Capt. Eustis L. Poland Jr. is stationed at Fort Custer, Mich.

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THERE'S A REASON BEHIND THOSE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE NAMES

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--"Algiers," "Greaseball," "Liniment," or others of the more than two hundred telephone exchanges daily intrigue thousands of occupation troops in Japan.

Eighth army signal officers, mildly surprised at the final result themselves, declare that it all had a purposeful origin.

It is much easier, for instance, to say "Hotshot" than "1399th Military Police company," the unit with that exchange name.

Most of the names originated in the southwest Pacific in the island-hopping days, and the same names have followed the units into Japan. Each unit was given one or more letters of the alphabet and the opportunity to name its telephone exchange. As it happened, most names expressed the character of the units.

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For example, the Eighth army's 11th Corps (now inactivated) had a pair of dice adding up to eleven as its shoulder insignia. The unit's telephone exchange became "Paradise." Others are "Corregidor" for the American Embassy; "Greaseball," 3414th Ordnance company, and "Liniment," 25th Medical battalion.

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FEAR OF U.S. CHEMICAL POWER KEPT JAPS FROM USING POISON GAS

The Japanese general staff's fear of America's superior productive capacity and thorough preparation for gas warfare if it came, effectually prevented Japan from initiating chemical warfare in World War II, GHQ authorities said today.

The disclosure of Japan's dread of America's power in chemical warfare followed the completion of a six-volume report on Japanese chemical warfare by Col. Geoffrey Marshall, chief chemical officer of AFPAC. The report covers the Japanese empire's organization for chemical warfare, research, manufacturing, arsenals, plants, chemical weapons, and equipment.

The conclusion reached through the investigations is that the Japanese were ill prepared for modern, large-scale sustained chemical warfare, either defensive or offensive.

The Japanese fully understood the immense superiority of America's productive capacity, and as an island empire, their vulnerability to air attack.

The Japanese armed forces, both army and navy, the report states were severely handicapped in that there was not a separate chemical service in their military organization.

The army and navy carried out development and manufacturing independent of each other, with very little liaison between them. The army initiated chemical warfare research in 1919, and by 1925 chemical warfare was recognized as a weapon.

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The production methods in general use by the Japanese, according to the report, were as advanced as in the United States. Both the army and navy carried out extensive work in the search for new agents, but only the common agents were produced. Virtually no new developments were made.

The report tells that the Japanese army in 1944, fearing that Germany would in desperation resort to gas, recalled all stocks of gas munitions in the field from the hands of troops, to rear echelon depots. The Japanese reasoned, the report points out, that if the Germans used gas, the Allies might retaliate against Japan as well. Recalling of the gas, they hoped, would lessen the possibility of the Allies using gas against them.

The Japanese also took no chances against irresponsible use by isolated units in desperate situations which might provoke full scale retaliation, according to the report.

"The Japanese were even prepared to overlook small scale tactical use by the Allies to avoid general gas warfare," writes Col. Marshall.

The report states that as the Japanese lost the initiative and it became apparent that the American forces possessed the ability to regain their lost territory and in addition attack the homeland, they concluded that the initiation of chemical warfare would be disastrous.

"By mid-1944", Colonel Marshall writes, the decision was definitely made to avoid gas warfare, if at all possible.

Japanese research and development work in chemical warfare resulted in failure, the study disclosed.

The survey of Japan's chemical warfare potential was an extensive one. It included installations, factories, equipment, munitions, and the examination of hundreds of Japanese technicians and officials. Work on the report had been under way ever since the surrender.

The report states that the Japanese apparently failed to realize the importance of incendiary munitions until after they had felt the weight of our incendiary attacks, and that their development of incendiary munitions was far behind that of our own and the other major Allied and Axis powers.

Educated at Louisiana State university and Harvard university,

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Col. Marshall formerly practiced law in New Orleans.

In August, 1917, he was graduated from the first officer's training camp, served for a time in the Coast Artillery corps, and in 1921 was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. He formerly served as chief of personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service, and more recently as commanding officer, Huntsville arsenal, Alabama.

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7 JEEP DRIVER KILLED IN SKID ON DIRT ROAD NEAR UTSONOMIYA

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, HOKOHAMA--Technician Fifth Grade Juan C. Gonazales, (correct) Oakland, Cal., was killed June 27 and two other enlisted men suffered minor injuries when the Jeep Gonazales was driving skidded and overturned on a dirt roadway near Utsonomiya, 90 miles from Tokyo.

T/5 Gonazales was driving to the Niiko Kanaya enlisted men's rest hotel at Niiko when the accident occurred. Both passengers were dozing in the rear seat of the jeep, according to reports. Gonazales was a member of the staff of the hotel, operated by Eighth army Special Services office.

Military funeral services and burial were held at the United States Armed Forces cemetery No. 1 at Yokohama. Gonazales, who had been assigned to the Special Service office since October 15, 1945, is survived by a wife and child in Oakland.

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8 LAUNDRY LIST EPITOMIZES ARMY CHANGE TO PEACETIME WAYS

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--It's a peacetime army, as witness the New Eighth army laundry price list.

Included in the list, which accompanies a circular outlining detailed plans for quartermaster laundry service all over Japan for occupation personnel and their families, are many hints of garrison living. And the feminine touch is noticeable. Look at these items from the list:

Pajamas, silk, men's, 17 cents; shirt, silk, 10 cents; kimono, plain, 13 cents; kimono, fancy, 23 cents; bib, child's, one cent; rompers, five cents; quilt, silk, 23 cents; and curtains, ruffled, 20 cents. There was no mention of diapers.

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9 EIGHTH ARMY TAKES ACTION TO PREVENT SALE OF BANNED STAMP

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA--In compliance with a SCAP Memorandum prohibiting the Japanese government from printing certain designs on currency and postage stamps, the Eighth army today instructed its commands to take action to prevent the sale and use of a new stamp of one yen denomination which violates the provisions of the memorandum.

The stamp which must be withdrawn from sale and use is printed in green, bears a design of Yasukuni shrine, featuring a large torii of plain shinto style, with a background showing an avenue of small trees.

The 17-sen stamp bearing this same design, printed in blue-gray, and others which may be in current use, may still be used, under a provision which states that existing stocks of a prohibited design may be used, but that no new supplies may be printed.

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10 JAPANESE GET FIRST IMPORTED FRESH VEGETABLES IN TRADE FOR COAL

The first post-war import of fresh vegetables, 590-long tons of peas and beans, has arrived at Miike port for distribution in the nation's food ration program.

Shipped from Hong Kong, the vegetables arrived on the British ship Sam Dauntless in "excellent condition", said H.J. Zimmerman, chief of Foods and Fertilizer branch of the Import-Export division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific section.

The vegetables were grown in the Hong Kong area, Mr Zimmerman said. Advised to take delivery of the vegetables, the Japanese government was informed the food would be authorized for distribution through normal rationing channels.

Meantime, SCAP has authorized the Dauntless to load 9,000 tons of coal for Hong Kong after discharging the vegetables.

Mr Zimmerman pointed out that in return for food shipments from Hong Kong, SCAP has approved shipments of coal to that Chinese city.

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SOLDIER CONVICTED OF MURDER, RAPE, ASSAULT SENTENCED TO HANG

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, KYOTO--Convicted of murder, rape and

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assault, Pvt. Leo W. Christensen, of Box 111, Iona, Ida., a member of the 24th Signal company, 24th Infantry division, has been sentenced to hang.

A general court-martial held in 24th division headquarters, Kokura, July 8th imposed the sentence.

According to court findings, Christensen ran over and killed a small Japanese boy with a motorcycle, raped a 31-year-old married Japanese woman in her home near Yawada and assaulted a Japanese man on Sunday afternoon June 30. The death penalty has been referred to Maj. Gen. James. A. Lester, 24th division commanding general for review.

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