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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST-COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
15 October 1947

FORMER JAPANESE ARMY CORPORAL FOUND GUILTY OF BEATING
AND ABUSING ALLIED WAR PRISONERS

Eiichi Noda, 33, was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor yesterday by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama for beating and abusing numerous Allied war prisoners.

Noda, who was born in San Francisco and came to Japan in 1927 to attend school, was found guilty, in one instance, of having beaten and abused three Americans, but was exonerated of the charge that he participated in killing them.

The three men--Joe B. Chasteen, Route 6, Waco, Tex.; Victoria Palliotti, 23 Mathewson St., Cranston, Providence, R.I.; and Ferdinand P. Meringola, 570 E. 2d St., Brooklyn, N.Y.--escaped from Hoten POW Camp at Mukden, Manchuria, where Noda, a corporal, served in the Prisoner Supervision Department. When recaptured, the Americans were beaten and paraded through the camp, although crippled so severely they could hardly move, according to affidavits secured by Prosecutor Thomas C. Fisher, Middletown, Ky., of SCAP's Legal Section. Fellow prisoners were ordered to make three coffins, Fisher said, and the three were never seen again.

Noda also beat and abused William B. Jones, 2325 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif., but was cleared of having contributed to his death.

In addition to numerous unidentified war prisoners, others who were beaten and abused by Noda were: Fred A. Anderson, 924 1/2 Euclid Ave., Beloit, Wis.; James B. Delanty, 2605 "H" St., Bakersfield, Calif.; Thomas J. Hartman, 529 Farrington St., St. Paul, Minn.; Charles D. Kirk, Orlando, Fla.; Christopher Vissaris, 415 E. 70th St., New York City; Victorian A. Svoie, 430 Fourth St., N.W., Faribault, Minn., and Edward O. Sadler, Mount Dora, Fla.

Hallet B. Frisbie, 203 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich., Eighth Army Judge Advocate counsel, defended Noda.

Former Camp Commander Sentenced

Another Eighth Army commission in Yokohama yesterday sentenced Keiji Nagahara to one year at hard labor for misappropriating Red Cross and other supplies intended for Allied war prisoners.

Nagahara, who, as a captain, was commandant of Nagoya POW Camp No. 6 in Takaoka, Toyama Prefecture, was found not guilty of other charges involving command responsibility and the mistreatment of prisoners at two nearby steel plants where POW's from Takaoka were compelled to work.

He was defended by Seymore Alpert, 500 E. Main St., Meriden, Conn., and Joseph G. Featherstone, 481 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., both of Eighth Army's Judge Advocate Section. L.P.B. Lipscomb, Jackson, Miss., served as prosecutor for SCAP's Legal Section.

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FORMER POW CAMP COOK PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Tatsumi Hata, a civilian cook nicknamed "Curly" at Ofuna POW Camp, Ofuna, Honshu, pleaded not guilty when charged with contributing to the death of numerous Allied war prisoners who died of malnutrition.

Basing its charge on the allegation that Hata misappropriated and withheld food and other supplies intended for prisoners, SCAP's Legal Section told an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama that the cook thereby contributed to the death of Arthur Gial, 136 Main St., Woodbridge, N.J., and numerous other American and Allied prisoners.

Hata also was accused by Legal Section Prosecutor Robert T. Brunkhorst, Platteville, Wis., of mistreating and torturing "numerous American and Allied prisoners of war by beating and otherwise abusing them and by ordering and causing others to beat and otherwise abuse them."

Among those allegedly beaten, the specifications named John G. Skinner, 137 Windsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.; Hayes Oliver Trukke, Flagstaff, Ariz., and Jesse Borges DeSilva, 1118 W. 89th St., Los Angeles.

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GLOBE-CIRCLING PILOTS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT HANEDA TOMORROW

Globe-circling Piper aircraft pilots George W. Truman and Clifford V. Evans are scheduled to take off from Itazuke Airfield on Kyushu at 9 a.m. tomorrow and arrive at Tokyo's Haneda Airfield approximately six hours later, according to a radio received late today by Airways and Air Communications Service. Earlier, Far East Air Forces reported that Truman and Evans were forced to return to Itazuke yesterday when one of their planes developed engine trouble.

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DEVONSHIRE ARRIVES AT KURE

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE - The transport ship Devonshire docked at Kure today from Hong Kong. On board were two families, a nursing sister, 34 United Kingdom troops and six R.A.F. airmen for BCOF, as well as 1,513 Japanese repatriates from Singapore.

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FIRE PUT OUT ABOARD YOKOHAMA HARBOR CRAFT

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA - American and Japanese fire fighters quickly brought under control a blaze aboard a harbor craft, belonging to the 801st Transport Corps Depot, in Yokohama harbor this afternoon.

One Japanese burned his hand slightly, but no other injuries were reported. The fire broke out aboard craft No. FF10A while the vessel was tied up at Center Pier. It was quickly moved out into the harbor. Only "slight damage" was reported.

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0496

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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16 October 1947

FORMER JAPANESE POW CAMP COMMANDANT PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Ex-Captain Yoshio Tsuneyoshi pleaded not guilty after being charged with contributing to the death of 1,461 American war prisoners and permitting his subordinates to kill numerous other Filipino and American prisoners, SCAP's Legal Section reported today.

At his trial before an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama, Tsuneyoshi, former commandant of POW Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., was accused of contributing to the sickness, disease and suffering of thousands of prisoners, in addition to contributing to the death of the 1,461, by failing and refusing to provide adequate food, water, clothing, shelter, hygiene and available medical supplies.

Nicknamed by POW's "Little Napoleon", "Balloon Pants" and "Little Hitler", Tsuneyoshi also was charged with failing in his duties as camp commander by compelling American prisoners to perform manual labor while sick and diseased.

Legal Section Prosecutor C. A. Newton, Jr., of Pine Bluff, Ark., pointed out that the camp was designed by Americans to accommodate about 5,000 soldiers. However, he claimed, during Tsuneyoshi's command in 1942, approximately 60,000 American and Filipino POW's were confined there.

Named in the charges among the 1,461 who died, allegedly as the result of insufficient food, water, medicine and other necessities, were: Sgt. Carlton L. Holloman, San Bernardino, Calif.; Pvt. Albert L. Peterson, Prescott, Wis.; Pvt. Robert Wright, 316 N. Main St., Wellington, Ohio; and Pvt. William M. Gilmore, Fort Worth, Tex.

Among numerous prisoners allegedly killed through shootings, beatings and tortures by Tsuneyoshi's subordinates were: Lt. Col. Ralph Hirsch, Pascagoula, Miss.; Pvt. Charleston J. Miller, Gallup, N. M.; Maj. James H. Hazelwood, Albuquerque, N. M.; Pvt. Barney E. Prosser, Denning, N. M.; Capt. William C. Schultz, 2315 N. 59th St., Seattle, Wash.; Capt. Raynaldo F. Gonzales, Taos, N. M.; Capt. Eddie T. Kemp, Albuquerque, N. M.; and S/Sgt. John A. Keeler, Denning, N. M.

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FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES

Kazuo Takenaka pleaded not guilty to charges of committing war crimes at four POW camps which he commanded at various times between 1942 and 1945 in the Osaka area, SCAP's Legal Section announced today.

As a camp commander, 1st Lieutenant Takenaka failed in his duties to provide adequate rations, shelter, clothing, hygiene and medical supplies for prisoners, Legal Section Prosecutor Thomas M. Walsh, 1249 Winnemac Ave., Chicago, charged before an Eighth Army commission in Yokohama.

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0498

Takenaka also was accused of failing to provide air raid shelter for prisoners who were quartered upon military objectives and targets.

Legal Section charged he permitted members of his command to commit atrocities against prisoners.

In one instance, his subordinates allegedly beat Sgt. Walter Alfred Stringer, Haberfield, and Signalmen Bruce Sheriff, 10 Lipton St., North Sydney, both of New South Wales, Australia, kicked them and suspended them from a tree by their arms.

Additional prisoners allegedly beaten or abused in other ways by the defendant or personnel under his control follow:

A. F. Smits (deceased), Gedangan 19, Semarang, Java; Victor Bridle, Colden Common, near Winchester Hents, England; Pvt. Jens Hansen, Bundanoon, New South Wales, Australia; Pvt. John Ronald Mason, Herbert St., Parkdale, Victoria, Australia; Lt. John George Fuller, Ginahgulla Rd., Bellevue Hill, Sydney, Australia; Wilfred H. Wilcox, 3043 Harrison St., San Francisco; Verdun Curnow, Port Lincoln, South Australia; Alexander Myles, 13 Davidson St., Brunswick, Victoria, Australia; J. Denton, No. 2 West St., Rotherham, Yorks, England; Lt. B. H. Gordon, 5 Compton Ave., Lancaster, Tasmania; Richard C. Abraham, 5 Brakers Rd., Thirroul, New South Wales, Australia; Owen Louis Barnett, 427 N. Davidson St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Cpl. Alvin Rigdon, Haynesville, La.; Cpl. George W. Wills, 116-43 227th St., Saint Albans, Long Island, N. Y.; Sgt. John William Barron, Hamsteels Company, Durham, England; and Jean C. F. Klusman, Merdika No. 17, Bandoeng, Java.

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SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS WARNED TYPHOON APPROACHING; GUAM ALERTED

Saipan and the Northern Marianas were warned this morning that they may feel the first effects of the typhoon "Alice" within 24 hours, the 43d Weather Wing Sub-Center at Haneda Airfield reported.

Simultaneously, Guam was alerted that Alice, which is now developing into a strong typhoon, may hit there within 48 hours with some rain and moderate winds.

If Alice continues moving straight northward, as is forecast, only its outer fringes will hit Saipan and the Northern Marianas, with maximum winds on the islands not expected to surpass 35 miles per hour. But since the storm is proceeding slowly at only 5 m.p.h. it is difficult to forecast its path, the sub-center pointed out. Should it swerve to a 330-degree northwesterly course, the storm's center would pass through the Northern Marianas.

Centered 480 miles east of Guam at 3 o'clock this morning, the typhoon's maximum surface winds of 125 miles per hour were increasing gradually to 140 m.p.h. The center was expected to be 480 miles east-northeast of Guam at 3 a.m. tomorrow.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1330
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DEPARTURE OF PIPER AIRCRAFT PILOTS POSTPONED

The scheduled departure of globe-circling Piper aircraft pilots George W. Truman and Clifford V. Evans from Itazuke Airfield was postponed 24 hours today to enable them to continue work on their engines. The two made a test hop this morning, but were dissatisfied with the performance of their engines. They are not expected to leave until tomorrow morning for Haneda Airfield.

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TOKYO UNIVERSITY MEDICAL STUDENTS HEAR GHQ SURGICAL CONSULTANT

Lt. Col. Warner F. Bowers, Omaha, Nebraska, GHQ Surgical Consultant, delivered the first of a series of lectures on surgery to the senior medical students at Tokyo University yesterday afternoon, marking the first time in the history of the institution that an outside lecturer has spoken to the students there.

More than 200 medical students, resident surgeons, faculty members and visiting medical men heard the Army doctor discuss Thoracic surgery, a subject which he will discuss every Wednesday afternoon of the first semester. During the second semester, Colonel Bowers will discuss General Surgery.

Because of the high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Japan, Colonel Bowers stressed the importance of Thoracic (chest) surgery and expressed hope that his lectures will arouse interest among the Japanese medical students for further study in this critically needed surgical field here.

Colonel Bowers, who studied the Japanese language so that he could deliver a series of lectures in Japan last spring, opened his talk in the vernacular, but gave the bulk of his lecture in English.

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U.S. SOLDIER KILLED WHEN TRUCK OVERTURNS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD - Pvt. Leon F. Renaud, 19, of the Anti-Tank Company, 187th Glider Infantry Regiment, 11th Airborne Division was killed Oct. 12 when a three-quarter ton truck overturned near Barato, 12 miles outside of Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The accident occurred when the truck, driven by Miss Ann Gill, American Red Cross worker, was reported to have gone out of control just after crossing a bridge, went down an embankment and rolled over, injuring six passengers and killing Private Renaud. The truck was said to have been traveling approximately 15 miles per hour.

The party was enroute to Ishikara on a scheduled Red Cross trip to watch salmon fishing.

Private Renaud is survived by his mother, Mrs. Gladys Renaud, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

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SCAP OFFICIALS SPEAK AT HYOGO PREFECTURE LABOR RALLY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE - More than 3,000 labor leaders, representing some 900 labor unions of Hyogo Prefecture, heard two speakers from the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section,

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SCAP, at a labor rally held at Kobe's Shurakkan theater last week.

The rally, sponsored by the Hyogo Military Government team, was the second held in Kobe this year.

Richard Deverall, Chief of the Labor Education Branch of Labor Division, SCAP, explained the mechanics of drawing up a union's constitution, the formation of committees within the local unions for the advancement of members, and stressed the importance of monthly meetings, and the danger of minority group control.

Miss Betty Wilson, Labor Relations Analyst, discussed peaceful means by which a union may settle disputes, union contracts, and mediating agencies.

Using American union standards as an example, Miss Wilson and Mr. Deverall outlined the structure and functions of local unions, as well as the methods by which the unions may attain their objectives.

During the afternoon's question and answer period, many union representatives asked questions relating to the effect of communism on trade unions. Mr. Deverall, in answering, said that communism, in order to attain its objective, may completely undermine the entire union program by causing dissension and disunity among its members, as well as calling for unwise strike action.

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WAC SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF SERIES TIED

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO - Behind the two-hit pitching of S/Sgt. Clarice Skaug, Clarkfield, Minn., the 8000th WAC Detachment of Yokohama squared its playoff series with the 8225th WAC Battalion's Headquarters Company at Doolittle Field last night, 4 to 2.

First Lt. Jan Cameron, Evanston, Ill., and T/4 Sarah Mayer, Riverside, Calif., paced the winners at bat. Lieutenant Cameron, pounding out four hits in four times at bat, two of them doubles, and Sergeant Mayer getting two for two.

The two teams will play the championship game at Doolittle Field Monday night.

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YOYOGI ELEMENTARY STUDENTS RECEIVE WELL-ROUNDED BASIC EDUCATION

More than 600 children ranging from four to 12 years of age of Allied occupation personnel in Tokyo, now attending the new Yoyogi Elementary School in Washington Heights, are receiving a well-rounded basic education combining the best elements of currently used curriculums, Miss Ruth M. Hamill, San Diego, California, principal, declared today.

The present faculty of 25 experienced teachers was selected on the basis of working records and personality. Before final appointment was made, all staff members were personally interviewed by Miss Hamill, who flew back to the States last fall for this task. Upon arrival in Japan, all teachers were briefed in the problems pertinent to school teaching in Tokyo.

Under tutelage of the faculty, the children are following the Calvert system, a course of studies specially planned to meet the needs of Americans living in foreign countries where no school is available. The same curriculum has currently been adopted in all schools for American dependents throughout Japan so that no matter where children are transferred their studies will not be interrupted.

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For youngsters of kindergarten age, an outdoor playground, completely equipped with modern swings, jungle jim climbing bars, see-saws, and slides has been setup. Here, under supervision, the children learn to use the equipment and cooperate in their play.

Teacher Gets Language Lesson

One of the kindergarten teachers, Mrs. Grace B. Ely, Glendale, Calif., reported that while she was teaching the children to sing and play "London Bridge is Falling Down," one youngster announced that the class knew "other words". Whereupon the children taught the teacher "Moshe, moshe ano ne."

Classroom studies for all children correspond with subjects taught in parallel grades in the States. In addition to the prescribed reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., physical training classes for all students are held daily. Here, under guidance of Mrs. Louise Amodei, Philadelphia, the children are introduced to rhythms, folk, tap and social dancing. Of special interest are the rhythm classes for boys designed for muscular training and to develop skill in games. Ballet classes have been arranged for the girls.

Although some children go home for lunch via special school buses, more than 450 remain daily each noon to dine with the teachers in the cafeteria, managed by Richard Young, St. Louis, Mo.

According to Miss Hamill, the students are receiving the same educational training they would in any public school serving a community of comparable size in the United States. She said the pupils would have no difficulty in adjusting themselves at their proper grade levels to their neighborhood schools when they return to the United States.

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FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and in CONFIDENCE for release on:

October 16 at 1800 U. S. Eastern Standard Time
October 16 at 2300 GMT
October 17 at 0800 Tokyo Time

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REOPENING OF LIMITED PRIVATE FOREIGN TRADE MARKS NEW STAGE IN
RECONSTRUCTION OF POSTWAR JAPAN AS MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL REORGANI-
ZATION IS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED WITH APPOINTMENT OF SUPREME COURT,
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S AUGUST SUMMATION REPORTS

A new stage in the reconstruction of a peaceful Japan was reached in August with the virtual completion of the country's major political reorganization and the reopening of limited private trade contacts with the outside world. General MacArthur reported today in his monthly summation of occupation activities.

With newly-elected legislatures already functioning at all levels and an executive branch extensively remodeled to carry out the will of the people, organization of the first Supreme Court under the new Constitution created the framework for the third basic element of popular government, a democratic judicial structure. A chief justice and 14 associate justices of the nation's highest judicial body were appointed on August 4.

As the second year of the occupation drew to a close, the Japanese economic outlook brightened with two events that were considered important milestones on the nation's road to self-sufficiency in peacetime trade:

- (1) the re-opening of Japan to foreign traders August 15 for limited commercial transactions with Japanese businessmen and industrialists.
- (2) General MacArthur's announcement on August 14 of a plan to use \$137,000,000 worth of Japanese owned gold and silver as a base for acquiring foreign exchange to facilitate trade.

The new Supreme Court for the first time became independent of the Ministry of Justice, and took over new duties and responsibilities, chief of which was the review of legislative and administrative acts to determine their constitutionality.

Under the new Constitution, appointment of the judges will be reviewed by the people at the next general election of members of the House of Representatives and again at the first Lower House election after 10 years have elapsed.

Another improvement in the government's executive machinery was the establishment of the Labor Ministry by the Diet August 28. Mitsusuke Yonekubo, a 59-year-old former seaman with a wide background in Japanese labor affairs, was appointed Labor Minister.

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The bill set up a secretariat in charge of internal administration and five bureaus to handle labor education and information programs, standards, women's and minors' problems, employment security, and statistics and research. The only workers not affected by the establishment of the new ministry were the seamen, whose affairs will continue to be handled primarily by the Transportation Minister.

Again in August Prime Minister Katayama appealed to the people of Japan to cooperate in reviving the economy of the nation. "It is just like operating on a sick man who must bear the pain of the operation if he wishes to live," the premier said.

He reminded the Japanese that the nation's economic future was at stake in the next six months, and went on to detail government plans to deal with the food shortage, the raising of commodity prices, the wage problem, ways to increase production, the reopening of trade, the control of black markets and unemployment, and the control of bureaucrats.

Prominent Japanese legislators and cultural leaders undertook a campaign for the political enlightenment of all the citizens of the land with the inauguration on August 25 of "The League for Political Education on Democracy". The opening of the league was attended by all members of the Diet, and Komakichi Matsuoka, speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected president.

The Liberal Party late in August announced itself as an opposition party, attacking the coalition cabinet actions and beginning what the party's secretary general called a "positive movement" to overthrow the cabinet. Earlier in the month the Communist party also had taken issue with the Katayama cabinet as having been responsible for the aggravation of the economic crisis.

Central and local government committees screening persons for possible purging scrutinized the qualifications of an additional 590,130 persons from January 4, 1947 to August 27. Of these the Central Committees removed 1,548 persons and barred 243, while local government committees removed 738 and barred 380.

REVIEW OF APRIL ELECTIONS

Social Democrats comprised only 18 per cent of the total number of candidates, while the Liberals put up 20 per cent and the Democrats 21 per cent. Thus, although the Liberal Party received the largest popular vote, the Social Democrats elected 13 more members, or 30.9 per cent of the House membership.

Although Social Democrats had gained a plurality in the House of Representatives, there was no guarantee that any of their proposed legislation would pass the Diet. The parties participating in the coalition cabinet "have neither a majority in the House of Councillors nor the necessary two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives by which they could override a Councillors' veto."

The local elections in April "represented a sweeping Conservative victory, since by far the greater number of elective candidates were of conservative leanings, whether classified as Liberals, Democrats, or Independents. In about 10,000 local entities of government, there are conservative chief executives, while the number of conservative assemblies is nearly equal to the total number of local assemblies in Japan."

As for the position of the Communists in the national election the actual count of votes showed a drop from the total Communist Party ballot figure of 1946.

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PUBLIC SAFETY

Japanese national and local governments moved to combat juvenile delinquency in the country with the establishment of a Juvenile Department in every police station in Japan. Approximately 120 organizations comprising more than 268,000 persons were cooperating with local civic bodies and police in the program.

To provide engineering, statistical, and educational facilities for fire fighting and prevention agencies, the Japanese Government appropriated eight million yen.

WAR CRIMES

Completion of 42 more investigations of alleged war atrocity cases in the month ending August 24 than had been finished in the previous month reduced the backlog of investigations to 142.

Investigators continued work on the reported massacre of 15,000 Chinese in Johore State, Malaya, in 1942. This slaughter by troops under General Yamashita's command is said to have followed the killing of 5,000 Chinese in Singapore by the same unit. It was reported to be Yamashita's effort to rid Malaya of "revolutionary elements" prior to the Japanese advance into Burma.

The Japanese Government was ordered to apprehend 61 former servicemen and 18 civilians suspected of war crimes.

In the month ending August 24, 12 trials were completed, with four persons being acquitted, and the remainder receiving sentences from 18 months to life imprisonment.

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East, trying 25 Japanese war leaders, reconvened August 4 after a six-week recess with the defense continuing presentation of its case.

AGRICULTURE

First series of land sales began in July, and tenant farmers in 12 prefectures had purchased 59,640 acres from the government by July 31. Largest tenant purchases were reported from Ishikawa Prefecture, where 15,417.19 acres were sold.

Only buyers eligible to get land were those who were "likely to devote themselves to agriculture". Persons who had been operating only 1.226 acres in Hokkaido, or .49 acre elsewhere in Japan, were not eligible to buy, it was ruled. Other ineligible were those whose principal income was from other sources, those who were negligent in farming practices, old persons without successors, and salaried officials, city dwellers, refugees, or those using land for temporary summer gardens.

By July 1 the Japanese Government had received 661,895 acres of agricultural land in lieu of cash payment of taxes. This land was to be sold to tenant farmers under the Land Reform program.

Progress in the land reclamation program was noted with the report that more than 440,000 farm families had received acreage from the 255,000 hectares of land reclaimed between August 15, 1945 and July 31, 1947. Approximately 119,000 of the families were new settlers.

Floods in Northern Honshu caused damages estimated at more than seven billion yen. The typhoons and heavy rains in that area damaged 65,000 hectares of rice crop. To cope with the problem, the cabinet had approved appropriation of 325,586,000 yen for initial repairs.

-3-

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MINING

After July coal production exceeded the quota by 10,300 metric tons, output declined in August. For the first 20 days production was 1,296,600 metric tons. Complete July output had been 2,220,300 metric tons, 92,100 over final June production.

Floods and storms contributed to the decline in crude oil production, sending the daily average to 547 kiloliters, 46 less than in June. Total output was 16,924 kiloliters.

The first new oil field to begin operation since the occupation began was opened in August in Yamagata Prefecture. The exploration well produced an initial 6.4 kiloliters per day.

Iron ore, mercury, and pyrite were among 19 of 25 mineral commodities whose production gained in June, while gold and tungsten declined.

INDUSTRY

Production of iron and steel, aluminum, chemicals, and new homes all increased in July as heavy industry showed overall gains.

Sustained coal deliveries and imported fuel oil permitted all iron and steel production to rise slightly, with pig iron output gaining one per cent, steel ingots and castings seven per cent, and rolled steel products five per cent.

Aluminum output rose because more scrap was available at secondary plants.

The July production index of basic heavy chemicals attained a new high of 48 per cent of estimated requirements for a minimum balanced economy.

Materials shortages continued to retard production of machinery. Emphasis was on making small machines, which were most necessary to the Japanese economy. Manufacture and repair of textile machinery increased generally during July.

Construction was started on 36,385 housing units in July, an increase of 4,834 units above the high set in June. Explanation of the tendency toward more construction in the rural areas was that farmers were in a position to barter for building materials. They also usually were closer to the timber supply. New construction completed in July increased 2,450 units over June to 24,858.

Loggers were anticipating price rises in July, and as a result log production dropped to 417,832,000 board feet.

Three steel cargo vessels and 24 steel fishing vessels were launched from July 20 to August 20, and three steel cargo vessels and 30 steel fishing vessels were completed in the same period.

Large gains in production of fats and oils, dairy products, rayon pulp, rayon goods, and bicycles reflected a generally brighter picture in the manufacturing field in July. There was also a small gain in raw silk production, although impending shortages in raw materials caused cotton and wool industries to decrease their output.

Rayon filament yarn production increases reflected improvement in the raw materials and fuel supply in July. As the raw silk industry concentrated on the drying of new cocoons, raw silk and silk fabric production showed small gains.

-4-

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Besides the raw materials shortages, lack of fuel also hampered the cotton and wool industries. Cotton yarn output slackened from the June postwar peak of 29,004,000 pounds to 25,285,000 pounds. Cotton fabric production declined slightly after a steady four month increase.

Spun silk was produced in smaller quantities because of short coal supplies and curtailed use of electric power. Silk fabric output rose to 3,896,000 square yards, 441,000 more than in June, while Fuji and other silk fabrics declined.

As production of rayon filament yarn was being encouraged for export, July output increased 165,000 pounds over the 1,357,000 pounds produced in June.

Rayon pulp production hit a postwar high which was almost double the June output--8,157,103 pounds. Spun rayon yarn production rose to 1,582,000 pounds in July, compared with 1,157,000 pounds in June. Filament rayon and spun rayon fabric production in July also showed slight gains. Production of wool yarns declined in July, while worsted yarn gained from 597,000 pounds in June to 675,000 pounds in July. Both woolen and worsted fabric output dropped.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Rail transportation of passengers and freight increased slightly in July, but trucks and buses operated were only 64 per cent of the vehicles available because of shortage of fuel, tires and repair parts.

Emphasis on foreign shipping continued, with shipments to Korea and China showing marked gains in June and July.

July electric power output rose 3.8 per cent over the June figure, as daily average production hit 97,053,740 kilowatt hours. Construction of a power plant in Kanagawa prefecture was completed July 30, its total capacity being 28,700 kilowatts.

To facilitate the opening of Japan to foreign trade, communications services were expanded during August to include additional countries.

LABOR

Although union leaders continued to emphasize reforms and reorganization within existing unions rather than new organizational activity, there were 759 unions established in June, with 109,916 members. Total number of labor unions in Japan on June 30 was 22,722, with 5,639,001 members. Of these 1,332,462 were women, most of them in manufacturing fields.

Labor as a whole continued to support the Katayama cabinet in August, an evaluation of labor policy statements disclosed. Rivalries between the larger labor groups, however, blocked formulation of a coordinated economic policy among the country's organized workers.

Indicating that political tensions in the labor movement were largely confined to top level union leaders, rank and file unionists within individual communities cooperated increasingly in pressing joint wage demands and combatting inflationary forces, regardless of their union affiliations.

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First instance of national labor participation in a social movement not of direct benefit to workers occurred in August when the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and the National Congress of Industrial Unions enrolled as sponsors of a nationwide community chest drive organized by the Ministry of Welfare. The drive was to collect funds for private charities. Other sponsors were employer groups, and religious and welfare associations.

Approximately 90 per cent of all union members were covered by collective bargaining agreements June 30. Number of labor disputes in June was 72, the same as in May, but the number of workers involved dropped from 107,110 in May to 45,223 in June. Nearly all major disputes were in manufacturing, with mining accounting for most of the rest. Only major dispute in August was a strike of 8,000 printshop workers which was settled at the end of the month.

Labor education activity increased markedly in August as the government's Workers' Education Bureau swung into action. Both national and local unions placed particular emphasis on workers' schools and institutes which were held in nearly all major industrial centers in August, stressing the basic principles of constructive industrial relations. Most active among labor federations in sponsoring and implementing the education programs was the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions.

Number of employes in the coal industry increased by 9,584 persons in July, as the 21,994 miners recruited more than offset the loss of 12,446 miners who left because of housing shortages and seasonal openings in farming and fishing employment.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Cotton fabrics were shipped to expanding markets in July, with 20 countries receiving 68,477,000 linear yards. First postwar shipments of cotton fabrics went to Arabia, China, Iran, Australia, and the United States.

Japan continued to import principally from the United States, with food continuing to be the leading item. Other imports from the United States were chemicals, petroleum products, finishing oil, phosphate rock, scrap, and sand bags.

July saw the first postwar imports of Davao hemp, copra, and tapioca from the Philippines, while Japan exported cotton fabric to the Philippine Republic.

Others among the leading exports from Japan in July were canned oranges and coal to the United Kingdom; sea foods to Singapore; mining timbers and railway sleepers to China; cotton yarn, consumer goods, and dyestuffs, to Hong Kong; clothing items and consumer goods to the Netherlands East Indies, and raw silk to New Zealand.

Besides her imports from the United States, Japan received a large amount of clothing of all kinds from the United Kingdom, as well as raw cotton and salt, beans from Hong Kong; wood oil from China; crude rubber from Singapore; and pig iron and talc from Korea.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

Food supplies for 26 days' rations were distributed in August, the same as in July. The ration was composed of indigenous food and 234,700 metric tons of imported staple food and rice stored in substitution of previously released imported staple foods.

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After widespread ration delays, the Japanese Government's announcement that sufficient supplementary food would be distributed to insure a full month's ration for the nine largest cities in Japan caused black market prices to drop.

The total of imported staple food for August distribution was 42 per cent of the ration requirements. Besides the staple foods, 23,066 metric tons of miscellaneous imported food was released to various groups, bringing the grand total of imported foodstuffs distributed in August to 279,057 tons.

Nearly all of the 1947 white potato and wheat and barley quotas were collected by August 31. The 428,413 metric tons of white potatoes constituted 97.6 per cent of the quota, while the wheat and barley collections equalled 735,400 metric tons of brown rice equivalent, or 97.6 per cent of the wheat and barley quota.

New distribution controls for processed fish and fresh vegetables were set up by the Japanese Government August 1. At the same time price increases were announced, with the intention of stimulating compliance with the new regulations.

Other price rises in chemical, fuel, pulp, metal products, leather and textile fields were authorized in compliance with the new stabilization program to hold prices to about 65 times those of 1934-36.

In July 59.5 metric tons of staple foods were confiscated at rail freight stations and check points, 22 per cent more than in June. So far in 1947, 909.5 metric tons had been confiscated and returned into official ration channels.

FINANCE

Notes of the Bank of Japan in circulation August 31 totaled 150,684,000,000 yen. The national debt amounted to 300,881,000,000 yen on July 31.

The first large offering of corporate securities by the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee on August 21 was 945,000 shares of the Japan Securities Exchange, for purchase by former employees of the exchange, stockholders, and securities dealers. In July, the Closed Institutions Liquidation Commission closed 89 organizations, whose cumulative proceeds of liquidation were 2,962,765,000 yen on June 30. Three of the organizations had head offices in China.

Between January 24 and July 31 the Reconstruction Finance Bank had loaned 17,962,000,000 yen, of which the coal mining industry received 35.2 per cent, or 6,683,000,000 yen. The bank was established in October 1946 to advance funds for the reconstruction of the national economy which were not supplied by ordinary financial institutions.

Assets of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic organizations now dissolved were valued at 150,181,000 yen on August 20, including 35,976,000 yen from two newly dissolved organizations and 82 branches of the Tokyo self-governing union.

ANTITRUST AND CARTELS

A fishing company with 11 subsidiary concerns, the Hayashikune Company, Ltd., was placed on the restricted list in August because it exerted undue influence over the fishing industry.

-7-

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The Mitsui Trading Company, Ltd., and the Mitsubishi Trading Company, Ltd., began liquidation proceedings. Meanwhile, under the supervision of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission, loans of 200 million yen to the Mitsui Company and 120 million yen to the Mitsubishi concern were granted to provide operating funds. A special department was set up in HCLC to supervise the liquidation of these two firms.

Reparations and Restitutions Delegations from seven nations inspected a total of 147 yards, arsenals, and plants in August. In Osaka, a packaging school was opened to train Japanese in the packaging and preservation methods to be used in the removal of reparations goods.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Increases in individual grants were the principal factors responsible for rises in welfare payments in July, which totaled 234,369,213 yen compared to 213,863,215 yen for the previous month. Assistance in kind rose from 20,470,570 yen in June to 25,445,029 yen in July.

Disease incidence rates continued to decline in July and August, except for the seasonal illnesses like malaria and dysentery.

In mass inoculations against typhus in Hokkaido, 167,356 persons received their first dose of vaccine between July 17 and August 11, bringing the total so vaccinated to 991,803 persons in 37 communities.

The nationwide insect control campaign hit its peak in August with more than 60,000 teams employing some 360,000 men in the field.

From July 28 to August 28 there were 60,850 Japanese repatriated, approximately half of them from Soviet areas. About 2,700 repatriates left Japan for their homes in the same period.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Conferences and institutes meeting in August indicated that Japanese were recognizing the importance of vocational education and guidance in their country.

At the same time there were efforts to emphasize science education and research and education of handicapped children.

Expansion of extension courses offered by universities and high schools for men and women unable to enroll as full time students was announced August 1, and the number of institutions offering courses was raised from 27 to 73. No tuition was charged in most cases.

Education officials also began surveys to determine formulas for fitting current upper secondary schools into the new 6-3-3-4 system (six years elementary, three years lower secondary, three years upper secondary, and four years college).

Women continued to expand their influence on all phases of Japanese life. About 1,000 women leaders attended two conferences in mid August which discussed democratic organization, community health and education, land reform, and revisions of the civil code. Prominent women were called in to help formulate a Women's Division in the new Ministry of Labor. For the first time women were among those receiving special scholarships for special

research. Eight women were among the 30 citizens who presented their views at a public hearing on the revisions of the adultery clause in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The old statute made adultery a punishable offense for women only.

Information media concentrated on land reform (50 per cent of radio's farm time was devoted to it); farm cooperatives; revision of game laws; public health nursing; and insect and rodent control in August.

Press and radio gave extensive coverage to the proposal for state control of mines, Labor Ministry establishment, emergency food measures, new phases of the purge, and all problems before the Diet.

A Home Ministry survey revealed that there were 3,210 theaters of all types operating in Japan as of March 31. Nearly half of the motion picture theaters in the country were concentrated in the 10 major prefectures, Tokyo having 215, Osaka 162, and Fukuoka 170.

RELIGION

The annual O-Bon festivals, held in all parts of Japan during July and August were the most impressive since 1941. The lantern festivals honoring the dead are primarily Buddhist and were introduced into Japan in the 13th century.

Nine representatives of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America made a two-week inspection tour of mission activities in Japan in August, and also participated in a seven-day conference on mission problems at Hakone August 20-27. Japanese and foreign Protestant missionaries discussed a rehabilitation program, social services, evangelization, the role of Christian education in mission work, and a proposed international Christian University in Japan.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 16 October 1947

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC REVIEW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, (USIS)---Despite what any country may think about it, trade between eastern and western Europe cannot be blocked once normal surpluses again become available.

That is the opinion of U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs William L. Clayton, and it is borne out not only by the present pulling and straining of eastern European countries whose governments are associated with Russia but also by the historic pattern of European trade.

No matter what restrictions the Soviets might impose, the fact remain that the economies of eastern and western Europe are complementary. Channels of the flow of goods between them have been cut deeply by years and years of use. Eastern Europe traditionally exports food and raw materials---items Russia possesses in abundance---in exchange for manufactured products of highly industrialized western Europe.

Despite the new European Comintern, with its avowed intention of intensifying an economic and political split of the continent, how can the Russians pay Czechoslovakia for quality factory products? Where will Poland find a market for her coal?

Poland, as a matter of fact, already has indicated through Oscar Lange, her permanent delegate to the United Nations, where she hopes to dispose of her coal. In a speech before the United Nations Assembly's economic committee, Dr. Lange assured the western European nations that they could have ample coal from Poland for their own economic recovery if only Poland could get mining machinery.

The possibility of Russia getting considerable amounts of U.S. dollar exchange to pay Czechoslovakia for quality factory products seem extremely dubious. Russia's share of the total U.S. trade has dropped back to normal pre-war size from the huge wartime Lend-Lease and postwar UNRRA aid volume. In the first half of 1947, Russia got only 1.2 percent in dollar value of all U.S. exports and provided only 1.1 percent of all U.S. imports. The result was that Russia had a \$58.7 million trade deficit over that period with the United States.

Short of dollar exchange, Russia joined the nations selling gold to the United States. Russia sent the United States \$5.6 million worth of gold in mid-September, presumably in part payment of her trade deficit with the United States. Machinery and vehicles, not obtainable anywhere within Russia's orbit, made up more than 70 percent of goods Russia imported from the United States in the first half of this year.

The point is that economic necessities of life on the European continent militate against a paralysis of trade which had been feared in some quarters following announcement of the new European Comintern. In Clayton's judgment, only the lack of goods is holding back trade between Europe's east and west now. As soon as normal surpluses become available, Clayton is confident normal commerce will resume.

What the traditional European trade pattern is can be seen from the foreign trade statistics for the year 1938. In that year, eastern European countries sent about 65 percent of their exports to western Europe. Bulgaria shipped 81 percent of all its goods to the west, Yugoslavia, 75 percent, Rumania, 81 percent, Hungary, 71 percent, Poland, 56 percent, and Czechoslovakia, 45 percent.

Both Secretary of State Marshall and the 16 European nations which signed the European Economic Cooperation Plan have made it clear that the door is still wide open to Russia and eastern European nations under Russian influence to come in under the recovery program. Washington's view is that if they do not, they will of a certainty penalize themselves.

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WORLD METEOROLOGICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, (USIS)---Representatives of 32 countries, protectorates, mandated territories and colonies, have signed a convention to establish the World Meteorological Organization providing for continued close cooperation in the exchange of weather information. Twenty-six other representatives are expected to sign the new charter when they receive authority from their home governments, making the total signatories 58.

The world's leading meteorologists have been meeting in New York since September 22 in a conference of the directors of the International Meteorological Organization. The World Meteorological Organization will supersede IMO when the new charter has been ratified by the required number of members.

The meteorologists also adopted an international code for the dissemination of meteorological intelligence to all parts of the world. They established a polar commission which will devise ways and means for getting meteorological information out of north and south polar areas.

The meteorologists voted to become affiliated with the United Nations. They also signed a protocol which will allow Spain to become member of the World Meteorological Organization when her government has been changed to the satisfaction of the United Nations. It was pointed out that Spain has been a member since the early days of the IMO which began operations informally in 1876, and weather information from Spain is needed in connection with aviation operations across the Atlantic.

In their conferences, the meteorologists also worked on technical problems relating to international reporting of weather data as a service to agriculture, aviation, industry, transportation and commerce.

U.N. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING PLANS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, (USIS)---Physical requirements of the individual were adopted as the common standard in planning the United Nations buildings, Wallace E. Harrison, chairman of the United Nations headquarters planning board, said in New York recently.

Extreme ideas for creating a "temple" for the United Nations or for working out a design based solely on technical construction were both discarded as inappropriate and unfeasible, the architect explained. But when it was suggested that the comfort and convenience of occupants should be the basis for the plan, there was no further argument, he said.

Thus the board studied the space required for desks, chairs and other equipment to provide offices in which individual workers would have the necessary light and efficiency arrangements. By connecting these offices with corridors and elevators the plan was completed. The design of meeting rooms presented a more difficult problem, Harrison said. It was imperative that the plan be expressive of international equality, he said, "but all of the delegates wanted to sit on the same side of the table and be equidistant from the center."

One answer to this would have been an auditorium similar to a motion picture theatre, but, as one of the board members pointed out, that would leave the speaker up in front all by himself in the position of a dictator. A possible alternative would be a plan based on the design of a Greek theatre. "We do not yet know the answer to this," Harrison declared, "but plans for the assembly will not be finished until we can find the answer."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
16 October 1947

FORMER 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION SURGEON RETURNS TO U. S.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--After 30 months of combat and occupation duty in the Far East, Lt. Col. William T. Lane of New York City today relinquished his duties as Surgeon of the 1st Cavalry Division and prepared to return to the United States for reassignment.

Colonel Lane, graduate of the University of Iowa Medical School and the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., is 40 years old and has served in the Army ten years.

One of the notable phases of the Occupation, Colonel Lane said, was the excellent health of the troops.

"Preventive medicine has done much for the Army," Colonel Lane said. "It is clearly noticeable in the health of the troops of this Division during the period it has been on Occupation duty in a country where disease abounds."

"The troops are well fed, and they live a healthful outdoor life which increases their resistance to disease," he said. "Modern field sanitation has contributed immeasurably to the prevention of sickness."

The Surgeon declared the uniformly excellent physical condition of the men being accepted in the Army indicates that medical examination standards are producing good results.

Colonel Lane will be succeeded by Maj. Loren S. Parnley, Falls Church, Va., commanding officer of the 1st Medical Squadron.

Colonel Lane served a tour of duty in the 65th Infantry and for 30 months during the war was on duty in Puerto Rico. He served on Luzon during the late months of the Pacific campaign and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

U. S. SOLDIERS SEARCH SMALL ISLANDS FOR GRAVES OF WAR DEAD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division today were on their way to search islands off the coast of Japan in the Division's extensive quest for the graves of Allied war dead.

The Troopers, all from the 12th Cavalry Regiment, moved out Sunday afternoon from Yokohama in two small boats and an LCM carrying jeeps.

The party, under command of 2d Lt. E. J. Roxbury, Lexington, Va., carried rations for 30 days. They will live on the boats.

The expedition will take the Troopers to Oshima, Nii-jima, Kozushima, and Miyaka, all due east of the Ezu peninsula.

Search of the islands was undertaken on orders from Headquarters, Eighth Army.

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340 JAPANESE TRIED FOR WAR CRIMES DURING PAST MONTH

Results of war crime trials conducted by four nations in the Far East for 340 Japanese defendants were summarized today from September and October reports issued by SCAP's Legal Section.

The cases involved 143 suspects tried by British authorities in the Southeast Asia Command, 67 by the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies, 50 by U. S. military commissions at Yokohama and 43 more by U. S. tribunals in Manila, and 37 tried by the Australian Military Forces in Singapore. The SEAC trials convened at Hong Kong, Singapore, Rangoon, Jesselton in British North Borneo, and Johore Bahru and Kuala Lumpur, both in Malaya.

Of the 340 total, 44 were sentenced to hang, 35 to life at hard labor, 14 to terms of 25 years or more at hard labor, 118 to terms of from 10 to 25 years, and 110 to less than 10 years at hard labor. Nineteen of the 340 tried were acquitted.

A further breakdown follows:

	Death	Life	25 years or more	10-25 years	Less than 10 years	Acquittals
SEAC (British).....	16	11	0	36	67	13
N.E.A. (Dutch).....	15	3	0	35	14	0
Yokohama (U.S.).....	0	5	9	19	14	3
Manila (U.S.).....	2	11	5	17	5	3
Singapore (Austn.)....	11	5	0	11	10	0

340 JAPANESE TRIED FOR WAR CRIMES DURING PAST MONTH

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BOMB ACCIDENTALLY DROPPED NEAR JAPANESE FARM HOUSE
 HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--The Air Inspector of Far East Air Forces has reported that the investigation of an accidental bomb drop on Oct. 9 near a Japanese farmer's house in the village of Nishi-Nakani, on the coast north of Tokyo, has revealed some damage to the house and temporary shock to a 13-year-old Japanese girl. The SEAC trials convened at Hong Kong, Singapore, Rangoon, Jesselton in British North Borneo, and Johore Bahru and Kuala Lumpur, both in Malaya. The 250-pound demolition bomb which caused the damage was released accidentally from a P-51 fighter aircraft after the bomb had hung and failed to release over the target during a bombing training mission. The accident occurred as the P-51 assembled to with other aircraft on the mission for return to their base at Johnson Air Field, and before the other pilots had a chance to give warning of the hung bomb.

A further breakdown follows:
 The bomb exploded in a field near the farmer's house. Except for the girl who suffered temporary shock, the rest of the family was absent working in a rice field at the time of the accident.

	Death	Life	25 years or more	10-25 years	Less than 10 years	Acquittals
SEAC (British).....	16	11	0	36	67	13
N.E.A. (Dutch).....	15	3	0	35	14	0

CEMENT TO BE DISTRIBUTED FOR USE IN LAND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Approximately 5,000 tons of cement will be distributed within two weeks to 25 rural prefectures for use in the land conservation program, J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industrial Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, announced today.

The cement will be used in rural irrigation, canal construction, dam building, water basin construction and the formation of paddy fields and uplands.

Results of war crime trials conducted by four nations in the Far East for 340 Japanese defendants were summarized today from September and October reports issued by SCAP's Legal Section. The cases involved 143 suspects tried by British authorities in the Southeast Asia Command, 67 by the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies, 50 by U. S. military commissions at Yokohama and 43 more by U. S. tribunals in Manila, and 37 tried by the Australian Military Forces in Singapore. The SEAC trials convened at Hong Kong, Singapore, Rangoon, Jesselton in British North Borneo, and Johore Bahru and Kuala Lumpur, both in Malaya. Of the 340 total, 44 were sentenced to hang, 35 to life at hard labor, 14 to terms of 25 years or more at hard labor, 118 to terms of from 10 to 25 years, and 110 to less than 10 years at hard labor. Nineteen of the 340 tried were acquitted.

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The SCAP official stated that the program will reduce the need for food imports into Japan to the extent of \$1,604,000 worth annually. This estimate is based on the fact that the conservation program will ready for production a land area capable of producing 130,844 koku of rice annually, or approximately 13,872 long tons. The prevailing food import cost is \$120 per ton.

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LARGE SCALE VERY LONG RANGE NAVIGATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM BEGINS

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--Sixteen P-47 Thunderbolt fighters of the Twentieth Air Force were scheduled to take off this morning from Guam for Japan as part of a large scale very long range navigational training program for fighter type of aircraft, according to an announcement made today by Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General of Far East Air Forces.

Long range overland flights will be to the northernmost island, Hokkaido, for a stop at Chitose Air Base. From Chitose the flight will continue to Itami, and on to Naha Air Base at Okinawa.

In announcing the training program, which is scheduled to continue for a period of several months with two additional groups of fighter aircraft to make similar flights, General Whitehead stated that the only practical way the P-47 pilots can maintain proficiency is to fly long range navigational missions in a continuous training program.

Normal missions of the one-seated P-47s are two-fold: to escort bombers on long range missions, and to make long range missions strafing attacks. Air Force officers who fly the Thunderbolts will receive training under diversified terrain, weather and area conditions which will improve their combat efficiency.

In addition, the ground crews required to support the fliers will receive equal training in their specialized duties, since cargo type aircraft with maintenance personnel, spare parts and specialized equipment will accompany each flight.

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TWO JAPANESE SENTENCED BY EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSION

The former commander of Hiroshima Branch POW Camp No. 4 on Mukaishima Island, Japan, yesterday was sentenced to 12 years at hard labor, and his assistant was given a 15-year term.

An Eighth Army military commission at Yokohama convicted ex-Lt. Matsuke Ishimatsu, who was camp commandant, of contributing to the death of four British prisoners by forcing them to work when ill, and of torturing numerous other Allied prisoners in various ways.

The four POW's who died were Wilfred Greaves, 100 Dalton St., Chadderton, Lancs, England; H. E. Haley, 39 Southcliffe Rd., The Avenue, Southampton, England; L. E. Fryer, 24 Nile Rd., Gillingham, Kent, England; and John F. Yateman, Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth Cards, Wales.

His second in command, Koseki Yamaji, a sergeant major, also was found guilty of torturing prisoners. He mistreated one prisoner, Pvt. Lawrence I. Martin, Route 2, Harrodsburg, Ky., "by beating him with a pick handle and fists until he was rendered insensible, by then reviving him and repeating said abuse, by forcing him to kneel on a ladder with a stick behind his knees for a long period of time and by jumping up and down on his legs and on such stick...necessitating...redical treatment."

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He also beat Flying Officer Frank M. Goleb, 1329 Assiniboine Ave., Brandon, Canada, into insensibility, and ordered camp guards to beat prisoners.

Yamaji tortured 12 unidentified British prisoners "by forcing them to kneel at attention on the edge of a raised bamboo ladder, with one pole of said ladder under their knees and the other supporting their insteps, for a long period." At another time he subjected Leading Aircraftman George W. Kenny, 11 Cromwell Ave., Highgate, London, to similar mistreatment.

In addition to contributing to the death of the four British prisoners, Camp Commander Ishimatsu forced POW's to kneel at attention for long periods with sticks behind their knees, personally beat prisoners, eight of them with a sword encased in a scabbard, and failed to restrain his subordinates from beating and torturing prisoners.

Others who were abused at the camp included Richard Barrick, 58 Garside St., Workson, Notts, England; Ivan W. Foster, Box 344, Longview, Tex.; Edward C. Wringe, 35 Castle St., Grimsby, Lancs, England; George Mellor, 60 Windermere Rd., Heavily, near Stockport, England; Eugene W. Coxe, Route 1, Layton, Tenn.; and James Aragon, 224 Townsend Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

Ishimatsu and Yamaji were defended by John L. Murphey, 4542 W. Pines Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., and O. A. Thorpe, 4922 Brighton St., San Diego, Calif., both of Eighth Army's Judge Advocate Section. Prosecutor for SCAP's Legal Section was C. R. Liggitt, 1202 Genoa St., Coral Gables, Fla.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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17 October 1947

SCAP AUTHORIZES EMERGENCY RELEASE OF 30,500 METRIC TONS OF CEMENT TO JAPANESE INDUSTRY

In a move to expedite deliveries of urgently needed cement to the Japanese domestic market, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section authorized the emergency release to Japanese industry of 30,500 metric tons of cement held in reserve to fulfill Eighth Army procurement demands.

ESS also has directed that steps be taken to reduce the time required for issuance of cement allocation tickets to two weeks. J.Z. Reday, chief of the ESS Industrial Division, said. To this end certificates already have been issued channeling 100,000 metric tons of cement into Japanese industry from the quota of 200,000 metric tons of cement to be allocated to Japanese use during the third quarter of Japan's fiscal year, which began this month.

Past allocation practices have resulted in three-month lags in issuance of cement tickets, the SCAP official explained, with the result that cement often has been piled high in cement producing plants while urgently needed elsewhere.

Records of 36 cement mills in Hokkaido, Shikoku and Kyushu disclose that stocks on hand include 132,052 tons of clinker, or unground cement, and 153,769 tons of finished cement. Cement producers have protested that since September is the last month of the second allocation quarter, stocks on hand at the mills should be low as a result of completed allocation and delivery.

The emergency supply of cement will be allocated in the following categories: 25,000 metric tons for repair of recent flood damage; 500 metric tons for construction of experimental fireproof Japanese dwellings, and 5,000 metric tons for construction of irrigation projects designed to increase materially the food supply within a year.

Cement tickets to cover emergency repair work necessitated by recent typhoon and flood were as follows: Home Ministry, 3,402 metric tons for repair of flood damage to river installations; Transportation Ministry, 8,650 metric tons for repair of government and private railroads; the Coal Board, 4,905 metric tons for the repair of coal mines; electric power system, 4,955 metric tons for repair of damaged electrical installations; and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, 3,057 metric tons for the repair of irrigation systems and 30 metric tons for the repair of installations along the Tone River within the industrial sector.

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JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS FACE 12,000,000,000-YEN DEFICIT

Japanese Government railways face an operating deficit, under the present rate schedule, of 12,000,000,000 yen during the current fiscal year, Brig. Gen. F. S. Besson, Jr., Chief of SCAP's Civil Transportation Section, announced today.

"The reasons for this large amount," he explained, "are many. Probably the biggest single factor is that the terrific load assumed during the war years was beyond the normal carrying capacity of the rail system. It could be carried only at the cost of overloading and punishing equipment and road beds. Large sums must now be spent to maintain war damaged equipment and installations."

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"Another contributing cause," General Besson stated, "is the large number of persons employed by the roads. The Japanese rail system can be fairly compared with the roads operating in the congested northeast area of the United States where 6.7 persons are employed per kilometer of trackage as against 31.4 persons per kilometer on Japanese Government-owned roads. Privately-owned roads in Japan operate with 18.1 persons per kilometer."

Abnormally heavy demands for maintenance justify a part of the seemingly top-heavy payroll, General Besson emphasized. Another factor is that the railroads have absorbed 180,000 repatriates who otherwise would be a complete burden to the national economy.

Present plans to meet the demand for haulage of raw materials and industrial products that must be moved if Japan's economy is to be stabilized, call for construction of larger cars with a greater hauling capacity, and the modernization of locomotives already in use. The modernized engines will deliver a maximum amount of power for coal consumed.

Estimated expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1948, are 49,000,000,000 yen, General Besson said. Broken down into business and capital accounts the figures are 38,800,000,000 yen for business or operating expenses and 10,200,000,000 yen for capital outlay on equipment and installations. Due to unavailability of materials, the capital outlay, however, may be reduced to 8,600,000,000 yen. Since the current estimate of operating revenue is 26,800,000,000 yen, this will leave a deficit of 12,000,000,000 yen in the operating account.

"It should be made plain," General Besson said, "that there are reasons for the swollen capital account which would normally be about three or four billion yen. The explanation lies in the terrific damage that was inflicted on equipment and installations during the war, and the fact that no new equipment was procurable during the war years."

"Due to the very limited supply of materials for reconstruction and rehabilitation, progress on the road to recovery is slow. However the railroads are meeting the demands of industry and doing their part to rebuild the nation. Progress is being made."

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SCAP FORBIDS SALE OF KOREAN PRINCE'S TOKYO PALACE AND GROUNDS

The sale of the Tokyo palace and grounds of Prince Lee Eun of the Korean royal family has been forbidden by a recent SCAP directive to the Japanese Government, the Civil Property Custodian announced today.

Negotiations for the sale of the town house and grounds had been in progress, but SCAP officials ordered that they be halted because such a sale would prejudice rights in the property of the Korean people and their future government.

The Civil Property Custodian Section reported that evidence indicated Korean finances had previously been expended on the Tokyo palace. Also, in 1937, the Japanese Imperial household declared the town house and grounds were "homestead property," which meant that it was "applicable only to the Korean royal family, that it could not be seized, sold or disposed of and that it was to be passed on by inheritance from generation to generation".

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian pointed out that after the Japanese annexation of Korea Korean royalty were permitted to retain large portions of their property and were allowed to retain their titles of King, Queen, Prince, etc.

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SCAP ordered that the palace of the Korean prince be held in custody pending final determination of ownership and that no change in the use or occupancy of the town house and grounds be made except as authorized by SCAP.

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IWO JIMA, MARCUS ISLAND ALERTED TO TYPHOON "ALICE"

Another warning has been issued the Northern Marianas, and Iwo Jima and Marcus Island have been alerted that typhoon "Alice" is approaching, the 43d Weather Wing announced this morning.

A new tropical storm, "Beatrice," has been located 240 miles west of Guam, with its maximum surface winds of 40 miles per hour expected to increase to 55 m.p.h. by 3 a.m. tomorrow.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Alice was centered 430 miles east-northeast of Guam. It was moving north-northwest at 10 m.p.h. and was expected to be 480 miles southeast of Iwo Jima by 3 a.m. tomorrow. Maximum surface winds near the typhoon's center were 110 m.p.h. this morning, and little change was forecast in their velocity during the day.

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PIPER AIRCRAFT PILOTS POSTPONE DEPARTURE FROM ITAZUKE

Globe-circling Piper aircraft pilots George W. Truman and Clifford V. Evans will not depart today from Itazuke Airfield, FEAF Headquarters has been informed. Weather conditions at Haneda Airfield, next stop for the pilots, are considered unfavorable for light aircraft.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 October 1947

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (USIS)---Convening of an International Maritime Conference has been set for February 19, 1948, at Geneva, Switzerland, the United Nations transport and communications division has disclosed.

The purpose of the conference is to consider establishment of an inter governmental maritime organization as a new specialized agency of the United Nations. Functions of the proposed agency, to be called the Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, would be to regulate technical matters concerning international shipping, to work for elimination of discriminatory or restrictive practices affecting shipping, and in general to act as a clearing house between governments in maritime matters.

Sixty-eight nations, including 57 United Nations members, are being invited to the conference and 20 acceptances have already been received.

Most governments are reported to be in favor of creating the proposed agency, a high official of the transport and communications division disclosed. Some governments have questioned, for budgetary reasons, the advisability of setting up a new organization, contending that existing organizations could fulfill the duties to be assigned to IMCO. Others have indicated they were not convinced that a need existed for such an organization.

But the majority, it is reported, believe that a real need exists for a coordinating body to fill the role for shipping matters that the International Civil Aviation Organization does for air, and the International Telecommunication Union does for radio.

If the agency is established the conference must then determine the scope and functions of the organization and write its constitution. A draft constitution prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council (a wartime organization that has passed out of existence) has been accepted as a basic working paper for the conference.

This draft constitution provides for an organization that would have power to "encourage removal of all forms of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade." This would confer much broader powers upon the organization than had been contemplated earlier; originally IMCO was conceived of as having competence only in technical matters. The conference must decide between these alternatives.

The United Nations is also preparing for an international conference of some 33 countries to be held in London next April to revise and bring up to date a 19 year old convention on safety of life at sea.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH & STATE URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (USIS)---A nationwide organization to "insure separation of Church and State" was formed in Washington recently at a gathering of 60 Protestant leaders from all parts of the United States. The meeting was presided over by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of New York and former president of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Joseph M. Dawson, secretary of the group, said the need for such an organization embracing all faiths arises from what he described as "efforts to get public money for sectarian purposes, such as free text books for parochial schools." Dr. Dawson said several bills are now before the United States Congress and state legislatures seeking to use public funds for sectarian purposes.

Dr. Dawson said that "the group was interested only in resisting any encroachment on the American doctrine for separation of Church and State, which we believe involves religious liberty.

Dawson said the group adopted a resolution calling on "all Americans who profess allegiance to Protestantism, Judaism or any other religious faith, and those

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Page 2

who, though professing no church allegiance, believe in the American form of government to join in demanding that legislatures and executives and courts shall defend the Constitution against all efforts to subvert it."

He said the group also reaffirmed its demand that President Truman withdraw Myron Taylor as the United States President's personal representative to the Vatican "with the title of Ambassador."

"We are not herding any anti-Catholic movement in making this request," Dawson commented. "We will fight for the rights of Catholics as well as for all religions in the United States."

The objection to Taylor's role, he said, is based on the contention that it gives virtual diplomatic status to the Vatican.

Among those attending the meeting were Bishop Oxnam; Protestant Episcopal Bishop William Scarlett, of St. Louis; Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of "The Christian Century," of Chicago; and Dr. Louis D. Newton, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, of Atlanta.

CHINA SEND CHOLERA VACCINE TO EGYPT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (USIS)---To combat an outbreak of cholera in Egypt, the United Nations World Health Organization has convened its expert committee on quarantine to meet in Geneva, Switzerland, this month.

The WHO in New York has learned of 366 confirmed cases of cholera in Egypt from September 22 to October 6.

China has contributed one million units of cholera vaccine to help confine the outbreak. WHO officials have arranged with American manufacturers to provide another one million units within the next few weeks. The American government is helping to fly 500,000 of the Chinese units to Saudi Arabia and another 500,000 to the Egyptian Ministry of Health in Cairo. An allocation to Saudi Arabia is scheduled for the vaccination of the local population of the Red Sea port of Jidda, where thousands of Moslem pilgrims converge en route to Mecca.

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION UP IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (USIS)---Machine tool builders will close 1947 with a total of nearly 250 million dollars in new orders, and in the last three months of the year sales will exceed shipments for the first time since the war period, Burnham Finney, editor of "The American Machinist," (a trade publication) predicted recently.

Two major factors---necessity for cost reduction and tooling of new models---will be responsible for much of the domestic tool buying ahead. The automotive industry will be a heavy buyer on both counts. It is seeking ways and means of cutting production costs, and also will be tooling extensively for changes in 1949 models.

Finney said sizeable orders for American machine tools have already been placed by Poland and Czechoslovakia as a result of funds made available by the Export-Import Bank.

GRANTS MADE FOR CANCER RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, (USIS)---The Federal Security Agency has announced the award of \$363,749 in public health grants to universities and state health services for cancer research and control.

The grants, part of a \$14,000,000 program authorized by Congress for the 1948 fiscal year, will finance research on improved techniques for professional cancer instruction, a survey of cancer clinics and evaluation of various cancer control measures.

The projects were recommended by Dr. A.V. Deibert, of the National Cancer Institute and were approved by the National Advisory Cancer Council, a non-governmental committee of cancer specialists.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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17 October 1947

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PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM HAS HELPED ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND AIDED REBUILDING OF JAPANESE ECONOMY, SCAP OFFICIAL DECLARES

The Japanese public works program has helped alleviate unemployment while aiding in rebuilding the national economy, M.M. Class, Chief, Construction Branch of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said today.

Mr. Class explained, however, that the present shortage of construction materials is limiting the program to essential projects, with priority based on ability to produce in a limited time essential articles such as food, shelter and critically short raw materials.

He added that as production of these materials increased, more and larger projects will be placed in operation.

The SCAP official said the allocation system to control construction materials from their source to the project site was devised to insure that these items would not be diverted to non-essential uses.

Mr. Class said the program included reclamation of land for food production; harbor construction to rebuild the fishing industry; rehabilitation of coal mines and better riner housing; reconstruction of war devastated homes, roads and bridges; reforestation; water supply; recreational and public school projects.

As quasi-public works projects, he listed construction of electric power generating facilities, communication maintenance, new construction and maintenance of railroads, and rehabilitation of industrial plants.

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EIGHTH ARMY CPS PROCESSES 1,200 FOREIGN NATIONALS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA - The Civilian Personnel Section, Yokohama, will process approximately 1,200 foreign nationals--most of them for reemployment--by the end of October, Eighth Army Headquarters has announced. Most of the group were in Japan before and during the war.

Almost every race is included in the 1,200, Col. J. H. Gibson, Chief of the Civilian Personnel Section, Eighth Army, stated today. Of the 711 processed during September, more than one hundred are American Nisei, 59 Canadian Nisei, and 115 stateless. Other nationalities included Polish, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Italian, Turkish, Filipino, German, Peruvian, Portuguese, Indonesian, Chinese, British, Indo-Chinese, Spanish, Syrian, French, Egyptian, Danish, Annarite, Swedish, Dutch, Belgian, and Swiss.

Most of the nationals are employed as typists, stenographers, labor foremen, or telephone operators. Many interpreters are included in the group. Some, however, are in the highly skilled categories, such as medical and engineer specialists and technicians.

The Tokyo-Yokohama area has the largest group of foreign nationals on its pay roll. Kobe, with 117 is second. Kyoto runs a close third.

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By Sept. 30, 711 of the foreign nationals had already been processed, and reemployed on Eighth Army Occupation assignments. To accomplish this a team of eight from the Yokohama office worked for two and one-half weeks at Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, and Fukuoka, and a team of four at Osaka is now completing the processing.

The 1,200 include only foreign nationals employed by Eighth Army units.

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SEVEN SEAMEN, MISSING FIVE DAYS, RESCUED

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, GUAM - Seven seamen, missing since Oct. 10, docket at Apra Harbor on Guam yesterday morning aboard the 8056 Rescue Boat Detachment crashboat "Butch" to close a story of coordinated air-sea rescue.

Besides Adrian McLadeaux, owner, and Joaquin Cesil, captain of the boat, the men were Joaquin Igisiara, first mate; Benigno Kaipat, Jesus T. Shimizu, Joaquin Seaman and Faurick. All are from Saipan with the exception of McLadeaux and Shimizu, whose homes are on Guam.

First break in the five-day search came at 7:15 Wednesday evening when a North Field Guam-based C-46, returning to Guam from Japan, spotted lights in the water below. Then flying at 7,000 feet 20 miles north of Rota, the crew decided to investigate. After identifying an SOS, they notified Guam control who cleared them to 3,000 feet and instructed them to stand by. Lt. W. H. Weiland, Peru, Illinois, pilot, continued to hover over the helpless boat until a B-17 "Flying Dutchman" from Northwest Field's 4th Emergency Rescue Squadron on Guam could reach the scene.

The B-17 continued to circle until "Butch" reached the scene at 2:30 Thursday morning. Headed by M/Sgt. W. O. Harrelson, 409 West 15th Street, Panama City, Florida, the nine-man crew aboard the crashboat successfully completed what may be a record run when it docked at 8:30 a.m.

Interviewed Thursday morning at his home in Agana, Guam, Mr. McLadeaux said that if it had not been for the navigational skill of his crew, who are Carolinians from Saipan, "we might be in China or Japan now." He told how after leaving Tinian last Wednesday, they were in sight of Guam when their engine quit. Since their batteries would not recharge, sails were rigged from blankets and raincoats to prevent drifting from course.

Although aircraft flew overhead constantly, low clouds prevented an earlier discovery. Wednesday night they knocked the end out of an oil drum and made a flare from engine oil and rags. Then the C-46 spotted them, blinker contact was established and aircraft circled overhead until the crashboat arrived.

Out of water and rations, the men were forced to eat shark. Glad to be home and in good condition, Mr. McLadeaux asserted "the Air Force should get credit for the rescue". He also said that all members of the crew would be in Church Friday to give thanks to God. He proposed to hold a party for the crashboat crew and to remember the C-46 pilot that spotted him.

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TEXAN NAMED I CORPS ORDNANCE OFFICER

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO - Maj. John P. Traylor, Gainesville, Texas, has been assigned I Corps Ordnance Officer, replacing Lt. Col. Thurman W. Morris, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, who will soon depart for the United States.

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Major Traylor has been serving as I Corps Executive Ordnance Officer. He entered the service July 15, 1940, and saw action in Normandy and Northern France.

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SEVENTH BASE POST OFFICE CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA - The Seventh Base Post Office yesterday commemorated its fifth birthday here with a retreat formation.

Activated Oct. 16, 1942, at Melbourne, Australia, the unit has had its headquarters at Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Milne Bay, Lae, Nadzab, Finschaffon, Hollandia, Biak, Manila, and Yokohama.

The organization, now commanded by Maj. I. L. Rose, Brooklyn, N.Y., consists of ten officers, 254 enlisted men, 60 civilians and 250 Japanese employees.

A total of 15,000 pounds of air mail and first class mail, and 5,000 sacks of other mail are handled on an average day by the unit, according to Lt. E. J. Murphy, Leonia, New Jersey.

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CAMP CRAWFORD DEPENDENT SCHOOL OPENS 1947-48 TERM

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD - The Camp Crawford Dependent School opened its 1947-48 school term here Wednesday with an enrollment of 56 students, Lt. Col. Arthur H. Wilson, chairman of the school board, announced.

The school is the first organized dependent school on Hokkaido. It will use Clavert texts. The term will end July 15, 1948.

The success of the recent fund drive has enabled the school to lower tuition rates to five dollars per month for children of field grade officers, three dollars per month for children of company grade officers, and two dollars per month for children of enlisted men.

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U.S. SOLDIERS CONTRIBUTE TO KANTO AREA FLOOD RELIEF FUND

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO - The six officers and 17 enlisted men of the Fukui Military Government team, together with the Japanese office staff, have contributed a total of 5,110 yen to the Kanto area flood relief fund.

The money was turned over to the governor of the Fukui-ken, who expressed his deep appreciation for the contribution.

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KYOTO POST OFFICERS CLUB DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT REACHES FINALS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO - First Lt. Ted S. Long, Palmetto, Fla., and CWO Morris Shaffer, Cleveland, Ohio, won their way to the finals of the Kyoto Post Officers Club doubles tennis tournament here Tuesday by defeating Maj. Charles L. Ellison, Amarillo, Texas, and 1st Lt. Ted L. Inghar, Newark, Delaware, 1-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 11-9.

The victors will meet Lt. Col. G. L. Atwood, Berlin, N.H., and 1st Lt. Thomas Kearney, Detroit, Michigan, for the championship.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

17 October 1947

DAIGAKU FUJIN KYOKAI ORGANIZING TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Japanese women college graduates, 3,000 of whom are now organized in 14 cities, are potentially one of the country's most effective groups to popularize the idea that women should have new responsibilities for life outside the home, a SCAP adviser on women's education commented today.

The official said the most ambitious program yet undertaken by private organizations to bring women's education to the level of men's can be found in research projects under way in the 14 branches of Daigaku Fujin Kyokai.

During the year since the organization of Daigaku Fujin Kyokai in Tokyo, 3,000 active members have been recruited from the country's approximately 30,000 women graduates. They now are studying new educational reform laws to determine what bearing they have on women's education, and eventually will pass on their findings to the public through the press, radio, speaker's bureaus and open meetings.

Surveys have begun, the adviser said, on how the 6-3-3-4 plan, and its references to compulsory education and the new curriculum, changes the emphasis on women's education from the "Onna Daigaku" concept to preparation of women for civic responsibilities in "the tremendous role they must play in the rebuilding of a free society."

Other study projects on which the various branches are at work are: co-education in other countries and public opinion in regard to it in Japan; teacher re-education and education of new teachers; women in professions; establishment of scholarship funds for women; and housing conditions and university life of women students in men's universities.

"By inaugurating these studies, this group---which has received the best education possible for women in Japan up to now---is demonstrating that education is more than a luxury, and the realization that education bears with it certain obligations to share its benefits with the rest of society," the SCAP adviser pointed out.

Research on the various phases of women's education undertaken by the branches will be submitted to the national organization in Tokyo and will be published by January 1. The material will be distributed to all branches for the information of Daigaku Fujin Kyokai members and eventual dissemination to the public.

Branches are located in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Hiroshima, Yokohama, Utsunomiya, Niigata, Akita, Fukushima, Sendai, Hakodate and Sapporo.

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WHOLESALEERS APPROVED FOR TEXTILE RATIONING PROGRAM

Distribution to coupon holders of their share of goods included in the 1948 textile rationing program was a step nearer today with designation by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry of 1,788 wholesalers in 17 different trades to supply retailers.

Price Control and Rationing officials in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section said they had been informed by the Ministry's Textile Bureau that actual rationing will begin by November 1.

The Bureau said coupon books have been distributed to the public, retailers are being elected to handle the program in prefectures, and meetings have been held with government agencies in Osaka, Nagoya, Tokyo, Hiroshima and Fukuoka.

The ration plan includes special rations to essential laborers, babies, small children, school children and pregnant women, ESS official said.

Both Japanese and SCAP officials said lack of production, need to build up inventories and revise the distribution plan, had delayed the plan's inception since April, but that an effort would be made to distribute the complete ration by March, 1948, as originally planned.

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The distribution plan, promulgated September 10, replaces the 11 National Control and Prefectural Fiber Control companies which were making possible the present flow of goods directly from manufacturers to wholesalers to retailers.

Textile goods, 60 percent of which is cotton, is being distributed at two pounds per capita to the 78,000,000 persons in Japan, with each person receiving a square yard of mending cloth, towel, pair of socks or tabi and two ounces of clothing thread.

A total of 21,500,000 laborers are to receive a set of working clothes each or five yards cloth for that purpose, a pair of cotton work gloves and rubber-soled canvas shoes.

Rations for other special categories included: a square yard flannel, two square yards underwear cloth and outer garment for 2,480,000 babies.

Underwear and outer garment for 8,350,000 children between three and six years old.

Uniform for every two of the 7,400,000 elementary students and the 2,150,000 children over 13 years of age.

One and one-half square yards of flannel and two square yards of cotton cloth for 2,000,000 pregnant women.

BLACKMARKETEERS SENTENCED BY JAPANESE COURTS

Recent reports from the Justice Ministry show that many large blackmarket operators are being convicted by district courts, I.C. Hill, Enforcement Branch Chief, Price Control and Rationing Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, declared today.

He reported 14 persons and two companies charged with price control evasions involving food, fish, shoyu and cart sales totalling over eight million yen had received heavy sentences after nine cases were tried in Kagoshima, Aomori, Kochi, Osaka, Sendai, Kobe and Tokyo.

"Fines ranged from two million to 5,000 yen and sentences from four years to six months, the maximum being unusually high," Hill said, "showing that more attention is being given to cracking down on large scale offenders."

The largest fine, the Justice Ministry report showed, was given to S. Kaniya, Okayama City, manager of Taiyo-Sangyo-Shokai, for a transaction involving 2,332 straw bags of sweet potatoes and starch from the Taniseko Starch Factory, Osaki-machi, Kagoshima by the Kagoshima District Court.

He also received an additional 700,000 yen fine or a 4 year sentence. He and Noritada Miyake, Miyakonojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture, who received a total fine of 2,700,000 yen, were charged both with violation of the Price Control Ordinance and Main Food Control Law.

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第 3 号 官 報 政 務 省
Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1630
17 October 1947

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SOLDIER CONVICTED OF VIOLATING TWO ARTICLES OF WAR

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Pvt. Eugene C. Adams, Harrisville, Pennsylvania, who was assigned to the 49th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company at Camp Schimmelpfennig, near Sendai, was sentenced by a general court-martial at IX Corps Headquarters to be dishonorably discharged from the service and to be confined at hard labor for a period of two years for violation of the 94th and 96th Articles of War.

Adams stole a carbine Sept. 7, and shortly afterwards threatened a U. S. soldier on guard with the weapon.

The case is subject to review in its entirety by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Commanding General, IX Corps.

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WAC DIRECTOR COMPLETES TOUR OF JAPAN

Completing her inspection tour in Japan, Col. Mary A. Hallaren left Haneda Army Air Base early this morning.

The Director of the Women's Army Corps is enroute to Nanking, China, after a three week tour through Japan and Korea.

The job which her Wacs are doing in the FEC is "top-rating", according to the Army's smallest Colonel. "Every single woman is doing a fine job. Each one is an important cog in the wheel which will make the WAC a vital part of the Regular Army."

To every Wac, particularly those serving in isolated outposts, the Colonel distributed a verbal "pat on the back".

"Not only have they adjusted themselves splendidly to any conditions, but they are finding satisfaction in their work. Everywhere I observed wonderful spirit -- never better anywhere."

Discussing the proposal to make servicewomen a permanent addition to the Armed Forces, Colonel Hallaren said: "GHQ officers have definitely assured us that they want--and need--Wacs in the Regular Army. This sentiment is conditioned, I am sure, by the excellent performance of the women working in General Headquarters."

Accompanying the "Little Colonel" on the trip to visit the 24-woman WAC Detachment stationed with Headquarters Advisory Group in Nanking, are Maj. Pauline V. Lynch, WAC Staff Director for FEC, and Capt. Lane Carlson, who is serving as aide to the Colonel.

During her visit to Japan, Colonel Hallaren met every Wac stationed here. After inspections of both the 8225th WAC Battalion at GHQ in Tokyo, and the 8000th WAC Detachment at Eighth Army Headquarters, Yokohama, she journeyed to Kyoto to confer with WAC officers stationed singly at Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, and Fukuoka. She also met four officers who are serving in Korea.

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④ SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED FOR VISIT OF FOUR HOUSE INTERSTATE
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--Seeking first hand information on the problems concerning America's commercial aviation and foreign trade activities in the Far East, four members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo Sunday afternoon for a five-day visit with military and civilian officials.

Coming to Tokyo by air from China and Korea, the party will land at Haneda Air Base and will be escorted into Tokyo by officials of the Far East Air Forces, representing SCAP. The visitors are Representatives Leonard W. Hall of New York, James I. Doolittle of Iowa, Hugh D. Scott of Pennsylvania and Richard F. Harless of Arizona. Mr. Harless is a Democrat, the others are Republicans.

The following schedule has been arranged for their visit in Japan:

Monday, Oct. 20--Briefing on civil aviation activities by staff officers of the Far East Air Forces, in FEAF Headquarters Control Room in Meiji Building. Lunch with General MacArthur. Dinner with Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General of Far East Air Forces.

Tuesday, Oct. 21--Air trip from Haneda Air Base to Itami Air Base. Visit to Kyoto by automobile.

Wednesday, Oct. 22--Briefing at GHQ on foreign trade and related matters. Luncheon at the Industrial Club with officials of Pan American and Northwest Airlines, the two commercial air lines which operate between the United States and Japan.

Thursday, Oct. 23--Visit to Eighth Army Headquarters for a briefing by staff officers and a tour of port facilities in the Yokohama area. Dinner at Fujiya Hotel.

The Representatives are scheduled to depart from Haneda Friday morning for Guam to visit the Twentieth Air Force.

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11TH AIRBORNE CAGE TOURNAMENT BEGINS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT CAMP CRAWFORD--The 11th Airborne Division's preseason division basketball tournament, held to select the squad for the 1947-48 Angel quintet, got under way here Wednesday. Lt. William Guilfoyle, Omaha, Nebr., team coach, announced.

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ADMIRAL BLEDSOE, USS DULUTH SAILORS GUESTS OF 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION

Rear Adm. A. M. Bledsoe, Commander U. S. Support Group, NAVFE, arrived in Otaru, Hokkaido, on the USS Duluth early this morning to visit the 11th Airborne Division, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced today. The Duluth, commanded by Capt. E. P. Hylant, recently replaced the Toledo as Admiral Bledsoe's flagship.

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Special trains were provided to bring the Duluth sailors to Sapporo and Camp Crawford to spend their three day stay as guests of the Division Headquarters and 187th Glider Infantry.

Included in the program plans are a football game between the 187th Glider Infantry and the Division Artillery Eleven from Jimmachi plus the 11th Airborne Division Intra-Divisional Basketball Tournament, now under way at Seidenberg Gymnasium at Camp Crawford.

The Duluth will leave Otaru Oct. 20 for Hokodate. It is scheduled to reach Yokosuka Oct. 24.

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SCAP LABOR OFFICIAL DEFINES TEACHER UNION DISPUTE RIGHTS

Teacher unions should not use their right to strike to settle educational problems, and only as a last resort in wage, hour and working conditions, the National Teachers Union Convention in Tokyo was told yesterday by a SCAP Labor official.

John R. Harold, Acting Chief, Labor Relations Branch, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, explained the Japanese people had delegated to the Education Minister supervision for proper education of children and that a government minister or prefectural governor "cannot bargain away the sovereignty of the Japanese people."

He added "while teachers have a direct and primary concern over proper education of children, it is not right for them to have the controlling influence.

It would thus be improper for a teachers' union or association to commit acts of dispute to make these officials change education standards, courses of instruction, executive assistants or school principals."

Teacher unions or associations can object to actions of the Education Minister, not only as unions but as members of the Japanese society as a whole, he added, and through proper political actions bring about desired changes. He defined such action as through representations to the Diet and use of the ballot.

Because Japanese unions should not resort to strikes now until all efforts at peaceful settlement have been made, effective collective bargaining by the Teachers Union in the immediate foreseeable future "will include a thorough ability to use mediation and arbitration processes, the speaker predicted.

He acknowledged this would mean preparation of argument to the Labor Relations Committees to convince the Japanese people of the righteousness of teachers' problems, but added, "because of your superior academic training, you are in a better position than any other trade union to do just this."

Mr. Harold warned the dual allegiance of a politician to his union and party often kept him from bargaining collectively in good faith to reach a settlement.

As an example, he said, during the attempted general strike of last February, the Communists were told by the Central Committee the dispute was political, not economic, and it was not to be settled.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
18 October 1947

11TH AIRBORNE PATROLS SEARCH HOKKAIDO FOR ALLIED WAR DEAD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT CAMP CRAWFORD - As part of the Army's program to speed the recovery of Allied war dead, 30 patrols from the 187th Glider Infantry, 11th Airborne Division, fanned out from Camp Crawford Oct. 15, to make a detailed ground search of the entire island of Hokkaido.

Maj. L. S. Faulkner, Kansas City, Kansas, S-2 of the 187th, stated that the island has been divided into 30 search areas, the boundaries of each area generally following the gun, or county boundaries. One patrol has been assigned to each of these areas.

The patrols consist of a patrol leader, recorder, interpreter and driver. Their job will be to cover every road in their search area, to investigate at every town or village and by actual search and interrogation of leading citizens, ascertain whether or not any Allied war dead yet remain in that area.

They will investigate every report of aircraft known, or believed, to have crashed in their search area.

The patrols will spend ten days in their search, returning Oct. 25.

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TYPHOON WARNING SENT MARCUS: IWO AND MARIANAS ALERTED

The 43d Weather Wing sent out a 24-hour warning to Marcus Island today that the typhoon "Alice" was centered 200 miles to the south-southwest at 3 a.m. and was moving northward at 12 miles per hour. The Northern Marianas and Iwo Jima were alerted that the storm may approach within 48 hours. It is expected to be 135 miles northwest of Marcus at 3 a.m. tomorrow.

Surface winds near the typhoon's center were whipping up to as high as a 110-mile per hour velocity. The storm's movement is expected to increase slowly after 3 p.m. today from its current 12 m.p.h.

Another tropical storm, the tropical storm "Beatrice", was centered 500 miles west-northwest of Guam at 5 o'clock this morning, the Wing's Haneeda Weather Central reported. With maximum surface winds of 35 m.p.h. around its center, Beatrice was proceeding northwesterly at five m.p.h. and probably will be 630 miles northwest of Guam at 5 a.m. tomorrow. Little change is anticipated in the storm during the next 24 hours, the Weather Central said.

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PIPER CUBBERS TAKING OFF FOR TOKYO AT 11 A.M.

Globe-circling Piper Cubbers George W. Truman and Clifford V. Evans will take off from Itazuke Airport for Tokyo at approximately 11 a.m., Base Operations at the Kyushu field reported this morning.

The broken tail wheel on one of their Cub Cruisers has been repaired, and the two were en route to the field at 10 a.m. to begin the 595-mile flight to Tokyo. They are expected to arrive at Haneeda Airfield at about 5 p.m. if they make their take-off as scheduled.

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0532

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 October 1947

SCAP SANITARY ENGINEER WARNS OF DANGER IN FLOOD AREA

Recent inspection trips to villages in the flood areas north of Tokyo reveal that the program of insect control is not being accomplished due to lack of understanding on the part of health officials and sanitary teams responsible for the application of DDT in rural villages, Mr. E.A. Turner, Sanitary Engineer in SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section announced today.

"The adult population of flies and mosquitoes in these villages is abnormally large and constitutes a dangerous threat not only to the health of villages but to the area and the whole of Japan," Mr. Turner asserted.

"Adequate amounts of ten percent DDT powder and five percent DDT oil solution spray, together with the necessary machines for dusting and spraying have been distributed in this area," he explained. "Lack of understanding, and in some cases lack of interest on the part of responsible officials is resulting in the waste of this material. The people should report immediately to their local health officers any failure to carry out the program."

The SCAP expert said that the people in these areas should report failure to carry out any of the following steps:

- (1) Debris and organic matter left behind by the flood should be cleaned up and disposed of.
- (2) Stagnant surface water in ditches and low places should be drained off.
- (3) The five percent DDT oil solution spray should be used in all houses in the following manner: on walls, ceilings, undersides of tables and other furniture and on all inside surfaces of closets and cupboards after the contents have been removed. These are the places where adult flies and mosquitoes alight and hide. The effect of this spray lasts for three months if the DDT deposited by the spray is not wiped off. This means that any insect coming into contact with sprayed surfaces, for a period of three months after the spraying, will be killed.
- (4) The ten percent DDT dust which kills crawling insects and fly and mosquito larvae should be dusted in a light smokelike cloud on the floors under tatami, on tatamis, futons and kake-butons, clothes and other places found to be infested with fleas, lice, and mites, or over water areas found to contain fly or mosquito larvae.

"The responsibility for the execution of this program," Mr. Turner explained, rests with local and prefectural health officers, all of whom have been instructed in the methods to be used. They in turn are to organize and train sanitary teams to do the actual work. The program at the present time is not satisfactory and it is up to the people themselves in the interest of their own health and safety to call on their health officials for assistance."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 October 1947

SIR JOHN ORR URGES OVERALL RELIEF PLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (USIS)---The Marshall plan and corresponding ones for Eastern Europe and other regions should become parts of a world recovery project that the United Nations might administer above the level of political dissidence, Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, urged recently in New York.

As a representative of the peace organization's technical agency in the field concerned, Sir John surveyed the world food situation for the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee. He presented his proposed solution of the problem after having heard the Canadian delegate praise and the Yugoslav representative denounce the Marshall plan.

"If immediate and long range plans to free the world from hunger are carried through by international organizations and are put upon a business footing which involves no degrading pauperism on the part of any nation, then bitterness which would inevitably arise in nations which are dependent for their daily bread upon other nations would be avoided," Sir John declared.

Asking the United Nations to turn from its political differences to the "stark realities" of the world's unequal food supply, the FAO spokesman illustrated the emergency by asserting that in the next twelve months there would be more deaths from food scarcity in Europe and Asia than there were military deaths during any war year.

Food productions must be increased by 100 percent in the next 25 years to provide sufficient food for all peoples, Sir John said.

Nations could, if they would, increase food production with the same intensity that armaments were produced in wartime, he maintained, emphasizing that greater production was the key to the food problem.

Hence the director general of FAO urged the assembled representatives of 57 nations to use their influence to have the United Nations promote "concrete" international action on behalf of all the millions of starving and undernourished persons in the world.

If Europe cannot be treated as a whole, plans corresponding with the Marshall plan are needed for Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia and every other region, and all such projects should belong to an overall world recovery plan to be developed by the United Nations, Sir John said.

* * * * *

U.N. TO PUBLISH YEARBOOK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (USIS)---The complete story of the United Nations to date, compressed into a single 1000-page volume---the result of more than a year's work by a staff of researchers, writers and editors---will be published soon, the U.N. Department of Public Information said recently.

Entitled "The Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47," the volume is the first in what is planned as an annual series, but it will be larger than its successors since it covers all United Nations history from the Atlantic Charter to July 1, 1947.

In addition to a history of the origin and evolution of the United Nations and descriptions of the structure and functions of its organs, the book will contain summaries of debates on all important problems dealt with by them, texts of all basic documents, and a large section of appendices, charts and color plates.

"People who have seen proofs are amazed at the extraordinary range of subjects covered," said H.J. Timperley, chief of the research section of the Department of Public Information which compiled the book. "It gives a panorama of the United Nations at work; just glancing through the book, one would get a picture of how it operates."

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"You can see the give and take in debates," Timperly said, adding that there had been long deliberation by editors over whether summaries of debates belonged in such a book. It was decided finally to include them, because "after all, these are the formative years of the organization."

Besides carrying surveys of the work of the principal organs of the United Nations, the book devotes a section to 11 specialized agencies already in operation or in the formative stage, detailing the evolution of each, its structure, purposes and achievements.

Much of the value of the book, its editors say, lies in the fact that it is an official source of accurate information. In addition to the narrative, the book will contain a vast compilation of official documents. Among them will be the charters of the United Nations and of specialized agencies, complete texts of United Nations resolutions, rules of procedure of each organ, all trusteeship agreements, the report of the military staff committee, the permanent statute for the Free Territory of Trieste, and documents of the Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco conferences.

The appendix will contain a chronology of the United Nations, a roster of member nations with up-to-date statistics on population and area, and a detailed bibliography of publications dealing with the international organization. A "Who's Who in the United Nations" will supply information about 600 delegates to various United Nations bodies since San Francisco.

Bound in maroon buckram with gold lettering, the book will measure about 8 by 11 inches. It will be distributed free to delegations, but will be available to schools, libraries and the public at ten dollars a copy. The editors hope the project will pay for itself.

WORLD BIRTH RATES UP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (USIS)---In spite of food shortages, inadequate housing and other serious economic difficulties, a world wide resurgence in the birth rate is taking place, according to a survey by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The survey discloses that Japan and Germany are among the nations showing sharp post war increases in birth.

The birth rate in France increased 27 percent and 24 percent respectively, in 1945 and 1946, and was the highest in the last quarter century. In Italy the birth rate for 1946 was 22.6 per thousand as compared with 18.3 in 1945. The survey revealed that the post war upswing in the birth rate was present also in Britain and the Dominions, the Soviet Union, Finland and throughout Eastern Europe.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (USIS)---All manufacturers in the United States will receive questionnaires early in January in the first country-wide census of manufacturers since 1939, the Census Bureau announced recently.

J.C. Capt, director, describing the forthcoming survey as "probably the most important and significant single industrial census ever taken," said it would provide a "complete, clear picture of changes that have occurred in the industry of the whole country since the pre-war period."

Questions will cover production during the year 1947, labor, materials, fuel and electric energy devoted to it, inventories of goods on hand, motor vehicles owned or leased, and expenditures for plant equipment. This biennial census was suspended during the war.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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Press Release: 1000
20 October 1947

CARGOES ORIGINALLY OWNED BY ALLIED AND NEUTRAL NATIONALS, DETAINED IN JAPAN UNDER 1941 FREEZING OF SHIPPING ACT, MAY NOW BE RELEASED

Cargoes which were detained in Japan by the Japanese under their Freezing of Shipping Act of July, 1941, originally owned by Allied and neutral nationals, may now be released, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian announced today.

The new policy covers merchandise purchased and paid for prior to the outbreak of war, or which was in transit to other countries at the time of the Japanese Freezing Act.

The SCAP announcement included the conditions under which this type of property would be released, namely, title must have passed to the Allied or neutral national, or his agent, prior to Pearl Harbor, the shipment must have been prevented by the Freezing Act or later on account of war conditions; the goods must have been paid for in foreign exchange or in yen representing direct proceeds of goods previously shipped to Japan by the Allied or neutral national, and finally, no Japanese interests may exist in the merchandise.

It was also reported that Allied and neutral nationals may expect that released goods will be licensed for export providing that the merchandise is not on the approved Japanese import program. In case applications are received to ship commodities that happen to be on that program, SCAP will negotiate for the purchase of the goods and credit the country of ownership for the value of the merchandise.

Handling and shipping of the goods to the claimant will be his responsibility or that of his authorized representatives in Japan, and not of SCAP; it was announced.

The great majority of Allied-owned merchandise which was stranded in Japan at the outbreak of war was disposed of by the Japanese during the war. However, the new policy provides that wherever such merchandise can be located it will be returned to the rightful owner.

A typical example cited by the Civil Property Custodian was a shipment of rayon and cotton tablecloths discovered in a Kobe warehouse, where it had been stored for the last five years. These tablecloths are now in the process of being restored to the Allied owner.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: E. A. Turner, Chief, Sanitary Engineering Branch, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP will discuss "Sanitation Problems in Japan" at a press conference this morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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0536

PIPER CUB PILOTS ARRIVE AT HANEDA

Piper Cub Pilots Clifford V. Evans and George W. Truman arrived at Haneda Airfield yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They are tentatively scheduled to depart for Chitose Airbase Wednesday.

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TYPHOON "ALICE" DECREASING IN INTENSITY

Typhoon "Alice", centered at 120 miles northwest of Marcus Island at three o'clock this morning and continuing a northeasterly direction at 20 miles per hour, is reported by the Haneda Weather station as decreasing in intensity, but accelerating in movement.

The typhoon, which is expected to be about 480 miles northeast of Marcus Island at three o'clock tomorrow morning, is expected to weaken further in the next 12 hours. Maximum surface winds near center of Alice are 55 miles per hour.

"Beatrice", now a tropical storm, was centered 130 miles southeast of Iwo Jima at three o'clock this morning. Beatrice is moving northeast at 10 miles per hour and will be centered about 150 miles east-northeast of Iwo Jima at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. Maximum surface knots near the center of Beatrice are estimated to be 50 miles per hour.

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FIVE CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN TOKYO

Five members of the U. S. House of Representatives arrived in Tokyo yesterday to visit General MacArthur and study various aspects of Far Eastern policy.

Four members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee landed at Haneda at 3 p.m. from Korea following a tour of other Far Eastern countries to obtain first hand information on problems of commercial aviation and foreign trade in this area. They will remain in Japan until Friday, when they are scheduled to depart for Guam and the United States.

The Committee members are: Leonard W. Hall of New York, James I. Doolittle of Iowa, Hugh D. Scott, of Pennsylvania and Richard F. Harless of Arizona.

Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived at Haneda at 3:40 p.m. from Guam to begin a tour of Japan, Korea and China to observe political and economic conditions in the Far East. Congressman Judd, who was a medical missionary in China for 10 years before the war, is expected to leave for Korea on Wednesday following discussions with officials here.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
20 October 1947

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FIRE DESTROYS 700 HOUSES AT CHOFU

WITH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES AT CHOFU-- The Y.M.C.A. building in central Chofu was the only army installation damaged, but nearly 1,300 families were made homeless here Friday when a fire destroyed 700 houses in Chofu.

Twelve Japanese were injured in the fire, which gutted the main streets of Chofu, where 2 NZEF has its headquarters. New Zealand troops played a big part in fighting the fire, which raged from 4 p.m. Friday to 2:30 Saturday morning.

When the fire appeared it might get completely out of control. New Zealand Headquarters transported a bulldozer from Ozuki, seven miles away, to demolish buildings and create a firebreak. High explosives were also used to blow a gap in other blocks of houses.

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TWO AUSTRALIANS KILLED WHEN MINE EXPLODES

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--Two Australians of BCOF were among the 38 persons killed when a mine exploded at Muroto Beach on Shikoku Island Wednesday. The dead are Sgt. J. R. Sewell of Oberon, New South Wales, and Sapper A. G. Bramley of 96 Warwick Road, Ipswich, Queensland.

A third Australian, Sapper J. White of Young St., Holbrook, New South Wales, was the only surviving eye witness of the disaster.

The three Australians were members of the Tenth Australian Bomb Disposal Squad. They had been sent to Shikoku to locate and deactivate or render inert three mines at Komajima, Takamatsu, and Murotosaki. The squad, which has been engaged in similar work throughout the BCOF area the past 18 months, dealt with the first two mines early in the week before going to Murotosaki.

Sapper White, on his return to Kure today, said the mine was a Japanese one-ton mine, which had been stranded on the beach about two months ago. He added that it was very rusty and the squad estimated it had been in the sea about three years.

Because of the proximity of the mine to some Japanese homes, the party decided not to explode the mine. While Japanese police restricted a crowd of Japanese spectators, a party of laborers dragged the mine to the waters edge, a distance of five yards.

The detonator was then extracted, and while Sergeant Sewell and Sapper Bramley were removing 1,100 pounds of explosive charge, Sapper White was sent along the beach on an errand. He was about 50 yards away when the mine exploded, also setting off part of the charge which had already been removed and placed nearby.

Thirty-six Japanese were killed, including several policemen. Sapper White suffered severe shock but was released from the hospital 24 hours later.

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1ST CAVALRY UPSETS 11TH AIRBORNE GRIDDERS, '7-0

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--The most astounding upset of the 1947 American Football League of Japan season was registered at Tokyo's Nile Kinnick Stadium yesterday when the 1st Cavalry Horsemen defeated the 11th Airborne Angels, 7 to 0, to remain unbeaten in the loop race.

More than 20,000 fans were on hand to see the Angels suffer their first setback since the beginning of the Occupation. They were favored this year to become All-Pacific champions for the third consecutive season.

A clever passing attack provided the Horsemen with their winning tally with less than a minute remaining in the first half. The counter came on a 20 yard flip from Abe Dung, Honolulu, Hawaii, to Del Wilson, end from Bowling Green, Ky., who grabbed the pigskin in the end zone.

The Angels blocked the first attempt for the extra point, but were offside on the play, and Lt. Dick Pitzer, Connellsville, Pa., converted on his second opportunity.

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SCAP LICENSES TEN SHIPPING FIRMS TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES IN JAPAN

Ten shipping firms licensed by SCAP to establish shipping agencies in Japan include three American, two Filipino and five British concerns, SCAP announced today.

Issuance of the licenses is an important step in the gradual removal of controls exercised by the United States Maritime Commission over activities of private shipping concerns in Japan, SCAP officials said. They estimated that complete changeover to private controls would be accomplished in approximately two months.

The firms licensed are:

United States: Pacific Far East Lines, Inc., American President Lines and United States Lines Co.

Philippine Islands: C. F. Sharp and Co., Inc., and Everett Steamship Corporation.

United Kingdom: Butterfield and Swire (Japan) Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (China) Ltd., Dodwell and Company Ltd., Cornes and Company Ltd. and Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd.

Several other firms are expected to apply for licenses soon, including the Java-China Packet Lines Ltd., a Dutch firm.

The ten companies, which may act as agents for other ship owners, are authorized to conclude contracts for carriage of freight, mail and passengers by water to and from Japanese ports and to maintain in Japan facilities for furnishing services and supplies necessary to these shipping operations.

When the war ended, privately operated ships began to serve the Occupation through movement of relief supplies and foreign trade goods in Japanese waters. The Maritime Commission was assigned the responsibility of furnishing port agency services to private ships of all nations. Last spring, foreign nations with considerable shipping in Japanese waters were allowed to send liaison officers to the Maritime Commission.

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FOUR JAPANESE PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES

Four suspected war criminals, three of them charged with contributing to the death of Allied war prisoners, pleaded not guilty today before an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama.

Toshitaro Habe, former 1st Lieutenant, was accused of failing in his command responsibilities. At various times during the war he was commanding officer of six POW camps in the Osaka area--the Tanagawa, Sakurajima, Tsumori, Tokuroshi, Yokkaichi and Taisho camps.

His three co-defendants are Tadao Tenabe, former corporal who was non-commissioned medical officer at Yokkaichi Camp; Yoshitaro Matsumoto, civilian finance and supply worker at Taisho, and Yoichiro Terashita, superior private who was medical orderly at Taisho.

Habe, Tenabe and Terashita were all charged with contributing to the death of prisoners--Habe by neglecting his responsibilities as camp commander, and Tenabe and Terashita by forcing sick prisoners to work while physically unfit. Terashita also allegedly contributed to prisoners' deaths by refusing to furnish them available medicines and medical attention.

Charged With Mistreatments, Tortures

Nicknamed the "Kobe Butcher" by the prisoners, Habe was accused of contributing to the serious illnesses and deaths of Allied prisoners by failing to provide adequate and proper food, heat, shelter and available medicines and medical attention, and by failing to restrain members of his command from beating prisoners. He also allegedly compelled prisoners "to work for long and unreasonable periods of time without sufficient rest," personally beat and abused them, and neglected to provide adequate and safe shelters from air raids.

Men under Habe's control allegedly beat prisoners with sticks, clubs, a pole, belt, rifle butt and the buckle end of a belt; placed lighted cigarettes to the bodies of sick prisoners; forced water down their mouths and nostrils by means of hoses, and forced them to stand at attention, holding buckets of water over their heads which, upon spilling, resulted in chilling and the contracting of sicknesses by them.

Tenabe, Terashita and Matsumoto were charged with beating and abusing numerous prisoners.

Other charges against Matsumoto include forcing a POW to kneel on a mass of twisted wire holding a bucket of water for approximately 40 minutes; compelling one to kneel on a log with a stick behind his knees and a bucket of water on each thigh; forcing prisoners to stand at attention in the rain for approximately four hours; throwing ice cold water on a prisoner and beating him; stealing and misappropriating rations and clothing furnished for the prisoners, and forcibly pouring water down the throat of a prisoner until his stomach became painfully extended and then kicking him in the stomach.

Prosecuting the four Japanese for SCAP's Legal Section are Andrew A. Adinolfi, 3015 Roberts Ave., Bronx, N. Y., and John P. Laughna, 9303 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A limited number of lists of the names and addresses of Allied prisoners who died and of those who were allegedly maltreated by Habe, Tenabe, Terashita, Matsumoto, or by personnel under Habe's supervision, are available in the PIO News Division Library.

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GRATEFUL JAPANESE STAGE VARIETY SHOW FOR U.S. ARMY TROOPS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KUMAMOTO--Local Japanese recently staged a variety show for American personnel in the area as an expression of their gratitude for "the fine administration given the Kumamoto area by the U. S. Army for the past two years."

The Japanese townspeople said they wished to show their appreciation for the Army's work in "reconstruction and the improving of health and living standards."

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CRUISER DIVISION 3 SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR U.S. TOMORROW

Cruiser Division # 3, consisting of the USS Toledo, under command of Capt. H. E. Parker, USN; the USS Tucson, under Capt. F. F. McLean USN; and the USS St. Paul, flagship of Rear Adm. E. E. Herrman, whose skipper is Capt. S. N. Leith, USN, will depart for the United States via Pearl Harbor early tomorrow morning, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced today.

Replacement will be made by Cruiser Division #15, which arrived in Yokohama last week and includes the USS Duluth, flagship of Rear Adm. A. M. Bledsoe, USN, whose skipper is Capt. E. P. Hylant, USN, the USS Atlanta and the USS Topeka, under command of Rear Adm. J. H. Carson.

The returning Division, which served in Japanese waters since June, 1947, will carry Navy, military and civilian passengers back to the United States.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

20 October 1947

AFL & CIO ORGANIZE FOR POLITICAL ACTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (USIS)---Keynotes of current conventions of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Boston reveal that, though the two branches of United States union labor are often in disagreement, they are united in efforts to restore themselves as a dominant political group in the United States.

This was pointed out in a New York Times article recently by Times correspondent Arthur Krock. His article said in part:

No national labor ticket is in sight because the AFL sticks to its policy not to endorse a political party as such and the CIO is not yet prepared to launch one under its label. But if the organizations can succeed in the objective professed at Boston and San Francisco they will, as from 1935 to 1947, wield political power in the nation without official responsibility.

Both the CIO and AFL are within their rights as American citizens in translating their economic and social programs into political action if they can. And when the project is announced openly it fits even more into the American pattern. So far as can be determined from what president Philip Murray told the CIO and president William Green told the AFL, they are dedicated to this:

The CIO, through its Political Action Committee, will work to bring 60 million voters to the polls next year, or about 12 million more than cast their ballots in 1944; and through a similar committee (labor's educational and political league) the AFL hopes to influence from 25 to 30 million voters to support individual candidates whom it will favor. All candidates who supported the Taft-Hartley labor act will be opposed for Congress. Of national candidates, those will be chosen--though not officially by the AFL--who seem most likely to help union labor regain the political power it enjoyed from 1935 to 1947.

This is a large order, and in other countries it would be entrusted to a definite party organization with a full set of candidates. But union leaders in the United States realize that this method might unite against their ticket a large unorganized majority. By single shooting they count on divisions among this unorganized majority that have frequently enabled a large organized minority to control the administration and legislation in Washington.

New York city is an example of how well this technique can work. A minority Democratic party, supported by a labor party in exchange for promises to carry out union programs, has been turned into a local majority on more than one occasion, though the Republican vote has been larger than the Democratic at the polls. But when this method has been expanded to statewide proportions it has not worked so well, and this has suggested that on a national basis it would be a complete failure. When challenged and united, the rural districts and small towns can out-vote great cities.

However, the challenge required to unite rural districts and small towns must be tangible and plain. And that is what a national labor party, with a full set of candidates devoted to a single economic interest, would provide. It might succeed in bringing to its standard an overwhelming majority of organized workers, something which does not happen at every national election despite claims of union leaders. But it would surely solidify the non-union majority that normally splits on all sorts of issues---foreign policy, local political conditions and the impression rival candidates make on the radio.

AFL and CIO leaders . . . are aware of this danger. And they have apparently concluded that (their best course is) to prove to or persuade candidates that they will be elected if they show favoritism to unions and the brotherhoods above all other groups in the country, and defeated if they do not.

When asked why this prescription worked so badly in the Eighth Pennsylvania district this year (when labor's candidate was defeated) and many urban districts in 1946, they reply that this was the consequence of a small vote, which through their own efforts they will not allow to happen again. Then asked if it was not the war emergency in 1940 and the state of war in 1944 that were responsible for President Roosevelt's elections in those years, they bring out CIO Political Action Committee figures which ascribe these results to the "labor vote."

OVER

0542

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There are statistics of more persuasion which argue that, if Roosevelt had not been able to divide the Republican voters on issues of national policy in those years, the anti-New Deal trend in the congressional elections of 1938 and 1942 would have elected Republican presidential candidates in 1940 and 1944. But quite naturally the PAC stands by its own tables, and there are many politicians who believe them.

The task ahead is to increase the number of these believers and to that task the keynotes of Boston and San Francisco summon union political workers. In some states the effort is complicated by the fact that a large bi-partisan majority of federal congressional delegations supported the Taft-Hartley act, and this furnishes another reason why a national labor party on that issue would have small prospects at this juncture.

"EXPLOITATIVE CAPITALISM"---THING OF PAST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (USIS)---The "democratic ideal" involves not only individual dignity and initiative, but necessarily also cooperative efforts and common sacrifices for the sake of world reconstruction, Robert L. Garner, vice president of the International Bank of Reconstruction, declared recently.

"The Marshall plan is a sound analysis of Europe's needs," he told the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers, "but much remains to be done to fill in this framework and to define proper methods and conditions to implement its purposes."

Garner outlined five basic essentials for Europe's recovery: obtaining essential raw materials; provision of equipment needed for repair, modernization and expansion of industrial facilities; financial stabilization measures; integration of production and trade; and more efficient use of manpower.

"The problem of reconstruction is more difficult than was anticipated and without further assistance, the present gains would be lost," he told the advertisers. "Recovery is handicapped by old patterns of small production and trading areas."

Garner compared America's position to that of Great Britain in the century after the Napoleonic wars, when British investments fostered world wide economic growth.

"American resources and productive capacity impose great responsibility upon this nation," he said, "and at the same time open up a vast opportunity for world leadership."

He pointed out however that foreign critics think of American economy in terms of the exploitative capitalism of an earlier day, and thus fail totally to understand that modern American production techniques and industrial organization make possible higher living standards and greater opportunities for the mass of the people than has ever been known elsewhere.

BENELUX OFFICIAL ADDRESSES N.Y. FORUM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, (USIS)---Miss Barbara Ward, foreign editor of "The Economist," of London, and Edmond J. Jaspard, secretary general of Benelux, (the customs union between Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg), will address the New York Herald Tribune forum on current problems soon.

Miss Ward, 33, an author and newspaper woman for ten years, will speak before the forum at the Waldorf Astoria. Her topic in the overall forum theme, "Modern man: slave or sovereign?" will be about Roman Catholicism and "Spiritual contributions to the strength of man."

Jaspard, a native of Maastricht, Holland, has been head of Benelux since June 10, 1946, at which time the governments of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg voted to form a full economic and monetary union to promote free trade between their countries. He will address the forum session on "How small countries help each other in the reconstruction of Europe."

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Press Release: 1630
20 October 1947

USS LOUIS SLOSS ARRIVES SAFELY AT OKINAWA

The USS Louis Sloss, American merchant ship which last week sent distress signals when in danger of capsizing about 400 miles off the coast of Okinawa, has safely reached the island under escort of the United States Army Transport General Collins, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced today.

Originally, the Sloss was proceeding to Okinawa under guidance of the Norwegian merchant ship SS Vilja, first to reach the distressed vessel. Lacking sufficient food and fuel to pace the Sloss, the SS Vilja went ahead to Okinawa as scheduled and escort was taken over by the USAT General Collins.

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CPC RELEASES PRECIOUS METALS TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Gold, silver and platinum to cover the domestic consumption in Japan for the fourth quarter of 1947 has been authorized for use by the Japanese Government, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian announced today.

Precious metals released amounted to 335,528 grams of gold, 14,560,476 grams of silver and 19,491.02 grams of platinum with an estimated value of approximately \$735,000. All of the gold and silver will be obtained from newly mined stocks in the possession of the Japanese Government. The platinum will be released to the Japanese Government from stocks held under occupation custody in the Bank of Japan vaults.

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RETURN PUBLICATIONS TO CHINA, BURMA AND HONG KONG

Thousands of books, pamphlets and magazines removed by the Japanese armed forces in the occupation areas of China, Burma and Hong Kong during World War II, are now in the process of restitution to their rightful owners, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian announced today.

From China, the Japanese stole more than 8,000 textbooks, religious books and ancient documents. The Chinese volumes, many taken from Nankai and Chungshan Universities, are scheduled to be shipped to Shanghai in the near future.

A total of 504 Burmese Government publications, which are at present in the Imperial Library in Tokyo's Ueno Park, will be delivered to British authorities at Kure this month for shipment to Burma.

Restitution of approximately 8,000 books, 20,000 pamphlets and three large sets of periodicals is being made at this time to the Hong Kong and Chinese rightful owners through British officials at Kure.

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0544

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO REPORT ON OBJECTS OF ART
ACQUIRED IN OCCUPIED AREAS AFTER JULY 7, 1937

All objects of art having a foreign origin with a July, 1937 market value of at least ¥ 5,000 which were acquired by a Japanese national or agency and are presently located in Japan will be reported by Japanese Government inventories to SCAP, the Office of the Civil Property Custodian announced today.

The objects of art must have been acquired in an occupied area after July 7, 1937.

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Press Release:

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21 October 1947

TYPHOON, TROPICAL STORM WEAKENING RAPIDLY

Typhoon "Alice" and the tropical storm "Beatrice" are diminishing rapidly in intensity, the 43d Weather Wing announced today.

"Alice" was 660 miles north-northeast of Marcus Island at 3 o'clock this morning, moving at 20 miles per hour with maximum surface winds estimated at 55 miles per hour. "Alice" is expected to weaken rapidly in the next twelve hours.

"Beatrice," a tropical storm decreasing rapidly in intensity and expected to dissipate itself before the day is out, was centered about 250 miles east-northeast of Iwo Jima at 3 o'clock this morning. Moving in a northeasterly direction at 10 miles per hour, the storm is expected to be centered about 400 miles east-northeast of Iwo Jima by 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. Strongest winds near the storm center are estimated at 50 miles per hour.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Dr. Sherman E. Lee, Chief of Arts and Monuments Division, C.I.&F., will discuss "A True Cultural Nation" at a magazine conference today at 2 p.m. in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg. Dr. Lee is former Curator of Far Eastern Art at the Detroit Museum of Art.

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FORMER JAPANESE POW CAMP COOK SENTENCED FOR WAR CRIMES

Tatsumi Hata, found guilty of contributing to the deaths of Allied war prisoners at a POW camp in Ofuna, Honshu, Japan, where he was a civilian cook, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army military commission at Yokohama.

Hata was found guilty of misappropriating food intended for Allied war prisoners, and of abusing and beating or causing the beatings of many of the imprisoned men at the Ofuna camp between May, 1942 and September, 1945. Those tortured by Hata included John C. Skinner, 137 Windsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.; Hayes Oliver Trukke, Flagstaff, Ariz., and Jesse Borges DeSilva, 1118 W. 89th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert T. Brunkhorst, Platteville, Wisconsin, served as prosecutor for SCAP's Legal Section.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Press Release: 1330
21 October 1947

EIGHTH ARMY GRIDDERS TRIM 24TH DIVISION, 21-13

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Lt. Upshaw Sams, Beaumont, Texas, paced the Eighth Army Chicks to a 21 to 13 American Football League of Japan victory over the 24th Infantry Division in Lou Gehrig Stadium Sunday afternoon.

Late in the second quarter the Chicks scored the first time, Cpl. Gene Offield, Breckenridge, Texas, pitching a strike to Cpl. Andy Carpenter, Louisville, Ky., in the end zone.

The Chicks started the drive on their own 44 and, after a first down, Offield took to the air lanes, his first pass hitting Pfc. Joe Joczunskas, Pittsburgh, Pa., for 18 yards to the opposition's 27. The next pass went to Carpenter for the touchdown. Cpl. George Hamrich, Rio Grande, Ohio, added the extra point from placement, making the count 7-0 at halftime.

A fourth down fumble by Eighth Army's punter, Joczunskas, gave the Big Green the ball on the Chicks' 29-yard line late in the third quarter, and three plays later Sgt. Matteo Gugliemetti, Providence, R.I., infantry fullback, went off tackle from the one to tally. A 23-yard end run by Pvt. Ernie Nemeth, East Chicago, Ind., a play earlier set up the marker.

Cpl. Loran Doss, Whittier, Calif., split the uprights with his placement, knotting the count at 7-7.

The Big Green was forced to punt as the last quarter began, Pfc. Robert Hendrix, Inverness, Fla., getting off a 60-yard boot to the Chicks' safety, Sams.

Sams fielded the ball on his own 25 and raced up the sidelines 75 yards for the second Eighth Army score. Sams shook loose a trio of tacklers, and timely blocks by Joczunskas, Cpl. Cornelius Tunsil, Lake City, Fla., and Pfc. Kenneth DeBerry, Concord, North Carolina, paved the way to the double stripe.

Pfc. Clayton Powers, Frankfort, Ky., added the point from placement.

An intercepted Big Green pass by Pfc. Dan Nodak, Campbell, Ohio, set up the pins for the winners final counter. He pulled Nemeth's aerial down and raced to the Division's 30 before he was halted.

Sams moved the ball to the 2-yard stripe, cracking the Victory Division's tackles with cross-bucks. He scored from that point.

Again Powers split the uprights for the extra point.

Starting on their own 46, the losers took to passing for the final marker of the day, Nemeth hitting Pfc. Karmell Wysocki, Philadelphia, Pa., in the end zone.

Doss' attempted placement was blocked.

62d Signal Battalion Bows

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Sparked by John Schrader, Crookston, Minn., IX Corps Headquarters Company maintained its lead in the IX Corps football conference here yesterday by defeating the 62d Signal Battalion, 6 to 2.

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Camp Looper Registers First Win

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Led by Jerome Langford, Trenton, N.J., and Harold Lovett, Pittsburgh, Pa., Camp Looper chalked up its first win of the 1947 football season here Saturday by downing an injury-riddled Camp Fowler eleven, 12 to 0.

188th Parachute Infantry Triumphs

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--A first quarter touchdown by Eric Yeager, 190 pound fullback from Maywood, Ill., was the lone score of the game as the 188th Parachute Infantry eleven turned back the Headquarters Special Troops team, 6 to 0, here Saturday before 2,500 fans.

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BCOF CELEBRATES TRAFALGAR DAY

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, Oct. 20--On the occasion of Trafalgar Day, which is a holiday in BCOF, the following message has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet by Lt. Gen. H.C.H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of BCOF:

"I and all ranks of the British Commonwealth Force in Japan send greetings to you and all ranks under your command on the occasion of Trafalgar Day. We extend our heartiest congratulations to our comrades in the Navy for the magnificent way in which they are upholding those fine traditions established on that memorable day in the year 1805."

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LIEUTENANTS CAPTURE DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Two lieutenants, Thomas Kearney of Detroit, Mich., and George L. Atwood, Berlin, N. H., captured the Kyoto Post Officers Club doubles tennis tourney here last week by defeating Lt. Ted S. Long, Palmetto, Fla., and CWO Morris Shaffer, Cleveland, Ohio, 6-3, 8-6, 6-1.

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I CORPS ELEVEN TROUNCES KOBE BASE, 33-0

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE--Employing its clever passing attack, I Corps trounced Kobe Base 33 to 0 in an American Football League of Japan battle here Sunday afternoon.

Held scoreless the first period, the Bullseyes broke loose in the second quarter. The first touchdown came on a 2 yard plunge by Fullback Jim Moseley, Luverne, Ala., and Ralph Cipolla, Cranford, N. J. converted the extra point.

Paul Zampell, Beverly Farms, Mass., made it 13-0 at halftime with a 5 yard touchdown plunge with 20 seconds in the stanza remaining.

The lone third quarter touchdown came on a 20 yard pass from Pfc. William A. Stamper, 1343 12th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., to Pfc. Angus Williams Jr., 811 East Hanna St., Tampa, Fla.

Two touchdowns and two extra points by Cipolla cinched the game in the fourth quarter. A pass from Stamper to Harold Brue, New Orleans, La., followed by a lateral to John Karras, Argo, Ill., was good for 65 yards and the first score. A pass from Stamper to Don Chamberlain, Hillside, N. J., netted 40 yards and the final marker.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS SUPPLY CHOFU WITH CRITICAL ITEMS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Military Government teams have supplied blankets, food, clothing and medical supplies to Chofu, which suffered heavy damage from a fire last weekend.

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JAPANESE YOUTH SENTENCED FOR IMPERSONATING MEMBER OF OCCUPATION FORCES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Tetsuo Shindo, 16, has pleaded guilty to charges of impersonating a member of the Occupation forces and sentenced by an I Corps Provost Court to five years at hard labor. Because of his age, the Japanese youth was paroled to the juvenile detention home for custody.

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Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
21 October 1947

REPATRIATION OF 8,184 JAPANESE DURING PAST WEEK ANNOUNCED

The total number of Japanese repatriates who have returned since the surrender reached 5,750,169 persons Oct. 16 with the return last week of 8,184 Japanese from Siberia, Karafuto and the Kuriles, the Southeast Asia Areas, and other places in the Far East.

According to estimates in the latest SCAP status report, there are some 856,600 Japanese still overseas awaiting return.

Among those coming back Oct. 10-16 were 4,014 from Siberia; 1,666 from Karafuto and the Kuriles; 1,503 from the Southeast Asia Areas; 919 from Manchuria; 47 from South Korea; 28 from the Ryukyus; six from North Korea, via South Korea; and one from China.

In the same week, 500 Ryukyans and 31 South Koreans were sent to their homes from Japan, and 553 Koreans who had entered Japan illegally were sent home.

Among Japanese unrepatriated were an estimated 547,785 in Siberia; 219,044 in Karafuto and the Kuriles; 69,379 in Manchuria; 7,739 in the Southeast Asia Areas; and 7,368 in China.

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GHQ GRIDDERS BOW TO 25TH DIVISION, 12-7

Coming from behind with a fourth period touchdown, 25th Infantry Division edged out GHQ, 12 to 7, in an American Football League of Japan contest at Osaka Sunday.

The winners scored first in the second quarter, but GHQ came back after the intermission and forged ahead on a 12 yard end run by Sgt. Frank Myaki, Spokane, Washington, and the extra point.

1st Cavalry Tops League Standings

With the season one-third completed, the 1st Cavalry Division Horsemen have assumed a commanding lead in the American Football League of Japan's 1947 pennant race. The Horsemen chalked up the first major upset of the season last weekend by dumping the 11th Airborne Division, 7-0. It was the first loss for the Angels since the beginning of the Occupation. The league standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Points	Opp.
1st Cavalry Division.....	3	0	1.000	46	6
11th Airborne Division.....	2	1	.667	63	14
1st Corps.....	2	1	.667	60	33
Eighth Army.....	2	1	.667	33	20
25th Infantry Division.....	2	1	.667	33	27
Fleet Activities.....	2	1	.667	14	15
GHQ.....	1	2	.333	16	24
24th Infantry Division.....	1	2	.333	20	40
Fifth Air Force.....	0	3	.000	12	64
Kobe Base.....	0	3	.000	0	54

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0309

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Results Last Week:

1st Cavalry Division 7; 11th Airborne Division 0; I Corps 33; Kobe Base 0; Eighth Army 21; 24th Infantry Division 13; 25th Infantry Division 12; GHQ 7; Fleet Activities 8, Fifth Air Force 6.

Schedule For Sunday:

1st Cavalry Division vs. Fleet Activities at Yokosuka; 11th Airborne Division vs. 25th Infantry Division at Sapporo; I Corps vs. Eighth Army at Kyoto; GHQ vs. Kobe Base at Tokyo; Fifth Air Force vs. 24th Infantry Division at Nagoya.

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FOUR JAPANESE SENTENCED FOR THEFT OF OCCUPATION FORCE ARTICLES

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Four Japanese nationals, including three 17-year-old juveniles, were sentenced this morning at Eighth Army's Yokohama Provost Court for their participation in the theft of Occupation Force articles, including household effects of Brig. Gen. George D. Shea, Eighth Army G-3.

Lt. Col. L. J. Cartwright, Presiding Judge at the Provost Court, dealt the culprits hard labor sentences of 18 months and two years, and fines totaling 17,000 yen.

The four were apprehended after a search of one of the suspect's home resulted in the recovery of the stolen articles.

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WRECKAGE OF U. S. NAVY PATROL PLANE DISCOVERED

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN YOKOHAMA--Wreckage of a two-motored U. S. Navy Martin Mariner patrol plane, found submerged last Thursday in Yokohama Harbor near the Asano shipyards, was being examined today by a crew from the Army Graves Registration Service in an attempt to determine whether traces of any bodies can be found in the fuselage.

Apparently shot down while on a reconnaissance flight in the final stages of the war, the big ship was discovered by a harbor craft making a routine check for underwater obstructions. The plane, two large flack holes in its wings and body, was hauled this morning to a steel barge near Central Pier of Eighth Army's 2d Major Port.

Inside the cockpit compartment were found several pairs of trousers, two pairs of shoes, and a Naval lieutenant's cap with insignia. Three folded parachutes also were found in the plane and it is believed a second compartment of the fuselage which has not been opened may yield further material which can be traced. Names and serial numbers were found on some of the clothing and parachutes.

Capt. E. L. Hinkley, Air Liaison Officer for 2d Major Port, who has been conducting the investigation with Capt. P. F. Boyle, Port Harbormaster, said the escape hatch of the plane was open when the ship was found. Captain Hinkley is cooperating with Naval officers in the Tokyo-Yokohama area in an attempt to learn further the fate of the occupants of the plane and their identity.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

Press Release:

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22 October 1947

SCAP LICENSES BANK OF CHINA TO REOPEN BRANCH IN JAPAN

SCAP has licensed the Bank of China to reopen a branch in Japan to render services related to Occupation needs. The bank, whose headquarters is in Shanghai, is the ninth licensed by SCAP. Already licensed are three American, two British, one French and two Dutch banks.

The Bank of China has not yet selected quarters in Tokyo but is expected to begin operations here in the near future. The bank is authorized to accept yen deposits for members of the Chinese Mission and other personnel of the Chinese Government in Japan and for official and quasi-official accounts of the Chinese Government, as well as for commercial concerns licensed by SCAP to deal in yen. It also may perform all necessary export-import services in connection with Japanese foreign trade under trade and foreign exchange controls established by SCAP.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Col. Crawford Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, will discuss "The Public Health Train" at a press conference this morning at 10 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS SCHEDULED TO DEPART TOMORROW

Piper Cub Pilots Clifford V. Evans and George W. Truman are tentatively scheduled to depart from Haneda Airfield for Chitose Airbase tomorrow. Checked, and flight instructor, already licensed and shown to officials, the pilot, one American and one Dutch.

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The Bank of China has not yet selected quarters in Tokyo but is expected to begin operations here in the near future. The bank is authorized to accept yen deposits for members of the Chinese Mission and other personnel of the Chinese Government in Japan and for official and quasi-official accounts of the Chinese Government, as well as for commercial concerns licensed by SCAP to deal in yen. It also may perform all necessary export-import services in connection with Japanese foreign trade under trade and foreign exchange controls established by SCAP.

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PRESS RELEASE:

22 October 1947

FUTURE OF U.S. LINKED TO ASIA BY GENERAL ROMULO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, (USIS)---"America's future prosperity and security lies in Asia," General Carlos P. Romulo told a Young Men's Christian Association audience recently.

Asserting that the world was divided into two opposing ideologies, the Philippines' permanent delegate to the United Nations declared: "You are the greatest nation in world, but you still need friends."

And that source, he said, can be found in 1,000,000,000 Orientals "who are beginning to rise." Declaring that "Asia is a rising continent and not a decadent area," the author and Pulitzer prize-winner said the United States had made a good start.

"By the act of giving freedom to a subject people," he said, referring to the independence granted to the Philippines by the United States, "you have won for yourself the esteem and respect of Orientals."

However, he emphasized, only "18,000,000 Filipinos of these 1,000,000,000 Orientals have decided to cast their lot with you. The balance have not made up their minds."

Pointing out that it was not the duty of the United Nations to make peace but "to maintain the peace," General Romulo said it was unfortunate that "discordant voices" of one or two nations grab the headlines about United Nations' activities.

"You don't get a true picture of what is happening at the United Nations especially in the case of "colonial peoples, voiceless, submerged peoples who are now getting a hearing for the first time."

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EUROPEAN CLEARING HOUSE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, (USIS)---Representatives of 15 European nations met in Paris recently to examine plans for a central currency clearing house designed to stimulate trade among them by freeing credits and canceling off their mutual debts with produce instead of dollars or gold, Sidney Keller reported in a dispatch to the N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Keller's dispatch continued:

This undertaking, although it is in line with general suggestions of the United States, is largely independent of the Marshall plan, and is regarded as another proof that western Europe is trying to help itself.

The broad lines of the project were originally drawn during the Paris conference on economic cooperation, and were discussed in greater detail in London by financial representatives of sixteen member nations. All of these nations are now represented in Paris except Eire, which will be kept informed of developments during the conference.

Private sessions will be attended also by American observers and representatives of the International Monetary Fund.

Two alternate plans are to be studied, both of them having roughly the same end in view. One is a French plan based on the principle of canceling debts between two countries that cannot exchange their goods by calling in a third country that trades with both countries involved. By grouping three or more nations into trade agreements the French plan would widen the trade circuit and balance debts and credits without the usual demands to settle deficits by payments in gold or in dollars.

The French plan is described as a temporary measure. Another more permanent plan is outlined by Belgium. Instead of a series of separate multilateral agreements, the Belgians propose creation of a single clearing house.

OVER

0553

RA'-0035

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Bilateral trade agreements already exist among most of the individual member nations. A clearing house would coordinate these individual agreements and establish a central fund of currencies for any nation that needed cash and could not accept payment in goods. The United States may be asked to earmark part of its Marshall plan dollars to this fund, which would thus simplify the problem of finding out which European nation need dollars most.

EUROPEAN POWER GRID TO BE ESTABLISHED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, (USIS)---Establishment of an European power grid system and development of power production without the use of standard coals are two projects chosen for immediate investigation by the power committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Michael Hoffman reported from Geneva in a dispatch to the New York Times recently. Hoffman's dispatch continued:

J. Houston Angus, director of the commission's power division, said at a press conference that 18 participating nations had decided to put three working parties in operation at once to make on the spot investigations of projects rating highest priority from the general European point of view.

One of these projects is to bring into operation power interchange among Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. This plan calls for the export of Austrian hydro-electric power in summer to Czechoslovakia and Poland, and export of Polish power from thermal stations southward in winter. For successful operation, an entire new transmission line must be built.

Angus said three areas where an immediate development of power production was considered feasible and economical were the brown coal region of Germany, the low grade anthracite coal beds of Poland and the Alps. In all three, power plants to be built will utilize an energy source now being wasted or not utilized.

Angus said he doubted if Europe could be self sufficient in the production of power equipment within 12 years so great had been the loss resulting from cessation of building during the war.

While recognizing that the power program is a problem that calls for long range planning, the committee hopes it can give direction immediately to the development of power resources that governments will undertake in any event.

Lively and wholehearted cooperation of Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia with the committee's work have led many western members of the group to feel that in this field real progress in east-west collaboration can be expected.

FUR AUCTIONED AT HIGH PRICES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, (USIS)---The United States government's fall auction of Alaska's seal skins, a barometer of cost of next winter's fur coats, brought prices 197 percent higher than last April's sale and in some cases highest in 27 years, the Fish and Wildlife Service said recently.

A government official said it is unlikely that there will be a corresponding increase in all fur coat prices, but the sale indicated a rise in retail prices of some luxury furs.

At the autumn sale of government owned seal skins from the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea, conducted at St. Louis, 25,430 dressed, dyed and finished skins sold for \$1,472,874, an average of \$57.92 each. An additional \$3,254 was received from the sale of 523 blue fox and 20 white fox pelts.

After the fall auction a year ago fur prices tumbled sharply---30 percent on an average, the Fish and Wildlife Service said. At the spring auction last April prices declined an additional 7 percent.

Even with the increase this autumn, prices are well below those of October, 1945 figures when 23,408 seal skins brought \$4,578,346. Last April almost the same number of seal skins sold for only \$1,134,513.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

22 October 1947

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY ABOLISHED IN NEW CRIMINAL CODE

The new Criminal Code enacted into law by the Diet last week does away with the special protections formerly accorded the Emperor and members of the Imperial family, a SCAP Government Section spokesman pointed out today.

Coming almost on the second anniversary of the SCAP directive of October 4, 1945 ordering the restoration of civil liberties to the people of Japan, the new legislation makes the Emperor equal before the law to the humblest citizen of the nation.

"The Emperor," he explained, "will have the same protection against libel and injurious action provided any citizen regardless of rank---no more and no less."

The only exception to this, the spokesman added, is that under the terms of the new law it will not be necessary for the Emperor to sign a complaint in order to bring legal action for redress of wrongs. Actions for the Emperor or members of his immediate family may be instituted with a formal complaint signed by the Prime Minister.

"The new law," the SCAP official asserted, "conforms to the concept, clearly expressed in the Constitution, that all men are created equal. To accord the Emperor special legal protections not vouchsafed to the average citizen would be to deny this concept upon which democracy is based." This conforms to long-established practice in the United States and in the United Kingdom, the spokesman added.

The Emperor himself, he pointed out, paved the way for the elimination of Lese Majeste in his rescript of New Year's Day in 1946 in which he renounced all claims to divinity.

"The Constitution," the SCAP official concluded, "vests the people with sovereignty. To retain provisions in law relating to acts of violence against the person of the Emperor would be incompatible with the spirit of the new Japan."

MENTAL HYGIENCE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PEDIATRICS, SCAP DOCTOR ASSERTS

The pediatrician will fail in his mission if he confines himself to diagnosis and treatment of children's disorders on a purely physical plane, Dr. Albert P. Knight of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section declared today.

"It is of paramount importance," Dr. Knight emphasized, "that the child's doctor have an intimate acquaintance with the child's home environment and that he be sensitive to the problems that may stem from social and economic conditions or inter-family relationships."

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Page 2

The Japanese child faces a future in which many changes are taking place, the SCAP doctor explained. The methods and subjects of education are almost completely different from those of the last generation of children, and the conflict between child and adult will create many emotional upheavals.

"These conflicts," Dr. Knight said, "will be attended by resultant psychological repressions, retreats and shocks, the outward symptoms of which will often be physical illnesses calling for the application of psychosomatic medical treatment."

"The Japanese child is struggling to maturity through a social and economic upheaval that is unparalleled in Japanese history. Now as never before he needs sympathetic understanding and treatment if he is to avoid the formation of neuroses that will warp and distort his future life and incapacitate him for the role he must assume if Japan is to remain a democratic state and retain the advances that are being made now."

Dr. Knight called upon Japanese doctors to recognize that the practice of their calling is more than a business, more than science--it is an art calling for a blend of the best in pure science and human understanding.

"The code of medical ethics requires that the primary interest of the physician be the care of his patients without regard to his economic or social status," he concluded.

SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section announced today that a "Public Health Train" will begin a two year tour of Japan Nov. 1, carrying with it educational exhibits on health and welfare to the Japanese people, Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section announced at a press conference today.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Basketball practice for I Corps will get under way Nov. 3, Capt. Rodney D. Brown, Ojai, Calif., coach, announced today.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: "Farm Life in Japan", a 30-minute documentary film with accompanying commentary by G. E. Roelofs, of the Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section, will be shown in the first floor auditorium of the Tokyo Educational Center tomorrow afternoon at 4:30. Following the showing, Mark Williamson, assistant chief of the Agriculture Division, will give a brief talk on his recent trip to Geneva, Switzerland, where he attended the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization conference.

I CORPS BEGINS BASKETBALL DRILLS NOV. 3

PUBLIC HEALTH TRAIN TO BEGIN TWO YEAR TOUR OF JAPAN

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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Press Release: 1330
22 October 1947

68,257 HAVE RE-ENLISTED IN FEC SINCE BEGINNING OF OCCUPATION

Enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions of enlistments have totalled more than 72,000 in the Far East Command since the beginning of the Occupation, Maj. G. L. Cooley, Recruiting Officer, GHQ, FEC, announced today.

He added there has been a sharp increase in extensions in this theater during the last three months, with October extensions almost twice that of July. There were 704 extensions in the first half of October as compared to 596 in September and 389 in July.

In the Far East Command, 68,257 men have re-enlisted since October 1, 1945. In this total is a small number of original enlistments, most of them sons of Army and civilian personnel on duty with the Occupation Forces.

Total extensions since the extension of enlistments program began in September, 1946, have reached 3,977. Included in this figure are 421 who, during the short period from September to October of this year, extended their enlistments to five years. The rate of extensions has shown a steady increase since the program was first initiated in September, 1946.

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He said the train will not be a travelling clinic but an educational caravan which will contain exhibits applicable to all areas of Japan. The exhibits, he added, are designed to be as general as possible.

The nationwide Health Education tour, which is being sponsored by the Japanese Welfare Ministry with the assistance of the Japanese Red Cross, will open with a ceremony Nov. 1 at the Harajuku Station in Tokyo.

The train will spend four days at each stop, during which time health movies, lectures, models, charts and other exhibits will be shown. Side shows in tents to be pitched near the station will also add to the Public Health exhibits.

Junior Red Cross members throughout the country will participate in the programs and exhibits in their respective localities. The three car train is staffed with four representatives of the Welfare Ministry, one from the Transportation Ministry and one from the Red Cross.

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COLONEL WILSON NAMED SAFETY DIRECTOR OF I CORPS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Lt. Col. Robert H. Wilson of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been appointed Safety Director of I Corps, replacing Lt. Col. James E. Holley of Otisville, New York, who has been assigned to the G-4 Section.

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REPRESENTATIVE JUDD DEPARTS FOR KOREA

Representative Walter H. Judd of the House Foreign Affairs Committee departed for Korea from Haneda Airfield this morning, following a four day stay in Tokyo. He conferred with General MacArthur and GHQ officials.

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PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES AT SAPPORO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD--Four members of the British Parliament, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Charles H. Gairdner, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, arrived at Okadama Airstrip at Sapporo yesterday to observe the industrial resources of Hokkaido and to hold a conference with Japanese officials here.

The party, which includes the Reverend Gordon Lang, John Paton, Hervey Rhodes and Stanley-Prescott, was met at Okadama Airstrip by Maj. Gen. Joseph Swing, Commanding General of the 11th Airborne Division.

The visiting delegation spent yesterday in a conference with Japanese officials and a tour of Camp Crawford, home of the 11th Airborne Division Headquarters and the 187 Glider Infantry.

They are scheduled to make a tour of the coal mining region near Bibai, and the lumber mills and chemical plant near Sunagawa today. They will be guests of honor at a party to be held at the Camp Crawford Officers Club tonight.

Prior to departing tomorrow afternoon, they will visit the railroad shops and spinning mills in Sapporo.

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0558

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
22 October 1947

COLONEL H. B. WHEELER, AIDE TO GENERAL MACARTHUR,
SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER 30

Col. Herbert B. Wheeler, a member of General MacArthur's wartime staff since July, 1942 and the Supreme Commander's aide-de-camp and military secretary since December, 1945, will return to the United States October 30 for physical checkup and treatment, it was announced today.

He will sail from Yokosuka aboard the naval transport USS Thomas Jefferson for an indefinite period.

Colonel Wheeler, whose home is in Cambridge, Mass., held one of the key positions in General MacArthur's staff throughout the war in the Pacific. He was one of the principals in the operations which carried the Allied Forces from Australia to Japan.

Colonel Wheeler first served under General MacArthur in the Philippines in 1921-23. He was in the 31st Infantry Regiment as a captain when General MacArthur commanded the Philippine Brigade.

He splashed ashore on the beaches of Leyte with General MacArthur on October 20, 1944, in the initial assault echelon of the Commander-in-Chief's return to the Philippines. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his "tireless energy" in staff work essential to assist General MacArthur in his operational duties en route to Leyte aboard the U.S.S. Nashville. He landed with General MacArthur "despite determined enemy resistance," the citation went on.

"Through his devotion to duty Colonel Wheeler made a significant contribution to the success of that historic operation and to the ultimate success of the Philippines Campaign," his Bronze Star citation read.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918, he served in World War I as a battalion commander on the Mexican border, and after a short tour of garrison duty in the United States was transferred to the Philippine Islands.

Colonel Wheeler attended the Field Officers Course at the Infantry School in Ft. Benning, Ga., in 1927-28. Later he went to Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., as professor of military science and tactics.

At Ft. Screven, Ga., he served as executive officer to the post commander. Part of this time the post was commanded by General George C. Marshall, now Secretary of State.

From 1932 to 1934 Colonel Wheeler served as a company and battalion commander with the 27th Infantry in the Hawaiian Islands.

He returned to the United States in 1934 and after four years' garrison duty at Ft. Meade, Md., was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., in 1938.

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0559

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1028

Upon graduation from this course he was appointed instructor in Military Tactics and Secretary of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. He remained at Ft. Benning until 1941, receiving successive promotions there to major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel.

In July, 1941, Colonel Wheeler went to Australia, where he served six months in the Australian army as assistant to G-3, and later as assistant to the chief of staff, in the II Australian Corps.

In January, 1942, he joined General Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Australia, as Operations Officer in the G-3 Section.

He continued with General Headquarters throughout its campaigns in the Southwest Pacific and figured prominently in plans for the invasion of Japan, which later became operations to take over the surrendered country. In his position as Operations Officer he traveled with advance echelons and set up quarters for the main contingent of General MacArthur's headquarters in every major campaign in the Pacific.

He received the Legion of Merit for his outstanding service from February 16, 1943 to March 22, 1945. As chief, and later as executive of the Operations Division of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Areas, Colonel Wheeler "was responsible for the formulation of operations instructions for land, sea, and air forces and for the coordination of all action in order that the combined strength of the Allied Forces could be brought to bear on each objective," the citation reads.

"In a superior manner he supervised the movement and staging of the Allied troops within the theater and by his tact and ability promoted cooperation and coordination of Allied Forces," the citation went on. "His sound professional background, knowledge of military subjects, and dependability contributed in a large measure to the success of military campaigns from New Guinea to the Philippine Islands," it concluded.

Colonel Wheeler served as assistant to the Chief of Staff, GHQ, Lt. Gen. Richard Sutherland, during the final period of preparations for the invasion of Japan and the first few months of the occupation.

"Efficient, courteous and loyal, he managed the affairs of that office with outstanding dispatch and contributed greatly to the smooth functioning of the Headquarters during a critical time," a citation he received for the bronze oak leaf cluster to the Legion of Merit stated.

Later he became aide to the Supreme Commander, and "he again rendered outstanding service by the efficiency and skill with which he performed his many duties," the citation went on.

"In both assignments Colonel Wheeler materially lightened the burdens of the Supreme Commander and his Chief of Staff, maintaining the high standards of those offices and thus making a conspicuous and substantial contribution to the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned to General Headquarters," the citation concluded.

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Besides the Legion of Merit, oak leaf cluster to the Legion of Merit, and Bronze Star, Colonel Wheeler wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge for his action with the 25th Infantry Division in March 1945. He was awarded the bronze arrowhead for his participation in the Leyte invasion.

His Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Ribbon has bronze stars for the New Guinea, Southern Philippines, and Luzon Campaigns. He also wears the Philippines Liberation Ribbon, and is authorized to wear the Distinguished Unit Badge as a permanent part of his uniform for his work with a unit cited for action in the Papuan Campaign.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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23 October 1947

EIGHTH ARMY OPERATES 27 SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--A total of 27 elementary and high schools are being operated throughout Japan for dependent children under the supervision of the Eighth Army Troop Information and Education Section, Lt. Col. M. K. Henderson, Section Chief, announced today.

The schools' attendances range from 12 pupils in the northern Hokkaido Airfield of Chitose to the large Yokohama schools with 550 enrollees. Seven of the schools are operated for the Air Forces and one for the Navy. The total enrollment for Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushu, exceeds 2,200 students.

The schools were organized under the policies of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools, to place them on an equal basis with schools in the United States.

The majority of the teachers are wives of Occupation personnel holding teaching certificates, while a small number of them were hired in the United States for teaching positions that were unfilled here.

In the elementary schools, the Calvert method of instruction is employed. This system has proved most practical for Army children due to the transient nature of many Army assignments. In a change of stations and schools, pupils do not lose much time in studying, as the grade courses are identical. Parents may obtain Calvert system teachers manuals to give their children instructions while in transit.

Of the 27 schools in operation, some are new and the rest are reconditioned and rehabilitated former Japanese schools. The larger high schools are equipped with many modern facilities found in the United States, including chemistry laboratories. All of the schools have, regardless of their size, either gymnasiums or athletic fields.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS POSTPONE DEPARTURE FROM HANEDA

Poor flying weather at Chitose Airbase, next stop scheduled, today forced Piper Cub Pilots Clifford V. Evans and George W. Truman to postpone their departure from Haneda Airfield to tomorrow.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: M. M. Class, Chief of the Construction Branch, ESS, will discuss "Housing and Reconstruction" at a press conference this morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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Press Release: 1330
23 October 1947

EIGHTH ARMY PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO WAIT 60
DAYS AFTER RECEIVING APPROVAL TO WED

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Civilian and military personnel of the Eighth Army planning to marry while in Japan will be required to wait a period of 60 days after proper approval has been made before the actual marriage can take place, it was announced today by Eighth Army in Circular 172, dated Oct. 13.

In addition to the 60 day waiting period, other restrictions include the following:

- (1) Military and civilian personnel must receive marriage approval from the Commanding General, Eighth Army, and properly designated unit CO's.
- (2) Except under very unusual circumstances, military personnel and civilians employed by the Department of the Army will not be granted permission to marry nationals who are ineligible for American citizenship.
- (3) Any party to a marriage under the age of 21 must present the written consent of both parents or legal guardian.

Unit commanders are to insure that both parties have been interviewed by a chaplain, and are to make necessary investigation to determine whether the marriage has a reasonable chance for success.

The Circular further states that for American citizens to contract a legal marriage in Japan they must request the assistance of an American consular officer in obtaining legal registration of the marriage with the appropriate Japanese. The marriage ceremony may be performed by an Army chaplain after the legal or civil ceremony.

Following marriage, the contracting parties will be governed by the same regulations and policies as are applicable to persons whose dependents are transferred into the theater from the United States. Neither party are eligible to bring dependents to Japan unless he has a rating of staff sergeant or higher for military personnel and a CAF 12 for civilians.

THREE ARMY TRANSPORTS ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Three Army Transports, the General Haan, Admiral Mayo, and General Freeman, have arrived at Eighth Army's 2d Major Port in Yokohama since yesterday afternoon, debarking a total of 684 military and civilian passengers, Port officials announced this morning.

The Admiral Mayo, docking at 2 p.m. yesterday, debarked 66 officers, 144 enlisted men, 23 Army Transport Service personnel, and one enlisted Wac. The Haan arrived at 6:30 p.m. yesterday with 81 officers, 243 enlisted men and one LAC aboard. The Freeman pulled up to central pier at Yokohama this morning at 8 o'clock. Debarked from the vessel were six officers, 116 enlisted men and three dependents.

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The Generals Haan and Freeman will leave tomorrow afternoon from the Port, and the Admiral Mayo will depart the following day.

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SIX VETERAN FBI OPERATORS INCLUDED ON FAR EAST COMMAND'S CID STAFF

Four more former FBI agents have been added in recent months to the Far East Command's Criminal Investigation Division, bringing to six the number of veteran FBI operators now employed to combat organized and individual blackmarket activities in Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, Col. William G. Purdy, FEC Provost Marshal announced today.

He added that these men augment a division now staffed with former agents of the U. S. Customs Bureau, Justice Department, and Treasury. The CID is headed by a former FBI man, Lt. Col. John E. Murray, and includes experts in counterfeiting, ballistics, narcotics and other fields of scientific criminology.

Lt. Col. John E. Murray, Criminal Investigation Division Chief, now on leave from the FBI, said that efforts are being intensified to break organized rings operating on a large scale, illegal trafficking in scarce medicines, stolen Army gasoline, jeeps and other goods. "However, this does not mean," he added, "that the small operators will be overlooked by our agents."

Colonel Murray was with the FBI in Washington from 1938 to 1942, when he left to join the Army. He is a specialist in scientific criminology.

His former FBI colleagues who are now with the CID are Edward Gebben, Chicago, Ill.; C. Parker Breese, Norfolk, Va.; William W. Parriott, Morgantown, W. Va.; Maj. Leroy H. Barnard, Arlington, Va.; and William B. Moran, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

Mr. Parriott, a former newspaperman with the Washington Star, entered the FBI in 1940 and remained with them until the war broke out. As a Marine Captain later he saw action with the 7th Marine Regiment at Okinawa, Peleliu and Cape Gloucester.

As an FBI agent prior to the war he helped apprehend Itaru Tachibana, Japanese Imperial Navy Commander who posed as an exchange student at the University of Southern California while he collected intelligence material for the Japanese. Mr. Parriott was also assigned to the case involving the six Nazi saboteurs who landed on the Jersey and Florida coasts in 1942.

Mr. Gebben, now assistant chief of the CID here, was in the field as a special agent from 1934-45. He was in charge of the Denver office of the FBI and was assistant chief in the Louisville branch and the Chicago branch. Mr. Gebben assisted in the investigation of such notorious characters as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Ma" Barker, and John Dillinger.

Mr. Breese, a veteran of many years with the FBI, was formerly in charge of that bureau's training academy at Quantico, Va.

A veteran of eleven years with the FBI, Mr. Moran worked on the famous Lindbergh case in New Jersey and the Karpis case in Chicago.

Major Barnard, now with the Yokohama CID office, was with the FBI for six years before being called to active duty in the army. As a federal investigating agent he worked on several espionage cases. Notable among them was the Duquesne case in N. Y. He served with FBI branches in Washington, D. C., Peoria and Springfield, Ill., and New York.

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0565

SCAP AUTHORIZES RELEASE OF SOY BEAN FLOUR

The Japanese Government has been authorized to release 8,111 metric tons of soy bean flour for the manufacture of approximately 28,000 metric tons of miso, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section announced today.

The miso will be used to supplement indigenous supplies, which are insufficient to meet the approved average ration level of 21.5 grams daily. It is part of a supply being distributed in the six-month period from August through January.

Officials of the ESS Price Control and Rationing Division estimate that the current release may make it possible to achieve approximately 50 percent of the desired ration level.

Recent average monthly releases of 3,600 metric tons of imported pulses have made it possible for the Japanese Government to maintain the miso ration at 45 percent of the approved level.

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TWO JAPANESE PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES

Charged with war crimes resulting in the deaths of Allied prisoners of war and other war atrocities, ex-Lt. Colonel Shijegi Mori of the Cabanatuan POW Camp on Luzon, and former Master Sergeant Mitsujiro Sakamoto of the Kawasaki POW Camp near Osaka, pleaded not guilty in separate trials before Eighth Army Commissions today.

Mori, who served as commander of the Cabanatuan Camp at Nueva Ecija, Luzon, from May 26 to Nov. 1, 1942, is charged with having ordered without court martial, the shooting of 13 American POWs. He was also charged with failing to provide adequate food, shelter, hygiene, and medical supplies, allegedly resulting in the deaths of many prisoners.

Sakamoto allegedly beat prisoners at the Kawasaki camp so severely with his fists and belt that bones were broken, and on one occasion contributed to the death of a Dutch POW by beating him.

The deceased victims named in the specifications against Colonel Mori are: William R. Beason, Belvedere Gardens, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wesley E. Jordan, Arlington, Texas; Frederick L. Lee, Big Spring, Texas; Hugh E. Wellman, Huntington, W. Va.; Robert J. Graham, 114 E. Cameron St., Kellogg, Idaho; Jose R. Gastelum, Tucson, Ariz.; Fred J. Reed, Mebelvale, Ark.; Irvin Penrose, Los Angeles, Calif.; Kenneth L. Sisson, 1019 Blount Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; Thomas E. Hunt, 1319 S. Naoin, Rochester, Ind.; Howard E. C. Breitung, 100 Lake St., San Francisco; and Roy D. Gilbert, 416 N. 4th St., Albuquerque, N. M.

Included in the list of 12 Allied victims abused by Sakamoto is Pvt. Willy H. L. Wilsterman, Ringin Siran, Kodiri, Java, who died from beatings and abuse allegedly inflicted on him.

Advisory Counsel for the defense of Mori is Major Harold L. Kinzell, 2728 N.E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Ore., and Stanley Blumenfield, 1586 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section is Mr. Leonard Estrin, 110 Isabella Ave., Newark, N. J.

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-3-

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0318

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Advisory Counsel for Sakamoto's defense is Seymore M. Alpert, 500 East Main St., Meriden, Conn., and Joseph D. Green, 3908 Lyme St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Prosecutor is Mr. Abraham Black, 185 McLellan St., New York, N. Y.

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Civil Information and Education Section
GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

Japan's traditional tinder-box home construction will be gradually replaced by fireproof cement dwelling units if long range plans of SCAP are followed.

The need for some type of fire resistant home construction was described Thursday by M. M. Class, chief of the Construction Branch of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section Industrial Division. In outlining a planned city development for Japan's major cities, Mr. Class described a program which has been long under study by Brig. Gen. W. F. Marquat, chief of ESS and J. Z. Reday, head of the ESS Industrial Division.

According to Mr. Class, at least three million homes were destroyed by fire during the war and since the termination of hostilities, fires of accidental origin have destroyed another ten thousand homes each month. Since the end of the war, a half million homes have been rebuilt along the traditional lines which have resulted in Japan's cities becoming giant fire traps, said Mr. Class.

"Never before has any nation had an opportunity equal to Japan's to rebuild her cities along modern lines," said Mr. Class. "This rebuilding program can be accomplished with a minimum of expense since burned out areas are now available as building sites without lengthy condemnation proceedings which must be followed when areas must be cleared of existing buildings," Mr. Class added.

0568

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RMP - page 2

Pointing to rebuilding programs which followed Japan's disastrous earthquake of 1923, Mr. Class emphasized that Japan's cities can be rebuilt to withstand fire. The architectural heart of modern Tokyo was completely rebuilt along western lines after 1923, said Mr. Class, and since that time it has resisted fire and earthquake alike.

At the time of the rebuilding program which followed Japan's 1923 earthquake, a comprehensive city planning program was outlined by American civic and industrial planners, said Mr. Class. Although they were utilized only on a minor scale, he added, these original plans are in the hands of the Construction Branch of the ESS Industrial Division.

"Now is the time to complete this building program which was begun in 1923," Mr. Class stated.

As outlined by Mr. Class, Japan's fire devastated areas would be rebuilt as self sufficient communities in which standardized cement construction would combine healthful living conditions with practical low cost housing. Current park areas would be maintained and new "green" areas would be created as the result of the economy of space resulting from four story, 24 unit, apartment type structures. Traffic flow would be speeded and utilities could be made available as the result of a planned building program, Mr. Class told.

Current building practices, according to a survey made by the Special Construction Division, Board of Reconstruction of the Japanese Government, are dissipating Japan's timber resources to the extent that water shed areas are being eliminated with the resultant threat to Japan's farm lands, irrigation and hydro electric power resources.

That cement was a logical construction medium within Japan, was pointed out by Mr. Class who described an abundance of cement producing

0569

RMP - Page 3

plants located at strategic points over Japan. Japan's streams and chemical deposits are rich in all of the basic elements necessary to the production of cement, Mr. Class explained.

At present pilot models of a basic number of cement dwelling units are being built by Japanese contractors. These experimental units will serve as laboratories and class rooms within which builders will be trained in cement construction, according to Mr. Class.

The first construction program, according to Mr. Class, would be spaced over a ten year period at the end of which, 350 thousand homes would have been built. Tailored to fit the current availability of materials, the program as outlined calls for the building of ten thousand homes during the first year of the program; 20 thousand during the second and 30 thousand a year after the second until the seventh year of the program is reached. At that time the pace would be stepped up to 50 thousand cement homes each year.

Cement requirements for the building of ten thousand of the type of homes called for in the original plan would be 100 thousand metric tons. Coal required to produce that amount of cement would be 37 thousand tons, according to Mr. Class. Overall cement required during the ten year period would be three million, five hundred thousand metric tons, according to current estimates. Coal required in the production of that amount of cement would be 1,295,000 metric tons, Mr. Class explained.

Costs for permanent cement construction, according to Japanese sources and based upon a 24 unit, four story apartment house, would be 12,600 yen per tsubo. Each of the 24 units within the planned apartment would contain 12 tsubo and would rent for 360 yen per month for each unit. A tsubo, the traditional measure in Japanese home construction,

0570

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RMP - Page 4

is six feet by six feet or 36 square feet.

Estimated costs for permanent cement construction are 20 percent higher than the costs involved in wood construction conforming to traditional design at present, according to Mr. Class. When mass production methods are used, he added, the cement construction costs would drop abruptly.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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Press Release:

1630
23 October 1947

FORMER VICTORIA CHAMP WINS BCOF TENNIS TOURNEY

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--Capt. John Diggle, former Victoria schoolboy champion from East Malvern, now stationed with the 17th Engineer Company, yesterday won the BCOF singles tennis tournament here, defeating Cpl. Gregory Dews, 18 Pitt St., Richmond New South Wales, of the 168th Australian General Transport Company, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4, in the finals.

Captain Diggle, a representative of Victoria for three years on the Limton Cup team, formerly captained the Adelaide University tennis team. He has been in Japan only one month.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A representative of SCAP's Government Section will discuss "The Public Information Media Purge" at a press conference tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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UNION MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST EXTREMIST LEADERSHIP IN FRAMING CONTRACTS

Union members should not be influenced by extremist leadership against negotiating complete labor contracts that contribute to the industrial peace and economic rehabilitation of Japan, a SCAP labor official warned today.

P. D. Jackson, Labor Relations Branch, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, charged that extremists groups within Japanese labor unions have a planned program aimed at promoting industrial strife and discord.

This program includes "efforts to avoid including in any labor contract adequate grievance machinery which would provide final peaceful settlement of all disputes arising during the term of the contract and to avoid inclusion of a 'peace clause' or 'no-strike' provision," the SCAP official declared.

He said such a clause or provision usually guarantees peaceful settlement of disputes during the term of the contract without the union resorting to strikes or management to lockouts.

Mr. Jackson said agreements now being signed continue to improve in scope and completeness, the best of them being precise and detailed, outlining clause by clause the rights and duties both of management and labor.

Contracts best able to contribute to Japanese recovery, he explained, should contain: (1) grievance procedure providing for final settlement of disputes; (2) a peace clause, (3) a renegotiation clause setting forth the procedure to be followed after expiration of the labor agreement. In time of inflation, he said, there is also need for a periodic wage review.

Approximately 4,000 union agreements covering 4½ million workers are reported to be in effect now in Japan, Mr. Jackson disclosed.

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1ST CAVALRY OFFICER TO ATTEND ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Lt. Col. Nathaniel P. Ward, Purend, Wis., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, of the 1st Cavalry Division, has been designated to attend the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Va. He will depart for the school next month.

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CONGRESSIONAL PARTY BRIEFED BY EIGHTH ARMY OFFICERS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Four Congressmen from the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, presently conferring in Japan with Occupation officials on the future of American civil aviation in the Far East, today met with Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, and other officers at Eighth Army Headquarters in Yokohama.

The Congressmen, Leonard Hall, Republican, New York; James Dolliver, Republican, Iowa; Hugh Scott, Jr., Republican, Penn.; and Richard Harless, Democrat, Arizona, arrived in Yokohama this morning and were given an introductory briefing by General Ryder and Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army Chief of Staff. The officials were then taken on a short tour of Yokohama.

The Congressional party will depart tomorrow for Guam.

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0573

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AFPO 500
24 October 1947

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation

1. The following tabulations for the periods indicated, show the status of repatriation of Japanese and other nationals:

a. Status of repatriation of Japanese nationals for the period from 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Original Strength (Approx)	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated (Approx)
Australian Areas	138,983		138,644	339
China	1,500,668	1,859	1,495,159	5,509
Dairen	221,179		218,179	3,000
Formosa	478,800		478,161	639
Hawaii	3,411		3,411	0
Hong Kong	19,197		19,197	0
Karafuto & Kuriles	372,016	4,265	157,237	214,779
Korea				
North of 38°	321,752		320,710*	1,042
South of 38°	593,026		593,026	0
Manchuria	1,105,837	1,900	1,038,358	67,479
Nearby Islands	62,389		62,389	0
NEI	14,841		14,841	0
New Zealand	797		797	0
North Indo-China	31,583		31,583	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	130,915	5	130,880	35
Philippine Islands	132,958		132,732	226
Ryukyus	67,760		67,760	0
Siberia	700,000	4,046	154,261	545,739
SEA Areas	710,658	5,000	707,919	2,739
TOTAL	6,606,770	17,075	5,765,244	841,526

*Includes 293,944 repatriated via S. Korea.

Breakdown of Japanese nationals repatriated 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
China			1,859	1,859
Karafuto & Kuriles	63	0	4,202	4,265
Manchuria			1,900	1,900
POA			5	5
Siberia	3,914	30	102	4,046
SEA	4,778	215	7	5,000
TOTAL	8,755	245	8,075	17,075

0574

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b. Status of Repatriation Between Areas Outside of Japan.

From	Repatriates	Original Strength	Repatriated 17-23 Oct 47	Repatriated To Date	To Be Repat'd
Australian Areas	Formosans	6,584		6,584	0
	Koreans	3,051		3,051	0
China	Koreans	58,579		58,579	0
Dairen-Port Arthur	Chinese	2		2	0
	Koreans	1		1	0
Formosa	Koreans	3,449		3,449	0
	Ryukyans	17,048		17,048	0
Hawaii	Chinese	11		11	0
	Formosans	25		25	0
	Koreans	2,646		2,646	0
	Ryukyans	2,322		2,322	0
Hong Kong	Formosans	2,800		2,800	0
	Koreans	302		302	0
Korea (No. of 38°)	Formosans	12		12	0
	Ryukyans	42		42	0
(So. of 38°)	Chinese	1,559		1,559	0
	Formosans	91		91	0
	Ryukyans	274		274	0
Manchuria	Koreans	3,157		3,157	0
Netherlands East Indies	Formosans	82		82	0
	Koreans	386		386	0
	Natives of POA	6		6	0
North Indo-China	Formosans	15		15	0
	Koreans	118		118	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	Chinese	146		146	0
	Formosans	578		578	0
	Koreans	14,010		14,010	0
	Ryukyans	26,004		26,004	0
Philippine Islands	Chinese	5,993		5,993	0
	Formosans	11,996		11,996	0
	Koreans	1,406		1,406	0
Ryukyu Islands	Formosans	21		21	0
	Koreans	1,755		1,755	0
Southeast Asia Areas	Formosans	17,980		17,980	0
	Koreans	7,362		7,362	0
	Ryukyans	122		122	0
TOTAL		189,935	0	189,935	0

0575

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c. Status of repatriation from Japan:

Repatriates	Original Strength	Evacuated 17 Oct - 23 Oct	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated
Chinese	31,700		31,700	0
Formosans	33,435		33,435	0
Koreans				
North of 38°	351			0
South of 38°	937,323		937,323	0
Natives of POA	161		161	0
Ryukyans	169,149		169,149	0
TOTAL	1,172,119	0	1,172,119	0

d. Status of Koreans who have attempted illegal entry into Japan for the period 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Total Number Apprehended	No. returned to S. Korea 17-23 Oct	No. returned to S. Korea to date	No. to be Returned
20,975	0	20,863	112

0576

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e. Recapitulation of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. Shipping spaces requested by U.S.S.R.	Period	Shipping spaces furnished by SCAP	No. Japanese repatriated	% which Col 3 excluded Col 1	Comparison Col 4 with 50,000 monthly rate
25,500	3-15 Dec 46	33,200	28,421	30%	--
86,000	1-31 Jan 47	86,700	83,438	1%	--
60,000	1-28 Feb 47	67,100	63,693	12%	- 33,438
90,700	1-31 Mar 47	104,700	90,606	15%	13,693
50,000	1-30 Apr 47	62,700	58,083	25%	40,606
50,400	1-31 May 47	51,920	51,920	8%	8,083
52,200	1-30 Jun 47	53,400	49,125	2%	1,920
52,300	1-31 Jul 47	59,000	46,564	15%	- 875
30,000	1-31 Aug 47	35,900	30,413	20%	- 3,436
35,000	1-30 Sep 47	41,400	36,181	18%	- 19,582
17,000	1-20 Oct 47	20,300	17,994	--	- 13,819
549,100		618,800	556,443	12.7%	--

f. Status of repatriation from SEA for ships arriving Japan subsequent to 17 October 1947:

Area	Ship	Scheduled Lift	ATD/ETA SEA	ATA/ETA Japan Enroute	Lift Debarked or repat'd	Total enroute
Singapore	Choran Maru	5,000	25 Sep	19 Oct	5,000	707,919
	Kizan Maru	4,000	26 Oct	5 Nov		

Total to be evacuated from SEA - 2,739
 Capacity of ship departing SEA 26 Oct 47 - 4,000
 Approximate number to be repatriated after 26 Oct - 0

23 October 1947

0577

AGREEMENT

Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude.

All sections of this agreement have been concurred in by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

1. Following persons are subject to repatriation from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and territories under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

- Japanese prisoners of war.
- Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese nationals from territory of U. S. S. R. is made on voluntary basis).

2. Subject to repatriation from the territory of Japan are Koreans numbering 10,000 persons, who previously resided in Korea north of the 38° north latitude and who were born in the afore-mentioned part of Korea.

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

1. The following ports will be used for repatriation of Japanese from the territory of the U.S.S.R. and territories under the control of the U. S. S. R.: Nahodka, Kaoka, Genzen, Kanko and Dairan (Dalny). Repatriation of Koreans referred to in paragraph 2, Section I, from Japan will be made through the port of Sasebo.

2. The rate of movement of Japanese from the above-mentioned Soviet ports is established as 50,000 persons per month.

3. Repatriation of Koreans from Japan to northern Korea will be made simultaneously, by means of shuttle operations, and after 10,000 Japanese have been repatriated from northern Korea to Japan.

0578

4. Both parties of this agreement respectively reserve the right, to change the ports designated for repatriation and the rates of movement or temporarily suspend the repatriation in case of unforeseen circumstances (climatic conditions, icing, difficulties encountered under winter conditions in transporting repatriates to ports of embarkation, etc.).

Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

1. Transportation facilities, for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. No passengers, other than the persons of the above-mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation.

2. The responsibility for assembling persons, subject to repatriation, in ports as well as the responsibility for their embarkation, rests with the authorities directing the repatriation from that particular port. These authorities are also charged with the responsibility over all the details concerning selection of repatriates to be placed on board each ship, planning of the order of embarkation and supervision of same.

3. When dispatching ships for repatriation of repatriates to the Soviet ports, indicated in paragraph 1, Section II, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan will select ships whose rated capacity will accommodate the number to be lifted as shown in the notification, as mentioned in paragraph 2, Appendix 1, below. Under these conditions ships will be loaded to their full capacity. Ships will arrive in Soviet ports indicated in paragraph 1 of Section II for repatriation of repatriates not later than fourteen days after the notification is submitted by the Soviet representatives to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

4. At the Soviet ports and ports which are under the control of the U. S. S. R., Japanese repatriates will be transferred by representatives of the Soviet authorities, according to rosters and acts written in the Russian language; to the masters of ships arriving from Japan for repatriates. Upon arrival of ships bearing Koreans from Japan at Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea), the repatriates will be transferred by the master of the ships, according to rosters and acts written in the English language, to the Soviet authorities.

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix I.

0579

6. Regular navigation communications will be maintained in accordance with the regulations, stated in Appendix 2.

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

1. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government:

a. All food supply necessary for the feeding of repatriates from the time of embarkation until their arrival to the port of destination.

b. Medical services and supply for repatriates for the entire length of trip aboard ship.

c. Ship stores, including fuel, etc. as well as fresh water supply for ships sailing for the port of Nahodka, for the entire round trip and the time while ships are docked or harbored at ports of embarkation.

2. All expenses connected with the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from territories under control of U.S.S.R., as well as the expenses covering repatriation of Koreans from Japan, will be charged against the account of the Japanese Government.

3. The Soviet party agrees to render in case of emergency (damaged ship), possible assistance and aid to the damaged ship which arrived for repatriates. On such cases, the masters of the ships must sign the bills presented for the rendered assistance, which shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

1. Both parties are bound to fulfill in their respective ports the following requirements for medical processing of all repatriates.

a. Small-pox vaccination to be given to all repatriates.

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

c. Cholera vaccine to be given to all repatriates (either in spring or fall).

d. Disinfestation of all repatriates and disinfestation of their baggage.

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2. No repatriates with contagious diseases will be allowed to embark.

3. The fulfillment of all the above mentioned measures must be stated in a clause written into the act covering the transfer and acceptance of repatriates which is signed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the captain or master of the ship.

4. Ships assigned for repatriation will be cleansed and disinfested in Japan.

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

1. Japanese prisoners being repatriated are permitted to take with them such personal belongings, in hand baggage, as are allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

2. Japanese nationals subject to repatriation, will be permitted to bring with them their personal belongings not exceeding 100 Kilograms per persons, with the exception of such items as are not allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

3. Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals will be permitted to bring with them their personal papers as well as Japanese yen not exceeding the following amounts per person: 500 yen for officers; 200 yen for soldiers; and 1,000 yen for nationals. All repatriates will be permitted to bring with them their personal postal savings pass books, bank pass books and other personal documents, issued by Japanese financial institutions, which are payable in Japan.

4. Koreans being repatriated from Japan will be permitted to bring with them, unimpeded and duty-free, their personal things and household belongings not exceeding 200 kilograms per person, as well as some light machinery and handicraft equipment belonging to them, in excess of not more than 1,000 kilograms per person.

5. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea will also be permitted to bring with them the following:

a. 1,000 yen per person.

b. Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and Korea.

c. Insurance policies issued in Japan and Korea.

d. Checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan, payable in Japan.

0581

Section VII

This agreement is made or written in the English and the Russian language. In interpreting this agreement, both texts are considered being identical and authentic.

K. N. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen.
Member of the Allied Council
for Japan from the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Paul J. Mueller, Maj. Gen. GSC
Representative for the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Appendices.

Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports and in Ports Under Control of U. S. S. R.

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports and
in Ports under Control of U. S. S. R.

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

a. Port of Nahodka can harbor ships of any tonnage with draught up to 7 meters. The daily harboring capacity is 1 - 2 ships simultaneously.

b. Port of Maoka can harbor ships with draught up to 6 meters. Daily harbor capacity is 2 - 3 ships simultaneously.

c. Ports of Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea) can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity of each of these ports is 2 ships simultaneously.

d. Port of Dairen can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity is 3 ships simultaneously.

2. The notification that a contingent is ready for repatriation and the ships may be dispatched from Japan for their transportation, will be given to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers each time in advance through the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U. S. S. R., indicating name of the port from which repatriates are to be repatriated, the number to be repatriated, the approximate time of repatriation, and the exact location of the point (with indication of latitude and longitude) where ships enroute to ports of embarkation will be met by Soviet craft and will proceed further under their escort into the ports.

3. Taking into account the statements in paragraph 2 above, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will notify the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from U. S. S. R. in advance of each ship leaving Japan on a repatriation trip, giving the estimated date of departure, name of the ship, type, estimated time of arrival in the port of destination and the shipmaster's last name.

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Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

1. Navigation messages may be received by means of establishing communications with the following radio stations:

a. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours, from 1100 to 1300 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is UKI. Frequency 500 KC.

b. Maritime agency at the port of Mooka. Call sign is UFO; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day.

c. (1) Port of Kenko - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UFG - 2; frequency 500 KC.

(2) Port of Genzan - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UFW - 2; frequency 500 KC.

d. Port of Dairen - radio station maintains observation of the sea (Moscow time) from 0100 to 0200; from 0230 to 0300; from 0330 to 0500; from 0530 to 0900; from 0930 to 1600; from 1630 to 1900 and from 2000 to 2400. Call sign - UWC; frequency - 500 KC.

2. Russian language will be used in all navigation messages issued by Soviet ports and ports controlled by U. S. S. R.

3. English language will be used in all navigation messages issued from aboard ships, arriving at repatriation ports in Soviet or Soviet-controlled areas.

0584

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
24 October 1947

FIGHTER PLANE CRASHES DURING GUNNERY EXHIBITION

WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AT TACHIKAWA--A P-51D Mustang fighter plane of the 431st Fighter Squadron, based at Tachikawa Airbase, crashed into the ocean off the coast of Honshu northeast of Tokyo yesterday morning during a gunnery exhibition.

The plane was flying at a low altitude at the time of the crash and the pilot, whose name is being withheld pending notification of next of kin, had no chance to escape before the plane crashed into the water.

The plane was lead ship of a four-plane element of the 431st Fighter Squadron's twelve plane formation. It had been dropping napalm bombs and strafing. The element had completed an off-shore strafing run when the accident took place. As they veered off toward the shore, the lead ship faltered and crashed.

Divers are at work at the spot where the crash occurred.

Cause of the accident will be determined by an investigating board of Air Force officers.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: A representative of SCAP's Government Section will discuss "The Public Information Media Purge" at a press conference this morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS DEPART FOR HOKKAIDO

Piper Cub Pilots Clifford V. Evans and George W. Truman continued their around-the-world flight this morning, leaving Haneda Airfield at 9:45 a.m. for Chitose Airbase in Hokkaido.

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0585

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加藤
統務部
加藤
統務部

新 部 長 外 保 存

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Immediate Release: 24 October 1947

JAPANESE BEGIN THIRD OCCUPATION YEAR WITH VIGOROUS ATTACK
ON CRUCIAL COAL PRODUCTION PROBLEM; GENERAL MACARTHUR
REPORTS IN SEPTEMBER SUMMATION

The Japanese people opened their third year under Allied occupation with a new, vigorous attack on their most crucial economic problem--the improvement of coal production, General MacArthur reported today in his summation of last month's occupation activities.

The Supreme Commander sounded the keynote in the Japanese government assault on the coal problem in a letter on September 18 to Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama. He called for a revised working schedule which would put mining on a 24-hour basis; a program for development of new coal seams and mines; a concentration of the country's best engineering and technical skill to guide operations; and close surveillance in order to channel all mined coal to consumers making the largest contributions to Japan's recovery.

The Japanese cabinet submitted its state control coal bill to the Diet on September 25. Period of control set by the bill was three years, with provisions that it could be extended if necessary. Its purpose, according to Prime Minister Katayama, was "to increase coal production through close collaboration of government, management, and labor."

Flood waters accumulated after a September 16 typhoon caused most severe damages in the Honshu Prefectures of Saitama, Tokyo, Gumma, Tochigi, Iwate, and Miyagi. Ten days after the typhoon struck the Japanese Government reported more than 1,642,500 sufferers, including 1,043 dead, 1,841 injured and 488 persons missing. More than 31,600 acres of crops were washed away, and 684,870 acres were submerged.

The flood was reported to have washed away 3,987 homes, collapsed 8,764, and submerged 418,004 others. The torrents took out 2,280 bridges, 26 per cent of them in Gumma Prefecture.

Welfare agencies rushed food relief to flood sufferers and worked to prevent spread of disease. A typhoid immunization program already under way, was pressed in inundated areas, and suspect cases of dysentery were isolated and given special treatment. Occupation Force units assisted Japanese agencies in aiding flood victims in every possible way.

SCAP ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

In a statement on the second anniversary of Japan's surrender, September 2, General MacArthur emphasized that the nation's progress was made under an occupation based on high moral values, and called upon the victorious powers to approach the forthcoming peace treaty with the same tolerance and justice.

He said that "there need be no concern over fears recently expressed of imminent economic collapse." He asserted that Japan's actual economic collapse occurred prior to the surrender.

Industrial output rose consistently since the surrender until it was 45 per cent of prewar normal, the Supreme Commander stated, and "the improvement can be expected to continue."

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POLITICS

After the Diet reconvened September 15, bills were introduced to reform the Japanese civil service system by instituting a modern scientific merit system, to implement unemployment insurance and to supplement the budget.

In the field of local government, mayors of northern Japan convened September 10 and resolved to push subsidies for the new educational system; relaxation of restrictions on floating loans; and a national subsidy to aid repatriates.

One prefecture authorized standing committees of its prefectural assembly to meet outside regular assembly sessions whenever necessary, thus increasing the power and prestige of its standing committees.

In continuing the program of purging ultranationalists from important positions, central and local committees screened 15,145 persons between August 25 and September 26. The central committee removed 20 and barred 32, while the local groups removed 543 and barred 3. From January 4 to September 26 the Japanese government had screened 856 principal office holders in some 250 information media companies. Among these, 46 were barred, 709 were cleared, and 101 were still under investigation.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Reflecting the strict coastal surveillance against illegal entrants into Japan, only 2,109 Koreans entered the country illegally in July and August this year, compared with last year's 17,570 during the same two months.

Tokyo Metropolitan police were dispatched to flooded areas of northern Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba for rescue operations and to prevent looting and other crimes.

The nationwide police drive against gangsters and organized crime which began in June resulted in the arrest of more than 1,500 persons in Osaka and Tokyo.

Buildings of the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo were partially destroyed by fire September 13.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

Chief judges of seven of Japan's eight district high courts were appointed by the government September 25.

The Supreme Court, in the first exercise of its supervisory power under the new constitution, initiated an investigation into a lower court order for suspension of sentence of a Tokyo man convicted of being a gangster and black market operator.

War Crime Atrocity cases under investigation were reduced to 88 by the end of September. In addition, 96 cases were completed, leaving cases awaiting trial September 24 to 1,640.

The execution of American airmen on Bougainville Island in 1943 and ill-treatment of 12 Australian airmen at Batavia, Java, and Soemba Island in 1945 were being investigated in September.

Trials involving 42 accused of war crimes were completed in Yokohama from August 25 to September 24, seven receiving the death sentence, two being acquitted, and the remainder receiving sentences ranging from one year to life. By September 24 there had

-2-

0587

been 365 war crimes suspects tried, of whom 349 were found guilty and 33 were sentenced to death.

The defense completed the general phase of its case in support of 25 war leaders on trial before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo on September 10. Six of the accused completed their individual defenses before the end of September.

AGRICULTURE

Land Reform programs were proceeding at an increasing tempo as the government goal for land purchases in October was raised from 735,300 acres to 1,225,500 acres, and land sales at the beginning of September reached 74,322 acres after August sale of 14,706 acres to 30,000 tenant farmers in Ishikawa Prefecture.

Paddy land comprised 70 per cent of the agricultural land purchased by the Government and 78 per cent of the land accepted in lieu of tax payment for resale to tenant farmers under the Land Reform program.

Of the total of 853,300 acres purchased by the Government up to the end of August, 595,411 acres were paddy land priced at an average of 3,020 yen per acre. The remaining uplands brought an average of 1,575 yen per acre. Lands acquired in lieu of tax payments totaled 661,355 acres, 515,813 acres of it paddy land. About 83 per cent of the land sellers were absentee owners.

Research in the Kyoto area has developed a faster, more accurate method of sorting tea by means of a high electric potential.

Commercial fertilizer supplies from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947 declined to 1,434,851 metric tons, 2,326,149 less than minimum requirements and 2,887,499 metric tons less than the average annual consumption from 1936 to 1940.

SCAP authorized use of 27 vessels totaling 90,817 gross tons for the 1947-48 Antarctic Whaling Expedition. Included were two factory ships, 12 catcher boats, as well as saltery and refrigerator ships.

MINING

Coal and petroleum mining activities increased in September. Coal production reached 1,506,400 metric tons the first 20 days of September, an increase of 210,500 metric tons over the revised output of August 1-20. Total August coal production had decreased from the previous month to 2,086,100 metric tons. Coal stockpiles in August dropped to 670,100 tons. Coke production rose in August to 174,800 metric tons, 2,300 above July.

Total number of coal mine employees, meanwhile, gained in September. By September 20 there were 429,619 employees, an increase of 4,414 over August.

Partial recovery from July flood losses permitted increased crude oil production of 17,426 kiloliters in August. Three new oil wells were brought in in August.

Sixteen of 25 mineral commodities gained in July, including gold, iron ore, pyrite, barite, gypsum, and fire clay. Expansion in operations generally was limited by shortages of steel rope, conveyor belts, and petroleum products.

-3-

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0588

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INDUSTRY

August's acute drought indirectly had an adverse effect on most heavy industries, manufacturers, and the textile industry because of the 18 per cent drop in hydroelectric power.

The first recession in pig iron and steel ingot production since January was a direct result of decreased electric power. August pig iron production was 33,467 metric tons, and steel ingots produced totaled 87,476 metric tons.

By contrast, open hearth steel production continued to climb to a new peacetime level with output of 45,501 metric tons, an amount that exceeded the electric furnace steel output of 41,975 tons for the first time since the surrender.

There was an overall decline in chemical production, and a slightly lower level of machinery output in August. Higher production of cement and clinker in August resulted from the price increase and improved food situation of workers.

The overall yen value of production in industrial machinery fell slightly, although unit value showed a small increase.

Increased interest in building was demonstrated in the 38,607 building permits issued in August, 3,898 more than in July. Permits issued for repairs and new construction started declined.

The August construction of coal miners' housing totaled 2,229 new units and repair and rehabilitation of 620 units, bringing the total since January 1 to 5,203 newly constructed units and 14,787 repaired and rehabilitated.

August production of logs increased to 466,752,000 board feet, 48,920,000 board feet more than the July total.

From August 10 to September 10 civilian shipyards completed repairs on 452 vessels, launched four steel cargo vessels and 20 steel fishing vessels, while completing construction on two steel cargo ships and 34 steel fishing vessels. One wooden ship was launched and two were completed.

An index of basic chemical production in August indicated output was 40 per cent of estimated requirements for a minimum balanced economy, compared with 48 per cent in July.

Manufacturing gains were listed in processed foods; bicycles, which reached a postwar high; tanned leather; pulp production; trucks; high pressure and concrete pipe; wire communication equipment; heavy industrial electrical equipment; trucks; electric automobiles; lacquerware; and business machines.

In the textile field, rayon made the most favorable showing in August, registering increases in output of filament yarn and staple fiber from 3,452,000 pounds in July to 3,704,000 pounds in August.

Raw silk producers maintained a production below the 10,000 bale planned level as they awaited clarification of purchasing policies. Electric power restrictions caused a decline in silk yarn production.

Cotton, woolen, and worsted yarn production in August was the lowest in a year due to short supplies of raw materials.

Mills continued in their efforts to rehabilitate their facilities, as general increases in operable machinery were apparent in August.

-4-

0589

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

In rail transportation there was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried and train kilometers operated in August, but freight tonnage declined 2.3 per cent.

A general decrease in all types of coastwise shipping was noted in August, although foreign shipping continued to gain.

As an impetus to foreign trade, restrictions on international communications to and from Japan were further relaxed in September.

The typhoon damaged communications facilities to the extent of 500,000,000 yen.

Three additional radio stations were authorized to operate on a 24 hour basis in order to serve ships in distress.

LABOR

Japanese labor legislation stood on a par with accepted international standards September 1 after two years under Allied occupation. Establishment of the Ministry of Labor and the effectuation of important phases of the Labor Standards Law, the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law, and the Seaman's Law completed the picture.

Japan's new Labor Minister, Mitsusuke Yonekubo, said his Ministry's labor policy would be (1) promotion of healthy development of labor unions; (2) rational adjustment of capital-labor relations; and (3) efficient administration of labor matters.

Labor as a whole continued to support the Katayama Cabinet and government efforts for harmonious labor-management relations in September.

Although there were extensive and in some instances strained negotiations, there were no major disputes resulting in work stoppages or disruption of operations in September. With two months of negotiations over wage increases, retroactive allowances, and provisions of new contracts, the four major government unions of teachers and communications, railway, and public office workers were unable to reach an agreement with the government.

Workers as well as the general public showed increasing respect for labor relations committees in September, as they became more aware of their existence and purpose.

The first eight industrial cooperatives, started under government loans in order to help groups of unemployed to become self-supporting, went into production in August, employing 258 persons.

The basic principles governing operation of the co-ops were: (1) each worker must own at least one share in the enterprise; (2) no one not a worker may own shares; (3) each worker has one and only one vote in the management; and (4) the goods produced must be of importance to the Japanese economy. As soon as each cooperative pays off its debt it will become independent of special government supervision.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Manufacture and sale of items unsuitable for government-to-government trade were stimulated with the arrival of private traders in Japan.

Contracts from August 15, the date of opening, until September 16 totaled more than \$1,800,000. Items included in these contracts

-5-

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0590

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were furs, canned foods, chinaware, imitation pearls, celluloid toys, silk textiles, chemicals, fishing tackle, Easter baskets, sandals, and novelties.

Trade continued on a government-to-government basis for articles in limited production whose manufacture was dependent upon domestic production of coal and importation of raw materials. The articles could be purchased by private traders but due to extremely limited availability they were being sold mostly on the government-to-government basis.

Besides the usual imports of food from the United States, Japan received salt from the United Kingdom and China, copra from the Philippines, vegetable oil from Hong Kong, and canned food from the United Kingdom. Exports of specialty foods included crabmeat to Belgium, frozen bull frogs to the United States, and dried abalone to Singapore.

Exportation of 34,375,000 linear yards of cotton fabric to nine countries in August was almost a 50 per cent reduction in yardage shipped to 18 countries in July. The reduced shipments were caused by decrease in output and difficulties in packaging and transportation to port.

First postwar shipments of fabrics were made to Belgium (rayon), Hong Kong (silk), India (cotton) and Singapore (cotton).

Other firsts in August were exports of textile machinery to the United Kingdom, cigarettes to Canada, semi-porcelain tile to Hong Kong, clocks and porcelain to Singapore, binoculars and opera glasses to the United States, and metal leaf to Canada and the United States.

Included in August imports to Japan were wearing apparel, other textile items and chemicals from the United States, crude rubber from Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, sheep skins from the United Kingdom, hemp from China, and hessian cloth from Hong Kong.

A wide variety of exports in August found textile items going to the N.E.I.; cotton fabric to Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ceylon, India, Malaya, N.E.I., Nyasaland, Singapore and the United Kingdom; kitchen utensils and clocks to Singapore; tobacco leaf to Egypt; rayon fabric to Belgium; twine to Burma; farm implements to the Ryukyus; silk fabric, cotton and rayon yarns, consumer goods, coal, and photographic paper to Hong Kong; raw silk to the United Kingdom; and straw braid, top cashmere, silk fabric, harvest hats, and zinc slab to the United States.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

September release of 340,000 metric tons of imported staple foods accounted for 57 per cent of the entire ration to Japanese, and permitted distribution of a full month's rations, including full supplementary rations to essential workers. In addition, imported cereals and pulses on hand September 30 totaled 344,000 metric tons.

Besides the staple food release, about 7,800 metric tons of miscellaneous foods such as skim milk, vetch seeds, and soybean flour for making miso were distributed in September.

Nearly all major price actions under the new economic stabilization program were completed in September, with the price structure for consumers roughly 55 to 65 times prices in the 1934-36 base period.

-6-

0591

FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL

The Bank of China received a license in September to reestablish its Tokyo branch to provide limited banking facilities for authorized personnel.

Bank of Japan notes outstanding September 30 aggregated 156,416,000,000 yen. The national debt August 31 amounted to 304,623,000,000 yen of which 65.9 per cent represented domestic government bonds.

By September 18 the Securities Coordinating Liquidation Committee announced it had liquidated 1,664,226 shares of stock for 64,899,803 yen.

In August 59 control organizations were shut down and placed under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission. Proceeds of July liquidation of control organizations amounted to more than 6.8 billion yen, with cumulative proceeds totaling just below 9.8 billion yen.

To reduce expenditures, SCAP ordered the Japanese government to pay only legal prices and prevailing wages in all of its dealings. Adequate inspection systems were to be maintained to eliminate waste of labor or materials, as well as the payment of padded or false cost claims.

SCAP designated 13 control organizations for liquidation in the period of August 21 to September 20.

By September 20 the Mitsui Trading Company had begun dissolution by dismissing 51 per cent of its personnel, and the Mitsubishi Trading Company had laid off 32 per cent of its employees.

Seven reparations and restitutions delegations inspected a total of 107 plants, yards, and factories, principally in the machine tool, shipyard, sulfuric acid, and iron and steel industries in September.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

During the period from November 1945 to July 1947 there was a population gain in Japan of 5,766,090 according to revised estimates. The increase is accounted for by the arrival of 4,365,653 repatriates and a natural increase of 1,400,437.

Rates of all communicable diseases in Japan were less in August than those for the same period last year, although amoebic dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid, and malaria increased in incidence in August.

There were 140 suspected cases of Japanese B encephalitis on Shikoku and Southern Honshu.

From August 29 to October 1, Japanese repatriated numbered 51,256, of whom 42,226 returned from Soviet and Soviet controlled areas, and 8,606 from Southeast Asia. During the same period, 3,050 repatriates left Japan for Korea and the Ryukyus.

EDUCATION, RELIGION, MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Public interest in extension of compulsory free education was manifested in petitions with nearly 4,000,000 signatures addressed to the Diet during August and September urging financial support to implement the school education law.

-7-

0592

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0332

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The Minister of Education, in his appeal to the Diet, declared that just as expenditure for military purposes would require the largest budget in a militaristic country, so should educational and cultural needs lay claim to the largest portion of public finance in order to create a cultural nation."

Both prefectural and metropolitan newspapers gave almost unanimous approval to the educational reorganization program.

Meanwhile, various Japanese groups were working on several phases of education neglected in pre-occupation days. Conferences were held on kindergarten, adult and vocational education. The Ministry of Education considered measures for standardizing correspondence courses, and announced a plan for extension of the free lunch service to local areas in an effort to meet protein needs of all children of school age.

As of September 15 there were 1,275 foreign Christian missionaries in Japan.

The first 100,000 of a total of 3,500,000 copies of "Primer on the New Constitution" had been printed by September 5, and distribution was scheduled for all Japanese teachers and every pupil of grades seven and nine. The Bureau of Social Education was to receive 30,000 copies for distribution to citizens' public halls, youth organizations, and prefectural education offices.

Japanese women for the first time in history had a cabinet channel to realize programs designed to raise their social, economic, and political status with the establishment September 1 of the Women's and Minors' Bureau in the new Ministry of Labor. A leader in the Japanese women's movement for the past 35 years, Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, was made chief of the bureau.

Land reform and disease prevention in flood control areas were chief topics of radio programs aimed at rural populations in September. In the economic field information programs concentrated on a labor-management relations, decentralization of industry, and a savings-account campaign.

The flood captured Tokyo newspaper attention from other problems, as discussions of disaster-prevention methods and rehabilitation dominated news and editorial comment.

Bureaucracy continued to be the chief target of editorial criticism in the prefectural press, with political maneuverings and economic problems also coming in for discussion.

Unemployment, rural land reform, and nationalization of coal mines were favorite subjects for magazine writers.

Local broadcasting stations showed keen interest in originating their own programs, discussing local problems of food, sanitation, industry, labor, and limited private foreign trade reopening.

A new weekly program, "Ministers' Report", was inaugurated in September, with Prime Minister and Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Finance, and Labor featured.

0593

副総務部長
経済
総務課長

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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Press Release: 24 October 1947

The Following is the Text of an address by Dr. Sherwood M. Fine
Economic adviser, Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP,
before the Japanese Economic Reconstruction Council
In Tokyo, 11:00 A.M., October 24, 1947

The efforts of the Economic Reconstruction Council on the behalf of the peaceful rehabilitation of the Japanese economy are well known to the Japanese people and members of the Occupation. So-called "Labor-Management" conferences and organizations are not new in Japan. Japanese pre-war and wartime history affords many examples of nominal association of labor and management brought about under the threat of state compulsion and regimentation. But the Economic Reconstruction Conference, like the other various industry-wide and plant-wide labor management councils organized in the last two years, is fundamentally different in that it is completely voluntary and convened with equal status for labor and management, in fact as well as name.

That these two great social components have been able to achieve effective cooperation in devising realistic plans for the future of their country, as they must if Japan is to recover, is one of the most encouraging signs in Japan's post-war social regeneration. Labor and management each have an indispensable contribution to make; working in combination, they can do far more than either could do alone. Workers and their unions, through their intimate day-to-day knowledge of working problems, can make a unique contribution to solving production difficulties and problems of workers' efficiency. Management, with the help of labor, can better understand how to direct its own organizational efforts most fruitfully. In a very profound sense, the principal goal to which the conference is devoted is also a major objective with which the Occupation is vitally concerned, namely, to establish Japan on a sound and self-supporting economic basis affording a satisfactory standard of living, so that democratic institutions can flourish. If we are to succeed in this objective we must succeed through working together.

Although the immediate economic picture confronting Japan is not too bright, the longer range prospects are definitely encouraging. Currently Japan is confronted with shortages of virtually every essential industrial raw material, food and consumer goods. As a result of these stringencies, the economy is suffering from serious inflationary pressures and a significantly impaired standard of living. The Japanese people cannot prosper when their industrial machine is operating as it is now at less than half of minimum requirements. The cost of Japan's disastrous military adventure has been brought home sharply to the men and women of your nation. The Japanese people, however, have within their grasp the power to circumvent and surmount these many obstacles. It should be a source of inspiration to the people of Japan that post-war democratization assures that their future is largely within their own control, to make of it what they will. In the longer run, freed from the burden of an onerous military machine, they can attain, assuming effective allocation of resources, a higher standard of living than they ever enjoyed before. For Japan with her great technological reservoir, still remains the workshop of the Orient with the ability

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0594

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to meet the urgent manufactured requirement of her neighbors.

Let me address myself to the obstacles to be surmounted if Japan is to be able to gratify the legitimate aspirations of her people. First of all there is that indispensable prerequisite to any degree of industrial improvement, namely, an increase in coal production. The failure to realize more substantial recovery of coal output has, in effect, doomed Japan thus far to very incomplete and partial economic recovery. Virtually every one of Japan's essential domestic and export industries has been plagued by the resulting fuel shortage. No matter which way Japanese energies turn, no satisfactory industrial recovery can be achieved without an increase of coal production from the present level of approximately 2,300,000 tons to an absolute minimum of 3,000,000 tons per month. To this objective Japan must devote her every effort. The Japanese coal miners, operators and the government can through effective cooperation and hard work fulfill their crucially responsible role by achieving the required level of coal output. No one group can afford to try to shift its responsibility to the others. Only through a genuinely cooperative and resourceful effort can this goal be achieved.

Closely allied to coal production is the sadly reduced productivity of Japan's greatest natural resource--her laborers. Investigation of worker productivity in the coal mines and industry in general has revealed an alarming decline as compared with pre-war levels. The imagination and resourcefulness of management has also declined disturbingly when compared with that of pre-war periods. Among the problems of immediate concern to the Economic Reconstruction Conference must be the disturbing lack of regard for improving efficiency in worker and management output, the failure to effect necessary technological improvements and replacements and to develop new products. Management must demonstrate much greater initiative, willingness to take chances in the interests of the nation and ability to adjust to the altered institutional and economic framework. The allocation of manpower is one example of a field in which cooperative and rational planning by both capital and labor can be invaluable. The coal industry, for example, is suffering from a serious and harmful shortage of underground labor while surface workers are in excess and numerous other industries have personnel greatly in excess of their real requirements.

Economic stabilization is another of the very crucial problems confronting Japan's economy today. Here the conference can function constructively as a mechanism for guiding and assisting the efforts of the government. This involves assisting in endeavors to direct the flow of essential raw materials through legal channels, at ceiling prices, for priority utilization. Inestimable aid to Japan's economic recovery can be effected in this fashion. The wiping out of the black market in the distribution of consumer goods, food and raw materials is essential to the rehabilitation of the nation's economy. The organizations making up the conference can also aid in the rooting out of hoarded goods and materials and reporting such supplies to the government. Moreover, full collection of staple food quotas and improved distribution to the household are imperative in this year of acute world food shortage to assure the people's minimum livelihood. Another urgent major problem is that of improving the effectiveness of administration of the tax system, particularly collection of full tax obligations from the New Yen class.

-2-

0595

While a great deal is written every day to illuminate the problem of inflation, there is nothing particularly mysterious about this subject. During periods of acute shortages, great upward pressure on prices is generated, and it is only by imposing effective legal ceiling prices and channelling essential goods to provide a fair distribution of necessities to the whole population and special aid to priority consumers that it is possible to bring order to the economy. Price and rationing controls must be effective during such a period or else the large mass of population will suffer dire consequences. On the other hand, it is quite apparent that the only lasting cure lies in achieving an increase in production of all commodities. Greater output and efficiency of production on the one hand, complemented by increasing imports of raw materials on the other, represent the more permanent solution to that problem. But improvement in Japanese labor and management efficiency must precede a more adequate flow of imported raw materials. Otherwise Japan will not have the confidence of the outside world nor the industrial efficiency and resultant lower prices necessary to compete effectively in world markets.

It is especially important that organized labor does not mistakenly divert all of its energies concerned with protecting its standard of living, into demands for increased wages. For, if no improvement is achieved in the effectiveness of legal distribution channels and ceiling prices and worker productivity, the nominal gains of wage increases are quickly dissipated through the necessity of paying even higher prices for black market purchases. Although union members and union leaders have become increasingly aware of the crucial nature of the fight against inflation, it is unfortunate that by and large organized labor has not devoted any approximation of the degree of attention that its own self-interest warrants in the task of assisting the government in its efforts to stamp out the black market. The wage earner, however, is the primary victim of inflation, maldistribution, high costs, and inefficient and inadequate production. Increases in wages, without a corresponding rise in output, cannot assist the working man in any substantive manner and merely provide fuel for further inflationary price increases. Labor's real standard of living can be increased only through an increase of supply and through a more equitable distribution of goods which remain scarce. There is no mystery involved in effecting a higher standard of living. It can only be achieved through increased worker productivity coordinated with intelligent, aggressive and resourceful management practices.

This council meeting here today cannot but be viewed with the best of good will by all those who work for the reconstruction of a peaceful Japan. I wish you well in your endeavors.

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0596

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
24 October 1947

1ST CAVALRY, FLEET ACTIVITIES GRILLERS TANGLE MONDAY

Fresh from their 7-0 conquest of 11th Airborne, the 1st Cavalry Horsemen will be heavy favorites to protect their unblemished record Monday when they journey to Yokosuka to meet Fleet Activities in this week's American Football League of Japan headline attraction.

Originally scheduled for Sunday, the game was postponed to Monday to be the highlight of Navy Day festivities at Yokosuka. The 1st Cavalry Division has declared a Division holiday, and transportation will be afforded Horsemen fans wishing to go to Yokosuka for the battle.

Meanwhile, the 11th Airborne is expected to bounce back from last week's loss at the expense of 25th Division. The two clubs will tangle at Sapporo.

The invading Stags, tutored by Maj. George W. Carter, Memphis, Tenn., will pin their hopes for an upset on the all-around ability of Pfc. Homer Burton, 175 pound halfback from Gallipolis, Ohio. Other probable starters include Cpl. Rodney Hudgins, 185, Norfolk, Virginia, and Pfc. Wendell Hoss, 215, Brigham City, Utah, ends; Sgt. Edwin D. Bryant, 251, Harrisburg, Pa., and Pfc. Albert Rostel, 211, Chicago, Ill., tackles; Pfc. Edward Hamada, 150, Honolulu, and Capt. Ralph Sibley, 210, Birmingham, Ala., guards; 2d Lt. Albert E. Joy, 195, Dumont, New Jersey, center; and Sgt. Vernie B. Scott, 195, Eckman, West Virginia; Cpl. Benjamin F. McCauley, 210, Houston, Texas; and Pvt. Donald Timm, 182, Plainview, Minnesota, backs.

I Corps, with 180 pound pass catching end Pfc. Harold J. Brue, New Orleans, La., completely recovered from early-season injuries, is expected to get past Eighth Army at Kyoto.

The entire I Corps backfield constitutes an ever-present spring threat, with a starting quartet of Pfc. Ralph V. Cipolla, 158, Cranford, N. J.; Pfc. John Karras, 185, Argo, Ill.; Pfc. William A. Stamper, 175, Los Angeles, Calif.; and T/5 Art R. Hilsinger, 162, Tabor, N. J.

In other games, GHQ isn't expected to have much difficulty downing victory-starved Kobe Base at Tokyo's Nile Kinnick Stadium, and 24th Division is given an edge over Fifth Air Force at Kokura.

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TROOPSHIP ARRIVES AT KURE

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--The troopship Dilwarra arrived at Kure today from the United Kingdom with 64 families of British Commonwealth Occupation Force personnel. Of these, 52 are Royal Air Force, six are Royal Navy and six are Army.

Among the 380 passengers were replacement personnel for all three services of BCOF.

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0597

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SALVATION ARMY RED SHIELD HOUSE OPENED AT HIRO

HEADQUARTERS ECOF, KUPE--Brig. R. N. L. Hopkins, Officer Commanding the 34th Australian Brigade of ECOF, Wednesday officially opened a Salvation Army Red Shield House at Hiro.

Dedication of the building was made by Mr. G. S. Palmer, Salvation Army Chief Commissioner in Japan.

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CHINESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS VISITS WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The following item has been received from the Chinese Mission in Japan.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh lunched and conferred with General MacArthur yesterday following his arrival from the United States. He is enroute to China from the United Nations Assembly Meeting in New York City.

The minister lunched today with General Shang Chen, Chief of the Chinese Mission, and will attend a buffet dinner this evening at General Shang's home.

The itinerary for Dr. Wang also includes a reception tomorrow by William J. Sebald, Chairman and U. S. Member of the Allied Council for Japan.

Dr. Wang is scheduled to leave for Nanking, October 27th.

NOTE TO ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS: A press conference for Allied Correspondents will be held at the Chinese Mission by Dr. Wang at 5 P.M., Oct. 26. Dr. Wang would like to have questions submitted in writing to the 4th Section, Chinese Mission, Saturday morning October 25.

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0598

劉文輝譯

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

24 October 1947

PRESS RELEASE:

GUIDANCE PROGRAM WILL AID SCHOOL GRADUATES

Japanese youths who will complete their compulsory schooling in March under the new system will be better prepared to find jobs because of a joint Labor and Education Ministry program in vocational guidance.

SCAP and Education officials said the program, being carried out through cooperation of the Public Employment Security offices and vocational guidance teachers, marks a real attempt to educate students for work in the spirit of the new Constitution.

Explained Dr. L.Q. Moss, Adult Education Advisor, Civil Information and Education Section, "Young people will now have the opportunity to choose vocations suited to their interests and aptitudes and will be fitted better to exercise their constitutional right and obligation to work."

Miss Alice Shurcliff, Vocational Advisor, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, added, "Through unprecedented cooperation of the Labor and Education Ministries, teachers and employment agency officials will work together in finding available openings, types of jobs desired, and both before- and after-placement interviews."

These two SCAP officials and representatives of the two ministries, with local business leaders, have participated in prefectural vocational guidance meetings for teachers, the last of which is scheduled October 28 to 31 at the Akita-Ken Normal School, Akita prefecture.

Japanese officials indicated approximately 300 teachers and labor and employment representatives from Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Fukushima prefectures would attend.

Plans for placing the program in operation as given to Governors by the Ministry of Labor, call for local employment exchanges to report the number of prospective graduates desiring jobs by November 20.

By the same date, the agencies will have completed collecting and reporting to urban and prefectural offices employment openings in factories and working places under their jurisdiction.

By the end of December, a special conference will be held by the Labor Ministry to perfect plans for carrying placement programs in the schools through smoothly.

Teachers will also be supplied with "Employment News", a listing of employment openings to be used for vocational guidance reference and student employment seekers.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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Press Release: 1630
24 October 1947

JAPAN TO RECEIVE FIRST POSTWAR IMPORT OF IVORY

Contract for the first postwar import of ivory by Japan has been signed by Boeki Cho, the Japanese Government's official Board of Trade, and a private business firm in Rotterdam, Holland. The agreement calls for shipment of two tons of raw ivory this week from Rotterdam.

The contract represents the first sale to Japan of any commodity from The Netherlands since the end of the war, although there have been previous imports from the Netherlands East Indies. It was negotiated on behalf of the Dutch firm by the trade division of The Netherlands Military Mission here.

The shipment will consist of one and a half tons of points and one-half ton of tusks which will be utilized to supply the export market. Most of the ivory will be used to make carvings. Included among other export articles which will be produced are bead necklaces.

Principal prewar markets were the United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, France and Holland, while chief prewar suppliers were the United Kingdom, Belgium and The Netherlands. In 1939 Japan imported 40 tons of ivory and exported 45,000 finished articles of a value of \$250,000.

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LABOR RELATIONS RALLIES UNDER WAY IN FIFTEEN NORTHERN PREFECTURES

A series of labor rallies stressing the value of orderly procedures in labor relations is being conducted in 15 prefectures of northern Honshu and Hokkaido by Military Government teams, the Labor Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section announced today.

Richard L-G. Deverall, chief of the Labor Division's Information and Education Branch, and Elizabeth Wilson of the Labor Relations Branch are speaking at the meetings. The average attendance is estimated at 1,000 persons.

Meetings have already been held in Mito and Sendai and one is scheduled for today at Yamagata. Remainder of the schedule is: Fukushima, Oct. 25; Maebashi, Oct. 27; Nagano, Oct. 28; Niigata, Oct. 30; Akita, Oct. 31; Admori, Nov. 1; Hakodate, Nov. 3; Sapporo, Nov. 4; Bibai, Nov. 5; Sunagawa, Nov. 6; Ashigawa, Nov. 7; and Muroran, Nov. 8.

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JAPANESE PERMITTED TO FLY NATIONAL FLAG NOV. 3

SCAP has authorized the display of the Japanese National Flag on Nov. 3, the anniversary of the Emperor Meiji's birthday.

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Page 2

In addition to cooperating with school authorities to furnish employment consultation for students, employment exchanges are to aid in referring students to jobs between February 15 and May, 1948.

Between April and September, 1948, the plans call for systematic follow-up interviews of those placed in jobs.

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CONGRESSMEN DEPART FROM TOKYO FOR GUAM

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--Praise for the world-wide aviation system established by United States military authorities was given by members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee prior to departure from Tokyo this morning by air for Guam after spending five days here conferring with occupation authorities.

Leonard W. Hall, of New York, chairman of the committee, said international civilian aviation will have a job on its hands to develop policies to keep pace with precedents established by military forces.

"In many parts of the world the Military has moved on and civilian aviation should be ready to move in," Congressman Hall said. "In the opinion of our committee the air force has done a wonderful job projecting world-wide aviation, and has done this so fast that commercial aviation will really have to get going to be ready to move in when the military moves out."

Departing with Mr. Hall were the other members of the Committee, James I. Dolliver, of Iowa; Hugh D. Scott Jr., of Pennsylvania, and Richard P. Harless, of Arizona.

During their five-day visit in Tokyo and environs, they conferred with General MacArthur, Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General of Far East Air Forces; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Commanding General of Eighth Army; and other occupation authorities, besides commercial aviation representatives in Japan.

The group visited Kyoto, Yokohama and other places in Japan during the five-day stay. The Congressmen had already visited in Manila, Okinawa, China and Korea.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the agenda for the Allied Council for Japan meeting to be held Wednesday morning are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS ARRIVE AT CHITOSE

Piper Cub Pilots Clifford V. Evans and George W. Truman landed at Chitose Airbase in Hokkaido at 3:06 this afternoon on their around-the-world flight, Far East Air Force announced. The pair have not announced their estimated date of departure from Chitose as yet.

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SOLDIER KILLED WHEN JEEP OVERTURNS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Pvt. Harry T. Thibbs, son of Mrs. Laura Thibbs, 528 Walton St., Dayton, Ohio, Eighth Army Headquarters Special Troops, was instantly killed Monday near the 4th Replacement Depot, Zama, when the jeep he was driving overturned, Eighth Army Provost Marshal officials announced today. Thibbs was the lone occupant of the jeep at the time of the accident.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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25 October 1947

TWO JAPANESE SENTENCED FOR IMPERSONATING C.I.C. AGENTS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Found guilty of impersonating C.I.C. agents, Takeo Shibamoto, 23, and Mitsuo Iwata, 23, both of Tokyo, have been sentenced by I Corps Provost Court to five and three years at hard labor, respectively. The sentences are subject to review by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps.

Provost Court Sentences Six Japanese

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--I Corps Provost Court has sentenced six Japanese for impersonating members of the Occupation forces to seize cotton cloth and clothing from Japanese nationals.

The six are Tsuda Akisada, three years at hard labor; and Tsuda Sakuo, Yoshida Sei-ji, Tsuchisaka Hatsuji, Itori Naruyoshi and Hiroshima Seduro, two years at hard labor.

The sentences are subject to review by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps.

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DEPENDENT SCHOOL OFFICIALLY OPENED AT KITAGATA

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--The dependent school at Kitagata, dependent housing area just outside Kokura, was officially opened this week, with Mrs. James A. Lester, wife of the 24th Infantry Division's Commanding General cutting the ribbon tied across the school's doorway.

Before Mrs. Lester officially opened the school, a short program was held in the school yard with General Lester, Brig. Gen. Albert C. Smith, the Assistant Division Commander, and Maj. Herman C. Carsternson, Commanding Officer of the 3d Engineer Combat Battalion in attendance. The 3d Engineers constructed the school.

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GENERAL HAYDEN ARRIVES IN TOKYO

Brig. Gen. Frederic L. Hayden, Commanding General of the Ryukyus Command, has arrived in Tokyo to confer with SCAP officials. He is scheduled to depart Tuesday for Okinawa.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1330
25 October 1947

SCAP ANNOUNCES REPATRIATION OF 17,075 MORE JAPANESE

The total number of Japanese repatriated since the end of the war reached 5,767,244 with the arrival last week of 17,075 Japanese nationals, SCAP announced today.

The arrivals during the week of Oct. 17-23 included 4,046 from Siberia, 4,265 from Karafuto and Kuriles, 1,900 from Manchuria, 1,859 from China, five from Pacific Ocean Areas and 5,000 from Southeast Asia Areas.

According to SCAP estimates, 839,526 Japanese remain to be evacuated. The bulk of these will come from Karafuto and Kuriles, where a reported 214,779 remain, and Siberia, where 543,739 Japanese await repatriation.

Of the recently arrived 17,075 Japanese, 8,998 were former military personnel.

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TWO ARMY TRANSPORTS DEPART FOR SAN FRANCISCO

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Two Army Transports, the Generals Haan and Freeman, sailed from Yokohama yesterday, Eighth Army's 2d Major Port announced.

The Haan, sailing for San Francisco via Okinawa and Manila, embarked 81 passengers here, including 30 officers, 32 enlisted men, 13 dependents, three DAC's and three Japanese nationals. The Freeman, taking a direct route to San Francisco, carried 391 enlisted men, 27 officers, 21 dependents, two American Red Cross personnel, two DAC's, one Army Transport Service worker, and one Merchant Marine.

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FOUR PRIVATE TRADE REPRESENTATIVES CLEARED FOR ENTRY INTO JAPAN

Four more private trade representatives and six more business services representatives have been cleared for entry into Japan.

The private trade representatives are Parsram Pahlojrai, India; Yusufali Ejivanje, United Kingdom; M. A. Samman, Syria; and S. A. Saubra, Lebanon.

The business service representatives are Paul Dumont and Genevieve Rauffet, France; Jonkheer Van Ufford, The Netherlands; and Malcom MacIntyre, Earl Russell Sandstrom and Alfred E. Clegg, United States.

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FORMER JAPANESE THEATRE CONVERTED INTO CIVIC BUILDING AT YOKOSUKA

Conversion of a former two-story Japanese theatre into a Civic building for Japanese use in Yokosuka is now in progress and is expected to be completed soon, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka reported today.

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The second floor will serve as a permanent exhibition hall for products of Yokosuka manufacture. Office space for the Chamber of Commerce and the Yokosuka Industrial Club will be provided on the first floor.

While work is being completed on the modernistic booths designed for the display, a huge map showing Yokosuka as it is planned to be in 1967 has been erected on the former stage. Pindotted with factory sites, the map illustrates Mura peninsula as an open port. Pictured in colors are many community housing projects, parks, trains, automobiles, beaches and golf courses.

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TWO FFAF B-17s TO "MOTHER" PIPER CUBS TO SHENYA

CHITOSE AIR BASE--Globe girdling flyers George W. Truman and Clifford Evans will be "mothered" by two B-17s from the Far East Air Forces' 3d Emergency Rescue Squadron on their longest and most hazardous flight, from Hokkaido to Shemya in the Aleutians, it was announced here today.

One of the B-17s, carrying a sea-worthy motor boat and all types of emergency equipment for sea rescue, will orbit the course of the Piper Cub pilots from Hokkaido to the eastern limit of its range. Another B-17 will be dispatched from Chitose to Shemya so as to pass the small aircraft about two-thirds of the distance on the long over-water expanse.

The Cub flyers plan to depart here Sunday or Monday, depending upon the weather along their course of flight.

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C-54 DEPARTS FROM TACHIKAWA TO DELIVER CHOLERA VACCINE TO ARABIA AND EGYPT

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--A four-engined C-54 of the Far East Air Forces took off from Tachikawa Air Base this morning on an 8,000-mile mercy mission which will race a cargo of cholera vaccine to Arabia and Egypt in an effort to halt the epidemic which recently has been taking hundreds of lives daily in the Near East.

Sponsored by the United States Government as a gesture of international good will, and manned by twin crews of the Fifth Air Force's crack 317th Troop Carrier Group, this aircraft will pick up two tons of the vital serum in Shanghai from the Chinese Ministry of Health and fly it on a proposed course across Burma, India, and Pakistan to the American Legation at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, and to the Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Health, Cairo, Egypt.

Clearances to land and refuel at points lying between Tokyo and Cairo are being obtained through diplomatic and State Department channels.

Present plans will take the mercy aircraft from Shanghai (China) to Bangkok (Thailand), Karachi (Pakistan), and Jidda (Saudi Arabia) before reaching Cairo. Approved emergency stops include Calcutta (India), Rangoon (Burma), Hong Kong, Saigon (French Indo-China) and Aden (Saudi Arabia).

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The double crew includes three pilots, two navigators, two engineers, and two radio operators. The engineers and radio operators are enlisted men; the others are officers.

Insofar as mechanically possible, the giant C-54 will be flown day and night, with one crew sleeping and one crew working. An engine check-up, however, is foreseen as indispensable at Karachi, an approximate 5,000 miles from Tokyo. The entire trip will span about one-third of the distance around the world at the Equator.

The original request to Far East Air Forces, the American air defense system in the western Pacific, was received from the U. S. Army Advisory Group in Nanking, China. Cholera is now in the dormant season in China, and it was known that the available supplies of cholera vaccine were not acutely needed in that theater. FFAF then called upon Fifth Air Force, the occupational Air Force of Japan and Southern Korea, to supply transportation. A C-54 was immediately set up by the 317th Troop Carrier Group, two crews alerted, and the craft prepared for instantaneous departure.

The long flight began at 8:20 o'clock this morning, with the first stop scheduled at Naha, Okinawa, where final diplomatic clearances will be received.

The crew, with home town addresses is composed of Capt. Frank M. McMullen, airplane commander, of Washington, D. C.; 1st Lt. Bernard N. Hayen, first pilot, of Marion, Kansas; Capt. Roy D. King, co-pilot, of Winona, Texas; 1st Lt. Harvey W. Gillette, navigator, of Rockford, Illinois; 1st Lt. Robert W. Ceers, navigator, of Kansas City, Missouri; F/Sgt. George A. Bopp, engineer, of Shohola, Pa.; T/Sgt. Harold D. Philip, engineer, of Santa Ana, California; T/Sgt. Wilmer D. Miller, radio operator, of Athens, Alabama; and S/Sgt. Thomas C. Fitchett, radio operator, of Olympia, Washington. Second Lt. Richard A. Thomas of 142 E. 80th Street, New York City, is making the flight as project officer.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 16:30
25 September 1947

U. S. ARMY TRUCK COMPANIES PLAYED IMPORTANT PART
IN ASSISTING JAPANESE DURING FLOOD

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The men and officers of the 82d and 60th Transportation Truck Companies, under the command of 2d T. Major Port in Yokohama, played an important part in helping the many Japanese who were left homeless by the recent floods.

Under the supervision of Capt. Edward A. Windebank, of San Antonio, Texas, Commanding Officer of the 82d, a convoy of 16 trucks was formed. The 60th TC Truck Co., commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Williamson, of Baltimore, Md., furnished two vehicles with drivers.

Last Friday, after working a full day, 25 EM and two officers left for the 598th Engr. Depot, where 160 assault boats were loaded on the trucks. After driving four hours, the trucks arrived at the scene of the flood in the Kanto area, northwest of Tokyo on the Chiba Peninsula. There the boats were turned over to the 1st Cavalry relief workers, who distributed them to the homeless Japanese. These boats, and the transportation provided to get them there, played an important part in the evacuation.

Non-coms assisting Captain Winebank were Staff Sergeants William B. Brown, Washington, D. C., and Shirley Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.

1st Cavalry Engineers Observe Conditions

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Engineer officers of the 1st Cavalry Division today were observing conditions to determine whether any rise in the flood occurs from the rainfall now reported throughout Central Honshu.

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RETRIAL RESULTS IN TWO U. S. SOLDIERS RECEIVING LIFE
IMPRISONMENT SENTENCES FOR RAPE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD--Sgt. Archie L. Tackett, 28, Corsicana, Texas., and Pvt. James Barber, New Marshfield, Ohio, both members of the 674 Parachute Field Artillery Battalion, stationed at Camp Jimmachi, Honshu, faced life imprisonment today after being convicted of rape in a retrial of their case at Camp Schimmelpfennig Sept. 19, it was announced by 11th Airborne Division officials today.

The men had previously been found guilty of the charge in an original trial at Camp Jimmachi Aug. 30, but Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, Commanding General of the 11th Airborne Division, who reviewed the case, disapproved the case because of prejudicial errors appearing in the record.

General Swing will review the case.

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FLOOD RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE THAN 1,000 DEATHS

The following flood casualty report, correlated from figures as of 4 p.m. yesterday, was received by SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, from the Japanese Welfare Ministry:

PREFECTURE	DEAD	INJURED	MISSING
Hokkaido.....	10	0	1
Aomori.....	0	0	0
Iwate.....	45	1	0
Miyagi.....	13	3	13
Akita.....	8	0	3
Yamagata.....	6	0	0
Fukushima.....	7	0	43
Ibaraki.....	46	24	8
Tochigi.....	331	549	79
Gumma.....	397	914	332
Saitama.....	94	86	491
Chiba.....	0	0	0
Tokyo.....	8	23	1
Kanagawa.....	1	5	0
Niigata.....	11	3	14
Yamanashi.....	16	8	0
Nagano.....	3	0	0
Fukui.....	6	0	0
TOTALS	1,002	1,616	985

Houses destroyed: 10,100. Houses flooded with three or four feet of water: 430,787. Roads washed out: 3,547. River banks and dikes broken: 4,221. Bridges damaged: 2,436. Railroad lines broken: 219. Rice fields destroyed: 6,484 cho. Rice fields flooded: 148,705 cho. Other farm lands damaged: 4,682 cho. Other farm lands flooded: 80,134 cho.

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FAVORITE ADVANCES IN TENNIS TOURNEY AT KYOTO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Pre-tourney favorite 1st Lt. Thomas Kearney, Detroit, Mich., advanced to the semifinals of the Kyoto Post Officer's Club singles tennis tournament here yesterday by downing Maj. Hugh J. Stewart, Denver, Colo., 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

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JAPANESE FOUND GUILTY OF FORGING, COUNTERFEITING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE--The Kobe Provost Court today sentenced Shogo Wada, 26, to two years at hard labor and fined him 50,000 yen for forging and counterfeiting two documents, stating he be allowed to take and buy 50 thousand bars of soap for a company that he allegedly represented.

Wada also was found guilty of stealing from the Occupation Forces 10,000 bars of soap, which he sold illegally for a profit.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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27 October 1947

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COLONEL OUTCLASSES IX CORPS TENNIS FIELD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Col. James H. Drake, Auburn, Ala., captured the IX Corps singles tennis tournament here by downing T/3 Jim McDonough, New Bedford, Mass., 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Previously, Colonel Drake had teamed with Lt. Eric Idstrom, Waukegan, Ill., to take the doubles championship.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Howard Bell, Education Division, C.I. & E., will discuss "The Schools' Role in Political Education" at a press conference this morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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IX CORPS ESTABLISHES CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION SECTIONS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--A Criminal Investigation Section has been established within each area Provost Marshal's Office in the IX Corps area, Capt. Cecil J. Wardell, Santa Barbara, California, IX Corps Criminal Investigation Officer, announced today.

Inasmuch as uniform methods of investigation are necessary, a conference was held last week, at IX Corps Headquarters in Sendai to brief the chiefs of the new sections in modern crime-stopping methods.

Capt. Harley F. Broe, former St. Louis, Mo., detective, presently chief of the 19th Criminal Investigation Detachment, spoke, along with 1st Lt. Eric Idstrom, Waukegan, Illinois, IX Corps Provost Court Prosecution Officer, and Captain Wardell.

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NAME OF PILOT KILLED DURING GUNNERY EXHIBITION RELEASED

WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AT TACHIKAWA--The pilot of the P-51 Mustang fighter plane which crashed into the ocean off the coast of Honshu northeast of Tokyo during a gunnery exhibition Oct. 23 was 1st Lt. John H. Crow, 103 River St., Denton, Ark., it was announced today following notification of next of kin.

Lieutenant Crow had been on active duty since Jan. 7, 1944, and was a graduate of the Advanced Pilot Training School at Williams Field, Ariz. He arrived in Japan Dec. 4, 1945, and has been a member of the 431st Fighter Squadron at Tachikawa since July 23, 1947.

He was a graduate of Denton, Ark., High School. He is survived by his father, John J. Crow.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE CHITOSE TODAY

CHITOSE AIR BASE--Unless delayed by the weather, the globe-circling cub flyers, George Truman and Clifford Evans, will depart here at noon today for Nemuro in the extreme eastern portion of Hokkaido.

They will avail themselves there of "last stop" Air Force refuelling services before their proposed departure, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, on the flight over the north Pacific to Shemya, in the Aleutians.

This will keep the flyers in the air from 12 to 20 hours without sight of land. It is planned that the course will be monitored by two 3d Rescue Squadron B-17s with emergency air-sea rescue equipment.

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別. 総務部長
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
27 October 1947

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NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST OBSERVES NAVY DAY

Navy Day will be observed in Japan today with a program dedicated in honor of the United States Navy and planned to acquaint the public with its mission and activities, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced.

Originally established in 1920 by the Navy League in America in commemoration of the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, founder of the modern American Navy, remembrance of Navy Day has become one of Navy's most cherished traditions.

"The celebration of Navy Day in Japan", declared Vice Adm. R. M. Griffin, Commander Naval Forces Far East, "is marked by the wholehearted participation of our comrades in arms, both of United States ground and air forces and of the British Support Force of the Naval Forces Far East. For their assistance in making the celebration interesting and enjoyable, we are deeply appreciative."

Among those who will attend today's ceremonies at Yokohama and Yokosuka are Admiral Griffin; Lt. Gen. E. C. Whitehead, Commanding General, FEF; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander; Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division; Capt. Benton W. Decker, USN, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, and Capt. N. W. Bard, USN, Chief of Staff to ComNavFe.

At Yokohama's south pier all Allied personnel are invited to the open house held aboard the USS Duluth, flagship of Rear Adm. A. M. Bledsoe, this afternoon. One of the Duluth's scouting planes will take off to scatter flowers over the Pacific in honor of the Navy dead lost at sea.

Also open to the public for inspection will be all activities of the fleet base in Yokosuka. Boats will be available at Officers' Landing for guided tours of the harbor and open house held at the Officers' and Enlisted Men's clubs.

Included in the day's activities will be a parade of Seaman and Marine detachments, soldiers of the 1st Cavalry and British sailors and marines of HMAS Sussex; a football game between the Navy Sea Hawks and 1st Cavalry and a special ceremony at Commodore Perry's monument in Kurihama.

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FORMER JAPANESE FLAGSHIP CONVERTED INTO ART MUSEUM

The Mikasa, former flagship of ex-Admiral Heihaghiro Togo, now embedded in cement in the harbor at Yokosuka, has been turned over to the Japanese for conversion into an art museum and recreation center, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, announced today.

Formerly revered by the Japanese as a military shrine because of its prowess in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, the 15,362-ton battleship is now in a state of complete disrepair. In the renovation process, all signs of former combat, such as fragments of shells, a deactivated mine and testimonials to the bravery of Prince Fushimi, will be removed.

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According to present plans the museum will occupy the lower decks of the ship and the upper deck will be reserved for dancing. When work is completed a ferry will run from The Mikasa to nearby Sarushima Island (Monkey Island) now being developed for an amusement park and picnic ground.

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GENERAL CHASE PRAISES TI & E PROGRAM

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, today praised the U.S. Army's Troop Information and Education program as one of the strongest links in America's national security.

"Knowledge of our world today is highly essential to good soldiering," General Chase said. The Troop Information and Education program provides that need. "Conditions which are a threat to peace form the background for military science as it exists today.

"Our men have a much more realistic approach to their training when they are aware of potential dangers to the security of their country," General Chase commented on the Information and Education program in welcoming to the Division Capt. Sterling R. Horton, Mount Morrison, Colo., as Troop Information and Education Officer.

A graduate of the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Captain Horton formerly was on duty at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and then served as Operations and Training Officer of the 82d Chemical Mortar Battalion in Japan.

In addition to his duties as Troop Information and Education Officer, Captain Horton will supervise the Division's AEP School at Camp Drake.

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FORMER JAPANESE GUARD PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Katsuo Kohara, accused Japanese war criminal, pleaded not guilty this morning before an Eighth Army commission in Yokohama to charges that he mistreated and tortured numerous American and Allied Prisoners of War and beat into unconsciousness a British prisoner.

Kohara, formerly a senior warrant officer of the Japanese Navy, served as a guard sergeant at the POW Camp, Ofuna, Honshu, Japan, during 1945.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section is Robert T. Brunkhorst, Platteville, Wis. Counsel for the defense are Joseph D. Wiman, 250 W. 75th St., N. Y., and Norman H. Freundlich, Orlando, Fla.

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JAPANESE IN YOKOSUKA CONTRIBUTE TO AID FLOOD SUFFERERS

Voluntary contributions from Japanese in Yokosuka to aid flood sufferers totaled more than 780,000 yen, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka announced today. More than 400,000 yen was raised through efforts of Women's Clubs.

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AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FILMS TO BE SHOWN AT YOKOSUKA

American educational films with Japanese titles will be shown at Japanese public schools in Yokosuka one day each month, Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka announced.

Cmdr. W. L. Higgins, USNR, Cleveland, Ohio, inaugurated the program last week by addressing a group of Japanese Government and school officials at the Yokosuka City Assembly Hall.

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KOEKI-EIDAN CONTINUES TO PROVIDE GOODS

Koeki-Eidan, the Japanese Government's wartime procurement agency, now in the process of liquidation by SCAP, continues to provide quantities of goods for occupation needs plus Japanese domestic consumption and foreign trade, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian announced today.

Much of the merchandise released for occupation use has been turned over to the Army Exchanges, or utilized by dependent housing. Included in the latest program are 990 pounds of rayon to be manufactured into napkins and tablecloths for anticipated Christmas sale in PX's.

Through the release to the Japanese Government, Japanese domestic consumers received goods including 56 cases of medicines, 280 metric tons of aluminous shale for the manufacture of cohart bricks to be used in the glass industry, 18,430 kilograms of cottonseed oil for food purposes, 3,296 celucid pieces and 15,300 pieces of stainless steel.

The SCAP directives to the Japanese Government for the foreign trade program has obtained large amounts of goods, the majority of which are textiles. For export, the latest foreign trade shipments include 20,165 linear yards of rayon to the United States, 19,112 linear yards of worsted and woolen goods to Hong Kong, 1,255,557 linear yards of cotton fabrics to the Netherlands East Indies and Belgian Congo, and 48,164 linear yards of silk piece goods to Indo-China.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
27 October 1947

SCAP OFFICIAL URGES POLITICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR JAPANESE

The urgent need for a program of political education which will lead to effective citizenship in a democratic Japan, was emphasized by a SCAP education official at a press conference this morning.

He stated that the Japanese, like the people of other countries which have democratic systems, must learn to recognize the difference between liberty and license.

The SCAP official suggested that an effective program of political education should begin in the schools and would include the study and analysis of those laws which, like land reform or blackmarket operations, affect the people as a whole.

"Many people, including school people are afraid of the word politics, and consider it a thing to which children should not be exposed." He added, "the inevitable result is that millions of young people become of voting age without ever having had any real practice in the arts and crafts of citizenship."

Outlining measures already instituted in the far reaching program for political education, the speaker stated that 3,500,000 copies of "The Story of the New Constitution" have been distributed in the schools. This book, interpreting the new constitution, will eventually reach 5,700,000 copies, the largest single printing in the history of Japan, he added.

A far more ambitious work to be known as "A Primer of Democracy" is now being written by a group of representative Japanese under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry. Its authors are outstanding Japanese scholars in the fields of Political Science, Journalism and Education.

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ARMY TRANSPORT ARRIVES FROM SEATTLE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Arriving at Eighth Army's 2d Major Port in Yokohama this morning from Seattle, Washington, via Whittier and Kodiak, Alaska, was the Army Transport, James O'Hara, Port officials announced.

A total of 191 dependents, 71 enlisted men, five officers, and one DAC were debarked from the vessel. Included among the dependent passengers was Mrs. James A. Bethea, wife of Brig. Gen. Bethea, Chief Surgeon, GHQ, Far East Command.

The ship is scheduled to sail tomorrow for Okinawa, the first lap on its journey to San Francisco.

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SOLDIER SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE--A general court-martial which convened in Kobe Oct. 22, sentenced Pvt. James E. Brown, 19, of 407 Jessup Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to life imprisonment for the rape of a 15-year-old Japanese girl.

The sentence will be reviewed by authorities at Kobe Base and higher headquarters before its final approval.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS DEPART FROM CHITOSE

Piper Cub Pilots George Truman and Clifford Evans departed from Chitose Airbase at noon today, and are scheduled to arrive at Nemuro, Hokkaido, this afternoon. After refuelling at Nemuro, they are expected to leave at midnight for Shemya, in the Aleutians.

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0615

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
28 October 1947

BACK SCORES FIVE TOUCHDOWNS AS I CORPS TRIUMPHS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Pfc. John Karras, Argo, Ill., went on a scoring rampage here Sunday to pace his I Corps eleven to a 33 to 7 triumph over the Eighth Army Chicks in an American Football League of Japan battle. Karras tallied all five touchdowns for the victorious Bullseyes.

Karras opened the scoring five minutes after the opening kickoff on a 35 yard pass from Jim Mosely of Luverne, Alabama. Ralph Cippolla, Cranford, N. J., kicked the extra point. The second marker came moments later on a 30 yard flip from Bill Stamper, Los Angeles, Calif., to Karras. Cippolla's kick was blocked.

Other Karras touchdowns came on a line plunge, an eight yard end run, and a 50 yard sprint after receiving a lateral from Clarence Sandusky, Montgomery, Ala., who had intercepted a pass from Cpl. Eugene Offield, Breckenridge, Texas.

Eighth Army, handicapped with star Lt. Upshaw Sams injured, escaped a shutout in the fourth period on a 45 yard pass from Offield to Garland Brown, Denver, Colo. John Twaddle, Aliquippa, Pa., added the extra point.

Angus Williams, Tampa, Fla., gave Karras fine backfield support for the victors, while Cornelius Tunsil, Lake City, Fla., was outstanding in the line for the Chicks.

11th Airborne Wins Easily

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SAPPORO--The 11th Airborne Angels bounced back into the winning column here Sunday, smashing 25th Infantry Division, 25 to 0.

William Bushell, Lincoln, Ill., scored the first two touchdowns on short plunges, and a 70 yard drive, culminated by a 10 yard pass from John Herron, El Dorado, Ark., to John Gorkis, Chicago, Ill., accounted for the third. Herron passed to James Cordial, Anaconda, Montana, for the final marker. The lone extra point came on a pass from Jack Doherty, Mount Clemens, Mich., to Gorkis.

Arlen Nihart, Gulfport, Miss., was the leading ground-gainer for the Angels. Vernie Scott, Eckman, West Va., and Ben McCarley, Houston, Texas, were outstanding for the Stags.

Fifth Air Force Ties 24th Division

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--Staving off a late 24th Division rally, Fifth Air Force held the Big Green to a 6 to 6 tie here Sunday afternoon in an American Football League of Japan game. It was the first tie of the loop season.

The underdog Flyers scored first on a drive engineered by Jim Duckett, Konawa, Okla., and Jim Bennett, Oklahoma City, Okla., the latter going across. The attempted conversion by Norm Overland, Chatfield, Minn., was wide.

The 24th Division scored in the third period; Bob Hendrix, (over)

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Inverness, Fla., scoring from the eight on an off-tackle play; Karmie Wysocki, Philadelphia, Pa., kicked the extra point but the infantrymen were found guilty of pushing and the point was nullified.

The Big Green threatened throughout the last quarter with Bob Respecke, Gary, Ind., passing, but was halted on the two yard line due to the defensive efforts of Jim Hollingsworth, Air Force captain, Mazama, Wash. Fred Weisemyer, Springfield, Ill., was on the receiving end of a majority of the passes.

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CAMP LOEPER ELEVEN REGISTERS UPSET

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Previously undefeated IX Corps Headquarters Company was upset, 13 to 0, here Saturday by Camp Loeper in an IX Corps Football Conference game.

Fred Qualls, Shawnee, Okla., provided the turning point in the game in the fourth quarter when IX Corps was threatening a score. He intercepted a pass and dashed 95 yards for a touchdown. The second score came moments later when Harold Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa., intercepted another IX Corps pass and scored.

The losers, led by William Haley, Duquesne, Pa., compiled nine first downs, to Camp Loeper's four.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS STILL AT CHITOSE

Piper Cub Pilots George Truman and Clifford Evans, erroneously reported yesterday as having taken off from Chitose for Nemuro on the eastern tip of Hokkaido, are still at Chitose this morning, awaiting favorable weather conditions for the flight, according to PEAFF. No estimated time of departure has been announced by the flyers as yet.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

28 October 1947

GENERAL WOODRUFF GREETES KYOTO UNIVERSITY ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO, Oct. 27--Major General R.B. Woodruff, Commanding General I Corps, addressed students and faculty of the Kyoto University Saturday morning during ceremonies at the institution celebrating its 50th anniversary. His speech read:

"It gives me great pleasure to bring the greetings of my organization to the students and faculty of Kyoto University on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of this fine institution. May this day herald the beginning of a new era, distinguished by a passionate pursuit of truth and a defense of academic freedom.

"During the first 50 years your institution has been noted for its work in many fields. You have built up strong departments of literature, of law, and of agriculture. Your learned journals have been studied abroad. You have met the challenge of the new day by courageously cleaning house of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic elements. You are ready to face the future.

"You have the tradition and the facilities to lead in the establishment here in Japan of a scheme of living in which every individual has a say in his activities, his destiny, and his government. At a time when positive leadership for democratic aims is so sorely needed, you have the moral responsibility to train students in the social sciences who will become those leaders. At a time when the Japanese economy is not producing enough goods to support its population, you have the moral responsibility to use your scientific research resources to develop new products and to turn out technically qualified persons who will help solve these economic problems.

"It is a great pleasure for me on this anniversary to salute you, who occupy so crucial a position in the determination of the future of Japan."

* * * * *

ARMY MUSIC AND ART CHIEF ARRIVES TO CONFER WITH CI&E OFFICIALS

Harrison Kerr, Chief of the Music and Art Section, Re-orientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Department of the Army, arrived here yesterday for a conference with SCAP's Civil Information and Education officials.

Acting as liaison for the Re-orientation Branch's New York field office, Mr. Kerr will discuss matters pertaining to materials for use in Japan. He is expected to remain here for three to four weeks, during which time he will also visit Korea.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

28 October 1947

GREATER USE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (USIS)---More use of the International Court of Justice set up by the United Nations at the Hague was advocated recently by the executive council of the International Bar Association.

Amos J. Peaslee, secretary general of the association, said only one case had been filed with the court. He pointed out that its predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, dealt with only 36 of 70,000 cases handled at the same time by international judicial bodies.

Peaslee reported that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations had granted consultative status to the Association on condition that it exclude its Spanish affiliate, the Colegio de Abogados de Espana. This was pursuant to action of the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 12, 1946, barring the Franco government from membership in international agencies connected with the United Nations. The executive council of the Association will consult further with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Spanish affiliate.

The Association held a four day conference in New York, its scheduled speakers to include Oswaldo Aranha, president of the UN General Assembly; United States Attorney General Tom Clark, and S. Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General of England.

The Association has 24 members, national organizations of the legal profession. The executive council has recommended admission of the Palestine Arab Bar Association and Korean Bar Association.

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RESEARCH SEEKS NEW USES FOR RICE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (USIS)---Research into the development of new and improved uses for rice and rice by-products, and better methods of handling, both prior to and subsequent to processing, was announced recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The project will be studied at both southern and western regional research laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Cooperating will be the Department's Bureau of Plant Industry, soils and agricultural engineering, various state experiment stations, industrial plants, rice growers, and millers.

Prior to World War II, the U.S. rice crop was about 50 million bushels annually, but in the last few years it has averaged more than 70 million bushels. South American countries also have increased their production, and a world surplus of rice may be expected in the not too distant future. In the U.S. much of the crop is now being harvested with combines, and thus is fairly high in moisture, which creates a storage problem.

From the standpoint of industrial uses, three main products from rough rice may be considered: hulls, bran and polish, and milled rice. Principal industrial use of milled rice would be in the manufacture of starch. A small amount of rice starch has been made in the U.S. in recent years, but there has been very little research to improve its manufacture or increase its use.

Rice bran and polish, which are about 10 percent of rough rice by weight, contain a great amount of valuable oil. But this oil, which can be produced only by solvent extraction, has largely been left in the bran and polish and sold as low-cost feed. There has been virtually no research on processing and development of industrial uses for rice-bran oil, its by-products and derived products.

It has been difficult to keep oil in stored brown rice and rice-bran from becoming rancid, but experiments have shown that oil from sound rice, promptly freed of moisture and meal, does not spoil as readily as oil in grain. It is believed that if the deterioration of oil during storage of the whole grain or bran were better understood, preventive measures might be developed that would make rice bran a source of high-grade edible oil, and brown rice a more acceptable food.

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GANDHI WRITES ON RIGHTS OF MAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (USIS)---Every one of the rights of man is dependent upon a duty he must first perform, Mohandas K. Gandhi, father of India's independence, wrote to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in response to a query about his conception of human rights.

"I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved come from duty well done," Gandhi wrote. "Thus the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. From this one fundamental statement, perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of man and woman and correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed. Every other right can be shown to be a usurpation hardly worth fighting for."

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REPORTS ON INSULIN SUPPLY ASKED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (USIS)---An interim commission of the World Health Organization is asking all governments to report their countries' likely supplies and needs of insulin for the next ten years.

"Information now available indicates that the demand for insulin is doubling every seven years," said Dr. Brock Chisholm, executive secretary of the commission. "The source is the pancreatic gland of certain domestic animals, and this supply is limited. Scientists are not too hopeful of attempts to produce synthetic insulin."

If the world survey shows that the danger point is approaching, Dr. Chisholm added, the interim commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization will be asked to take measures.

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AIR LINES REACH AGREEMENT ON PROCEDURE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (USIS)---Representatives of 63 air lines have reached agreement at Rio de Janeiro on standardization of international air lines transport practices involving language, tickets, waybills, baggage checks, currency and other traffic problems, it was announced recently by Gordon McLaren, regional manager of Northwest Airlines, Inc.

McLaren said that R.O. Bullwinkel, vice president of Northwest Airlines, had reported from Brazil that the agreement scheduled to become effective July 1, 1948, means that air travelers will soon be able to fly anywhere on a single standard ticket form with a single standard baggage check. Travelers, he added, will get the same treatment from all air carriers on such matters as discounts, baggage allowances and reservations.

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AGENDA

for the

FORTY-FOURTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 29 October 1947, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 43-1015).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

1. Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan. (Inclosure #1).
2. Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation. (Inclosure #2).

By Direction of the Chairman:

John W. Hammond
JOHN W. HAMMOND
Colonel, Infantry
Acting Secretary-General

- 2 Incls.
1 - Agenda Item 43-1015-1 (Revised)
2 - Agenda Item 44-1029-1

24 October 1947

0621

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 43-1015-1 (Revised 24 October 1947).
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947. (Held over from Forty-third Meeting at request of the British Commonwealth Member).

Inclosure #1

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 44-1029-1
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.

Inclosure #2

0623

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
28 October 1947

1ST CAVALRY CONTINUES TO PACE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The 1st Cavalry Division Horsemen rolled past Fleet Activities, 21 to 0, at Yokosuka yesterday afternoon to maintain their full game leadership of the American Football League of Japan. The standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.
1st Cavalry Division.....	4	0	0	1.000	67	6
11th Airborne Division.....	3	1	0	.750	88	14
I Corps.....	3	1	0	.750	93	40
GHQ.....	2	2	0	.500	41	30
Eighth Army.....	2	2	0	.500	40	53
25th Infantry Division.....	2	2	0	.500	33	52
Fleet Activities.....	2	2	0	.500	14	36
24th Infantry Division.....	1	2	1	.375	26	46
Fifth Air Force.....	0	3	1	.125	18	70
Kobe Base.....	0	4	0	.000	6	79

Results Last Week

1st Cavalry 21, Fleet Activities 0; 11th Airborne 25, 25th Division 0; I Corps 33, Eighth Army 7; GHQ 25, Kobe Base 6; 24th Division 6, Fifth Air Force 6.

This Week's Schedule

1st Cavalry vs. 25th Division at Tokyo; 11th Airborne vs. 24th Division at Sapporo; I Corps vs. GHQ at Kyoto; Eighth Army vs. Fifth Air Force at Nagoya; Fleet Activities vs. Kobe Base at Kobe.

62d SIGNAL BATTALION ELEVEN WINS, 30-6

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--The 62d Signal Battalion eleven had little trouble downing Camp Fowler Engineers, 30 to 6, here yesterday.

Touchdowns were chalked up for the winners by Lionel Stacey, Berrion Springs, Mich.; and Paul Brown, Coffeyville, Kansas, while Richard Oscar, Madison, Wis., booted a 15 yard field goal. The Engineers' lone tally came on a pass, with Walter Latus, De Pere, Wis., scoring.

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NAMES OF AUSTRALIA, UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES
TO ACCOMPANY WHALING EXPEDITION ANNOUNCED

The names of the observers designated to accompany the Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic by the governments of Australia and the United Kingdom were announced today by SCAP's Natural Resources Section.

The Australian observer will be Kenneth Coonan, who was assigned to the Japanese expedition last year. The United Kingdom observer will be Capt. A. V. Hemming, Royal Navy retired.

The tentative date of departure for the bulk of the fleet is Nov. 6, according to officials of the Section's Fisheries Division. The fleet, with a total of 27 vessels, is made up of two factory ships for processing the whales, 12 killer or catcher boats, 11 carriers and two tankers.

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DILWARRA DEPARTS FOR SINGAPORE

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--More than 1,300 Indian all ranks sailed for home Sunday morning aboard the troopship Dilwarra. They will go only part of the way to India aboard the troopship, transferring at Singapore to the troopship Talma, which will make the second stage of the trip to Madras.

The Indian contingent consisted of 1,348 officers and other ranks. Several British officers are accompanying their units to India, where the troops will be posted to the Indian or Pakistan army, according to their home districts. Most of these officers will then return to the United Kingdom for reposting or discharge.

Also aboard the troopship were J. E. R. Hensman, Ceylon Government representative to the United Kingdom reparations section in Tokyo; Miss S. M. McRobbie, who has completed 22 months as a member of the British Embassy Staff in Tokyo; Dr. Chatterjee-Cardo, Indian magician; his wife, and infant daughter; and his assistant, Rarain Singh.

Ten Japanese war crimes suspects were also aboard the Dilwarra, under escort to Singapore for trial.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
28 October 1947

PIPER CUB PILOTS DEPART FOR NEMURO

Piper Cub Pilots George Truman and Clifford Evans departed from Chitose Airbase for Nemuro, Hokkaido, at 1:41 p.m. this afternoon, FEAF announced. The pair are expected to arrive at 4:41 p.m. today, and are scheduled to depart from Nemuro at midnight tonight on their trip to Shemya.

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WAC KILLED IN FALL

A fall from the fifth floor of the Mitsubishi Main Building, Tokyo Billet for the 825th WAC Battalion, took the life of a young woman in the unit early this morning.

The incident occurred at approximately 0100. The young woman was rushed to the 49th General Hospital, where she succumbed to the fatal injuries shortly thereafter.

A preliminary investigation has indicated that the fall was unpremeditated and caused by a loss of balance while sitting on a window ledge. A board of officers is making an investigation of the incident.

The woman's name is being withheld pending notification of next of kin. She was to have returned to the United States next week to be married.

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1ST CAVALRY HORSEMEN SINK FLEET ACTIVITIES ELEVEN, 20-0

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--The 1st Cavalry Division Horsemen put a damper on Fleet Activities' celebration of Navy Day at Yokosuka yesterday, taking a 20 to 0 football victory from the Middies to retain their American Football League of Japan leadership.

Pfc. Abe Dung, Honolulu, chalked up the first score in the opening period, and a pass from Pfc. Joel Lordan, Turners Falls, Mass., to Sgt. Dave Lamphere, Seattle, Wash., accounted for the second touchdown.

A blocked punt in the third quarter cinched the game, Center Clint Knitz, Toledo, Ohio, blocking the kick and Cpl. Del Wilson, Bowling Green, Ky., falling on the ball in the end zone for the touchdown. Lamphere and Lt. Dick Pitzer, Connellsville, Pa., converted the extra points for the league leaders.

Also outstanding for the victors were Capt. John C. Patterson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Pfc. Jerry Boudreau, Pawtucket, R. I., and 1st Lt. Charles Knudson, Columbus, Ga.

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THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM CAMP CRAWFORD STOCKADE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD--Three prisoners were reported missing early yesterday morning from the Camp Crawford post stockade. The three prisoners escaped during the early morning hours. The means of escape was undisclosed. The fugitives are Pvt. James L. Huffman, Gary, Indiana, found guilty under the 96th Article of War and who had served 11 days of a 30 day sentence; Pvt. Harry F. Filbey, Baltimore, Maryland, who had served 33 days of a six months sentence under the 86th Article of War; and Pvt. Fred L. Potts, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, with 17 days confinement served on a six months sentence under the 96th Article of War. They were all of the 511th Signal Company, 11th Airborne Division.

Military Police were notified and a search is being made in the vicinity of Camp Crawford and nearby Sapporo for the fugitives.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1000
29 October 1947

PIPER CUB PILOTS DEPART FOR SHENYA

Piper Cub Pilots George Truman and Clifford Evans departed from Iemuro, Hokkaido, for Shenyang at 9:07 last night, FEAF announced. The flight is expected to take 13 hours.

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JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SENTENCED

Found guilty of beating two Australian Prisoners of War, Mitsujiro Sakamoto was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army Military Commission at Yokohama yesterday.

Sakamoto, formerly a master sergeant and later a warrant officer in the Japanese Army, served as second in command at the Kawasaki Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka area, Honshu, Japan, during 1943. He was convicted of beating Signalman Bruce Shirriff, 10 Lipton St., North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and Warrant Officer Desmond H. Mulcahey, Temora, New South Wales, Australia.

Prosecuting for SCAP's Legal Section was Abraham Black, 185 McClellan St., New York, N. Y. Defense Counsel for the accused were Joseph D. Green, 3908 Lyme St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Seymore M. Alpert, 500 East Main St., Meriden, Conn.

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SEARCH FOR SOLDIER BELIEVED TO BE ASSAILANT OF SEVEN JAPANESE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Four Japanese were killed and three injured by an assailant, believed to be a U. S. Army soldier, in Ebene-machi near the 4th Replacement Depot between midnight and 5 a.m. last Sunday morning, the Eighth Army Provost Marshal reported today.

Using a hammer as a weapon, the murderer wandered through the little village and attacked Japanese in three houses. He first crushed the skull of Haru Fujisawa, 26, in the home of her parents. She died later the same day. Later in the morning he entered the home of Kenji Haneishi, 49, and beat him and his son, Yasuhiko, to death with the hammer, and seriously injured his wife, Aki, 43. At about dawn he killed Yamamoto, age 8, and seriously injured Tokihisa Yamamoto, age 11, in the home of their mother, Katsu Yamamoto.

All available Criminal Investigation personnel, Military Police, Japanese police and Japanese civilian organizations are searching for the assailant suspected of the crime. He was described as a negro, about five feet seven or eight inches tall.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

29 October 1947

GENEVA ACTIVELY USED BY UN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, (USIS)---Figures issued in Geneva recently show that the "Palais des Nations", European headquarters of the United Nations, is in fuller use now than it was in the days of the former League of Nations. Oliver Williams has reported in a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor from Geneva.

Williams' dispatch continued:

In July 1947, for example, 1516 delegates attended various international conferences here with an international staff of 828 who occupied a total of 616 offices.

In January 1938, 734 persons in all attended League of Nations activities here and used 474 offices. It must be stated however that figures for the League of Nations were taken at a time when there were no big conferences and that various delegates often had their offices in part or in whole in their hotels.

But even allowing for these factors, there is no question of a far greater use made of office accommodation today than before World War II.

There have been several big international conferences or preparatory commissions held here this summer. The ILO (International Labor Organization), for example, called together 960 delegates for its annual conference in June and required for its use 75 offices.

ITO (International Trade Organization) preparatory commission which has gone on for nearly six months had 767 delegates and needed 188 offices to accommodate various bilateral negotiations which were scheduled to go on concurrently.

Organizing staffs were often extremely hard put to find enough room to house all the separate meetings required for this conference alone, aside from many other events that went on at the same time.

It was even necessary to transfer some of the international meetings like those of IRO (International Refugee Organization) preparatory commission to Lausanne during this period of high pressure on Palais des Nations accommodations.

Although the European headquarters have been largely used for preparatory commissions for future international conferences which are to be held elsewhere there is considerable permanent activity planned for the Palais.

An information center is already working and the magnificent library, gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been taken over from the former League of Nations along with various art treasures housed here.

Plans are being also made for bottling here the IRO head office, that of some sections of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and others.

A good deal of work has been necessary so that transfer of property and liquid assets from the former League could be carried out in orderly fashion. The board of liquidators set up to see to this issued its report last August, in which it is stated that after transfer of material assets and property to ILO and the United Nations there remained for distribution among 34 states who formerly supported the League the sum of roughly \$3,812,500.

States which are members of the United Nations will receive their share in credits on the United Nations books. Those like Switzerland, Ireland and Finland, which are not United Nations members, will have their share in cash.

The liquidation process has proceeded smoothly because of the careful way in which League finances were handled. But it was nevertheless a complex affair for which no precedent existed. Many persons do not realize that the League of Nations did not formally terminate its existence until July 31, 1947. It is felt to be highly satisfactory that money contributed by League members before the war to the building and upkeep of the Palais des Nations has thus been used to best advantage by being credited to the new organization through states members of both organizations.

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The League during its existence built up gradually a staff of experienced international civil servants. Conditions of transfer to the United Nations did not include staff transfers, but the majority of such specialists have been taken on by the new organizations.

RHONE RIVER HARNESSSED FOR POWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, (USIS)---The long dreamed of project of harnessing the power of the Rhone river as it rushes from the Alps to the Mediterranean sea is nearing completion. Next January two huge turbines will start turning in Genissiat at the bottom of a 300 foot high mass of concrete, yielding 65,000 kilowatts each hour for transmission at 220,000 kilovolt ampere tension.

Michael J. Hoffman reported in the New York Times recently:

This new energy will not suffice to prevent power cuts that leave Parisians stranded in elevators or stumbling about their homes in darkness. But when Genissiat's full complement of six generators gets going it will increase France's total power capacity by nearly seven percent. Genissiat five miles below Bellegarde is the first installation of France's "Tennessee Valley Authority" for the Rhone valley. Work will soon begin on an even bigger dam below Lyon. The National Company of the Rhone, which groups private, municipal and central government capital in a huge development corporation, plans 20 hydroelectric plants and a system of locks making the Rhone navigable from the sea to Geneva.

Preliminary work including diverting of the entire Rhone river through half mile tunnels in solid rock, began in 1937. On the outbreak of war, the site was about ready to permit construction of a permanent dam.

During the German occupation work dawdled along, but in 1946 things began to move fast. Since then, 4000 persons---a motley assortment of French peasants, Algerians, Indo-Chinese and German prisoners---have somehow been formed into an effective labor force to carry out actual construction.

Directors say that they have had to do with what they could get rather than try to get what they needed. Rather than wait to construct a cable carrier for 200 ton transformers, the first one was hauled from the factory on an unwieldy truck on which Germans used to haul small submarines.

One reason why work has progressed in spite of handicaps is that everybody works a 56 hour week. Management hopes to reduce this to 48 after the dam itself is finished.

Thousands of visitors who come to see the spectacle of entire railway cars filled with concrete being whisked across vast chasms on weblike cables hundreds of feet in the air are testimony to the universality of the instinct that impels New Yorkers to loiter and watch excavations. They are also evidence that enthusiasm and pride in great national projects are not confined to noisy regimented crowds supposed to reflect superior national consciousness of totalitarian nations.

UN ADOPTS FLAG

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, (USIS)---Without discussion or objection, the UN General Assembly has approved a United Nations flag to consist of the world organization's official emblem---North-Polar projection of the globe surrounded by a garland of olive branches---superimposed in white on a field of plain blue.

CZECHOSLOVAK SETTLEMENT IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, (USIS)---The Slovak League of America hopes to move to the Dominican Republic some 2000 Czechoslovakians who fled from their native land when the Russians moved in at the close of the war, the League's president, Peter P. Jurchak, said recently.

He said in an interview as the League opened a two-day convention that the refugees were now in Germany and Austria. He said the league would seek to raise \$120,000 to match a similar amount offered by the International Refugee Organization to transport these Czechs to the Dominican Republic.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
29 October 1947

CAPTAIN DUNNING DEPARTS FOR U. S.

Capt. Allan L. Dunning, USN, Hartford, Conn., completing a two year tour of duty in Japan, departed this afternoon for the United States, where he will be reassigned, Commander Naval Forces Far East, announced.

During his duty in Japan, Captain Dunning served on the Naval Technical mission and was in charge of the disposition of the remaining ships of the Japanese navy.

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BCOF SELECTS JEWEL BOX AS WEDDING PRESENT FOR PRINCESS ELIZABETH

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--A rare gold lacquer jewel box which was ten years in the making and is 150 years old, has been selected as the wedding present for Princess Elizabeth from the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan.

Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of BCOF, has known of the box for some time, and the Nishimura firm in Kyoto had retained it at the Commander-in-Chief's request. In the final selection of the gift, General Robertson was assisted by Air Vice Marshal Bouchier, Air Officer in command of British Air Group.

The jewel box is a superb example of Japanese gold lacquer work, and represents 53 stopping places on the road between Tokyo and Kyoto. In ancient times, when the Japanese travelled on foot or in palanquins, they spent 53 nights on the journey. The scenes on the box include all these stopping places and many of the most famous views in Japan. A member of the Nishimura family made the box, which has been a family heirloom for many years.

The detail is so fine that when viewed through a magnifying glass the petals of the cherry blossoms, leaves of willow trees and stones in the walls of the Imperial Palace can be recognized. Because of this, the maker could work on the box only two or three hours a day.

Before the final selection of the box, it was exhibited to as many BCOF personnel as possible. "I have seen nothing as lovely as this box in Japan," General Robertson declared. Next week the box will be taken to London by special BCOF courier, who will make the journey by air in order to arrive before the wedding.

All ranks of BCOF contributed to the cost of the present.

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SCAP ORDERS DESTRUCTION OF ALL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY IN JAPAN
WHICH WAS DESIGNED FOR SINGLE PURPOSE OF CREATING COMBAT EQUIPMENT

SCAP today ordered the destruction of all industrial machinery in Japan which was designed for the single purpose of creating combat equipment.

The directive applies to all machines designed for this special purpose, whether they are owned by private individuals or the government, and regardless of their location.

An earlier SCAP directive had placed under custody for reparations removal the arsenals and factories which had been constructed as part of the Japanese war machine. Only government-owned "special purpose" machinery had been ordered destroyed, and privately-owned machinery in this category merely had been placed on reparations lists.

Under terms of the current directive, investigators will scan reparations lists with the objective of removing from them all "special purpose" machinery for destruction in such a manner that the equipment cannot be repaired or salvaged, except the scrap. Component parts and auxiliary equipment with independent reparations value which may be used in peacetime operations, will be separated from the condemned equipment before it is destroyed.

"All motors, electrical equipment and other dual purpose equipment will be salvaged and returned to useful peacetime production," J. Z. Reday, chief of the Industrial Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said. He noted that "special purpose" machines designed solely for the production of combat equipment are valueless to the Japanese economy in their present form, and that the salvage value of the scrap will help meet peacetime needs.

The Japanese Government has been directed to submit to SCAP an overall plan for accomplishing the destruction of the special purpose machinery, as well as monthly reports showing the progress and estimated date of completion of the program and reports from each installation affected on the number of machines destroyed, the amount of scrap, cost of scrapping and the value of the salvaged scrap.

SCAP officials estimated that approximately 3,000 to 5,000 machines remain to be destroyed, including all the privately-owned machines of this type and the remaining government-owned machines.

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0632

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMIAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
29 October 1947

CONTRACT ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIRST POSTWAR IMPORT
OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA COMPLETED

Japan has completed contract arrangements for its first postwar import of raw cotton from India, Frank E. Pickelle, acting chief of the Foreign Trade Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, announced today.

The contract was concluded, with SCAP approval, by Sir B. Rama Rau, head of the Indian Liaison Mission, on behalf of the Indian Government, and Boeki Cho, the Japanese Government's official Board of Trade.

The agreement calls for shipment of 170,000 bales of raw cotton (400 pounds to the bale) to Japan within the next three months. The first cargo of 29,857 bales arrived at Kobe Saturday and now is being unloaded. It is the first shipment of an Indian product to reach Japan since the end of the war.

The cotton will augment stocks held by Japanese spinning companies which now are at a low level. India will receive payment for the raw cotton in the form of shipments of Japanese products, or in sterling. Japanese trade officials already are planning the shipment of a large quantity of rayon yarn to India as partial payment for the cotton. India also has indicated an interest in buying raw silk and cotton, rayon, wool, and silk fabrics, as well as textile machinery and many other Japanese commodities.

Until now all of Japan's postwar imports of raw cotton have been received from the United States as part of a program whereby the U. S. Department of Agriculture will have shipped approximately 1,500,000 bales of raw cotton (500 pounds to the bale) and cotton waste to Japan by the end of 1947. This will be manufactured into textiles, a substantial portion of which will be exported to pay for the cotton.

Signing of the Indian cotton contract marks the resumption of commercial Indian exports to Japan on a large scale, and gives major impetus to Japanese-Indian trade in general, Mr. Pickelle commented. Japanese exports, which were extensive before the war, have been limited in the postwar period to shipments of cotton textiles and 100 silk and rayon looms. These textile exports include 1,000,000 pounds of Japanese cotton yarn from a total contract to supply India 8,000,000 pounds, and 16,600,000 yards of cotton fabrics from a total contract for approximately 60,000,000.

In the prewar period Japan was India's most important buyer of cotton. India was Japan's second largest customer. Japan's prewar exports to India included raw silk, various types of textiles and their manufactures, rubber products, glass and glass manufactures, machinery (such as textile machines and bicycles),

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0633

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ceramics and chemicals.

In addition to raw cotton, India supplied Japan before the war with jute, oilseeds, oil bearing materials, hides and skins, fodder and foodstuffs and ores such as graphite and mica.

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USS THOMAS JEFFERSON ARRIVES AT YOKOSUKA

The USS Thomas Jefferson debarked 21 dependents of Navy personnel at Yokosuka early this morning and will depart for Tsingtao Friday, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced today.

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SCAP OFFICIAL LAUDS NEW JAPANESE HEALTH CENTER LAW

Passage of Public Law 101, providing for the improvement and expansion of health center service throughout Japan, indicates a growing tendency on the part of the Japanese Government to assume responsibility for the health and welfare of the population, Lt. Col. L. C. Thomas, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, said today.

"Modern health centers are vital to the future of Japan," the official stated. "Under the new law, which was passed last month, it is planned to establish eventually one of these centers for each 50,000 population. This would mean a total of more than 1,500 centers. At the present, 675 are in operation."

Basic functions of the centers will be health education, vital statistics, nutrition service, sanitation, public health nursing and medical social service, maternal and child care, dental hygiene, diagnostic laboratory services, and control of tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other communicable diseases, Colonel Thomas said.

Organization of the system will be under the guidance of the Ministry of Welfare through prefectural governments, the official explained. Every community, no matter how small, will be given these vital services. Costs will be borne in part by the national government and in part by prefectural and local governments.

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PIPER CUB PILOTS ARRIVE AT SHEMYA

Piper Cub Pilots George Truman and Clifford Evans arrived at Shemya at 10:30 (Tokyo Time) this morning, FEAF announced.

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SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS MADE BY MR. WILLIAM J. SEBALD, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, AT THE FORTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON OCTOBER 29, 1947

It will be recalled that the question of repatriation of Japanese from abroad was touched upon at the Eighth Meeting of the Council on June 26, 1946 in the discussion relating to the subject, "Integration of Repatriates Into the National Life of Japan". At that time, reference was made to the provision in the Potsdam Declaration which provides that:

"The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives."

It was also stated at that meeting that the Supreme Commander, at the outset of the Occupation, instituted the repatriation program for Japanese abroad, including civilians, and that excellent progress, as of the time of the meeting, had been made. Furthermore, the progress made indicated that the Allied authorities of Australia, China, France, The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States offered prompt and full cooperation to the Supreme Commander in the implementation of the repatriation program.

Since that time, the repatriation program has continued and, with the exception of those Japanese in Soviet-controlled areas, is practically completed. As of October 23, 1947, a total of 5,765,244 Japanese have been repatriated from all areas. As of that date, there remained some 8,500 Japanese to be returned from China (including Dairen), 2,739 from Southeast Asia areas, and a few hundred from Formosa. From Manchuria, it is estimated that some 67,000 remained unrepatriated. Finally, from Soviet-controlled areas, it is estimated that more than 761,000 still remain to be repatriated.

In addition, as part of the repatriation program which has already been accomplished by SCAP, more than 1,170,000 Chinese, Koreans, and Ryukyans were repatriated from Japan; none remain for return to their respective areas. (There is attached a complete tabulation of all repatriation accomplished as of October 23, 1947.)

The discussion today must of necessity be largely limited to the repatriation problem as it relates to Japanese presently awaiting repatriation in Soviet-controlled areas. Repatriation from Southeast Asia is, for practical purposes, completed; repatriation from China and its northern provinces (Manchuria) is largely subject to the special considerations of difficulties of transportation due to disturbed political conditions and the fact that the Chinese Government is unable, for reasons beyond its control, adequately to bring repatriates from outlying areas to ports of embarkation.

As of December 1, 1946, no Japanese had been repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas. Pursuant to an agreement dated December 19, 1946 and signed by Major General Paul J. Mueller, as Representative for SCAP, and Lt. General K. N. Derevyanko, as Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR, repatriation of Japanese from specified Soviet ports was begun at an established rate of 50,000 persons per month (copy of agreement is attached). Actual repatriation was begun during the period December 3-15, 1946; when some 28,000 Japanese were returned. It should be noted that the conservative figure of 50,000 per month was established

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partly as a result of the limitations imposed by confining the flow of repatriates to smaller Soviet ports and the necessity for using coal-burning ships exclusively. Had the use of oil-burning ships been feasible, a much greater rate of repatriation would have been possible, but the Soviet authorities were unwilling to furnish fuel oil from Soviet sources for this purpose. All coal which is used in the coal-burning vessels presently employed in the repatriation program consequent upon the agreement of December 19, 1946 is furnished by the Japanese Government.

Between December 3, 1946 and November 1, 1947 (including requests for lifts not yet completed), due largely to early mass evacuation from Dairen, the average monthly rate of repatriation from all Soviet-controlled areas is 49,454. However, from June 1, 1947 to September 30, 1947, i. e., for four consecutive months, the number of Japanese repatriated from Soviet areas was below 50,000 per month, with a low of 30,418 for August 1947. This has caused SCAP to hold in idle readiness shipping of sufficient capacity to accommodate an additional 15,000 to 20,000 repatriates per month, shipping which could otherwise have been utilized for cargo service. Furthermore, since May 1947, SCAP has consistently provided shipping space 10% in excess of the request made by the Soviet authorities in the hope of accelerating the flow of Japanese repatriates through Soviet ports to Japan. These repatriation ships, however, have been regularly returned to Japan with an average of some 10% of their passenger space unused.

With a view to overcoming certain reported transportation difficulties on Karafuto, and to restore the monthly rate of 50,000, General Headquarters, SCAP, by letter dated August 30, 1947 (copy attached), addressed to the Acting Soviet Member, offered to provide repatriation shipping at any other port in Karafuto (or the Kurile Islands) which the Soviet authorities might choose. No reply was received to this offer by September 19, 1947; a follow-up letter dated September 19, 1947 (copy attached) was, therefore, dispatched. By a letter dated October 11, 1947 (copy attached), the Acting Soviet Member replied in effect that the Soviet authorities do not consider appropriate the emphasis placed by General Headquarters on that portion of the agreement which provides for the repatriation of 50,000 persons per month and that the monthly average since the beginning of repatriation has been above this figure. It was further stated that the measures suggested in the letter of August 30, 1947 from General Headquarters cannot be undertaken for transportation and technical reasons.

It should be noted that the Acting Soviet Member's reply indicates that the rate of 50,000 repatriates per month is to be an average monthly rate and not the minimum per month. Even at the latter rate, it would have required some 32 months to repatriate all Japanese who were in Soviet-controlled areas at the time of the surrender. As more than 218,000 were evacuated from Dairen and more than 293,000 from north of the 38° parallel in Korea who fled to South Korea, it is estimated that more than 15 months will elapse before all those remaining are returned. By letter dated October 18, 1947, the Acting Soviet Member requested five additional ships each having a capacity of 2,000 persons for arrival at Nahodka between October 23 and 29 (copy enclosed). A similar letter dated October 20, 1947, requests one vessel with capacity for 1,500 persons, to arrive at Maoka on October 25, 1947 (copy enclosed). A letter dated October 13, 1947 (copy enclosed) from the Acting Soviet Member lists shipping requirements at Nahodka for the month of November 1947 at 16 lifts of 2,000 each, totaling 32,000 repatriates for the month, whereas formerly only 10 lifts of 2,000 were requested for Nahodka; this suggests a contemplated

-2-

0636

increase of 12,000 per month, although at this time the intention of the relevant Soviet authorities in this respect is not clear. In any event, shipping schedules suggest that the current monthly rate may not reach 50,000.

The above background has been presented to the Members with a view to clarifying certain aspects of this problem which have been the cause of considerable apprehension and uneasiness among the Japanese people. It has come to the attention of General Headquarters that certain propaganda organs of the USSR have attempted to place direct blame for the slow rate of repatriation upon the Occupation authorities, specifically, "high officials of the Anglo-American Occupational Headquarters". The editorial in which this statement appears was headlined, "The Displaced Persons Problem Exposed; Why do the United States and Great Britain Obstruct the Repatriation Program?" Another comment emanating from a Soviet-controlled area repeated this theme under the headline, "Who is causing the repatriation delay?" by stating: "All of the camps are now overcrowded and everyone is eagerly awaiting the arrival of his repatriation ship from Japan." A third article alleges, among other provocative and mendacious statements which are unworthy of repetition, that "because the ability to receive returnees in Japan is very much limited, it is difficult to repatriate large groups immediately". A recent broadcast from Moscow stated: "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available." No useful purpose could be served here by citing numerous further examples of similar statements from Soviet media of information.

The real fact is, that at the time of negotiation of the agreement of December 19, 1946, this Headquarters offered to furnish sufficient shipping, including oil burners, to return 360,000 repatriates from Soviet-controlled areas each month. This offer was declined by the Soviet authorities. I am now authorized to state that SCAP, as of this moment, can and will, upon agreement by the Soviet authorities, carry out the following repatriation schedule from Soviet-controlled areas:

(a) Within forty-eight hours after receipt of notice, SCAP is prepared to accelerate the rate of lift from Soviet-controlled areas to assure the return of 131,500 repatriates during the first month;

(b) In thirty days, sufficient additional shipping can be provided to increase this rate of flow to 160,000 per month, the entire lift being in coal-burning ships;

(c) Within five months, SCAP is prepared to return to Japan every Japanese now in Soviet-controlled areas. No further negotiations are necessary, no additional arrangements are required. All that is needed is Soviet agreement and assurance that the repatriates in the numbers stated are available at the ports and that the ports are operable.

In the interest of clarification and for the purpose of demonstrating how deeply this problem is interwoven in the overall task of carrying out Allied objectives in Japan, the following comments are made for the information of the Council:

1. Between July 1, 1946 and September 30, 1947, 85 major petitions have been received by General Headquarters from federations, mass meetings, and large groups of next-of-kin of unrepatriated Japanese. Many of these petitions are accompanied by signatures of interested persons, such signatures aggregating an estimated 960,000 names. During the same period, an estimated additional 420,000 petitions were received by General Headquarters from interested individuals specifically requesting

-3-

0637

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0358

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repatriation of next-of-kin presumed to be in Soviet-controlled territory. In addition, numerous delegations of all kinds, from widespread localities in Japan, have called upon General Headquarters in an endeavor to accelerate repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas.

2. Reference has already been made to shipping which is idle as a result of failure on the part of the Soviet authorities to carry out their agreement to repatriate Japanese at the rate of 50,000 persons per month. These ships and their crews are a dead loss to the Japanese economy.

3. In view of the continued repatriation problem, it is necessary to keep operating repatriation centers at Hakodate, Maizuru, and Sasebo. In addition, large numbers of personnel are required in the central offices of the bureaus handling administrative work in connection with repatriation.

4. Local Assistance Offices under the Welfare Departments of the Prefectural Governments must maintain large staffs to handle final pay adjustments of ex-servicemen, payment of dependent allotments to unrepatriated servicemen's families, and similar matters. As of October 1, 1947, these personnel aggregated 7,623.

5. Considerable uneasiness is prevalent throughout Japan concerning the fate of ex-servicemen who have not been repatriated. To date, the Soviet authorities have not supplied the Supreme Commander with any statistics whatsoever concerning the numbers, names, condition, or location of Japanese ex-servicemen. To date, not one single notice of death of former servicemen originally captured by Soviet forces has been received by General Headquarters, although rumors estimate a death rate of 20% to 30%.

6. In the absence of information furnished by the Soviet authorities, it is impossible to anticipate when or how any individual Japanese will be repatriated. Information available to General Headquarters suggests that Japanese are repatriated by the Soviet authorities in the following order:

Destitute persons, unemployed, poverty-stricken city dwellers, poor laborers, other city dwellers, farmers, those uncooperative toward the Soviet repatriation effort, and so-called "obstructionists and reactionary elements".

7. Statistics concerning repatriation by the Soviet authorities of former Army officers reveal that as of September 30, 1947, only 2,005 former commissioned officers have been repatriated. During August 1947, only three officers were returned as against 19,659 enlisted men. Except for one former Rear-Admiral and one former Lt. General, both of whom enjoyed diplomatic status, no former general officers have yet been repatriated. (It is known that several hundred Japanese general officers and some tens of thousands of commissioned officers were captured by Soviet forces in Manchuria when the Kwantung Army surrendered.)

8. Considerable information is available to indicate that the Soviet authorities are carrying out intense efforts to indoctrinate selected Japanese prisoners in anti-American and anti-Occupation feelings. Ample evidence also indicates that priority in repatriation is promised to some degree, on the extent to which the Japanese in question have responded to this indoctrination.

These facts have been related, not with a view of engaging in controversy before this Council, but rather in the hope that the Acting Soviet Member will immediately take up this entire question with his Government in an effort to bring to an end a problem which, in its larger aspects, is directly opposed to Allied promises and aims in the Occupation of Japan. The problem, though simple of solution, is far-reaching in its effect. It is one which reaches into almost every hamlet of Japan; it is one which cannot but help breed apprehension, suspicion, hatred, and misunderstanding. To reiterate, it is the hope of the Supreme Commander that the Acting Soviet Member will do what he can, immediately, to urge upon his Government the necessity for promptness in completing the commitment for repatriation as enunciated in the Potsdam Declaration.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0

APD 500
30 August 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Karafuto

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied
Council for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

b. Paragraph 2, Section II of Agreement Reached Concern-
ing Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese
Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and from Territories Under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan,
as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38^o
North Latitude, dated 19 December 1946.

2. To aid in repatriation and to alleviate rail transpor-
tation difficulties in Karafuto, the Supreme Commander for the
Allied Powers is willing to dispatch repatriation ships to
Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka or any other ports (including the
Kurile Islands) designated in addition to Macks, which can
harbor ships with draught of at least 6 meters, so that the rate
established as 50,000 per month in the agreement, reference
paragraph 1 b above, will be maintained.

3. In the event the proposal contained in paragraph 2 above
is given favorable consideration, it is requested that the
following information be furnished concerning each port selected;
depth of channels and berths; daily harbor capacity; rendezvous
point; radio call sign and frequency of the maritime agency at
the port, and hours that radio observation of the sea is
maintained.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0 APO 500
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947,
subject:

b. Agreement Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese
Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under
the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals
from Japan to Korea North of the 38th North Latitude, dated 19
December 1946.

c. Letter from the Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council
for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

2. Since May 1947 the number of Japanese repatriated in
accordance with the Agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above,
has fallen increasingly below the rate specified in subject
agreement.

3. During the period, June 1947 to the present, the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers has held in idle readiness
shipping to lift the difference between the 50,000 agreed upon
and the numbers actually made available at the ports of Nahodka
and Maoka. For this reason, information is requested as to when
a reply to the letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers, reference paragraph 1 a above, can be expected.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

0641

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

TOKYO

OFFICE OF THE MEMBER

FOR

THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL PAUL MUELLER

Dear General:

Pertaining to the questions in Memorandum, GHQ, SCAP to the
Member, Allied Council for Japan from the U.S.S.R., AG 014.33,
20 September 1947 GC-0, dated 20 September 1947, and in Memorandum,
AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, I have the
honor to inform you of the following:

1. According to our information for the period, January to
September of this year, the Soviet authorities have repatriated
to Japan over 492,000 Japanese.

Therefore, we do not consider appropriate the emphasis by
General Headquarters on paragraph 2 of section II of the repatriation
agreement as the above-mentioned number of repatriates certi-
fies that the monthly average was above the quota agreed to in the
mentioned paragraph of the agreement.

2. Requested measures concerning paragraph 2, Memorandum GHQ,
30 August 1947, which is mentioned above, cannot be realized
due to transportation and technical reasons.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Kislenko
/t/ Kislenko
Major General

Acting Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

11 October 1947
No. 1377

0642

RA'-0035

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TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

I request that you send ships (each with a capacity of 2000 persons) to transport Japanese prisoners of war from the port of Nahodka, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following days of November: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 30. I request that you inform us: names of the ships, radio call signs, departure and arrival dates, and names of the captains of the ships.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel

13 October 1947
No. 1379

0643

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

I request that, in addition to the ships we requested to be sent to the port of Nahodka by our letter No. 1340, of 10 October, you send five additional repatriation ships, each having a capacity of 2000 persons, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following dates: 23, 25, 26, 28 and 29 October.

This letter confirms the statement made by telephone by Captain First Rank Ohrimenko to Captain Senko at 1100 hours on 18 October.

I request you to confirm this agreement to fulfill this declaration and to furnish me the necessary data concerning the ships to be dispatched to Nahodka.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel.

18 October 1947
No. 1388

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
30 October 1947

INJURIES IN I CORPS HOPES OF GRID VICTORY OVER GHQ

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--I Corps' football team, tied for second place in the American Football League of Japan standings, will be without the services of three regulars here Sunday when it entertains the GHQ Athletics.

Jim Moseley, fullback from Luverne, Ala., will be sidelined with injuries received in last week's Eighth Army game, while Jack Clausen, center from Staples, Minn., and John Smith, tackle from Reedsburg, Wis., were injured during practice sessions last week.

-3-

THREE GROUPS ISSUED LICENSES TO ENGAGE
IN GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

Three insurance groups representing wide insurance interests in the United States and the United Kingdom have been issued licenses to engage in general insurance business in Japan, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section announced today.

They are the British Insurance Group, which will act as agent for all types of British insurance interests; the American Foreign Insurance Association, agent for 21 marine, fire and casualty companies in the United States, and the North America Companies, consisting of parent firm and three subsidiary firms.

The licenses authorize the groups to service Occupation personnel or those accredited to the Occupation, and partnerships or organizations which SCAP has permitted to operate in Japan. The authorization include services required in the export-import trade and activities by church groups and similar organizations, as well as those of strictly commercial firms. The insurance groups are not permitted to service Japanese individuals or concerns at present.

The insurance groups will make their claim adjustment facilities available on a fee basis to insurance organizations not represented in Japan in the settlement of claims arising here.

Contracts made by the licenses may be expressed in currencies other than yen. This applies likewise to payments made to the insurance groups.

Officials of the ESS Finance Division said that the license previously issued the American International Underwriters, which has been servicing Occupation personnel with life, vehicle and personal property insurance for some time; will be expanded to allow this firm the same scope of activity permitted by the new licenses. The American International Underwriters will serve as agent for 16 companies, including French, Filipino and South American interests.

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COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS

CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

Request that one vessel with a passenger capacity of 1,500 persons be dispatched to arrive at the port of Maoka on 26 October 1947 for the purpose of transporting repatriates.

Respectfully yours,

for the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

Lt. Colonel /s/ N. Beznosikov

/t/ N. Beznosikov

20 October 1947
No. 1389

0645

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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

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They are: Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; The Hanover Fire Insurance Company; National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company; Security Insurance Company of New Haven; Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company; The Fulton Fire Insurance Company; Birmingham Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; Granite State Fire Insurance Company; The East and West Insurance Company of New Haven; Commercial Casualty Insurance Company; International Assurance Company Ltd., Compagnie Franco-Americaine D'Assurances; Cardinal Insurance Company of Manila; American International Insurance Company, S. A.; and the United States Life Insurance Company in the city of New York.

The North America Companies consist of the Insurance Company of North America, the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America and the Philadelphia Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The American Foreign Insurance Association will act as agent for the following companies:

Aetna Insurance Company, Great American Insurance Company, American Insurance Company, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, The Continental Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Company, Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co., The Phoenix Insurance Company, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Glens Falls Insurance Company, United States Fire Insurance Co., Westchester Fire Insurance Co., Bankers Indemnity Insurance Co., Great American Indemnity Co., Fidelity & Casualty Company, Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Glens Falls Indemnity Company.

The British Insurance Group will represent the following organizations:

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd., Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Canton Insurance Office Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd., Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Legal & General Assurance Co. Ltd., Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., London Assurance Co. Ltd., London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd., Mercantile & General Reinsurance Co. Ltd., New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd., North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd., Northern Assurance Co. Ltd., Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Pagatine Assurance Co. Ltd., Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd., Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd., Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Sea Insurance Co. Ltd., South British Insurance Co. Ltd., Sun Insurance Office Ltd., Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Warden Insurance Co. Ltd., and other British member companies of the Fire Offices' Committee, Institute of London Underwriters and Underwriters at Lloyds.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
30 October 1947

ARMY TRANSPORT DEPARTS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The James O'Hara, Army Transport vessel, departed yesterday afternoon for San Francisco, Eighth Army's 2d Major Port announced.

The ship's embarkation list included 26 officers, 360 enlisted men, 13 dependents and three DAC's. The vessel will sail via Okinawa.

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BCOF UNCOVERS DEALINGS IN DRUGS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--As a result of investigations made by the British Commonwealth Occupation Force Special Investigation Branch, extensive dealings in penicillin and sulphathiazole tablets have been uncovered in Kure and have led to the arrest of five Japanese.

Goods recovered to date include 6,639 bottles of penicillin, each containing 200,000 units, and 36 bottles of sulphathiazole tablets.

A Japanese was arrested in Kure Oct. 20 with a quantity of drugs in his possession and later it was ascertained that 23 packages containing penicillin and other drugs had been forwarded by rail from Hiro Station Oct. 19 to Kobe and Yokohama.

With the assistance of the American CID at Yokohama, 16 of these packages, containing a total of 6,500 bottles of penicillin, each of 200,000 units, were recovered and one Japanese arrested.

Further quantities of penicillin were recovered in Kure Oct. 24 and three Japanese were apprehended. Investigations show that all of these drugs were brought into Japan by Chinese seamen.

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TYPHOON "CATHY" APPROACHES MANILA

The Philippines have been alerted for the typhoon "Cathy" which was centered 400 miles southeast of Manila at 9 o'clock (Tokyo time) last night, the 43d Weather Wing announced. It is expected to be 50 miles south of Manila at 9 o'clock tonight.

Moving northwest at 15 miles per hour, "Cathy" has maximum surface winds near the center of 80 miles per hour. Little change in intensity is expected in the 24 hour 9 p. m. - 9 p. m. period. Heavy rains and high tides are forecast for the Philippines.

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OPENING OF PUBLIC HEALTH TRAIN TO BE MARKED BY FIREWORKS

Formal ceremonies to start the Public Health train on its travels Saturday will be marked by the attendance of distinguished Allied and Japanese guests, including the Empress, and by a display of fireworks. Some of the fireworks will be of the high explosive aerial bomb type - the first time, during the occupation, that a display of this type has been permitted.

Commencing at 2 p. m. at Harajuku Station, Tokyo, the program will include speeches by Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section; Col. R. W. Beasley, Chief, Eighth Army Military Government; Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama; Speaker of the House of Representatives Mr. K. Matsuoka; President of the House of Councillors Mr. T. Matsudaira; the President of the Japanese Red Cross, Mr. Shimazu; and Mr. T. Tamiya, who will represent the medical profession.

The Empress, in company with the distinguished guests, will inspect the train, and hear members of the Junior Red Cross sing the "Song of Health", after which Princess Chichibu will release doves symbolizing the peaceful and humanitarian nature of the undertaking.

The occasion will be concluded with music provided by the BCJ Band.

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PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES AT KURE

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE, Oct. 28--The United Kingdom Parliamentary Delegation reached Kure this morning to begin a brief tour of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force area.

The group was greeted by Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief, BCOF; Brig. Gen. H. Irving, Commander of British Commonwealth Base; Brig. R. N. L. Hopkins, Commander of the 34th Australian Brigade; Col. E. P. Dickson, Commander of the United Kingdom component of BCOF, and other staff officers.

Lt. Gen. C. H. Gairdner and Lt. Col. J. G. Figgess accompanied the party from Tokyo.

Following the official welcome, the group was shown the new Y. M. C. A. in Kure, where the visitors expressed their pleasure that such amenities were being provided for BCOF troops. They afterwards toured the port and other base operations.

The members of the party included the Rev. Gordon Lang, John Paton, Harvey Rhodes, W. Teeling and Stanley Prescott.

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別. 調査局長
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

30 October 1947

IEFC PREDICTS GRIM WORLD FOOD SITUATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (USIS)---The International Emergency Food Council has called for "unprecedented" national and international efforts to meet the mounting world food crisis.

This was emphasized in the quarterly report presented by Secretary-General Dennis A. Fitzgerald at the council's fifth annual meeting in Washington this week.

The report attributed this year's poor crops to adverse weather in Europe last winter and hot, dry weather this summer and fall, the effect of which "is being felt in almost every country and every area in the world."

It called attention to the fact that, although food production during this crop year will be only slightly below that of last year, it will be "appreciably" lower because Europe's population will be nearly 200 million or eight percent above the prewar average.

The report said that the "heart" of the problem is a 200 million bushels (70,480,000 hectoliters) decline in food grain production in Europe, further complicated by declines in other importing countries, notably India, a reduced U.S. corn crop, and a decrease in European production of potatoes, hay and pasture.

In presenting the report to the council Dr. Fitzgerald emphasized the "seriousness" of the situation and urged every country to make certain "that no possible measure has been left untried in its efforts to maximize indigenous collection; that every effort possible is being exerted to utilize fully all foodstuffs which may be available."

* * * * *

LONDON PLANS FOR OLYMPICS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (USIS)---The Olympic games scheduled for London next summer promise to draw more than a million sports fans from all corners of the earth a London dispatch to Boston's Christian Science Monitor has reported.

One official of the British Olympic organizing committee said his group is "confidently expecting a sellout" for each session of the games at outdoor and indoor arenas at Wembley, which together hold approximately 90,000 persons, the dispatch said.

In addition, some indoor contests will be staged at Garringay arena, with a capacity of 10,700, while four London soccer grounds on which preliminaries of the soccer tournament will be staged can handle about 150,000 persons among them.

Tickets soon to be sent out to competing nations are expected to be allocated on a basis of population plus the number of sports organizations directly interested in the games.

The British sports organizations to be represented at the Olympics already have been invited to apply for tickets.

Top price for season tickets to track and field events at Wembley stadium will be 16 guineas (approximately \$67.00). Other books of tickets will sell for less.

Before a single ticket can be sold however the host nation, according to Olympic regulations, must reserve most choice spots for newspapermen, top members of competing delegations and their families, and 1500 places near winning posts.

The dispatch added that the London passenger transport board which controls underground railways, busses and streetcars is gearing its plans to cope with well over a million persons apart from its daily load during the two weeks of the games.

A crowd of 100,000 at Wembley can be dispersed and carried to Piccadilly Circus, the heart of London's west end about 12 miles away, in less than an hour.

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NEW TEACHERS ASSOCIATION FORMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (USIS)---Representatives of teachers' organizations from 16 countries met in Glasgow recently to adopt a constitution for a new international teacher body called World Organization of the Teaching Profession. The conference met under the chairmanship of Miss Margaret J. Pringle, past president of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The new organization is designed to promote world wide cooperation among recognized organizations of teachers in various countries. Membership is by organizations.

Five main topics, one allocated to each of five countries for final report, were chosen as the immediate work of the organization. Switzerland will deal with international language; Scotland with interchange of pupils and teachers; England with health education; China will be responsible for extension of literacy; and the United States for social studies and current affairs.

In the international field, the executive committee of WOTP appointed a special committee to make contact with UNESCO to deal with help for war devastated countries donor and receiving countries being represented. The organization is to apply for consultative status on the economic and social council of the United Nations. A delegate was sent to the United Nations conference at Lake Success and others are to meet in Mexico City prior to the meeting of UNESCO.

WOTP headquarters are to be in Washington for the ensuing year but a sub-office is to be opened in Edinburgh. It is hoped to extend the number of those sub-offices to cover Europe, Asia and Africa with divisional offices catering to individual countries, including several parts of the British commonwealth.

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NEW HIGH SPEED MOTION PICTURE CAMERA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (USIS)---A new high speed motion picture camera to take pictures at as high as 11,000,000 frames a second, was shown for the first time at the Society of Motion Picture Engineers meeting in New York recently.

The camera, believed to be ten times faster than any motion picture camera previously made, was developed at the University of Rochester's Institute of Optics by Dr. Brian O'Brien, research professor of physics and optics, and Gordon G. Milne, research associate at the institute. According to Dr. O'Brien it is "not suitable for ordinary pictures but is valuable for scientific purposes."

To illustrate the speed of the camera, it was pointed out that motion pictures of a rifle bullet required about a minute to move one inch when projected on a screen at ordinary speed. The camera is an improvement on an earlier model used at Bikini Atoll to test the atomic bomb burst in July, 1946.

Dr. O'Brien said the new camera which is considered only a first model, makes it comparatively easy to carry out types of photographic studies hitherto impossible, particularly in investigation of electrical discharges, high explosives, shock front and very rapid motion in jets and projectiles.

A new type of condenser discharge flash lamp, described as 100 times faster than ordinary flash bulbs used by news photographers, provide the source of light for the shutterless camera. Duration of the flash of the new lamp is 1/5000 of a second and is sufficient to illuminate several minutes of continuous performance on the screen.

The camera which is normally rated at 5,000,000 frames a second is portable and weighs about 50 pounds.

* * * * *

U.S. WOODPILE IMPORTS UP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, (USIS)---Imports of woodpulp to the United States totalled 181,280 short tons in September, a gain of more than one-third over the amount received in September 1946, the Commerce Department reported recently. Paper grade pulp accounted for 159,815 tons.

Principal suppliers were Canada, Sweden and Finland.

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別紙 経済部長

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
30 October 1947

海外保存

COST OF FOOD FOR OCCUPATION FAMILIES IN JAPAN EXPECTED TO BE ONLY SLIGHTLY HIGHER DURING NOVEMBER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA---Eighth Army Quartermaster analysis of the November Army Supply Catalog, which sets food prices overseas, indicates that in spite of spiralling State-side food prices, the cost of food for Occupation families in Japan will be only slightly higher during the month of November than in preceding months.

However, increasingly higher prices determined by the Department of the Army in accordance with United States market prices and published in its Washington issued supply catalog, may be evident overseas by the first of the year.

The upward price trend will be slower in affecting overseas personnel because Quartermaster Purchasing is done far in advance of its consumption periods, Lt. Col. Bruce E. Kendall, Eighth Army Quartermaster, stated. In the total of non-perishables (beans, potatoes, sugar, etc.) purchased for Occupation Force use in November, 2,366 items (sugar, for example) show no price increase at the present time, and 121 show decreased prices. Only 75 items on the non-perishable list were increased in price.

Price of Butter Increased 15 Percent

Among the perishable items (lettuce, dairy products, meats, etc.) purchased for the same period, 35 items showed no price change, 11 showed decreases, and 35 showed price increases. The increased prices, however, are on perishables used almost daily by Occupation personnel. Butter, for example, shows an increase of 15 percent for November, bacon 15 percent, eggs 8 percent, and ham 4 percent. New York dressed chicken is 3 percent higher and turkey 4 percent.

The Eighth Army Quartermaster analysis that food would be little higher overseas, for November at least, was arrived at by careful comparison of former listed costs with those set for the overseas theater in the November supply catalog.

A digest of this monthly catalog as it affects food prices is to be mimeographed and distributed monthly to the 28 sales stores in Japan, beginning November 1. This new service will insure uniform prices for all Army commissary-sold perishables and non-perishables throughout Japan, the Eighth Army Quartermaster said.

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TYPHOON "CATHY" NOW MOVING WESTWARD

The typhoon "Cathy," which was centered 370 miles southeast of Manila at 9 o'clock this morning, is moving westward at 10 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. "Cathy" is expected to be 150 miles south of Manila at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Maximum surface winds near the typhoon's center are now 70 miles per hour, and are expected to diminish to 60 miles per hour by tomorrow morning.

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17 OFFICERS ENTER REGULAR ARMY RANKS

The mass integration of 17 officers, all from the Army Advisory Group in China, into Regular Army ranks was effected today in General Headquarters, FEC, where the new regulars took oath of office from Lt. Col. W. C. McMillion, Marlinton, W. Va., Adjutant's General's Office, GHQ.

The officers who were flown here from Shanghai for physical examinations and administrative processing, were appointed in the October increment, the last bulk appointments made to the Regular Army by President Truman.

At the same time, Capt. Blaine O. Vogt, Salem, Oregon, Signal Center, GHQ, was appointed to the grade of 1st Lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

The China appointees are: Lt. Col. John A. Sarosy, New York, N. Y., to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Major Francis D. Glasheen, Athol, Mass., to Major, Air Corps; Major Clarence W. Feile, Plymouth, Wis., to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Captain Patrick E. Therrien, Roanoke, Va., to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Captain Martin W. Hiller, Letts, Iowa, to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Mr. Robert Sizerore, Gary, Ind., to 2nd Lt., Air Corps; Major William B. Dyer, Dahlonega, Ga., to 1st Lt., TC; Lt. Col. William LaBarr, Hazeltown, Pa., to Captain, Air Corps; Colonel Rex J. Elmore, San Antonio, Tex., to Captain, Air Corps; Captain Glenn W. Goodman, Baton Rouge, La., to 1st Lt., AGD; Major Clair A. Hinrichs, Leonardville, Kansas, to Captain, Air Corps; Lt. Col. Guy C. Emery, Jr., Des Plaines, Ill., to 1st Lt., Signal Corps; Major Lester H. Hodges, St. Angelo, Tex., to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Mr. Cloyd V. Wakeman, San Diego, Calif., to 1st Lt., Air Corps; Lt. Col. Peter U. Maxey, Forest, Miss., to Captain, QMC; Major Robert H. Farrell, Murray, Utah, to 1st Lt., Air Corps; and Mr. Frank J. Evans, Wilkes Barre, Pa., to 1st Lt., Signal Corps.

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NEW FSB REGULATION SIMPLIFIES METHOD OF OBTAINING SOME REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE MATERIALS

The Economic Stabilization Board's Instruction No. 19, promulgated today, makes it easier for the public to get limited amounts of scarce repair and maintenance materials through legal channels, a SCAP economic official explained.

T. K. Wright, Executive Chairman, Controls Coordinating Committee, said the instruction, implementing the so-called "minor demandants" regulation, provides a means by which persons can purchase 17 types of controlled production material without applying for an allocation certificate.

Calling the step a "significant action in aiding persons needing small quantities of the materials for family uses and small business", Mr. Wright emphasized the materials cannot be used for production purposes. In that event, he said, persons must still apply for allocation certificates.

The regulation provides that those wishing to obtain materials by the new procedure will go to the seller, sign a register, list the description, quantity and price of materials, date, intended use and name.

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Sellers will obtain the materials through normal distribution channels and will receive allocation certificates from the prefectural government. They also must keep a record of materials obtained and make it and the buyer's register available to the public for six months.

In this manner, Mr. Wright explained, the local government shares with the national government responsibility for success of the distribution.

The regulation also provides that the ESB will allocate not more than one percent quarterly of the existing supply of these controlled materials to be distributed to prefectural governments by the proper ministry.

A "minor demandant" is limited to purchase of the maximum aggregate amount of the following:

Nails, 375 g.; electric wire cord, 5 m.; cement, 25 g.; asbestos and thick slate, each .5 tsubo; wooden wool cement plate, one tsubo; sheet glass, 15 sq. f.; hydrochloric acid, soda, liquid ammonia, each .5 kg.; bleaching powder, calcium carbide and glycerin, each 1 kg.; dyestuff, .1 kg.; timber and lumber, two koku; plywood, 5 tsubo; rubber hose, 6 bu. inner diameter, 30 feet; and oil paint, 5 kg.

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FORMER JAPANESE DESTROYER SUNK IN TARGET PRACTICE

The Keyaki, former Japanese destroyer, allotted to the United States in the recent disposition of remaining Japanese naval craft, was sunk by the USS Duluth and the USS Henderson in target practice about 45 miles off the coast of Yokosuka yesterday afternoon, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced.

The Keyaki, one of the first type of Japanese ships employing separate boiler rooms to enable damaged ships to return to port under their own power, was built following the heavy losses sustained in the Solomons.

In the war the Keyaki saw some service in the southern regions, but was used principally in convoy duty near Japan. After the war she was demilitarized and used for repatriation for several voyages. Her construction is neither suited nor economical for continued use.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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31 October 1947

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KANIMBLA ARRIVES AT KURE

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--The troopship Kanimbla docked here yesterday, bringing from Australia 660 troops, two nursing sisters, 17 Y.W.C.A. girls, seven missionaries and 21 civilians.

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1ST CAVALRY GRIDDERS RISK UNBEATEN RECORD AGAINST 25TH DIVISION

With 1st Cavalry possessing a firm grip on first place, the 1947 American Football League of Japan season passes the halfway mark Sunday.

The Horsemen, unbeaten and scored on only once, will play host to the 25th Infantry Division Stags at Tokyo's Nile Kinnick Stadium, and aren't expected to have much trouble chalking up their fifth consecutive win.

The invaders, tutored by Maj. George W. Carter, Memphis, Tenn., former Mississippi State star, will pit their hopes for an upset on three hard charging ball toters, Sgt. Vernie B. Scott, Eckman, West Virginia; Cpl. Benjamin P. McCauley, Houston, Texas; and Pfc. Homer Burton, Gallipolis, Ohio, who weigh 195, 210 and 175, respectively. Pvt. Donald Timm, Plainview, Minn., rounds out the starting backfield at quarterback.

Meanwhile, 11th Airborne, beaten only by 1st Cavalry, will entertain 24th Division at Sapporo. The Angels, boasting two of the best backs in the league in Mike Bellipani, New Orleans, La., and Arlen Nihart, Gulfport, Miss., will be heavy favorites.

I Corps, tied with 11th Airborne for second place in the standings, will be without the services of three regulars who are injured, but is still expected to get past GHQ at Kyoto.

In other contests, Eighth Army is favored to regain its winning ways against Fifth Air Force at Nagoya, and Fleet Activities should fatten its win percentage at the expense of Kobe Base at Kobe.

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TYPHOON "CATHY" LOCATED 225 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA

Typhoon "Cathy" was centered 225 miles southeast of Manila at 3 a.m. (Tokyo Time) Friday morning, moving westward at 10 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced.

The typhoon is expected to be 150 miles south-southwest of Manila at 3 a.m. Saturday. Maximum surface winds near the center of the typhoon are 70 miles per hour.

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JAPANESE KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK INTO OCCUPATION HOUSE

Col. H. O. Swindler, Judge Advocate General's section Eighth Army, shot and killed a Japanese national who attempted entry to the Colonel's house in Tokyo Tuesday night, Army officials announced today.

Alerted against thieves after a series of burglaries and attempted burglaries in his Tokyo area house, Colonel Swindler caught the culprit as he was forcing his way through the bathroom window. Using a shotgun, the Colonel brought the intruder down as the latter was removing a screen from the bathroom window.

The deceased was later identified as Masao Tsuchida, about 19 years old, address unknown. Further inquiry revealed that Occupation personnel, alerted against the increasing wave of burglaries and housebreaking, have shot and killed two other thieves in recent months.

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別 調査報告
後局 経理部

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

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31 October 1947

PRESS RELEASE:

MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL TRADE?--60 NATIONS TO CHOOSE SOON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, (USIS)--The critical decision of whether to espouse the principles of multilateralism in world trade and to cooperate in putting them into practice will have to be made by about 60 nations participating in the United Nations conference on trade and employment to be held in Havana beginning November 21.

The alternative is to allow present restrictions, controls and bilateralism which are stifling world trade to be maintained so far into the future that they will be difficult to dislodge.

The decision will come on adoption at the conference of a charter for an international trade organization (ITO). The draft charter approved on August 22 at Geneva by the preparatory committee of the Havana conference holds to a minimum exceptions which permit continued departures for principles of multilateral trade. Furthermore, the exceptions are so framed as to bring to an end, at the earliest possible time, use of such measures.

However, adoption of such a charter at the Havana conference, even though it is based on principles of multilateralism which include world-wide tariff reductions and customs unions, will not be enough, in the opinion of government economists here. This is because such principles can operate only in a world of relative balance, where currencies are stable and trade reasonably in balance.

Only a successful recovery plan for Europe, these economists say, will bring about conditions favorable for multilateralism in world trade. But they add that if an effective recovery program is carried out in Europe, multilateralism will be possible in the near future. Furthermore, the multilateral principles not only will expedite European recovery but also will help in its maintenance once recovery is achieved.

The necessity of breaking through the vicious circle of trade restrictions and bilateralism was clearly recognized by the committee of European economic cooperation which prepared the European recovery program (the Marshall plan) at the Paris conference. The 16 participating countries, in their report, stated their resolve to (1) abolish as soon as possible abnormal restrictions which at present hamper their trade and (2) to aim, as between themselves and the rest of world, at a sound and balanced multilateral trading system based on the principles in the Geneva draft of an ITO charter.

The fundamental reason, of course, for present-day bilateralism is economic scarcity. Most nations cannot permit their products to be exported without controls and cannot let monetary proceeds from their exports to be spent freely for many types of imports, notably luxury goods. Even those countries whose every desire has been to keep trade as free and open as possible have found themselves

OVER

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

Page 2

caught in the unhappy situation where they have had to set up new trade barriers. With most of the world's currencies inconvertible, there is no way of settling balances except directly, and that means barter trade, with money used only as a unit of account and not at all as a medium of exchange.

Multilateralism, on other hand, sets forth a pattern of trade and finance all over the world that prevails, by and large, within countries all over the world. Currencies would be readily convertible into each other and would be relatively stable in relation to each other. Buyers of commodities would be able to buy wherever they chose and sellers of commodities would be able to sell wherever they chose. Tariffs and other barriers to trade would be progressively lower, and discriminations according to nationality of buyers and sellers would be non-existent.

An important point about multilateralism is that it works to the advantage of all participating countries. If purchases are made where they can be made most cheaply, a country will gain as a buyer; if sales are made where they can be made most profitably, a country will gain as a seller. And the gains are mutual. This is the fundamental economic reason for multilateral trade, domestic or foreign, and it is because of these inherent, inescapable benefits that multilateralism has supporters.

THEATRE REPRESENTED ON UNESCO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, (USIS)---Delegates to the Eastern Theatre Conference at Wilmington, Delaware have unanimously approved a resolution calling for inclusion of a representative of the theatre on the United States national commission to UNESCO.

The resolution was introduced and endorsed at a symposium on plans and projects of the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA), which ended the two-day conference sponsored by ANTA and the University of Delaware.

"SKYWAY" ESTABLISHED IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, (USIS)---"Skyway No. 1", a transcontinental air route through the United States marked especially for small private airplanes will be dedicated next spring, it was announced here in Washington recently. The Skyway will be a strip 40 miles wide within which towns and cities will be marked to identify them to the private flyer. More than 5000 communities are expected to participate in the project.

0658

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

PRESS RELEASE:

31 October 1947

PARENTS, OTHER CITIZENS TO HAVE REPRESENTATION IN EDUCATION CONFERENCES ON NEW UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL

That the people are obtaining a greater voice in local educational matters is indicated by the scheduled participation of prefectural representatives in a series of conferences on the new upper secondary school (shinsei kotogakko) to be held in five cities in western Japan during November, a SCAP education official commented today.

Either education committeemen of local assemblies or temporary conference groups, depending on whether the latter have been organized in certain areas, will join Ministry of Education and prefectural education officials, school supervisors, principals and teachers in open discussions on how, through the shinsei kotogakko, equal educational opportunities can be given boys and girls by April of next year.

The shinsei kotogakko, comprising grades 10, 11 and 12, is being organized as part of the 6-3-3-4 reform program. It will offer a comprehensive program of schooling in which pupils have the choice of college preparatory courses or vocational studies to equip them for jobs as soon as they graduate.

Conferences on the new institution are set for Kanazawa, Nov. 7-8; Nara, Nov. 10-11; Ikeda, Shikoku, Nov. 14-15; Yamaguchi, Nov. 18-19; and Beppu, Nov. 21-22.

"Participation of people's representatives in the conferences is significant," the SCAP official pointed out, "because opinions of parents and other citizens of the community are necessary to effective planning of the shinsei kotogakko, one of the key reforms of Japan's school system."

These discussions will take place during the first day's sessions of the conferences. The second day of each conference will be confined to education officials who will incorporate suggestions of the general sessions in their planning.

Approximately 300 delegates are expected to attend initial meetings of each conference. They will discuss such reforms as: 1) the role of the shinsei kotogakko in the new education program; 2) what schools of the present system should become shinsei kotogakko in order to serve most adequately the boys and girls in each area; 3) discontinuance of the youth schools; 4) full-time and part-time shinsei kotogakko and their relationship to each other; 5) progressive standards for official recognition of the shinsei kotogakko; 6) questions of finance, curriculum, the unit-credit system, and a pupil guidance and promotion program.

SCAP and military government officials will serve as consultants at the November conferences. Another conference series will be held later in northern Japan.

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Page 2

EXTENSION OF DIET SESSION INDICATES AWARENESS OF RESPONSIBILITY BY MEMBERS. SCAP OFFICIAL ASSERTS

The recent vote of the Diet which extends, for the third time, the present session, shows the members are conscious of the importance of the large number of bills still to be examined and voted upon, a SCAP Government Section spokesman said today.

"Diet leaders," he said, "now recognize the need for thorough examination and deliberation of proposed legislation. As representatives of the people they are availing themselves of all practices used to throw light on controversial matters. On-the-spot investigations, public hearings and a close checking of Government agencies are all time-consuming practices, but are essential to the proper conduct of legislative assemblies. Without them the legislative branch of government would not long remain the highest organ of state power."

The present session of the Diet is a special one, the length of which is determined by vote of the members.

0660

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1330
31 October 1947

AWOL SOLDIER SOUGHT FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH MURDERS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The Eighth Army Provost Marshal today announced it was seeking Pvt. Stratman Armistead, Thomasville, Ala., for questioning in connection with the brutal hammer murders of four Japanese early Sunday morning near the 4th Replacement Depot. Private Armistead is AWOL from the Depot.

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USS THOMAS JEFFERSON DEPARTS FOR U. S.

The USS Thomas Jefferson departed Yokosuka this morning, enroute to the United States. It will stop at Tsingtao, Shanghai, Manila and Guam.

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COLONEL HUFF NAMED SENIOR AIDE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

Col. Sidney L. Huff, who holds the silver star for gallantry for his part in General MacArthur's dramatic withdrawal from Corregidor in March, 1942, returned today to his position as senior aide of the Supreme Commander.

Oldest active member of General MacArthur's staff, Colonel Huff became his aide-de-camp Dec. 15, 1941, one week after Pearl Harbor, and continued in that position throughout the war until January, 1945. In February, 1946, he organized the GHQ Visitors Bureau, and has headed that section until now.

Col. Laurence E. Bunker, who has been aide-de-camp to General MacArthur since July 12, 1946, will continue in his present position on the personal staff of the Supreme Commander, and also will assume many of the military duties formerly performed by Col. Herbert B. Wheeler, who left this morning for the United States for physical checkup and treatment.

A retired U. S. Naval Lieutenant, Colonel Huff first joined General MacArthur Dec. 5, 1936, as his naval assistant. At that time General MacArthur was military adviser to the Philippine Government.

When the war broke out, Colonel Huff was supervising the building of the Philippine Navy. He took an active part in the defense of Bataan, and was cited with four other officers for his part in planning the escape from Corregidor by motor torpedo boat.

He traveled with the commander-in-chief, Mrs. MacArthur and their son, Arthur, from Corregidor to Mindanao in the now-famous PT boat operation, then accompanied them on a B-17 which took off from Del Monte Field on Mindanao and proceeded to Darwin, Australia.

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0661

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When the MacArthurs continued on to Melbourne by train, Colonel Huff accompanied the official party of the commander-in-chief.

After the return to the Philippines, in January, 1945, he was assigned to a short tour in military government, but a month later became General MacArthur's liaison officer with the Philippine Government, a post for which he was particularly fitted.

As early as Feb. 20, 1942, he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines. "As assistant to the Military Adviser (General MacArthur) from December, 1936, Colonel Huff contributed brilliantly in the preparation of all plans for the creation of the Offshore Patrol of the Philippine Army and supervised its entire development," his citation read. "Through sound judgment and professional ability, he.... contributed a large measure to the development of the national defense of the Philippines," the citation went on. The paper was signed by Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines.

In January, 1946, Colonel Huff was awarded his second Philippines Distinguished Service Star for his part in the defense of Bataan. As a key officer on the staff of General MacArthur, he was cited as one of eight officers "mainly responsible for initiation and execution of plans for the mobilization of the Philippine Army and the preparations for its induction into the service of the United States Army."

"Initiative and ingenuity in improving ways and means to coordinate all our resources, to move vital equipments and supplies to the prepared positions in Bataan, and to destroy facilities left behind, which might prove advantageous to the enemy, contributed immensely to the success of the strategy of defense at that time," his citation read.

Colonel Huff holds a Legion of Merit, signed by General MacArthur, for his liaison work with the Philippines Government from February, 1945, until the middle of the year.

He dealt with high civilian officials in solving difficult and complex relations between the U. S. Army and the Philippines Government.

At the time of the Japanese surrender, General MacArthur named Colonel Huff to stay in Manila to greet general officers who had been imprisoned by the Japanese. He met Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival, Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, and Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, all former Bataan commanders who were imprisoned by the Japanese.

After the surrender ceremonies aboard the Missouri, Colonel Huff returned to the United States with General Wainwright as General MacArthur's personal representative. The party left Manila Sept. 6.

Returning to Tokyo in February, 1946, he was given the assignment of organizing GHQ Visitors Bureau, which greets and handles all visitings dignitaries to General Headquarters in Tokyo.

Last summer Colonel Huff flew to Australia where he married Keira Tison, of Ridgway Place, Melbourne, on Sept. 24, 1946. Mrs. Huff is now living with her husband in Tokyo. The colonel's mother, Mrs. Jeanette Mohr, lives at 84 Wildwood Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

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0662

Colonel Huff served in the U. S. Navy in World War I. Born November 2, 1893 in Rushford, N. Y., he had been educated in army military schools, but joined the naval reserve in 1917, continuing in that service until his retirement in 1936. He is a graduate of the U. S. Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., in the class of 1931. He was retired for physical disability in December, 1936, following what was believed to have been a heart attack in January of that year.

At that time Colonel Huff was living in a Manila hotel room adjoining that of then Lt. Col. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now U. S. Army Chief of Staff. Eisenhower and Huff were playing golf when Huff, who was then a naval lieutenant, was stricken. After returning to the United States for treatment, Huff went back to the Philippines. He was retired from the U. S. Navy December 1, 1936, and four days later joined General MacArthur as his naval adviser in a civilian capacity.

Colonel Huff is also authorized to wear the Distinguished Unit Badge with three Oak Leaf Clusters awarded to General Headquarters when it distinguished itself on four occasions from the early defense of the Philippines through the southwest Pacific campaigns, including the Papuan campaign.

Colonel Bunker, 45, spent most of his professional law career in New York City. His family home is at 46 Chestnut St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

He entered the army in February, 1942, as a lieutenant colonel, and was assigned to active duty in Australia immediately. He joined the office of the General Purchasing Agent, Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Australia, March 28, 1942, and remained with that office when the USAFIA headquarters was redesignated Headquarters, U. S. Army Services of Supply, Southwest Pacific Area, on July 20, 1942.

While with the General Purchasing Agent, Colonel Bunker was chairman of the Board of Contracts and Adjustments, Chief of Procurement, Reverse Lend-Lease Officer, and Legal Officer. In charge of legal and contract affairs, he helped in the establishment of procurement procedures for all supplies and services coming from Australian sources for the United States forces in the Southwest Pacific area.

On Aug. 26, 1942, he was designated Senior Member of the Board Appointed for Purpose of Investigating and Reporting on Claims.

When Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces in the Far East, was re-established on Feb. 26, 1943, Colonel Bunker was designated Secretary of the General Staff. He held that position until Oct. 14, 1943, when he was transferred to the office of Maj. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, GHQ Southwest Pacific Area. He had been active in the establishment of the Employees Compensation Commission from March 9, 1943 to Nov. 17, 1944. He joined General Marshall in Washington during September, 1944, for a series of conferences on the supply of relief and rehabilitation to liberated areas in the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

When General Marshall returned to Headquarters, USAFFE, as Chief of Staff, Colonel Bunker was also transferred to that headquarters and designated Assistant to the Chief of Staff on December 1, 1944. He held this position until June 9, 1945, when Headquarters USAFFE was merged into the new GHQ, Army Forces, Pacific.

-3-
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During this time, Colonel Bunker had spent six weeks, in January and February, 1945, in Australia, as second senior representative of General MacArthur, attending the meetings of the UNRRA Committee of the Council for the Far East, at Sydney and Lapstone, New South Wales.

In General Headquarters, AFPAC and SCAP, Colonel Bunker served again as special assistant to General Marshall while the latter was Deputy Chief of Staff, acting Chief of Staff and Chief of Staff. He also served as President of the Awards and Decorations Board from June 12 to June 23, 1945. On April 14, 1946, at the time when General Marshall was preparing to leave General Headquarters for return to the United States, Colonel Bunker was transferred to the office of the Supreme Commander.

Colonel Bunker has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Legion of Merit. He wears three stars on his Asiatic-Pacific Theater ribbon for the New Guinea, Southern Philippines, and Luzon campaigns. He also is authorized to wear the World War II Victory Ribbon, the Army of Occupation Ribbon, the Philippine Independence Ribbon, and the Philippines Liberation Ribbon with one star.

In his citation for the Distinguished Service Medal, covering the period from March 28, 1942 to June 9, 1945, he was reported to have "processed skillfully many matters of policy and numerous negotiations with representatives of the Australian, Netherlands Indies and other United Nations governments" as assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific area, and later as assistant to the Chief of Staff, United States Army Forces in the Far East.

"By his ability to reach sound decisions quickly, and by his courage and initiative combined with diplomatic skill in negotiations with representatives of government, business, and the armed forces," the citation went on, "Colonel Bunker made an outstanding and lasting contribution to the success of military operations in the Southwest Pacific Area."

The citation for the Legion of Merit awarded him for his service with General Marshall and General MacArthur from June 10, 1945, to June 30, 1946, praised "his unusual legal and diplomatic talents, his excellent judgment, and his willingness to work long hours."

The citation concluded that his "unlimited loyalty and outstanding abilities helped to make possible the prompt and efficient handling of the innumerable problems referred to the office in which he was serving and thus contributed substantially to the success of the missions of General Headquarters in the Philippines and in Japan."

In Tokyo, Colonel Bunker is a former American vice president of the Harvard Club of Japan. He is also honorary president of the Phi Beta Kappa Association in Japan.

Colonel Bunker was born in Wellesley, Mass., June 27, 1902, scion of a family well known in Massachusetts law circles.

He was graduated from Harvard College in 1926 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, magna cum laude, and then received an Honours B. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in 1928. He was a student at Harvard Law School in 1928-29, and received

his LL.B. from the New York Law School in 1938. In 1935 he had received a secretarial diploma from Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, Boston.

From 1929-31 he served as a student clerk with J. P. Morgan and Company, New York. In 1934 Colonel Bunker became assistant and executive secretary to Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Esq., New York, who was chief of the American commission making an economic survey of Turkey for the Turkish government at Ankara. The group was known as the Hines-Dorr-Somervell-Kemmerer Mission.

In 1935 he became executive secretary of the American Council for Geneva School of International Studies, New York.

From 1935 to 1939 Colonel Bunker was personal secretary to the Honorable John W. Davis, formerly U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James and Democratic candidate for the U. S. presidency in 1924. Admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of New York and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, he became an associate in the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner, and Reed and remained there until 1942, when he entered the army. On a visit to the United States last year, he was sworn in as a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

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INTERNATIONAL AIR MAIL SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED TO RYUKYUS

International air mail service tomorrow will be extended to the Ryukyu Islands, which had only limited air mail service beyond Japan before the war, GHQ, FEC, announced today.

Admissible under the expanded service to the Ryukyus will be letters, postal cards, reply cards, commercial papers, prints, samples and small packets as defined by universal postal regulation. For the present, air mail service from the Ryukyus to the rest of the world is not available.

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1ST CAVALRY BOXERS TRIUMPH

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--The 1st Cavalry Division boxing team defeated Kobe Base here last night, winning six of the eleven bouts.

The only knockout of the evening was registered by Ernie Hill, Kobe Base lightweight from Philadelphia, Pa., who kayoed Artie Lopez, Los Angeles, Calif., in 1:55 of the second round.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
31 October 1947

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE IN JAPAN TO COLLECT
BOOKS, PERIODICALS FOR AMERICAN LIBRARIES, UNIVERSITIES

Acquisition of Japanese books and periodicals for use in the Library of Congress and the restoration of pre-war exchanges of publications between universities and learned bodies in the United States and Japan are the objectives of the current visit to Japan of John R. Shively, chief of the Japanese section of the Library of Congress.

He arrived this week to spend three months in this country as representative of the Library and some 40 American universities and research societies which participated in exchanges with Japan before the war. They include Columbia, Harvard, the University of Illinois, New York Public Library, Yale, University of Michigan, University of Washington, Northwestern University and the universities of California and Southern California.

Mr. Shively was in Japan from 1934 to 1939 as an English instructor in Yamagata and Shizuoka. During the war, he was a Japanese language officer with the U. S. Marine Corps and visited Japan in that capacity with the Strategic Bombing Survey in 1945. He has done graduate work in Oriental studies at the Universities of Hawaii and Columbia.

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FIRST ALL-AMERICAN ART SHOW IN JAPAN GOES ON EXHIBITION TOMORROW

Thirty-three reproductions of American oils and water color paintings representing various periods of development of American art will go on exhibition Nov. 1 for eight days at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section reported today.

It will mark the first all-American art show for Japanese since the Occupation began, SCAP officials stated.

Dr. Sherman Lee, C. I. & E. advisor on art collections, said the paintings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, represented in the exhibition, offer "much that can be found in no other school and which perhaps be rightly designated as a native American style."

Included in the all American art show are reproductions of some works by John Singer Sargent, John Singleton Copley, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas H. Benton, Grant Wood, Charles Burchfield, Joseph de Martini and other notable American artists.

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FORMER JAPANESE OFFICER SENTENCED FOR WAR CRIMES

Found guilty of beating and allowing the mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war, Kazuo Takenaka was sentenced today to four years imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army Military Commission in Yokohama.

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Takenaka, formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Japanese Army, commanded the Harima, Kobe, Wakinojima and Maruyama camps, all in the Osaka area, at various times from 1942 to 1945.

The accused was found guilty of mistreating J. C. F. Klusman, Merdika No. 17, Bandoeng, Java, and of failing to restrain his subordinates from committing numerous atrocities on Allied internees.

Included in the trial was testimony by Lt. Col. Franklin W. Fliniau, 6924 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif., a former internee at the Kobe Branch Camp, who gave eye witness accounts of some of the brutal beatings which took place.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal section was Thomas M. Walsh, 1249 Winnemac Ave., Chicago, Ill. The counsel for the defense were Simon J. Nash, 60 McClellan Circle, Buffalo, N. Y., and Irvin Eisenstein, Chicago, Ill.

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FISH NET TWINE, HARPOON LINE SOLD TO RUSSIA

Sale of 64,400 pounds of fish net twine and 32,927 pounds of harpoon line to the U.S.S.R. by Boeki Cho, the Japanese Government's official Board of Trade, was announced today by the Foreign Trade Department of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

The goods will be loaded on the SS Tobol, which is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo tomorrow, and will sail for the U.S.S.R. next week.

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