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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1000
1 November 1947

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Katsuo Kohara, was found guilty of mistreating Allied prisoners of war and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army Military Commission at Yokohama yesterday.

The accused, formerly a senior warrant officer in the Japanese Navy, served as sergeant of the guard at the Ofuna Prisoner of War Camp, Ofuna, Honshu, Japan, during 1945. He was convicted of beating a British prisoner, Lt. Basil W. Aldwell, 21 Shrewsbury Gardens, Belfast, Ireland, into unconsciousness with a cane.

Navy Commander Richard H. O'Kane, 126 Fresno St., Vallejo, Calif., a prosecution witness, described many of the tortures and cruelties inflicted on Allied internees by Kohara.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section was Robert T. Bruckhorst, Platteville, Wisconsin. Defense counsel were Herman H. Freundlich, Box 471 Orlando, Fla., and Joseph G. Wiman, 250 West 75th St., New York, N. Y.

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I CORPS PROVOST COURT SENTENCES TWO CHINESE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Two Chinese nationals were sentenced by I Corps Provost Court here last week.

Rei Tek Sen, 24, pleaded guilty to illegally possessing a pistol and ammunition and was fined 2,000 yen and sentenced to six months at hard labor. The hard labor sentence was suspended.

Kazuo Rin Iku, 15, pleaded guilty to charges of burglary and larceny, and was sentenced to 30 months at hard labor. He was paroled, however, to Sun Feng San, acting President of the Kyoto Chinese Association, because of his age.

The sentences are subject to review by Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps.

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TROPICAL STORM "CATHY" LOCATED NORTHWEST OF MANILA

Tropical storm "Cathy" was centered 60 miles northwest of Manila at 3 a.m. (Tokyo Time) Saturday morning, moving northwest at 10 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced.

The tropical storm is expected to be 150 miles west of the northern tip of Luzon by 3 a.m. Sunday. Maximum surface winds near the center of the storm are 55 miles per hour, slowly increasing to 70 miles per hour by 3 a.m. Sunday.

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SCAP DIRECTS RELEASE OF IMPORTED SUGAR

SCAP has directed the release of 3,526 metric tons of imported sugar to supplement indigenous supplies for bottle-fed infants 1 to 12 months old during the period extending through March.

The sugar, which is supplied by the United States, will be released in 37 prefectures. Requirements in the remaining prefectures, including Hokkaido, Yamaguchi Prefecture and Kyushu, will be met with domestic supplies, the Price Control and Rationing Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section reported.

Ration per infant during this period has been established at 900 grams a month, to be distributed through official channels.

Estimated indigenous production of sugar for 1947-48 is 15,000 metric tons as compared with 8,000 metric tons produced last year.

Release of 275 metric tons of wheat bran imported from China to six prefectures in northern Honshu, also has been authorized by SCAP. The wheat bran, to be used as animal feed, will lessen shortages resulting from flood damage in the Tohoku district. Recipient prefectures will be as follows: Aomori, 60; Iwate, 70; Miyagi, 30; Akita, 80; Yamagata, 15, and Fukushima, 20.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREMACY COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES
Civil Information and Education Section
Radio Unit

ADDENDA TO THE BROADCAST SCHEDULE FOR THE JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 NOVEMBER THROUGH 30 NOVEMBER

The basic network broadcast schedule is issued quarterly. Corrections to the basic schedule will be issued as needed. Monthly schedules of network programs originated from stations other than JOKY, Tokyo, will be included in the monthly addenda. Also issued will be the JOKY (Osaka) special regional schedule. The tentative schedule of network special events will be added to the monthly addenda. All programs are subject to change without notice with the approval of CIE, Radio Unit.

CHANGES IN THE BASIC NETWORK SCHEDULE

8:00 - 8:15 A.M.	M - W - F	1st Transmission	<u>Letters from Listeners</u>	Changed to Daily except Sunday
6:00 - 6:30 P.M.	M - W - Th.	1st Transmission	<u>World of Music</u>	Changed to <u>Evening Music</u>
6:00 - 6:30 P.M.	Tuesday	1st Transmission	<u>World of Music</u>	Changed to <u>Music by Hattori</u>
8:00 - 9:00 P.M.	Monday	2nd Transmission	<u>National Radio Forum (Rpt)</u>	Changed to Tuesday
8:00 - 9:00 P.M.	Tuesday	2nd Transmission	<u>Radio Playhouse</u>	Changed to Monday
9:00 - 9:30 P.M.	Saturday	2nd Transmission	<u>Men On The Street (Rpt)</u>	Changed to Saturday, 7:30 - 8:00 P.M.
7:30 - 8:00 P.M.	Saturday	2nd Transmission	<u>Musical Classics (J)</u>	Changed to Saturday, 9:00 - 9:30 P.M.

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS

The Number One Transmission wire lines and short wave facilities are used each day during the times 9:30-10:00 and 11:30-12:00 A.M. for inter-network communications. During these periods a network program is sent over the Number Two Transmission wire lines and short wave facilities for use by all stations. In some localities reception is bad and Regional or Local originations may be made by stations during the two periods.

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NOVEMBER SCHEDULE OF NATIONAL HOOK-UP PROGRAMS ORIGINATING AT CENTRAL STATIONS
(Excluding Special Events)

2 November	1st Transmission	8:00 - 8:30 P.M.	Buddhist Hour	"Eight Right Roads"	Nagoya
2 November	2nd Transmission	7:00 - 7:30 P.M.	JOBK Radio Varieties		Osaka
3 November	1st Transmission	11:30 - 12:00 A.M.	Today's Music		Osaka
3 November	2nd Transmission	7:30 - 7:45 A.M.	Today's Topic	"Chrysanthemums"	Osaka
4 November	1st Transmission	9:30 - 10:00 P.M.	Musical Classics		Osaka
6 November	2nd Transmission	7:30 - 7:45 A.M.	Today's Topics	"Love to Animals"	Osaka
7 November	1st Transmission	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.	Children's Hour	Drama: American History for Children	Osaka
8 November	2nd Transmission	1:00 - 2:00 P.M.	Stage Hook-up		Osaka
9 November	2nd Transmission	7:00 - 7:30 P.M.	JOBK Varieties		Osaka
10 November	1st Transmission	11:30 - 12:00 A.M.	Today's Music		Osaka
10 November	2nd Transmission	7:30 - 7:45 A.M.	Today's Topic	"Excavation in Toro"	Nagoya
11 November	1st Transmission	9:30 - 10:00 A.M.	Musical Classics		Osaka
11 November	1st Transmission	10:15 - 10:30 A.M.	School Hour	Children's Songs	Nagoya
14 November	1st Transmission	10:00 - 10:15 A.M.	Infants' Hour		Osaka
14 November	1st Transmission	1:00 - 2:00 P.M.	Women's Hour	Women's Movement in Osaka	Osaka (20 min.)
14 November	1st Transmission	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.	Children's Hour	"Cloisonne"	Nagoya

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16 November	1st Transmission	2:00 - 2:30 P.M.	Spot Relay	Dedication Ceremony of the Memorial Hall for Toson	Nagoya
16 November	2nd Transmission	7:00 - 7:30 P.M.	JOBK Varieties		Osaka
17 November	1st Transmission	11:30 - 12:00 A.M.	Today's Music		Osaka
17 November	2nd Transmission	8:00 - 9:00 P.M.	Drama	"Fine Snowflakes"	Osaka
18 November	1st Transmission	9:30 - 10:00 A.M.	Musical Classics		Osaka
18 November	1st Transmission	10:15 - 10:30 A.M.	School Hour	Children's Radio Library	Osaka
20 November	2nd Transmission	7:30 - 7:45 A.M.	Today's Topics	"Dreams of Scientists"	Nagoya
21 November	1st Transmission	10:00 - 10:15 A.M.	Infants' Hour	Drama: "Doves"	Osaka
21 November	1st Transmission	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.	Children's Hour	Musical Drama: "Ali Baba"	Osaka
21 November	1st Transmission	7:30 - 8:00 A.M.	Tap, Classical Music	Gidayu	Osaka
22 November	2nd Transmission	2:00 - 3:00 P.M.	Radio Variety		Osaka
23 November	1st Transmission	2:00 - 4:00 P.M.	Musical School Relay		Osaka
23 November	2nd Transmission	7:00 - 7:30 P.M.	JOBK Varieties		Osaka
23 November	2nd Transmission	8:00 - 9:00 P.M.	Radio Concert		Osaka
24 November	1st Transmission	11:30 - 12:00 A.M.	Today's Music		Osaka
24 November	1st Transmission	1:00 - 2:00 P.M.	Women's Hour	Story and Music	Osaka (20 min.)
24 November	1st Transmission	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.	Children's Hour	"Invisible Exports"	Sendai
25 November	1st Transmission	9:30 - 10:00 A.M.	Musical Classics		Osaka

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25 November	1st Transmission	10:00 - 10:15 A.M.	Infants' Hour	Song and Music	Nagoya
28 November	1st Transmission	5:30 - 6:00 P.M.	Children's Hour	Autumn Songs	Osaka
28 November	2nd Transmission	7:30 - 7:45 A.M.	Today's Topics	"Tsuzyuren Nishiki"	Osaka
29 November	1st Transmission	10:00 - 10:15 A.M.	Infants' Hour	Drama: "Lion and Rats"	Osaka
29 November	1st Transmission	12:30 - 1:00 P.M.	New Talent		Osaka
29 November	1st Transmission	5:00 - 5:15 P.M.	Music and Nods		Osaka
29 November	2nd Transmission	6:30 - 7:00 P.M.	Student's Music		Osaka
30 November	1st Transmission	1:00 - 2:00 P.M.	Jap. Concert Hook-up		Osaka
30 November	2nd Transmission	7:00 - 7:30 P.M.	JOEK Varieties		Osaka
30 November	2nd Transmission	6:30 - 7:00 P.M.	Industrial Varieties		Osaka

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SPECIAL EVENTS BROUCASTS FOR NOVEMBER
(Subject to Change without Notice)

Date	Day	Hour	Subject	Origin	Transmission
1 November	Saturday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Baseball, Meiji Jingu Stadium	Tokyo	1st
1 November	Saturday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Vaudeville Relay	Tokyo	2nd
1 November	Saturday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	Radio Drama	Tokyo	2nd
1 November	Saturday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hour	Tokyo	2nd
1 November	Saturday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Naniwabushi - "The Journey Upward"	Tokyo	2nd
2 November	Sunday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Waseda vs Keio, Baseball Finals	Tokyo	1st
2 November	Sunday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from Asakusa People's Theatre	Tokyo	2nd
2 November	Sunday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	"Horses" - Special Recorded Event	Tokyo	2nd
2 November	Sunday	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Radio Variety	Tokyo	2nd
2 November	Sunday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hour	Tokyo	2nd
2 November	Sunday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Kodan	Tokyo	2nd
3 November	Monday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Special Women's Hour	Tokyo	1st
3 November	Monday	2:00-3:00 P.M.	Music - 16th Music Contest Winners	Tokyo	1st
3 November	Monday	3:00-3:15 P.M.	News	Tokyo	1st
3 November	Monday	3:15-3:30 P.M.	Special Recorded News	Tokyo	1st
3 November	Monday	3:30-4:00 P.M.	Variety	Tokyo	1st

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Date	Day	Hour	Subject	Origin	Transmission
3 November	Monday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Sports: Track, Field and Sumo	Tokyo	2nd
8 November	Saturday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Autumn Sumo Tournament	Tokyo	1st
8 November	Saturday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from New Nippon Theatre	Tokyo	2nd
8 November	Saturday	2:00-3:00 P.M.	Radio Drama	Tokyo	2nd
8 November	Saturday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hour	Tokyo	2nd
8 November	Saturday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Relay	Tokyo	2nd
9 November	Sunday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from Tokyo Theatre	Tokyo	1st
9 November	Sunday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	Special Recorded Events	Tokyo	1st
9 November	Sunday	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Radio Varieties	Tokyo	1st
9 November	Sunday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Music School Relay	Tokyo	1st
9 November	Sunday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Star Your Town	Tokyo	1st
9 November	Sunday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Autumn Sumo Tournament	Tokyo	2nd
15 November	Saturday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Basketball Relay from Meiji Court	Tokyo	1st
15 November	Saturday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from Yuraku Theatre	Tokyo	2nd
15 November	Saturday	2:00-3:00 P.M.	Radio Drama	Tokyo	2nd
15 November	Saturday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hour	Tokyo	2nd
15 November	Saturday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Kodan	Tokyo	2nd
16 November	Sunday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Sports Relay: Soccer and Rugby	Tokyo	2nd

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Date	Day	Hour	Subject	Origin	Transmission
16 November	Sunday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from Memorial Hall	Tokyo	1st
16 November	Sunday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	Special Recorded Event	Tokyo	1st
16 November	Sunday	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Radio Varieties	Tokyo	1st
16 November	Sunday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Music School Relay	Tokyo	1st
16 November	Sunday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Star Your Town	Tokyo	1st
22 November	Saturday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Sports Relay: Basketball and Rugby	Tokyo	1st
22 November	Saturday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	"Romeo and Juliet" from Imperial Theatre	Tokyo	2nd
22 November	Saturday	2:00-3:00 P.M.	Radio Varieties	Osaka	2nd
22 November	Saturday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hall	Tokyo	2nd
22 November	Saturday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Nentwobushi	Tokyo	2nd
23 November	Sunday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Sports Relay: Rugby, from Meiji Bowl	Tokyo	2nd
23 November	Sunday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Relay from Tokyo Theatre	Tokyo	1st
23 November	Sunday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	Recorded Events of Autumn	Nagoya	1st
23 November	Sunday	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Radio Variety	Tokyo	1st
23 November	Sunday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Music School Relay	Tokyo	1st
23 November	Sunday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Star Your Town	Tokyo	1st
29 November	Saturday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Football, Relay from Higashifushimi	Tokyo	1st

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Date	Day	Hour	Subject	Origin	Transmission
29 November	Saturday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Vaudeville from Shupho Theatre	Tokyo	2nd
29 November	Saturday	2:00-3:00 P.M.	Radio Drama	Tokyo	2nd
29 November	Saturday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Concert Hour	Tokyo	2nd
29 November	Saturday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Kodan	Tokyo	2nd
30 November	Sunday	1:00-4:30 P.M.	Rugby, Relay from Meiji Bowl	Tokyo	2nd
30 November	Sunday	1:00-2:00 P.M.	Kabuki - Theatre Relay	Osaka	1st
30 November	Sunday	2:00-2:30 P.M.	Special Recordings on "Charcoal Villages"	Tokyo	1st
30 November	Sunday	2:30-3:00 P.M.	Radio Varieties	Tokyo	1st
30 November	Sunday	3:00-4:00 P.M.	Music School Relay	Osaka	1st
30 November	Sunday	4:00-4:30 P.M.	Star Your Town	Tokyo	1st

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SCHEDULE OF OSAKA CENTRAL STATION FOR NATIONAL COVERAGE

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NO. 1 TRANSMISSION		
Time	Schedule	Date
12:30-1:00 P.M.	Man On The Street	Every Tuesday
8:00-8:55 P.M.	Farmers' Hour	Monday (Once a Month, 20 Minutes)
8:00-8:55 P.M.	Request Drama	Friday (Once a Month)
NO. 2 TRANSMISSION		
1:00-2:00 P.M.	Spot Relay	Saturday (Twice a Month)
6:30-7:00 P.M.	Dinner Musical	Tuesday (Twice a Month)
7:30-8:00 P.M.	Japanese Classical Music	Saturday (Twice a Month)

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

1 November 1947

PRESS RELEASE:

NATIVE AMERICAN ART REPRESENTED IN NOVEMBER
SHOW OF REPRODUCTIONS AT MITSUKOSHI

A native American style of painting is reflected in some of the 33 reproductions of American oils and water colors to go on exhibition Nov. 1 for eight days at Mitsukoshi Department Store, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section said today.

The exhibition will be the first all American public art show for Japanese since the Occupation began.

Dr. Sherman Lee, CI&E advisor on art collections, said the paintings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the exhibition offer "much that can be found in no other school and which perhaps can be rightly designated as a native American style."

He further commented: "As inheritors of a primarily English tradition, American artists have always tended to emphasize the art of painting at the expense of sculpture. In this they are not alone, since one of the most marked tendencies of the late 18th and the 19th centuries was the gradual decline in quantity and quality of sculptural production. Painting has become the primary interest of both the artist and the onlooker."

"In the 18th century, already there were to be discerned two currents in painting. The one, influenced by the aristocratic and elegant paintings of the English school, is represented in this exhibition by the famous portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The other tradition, founded in a more sober, prosaic and yet stronger native tradition, can be found in the portrait of Mrs. Bacon by Copley. It is interesting that after this period Copley migrated to England and began to paint more and more in the English fashion."

"Not to be forgotten in considering early American painting are the so-called primitives, many of whom, while technically deficient in their craft, possessed considerable talent and often were blessed with more than adequate imaginations. A work such as The Peaceable Kingdom by Hicks commands our attention because of the positive qualities inherent in much folk art."

"The foundations of what is called an American school can be traced as far back as Copley, but the recognized appearance of the school is to be found in the period following the Civil War. Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins are certainly the two most famous and distinguished members of the group. Both were uncompromising in their serious attitude towards the craft of painting and both insisted on the complete validity of nature as the source of their art. Homer's seascapes and water colors are perhaps the greatest sporting and outdoors art that the western tradition has ever seen, while the intensely honest and severe figure painting and portrait work by Eakins represent the 19th century American character in its most individual and earnest form. At the same time that these men were putting their roots deep into the American tradition, another group of artists were strongly influenced by the European movements of the 19th century, especially the French Barbizon and Impressionist schools. George Inness and Sargent represent this facet of American painting in the exhibition."

With the beginning of the 20th century, the two currents, one native and one foreign, are brought into greater contrast through the rise of a self-conscious American group known as the 'ash-can', of which George Bellows and John Sloan are perhaps the most famous members. Their whole-hearted and conscious adherence to American subject matter, particularly of city life, found a reply in the growing number of American artists who studied abroad and were strongly influenced by the more radical movements in Paris. The bewildering succession of influences, Impressionist, Post-Impressionist, Cubist, Expressionist, etc., found artists at hand in the states ready to champion their cause with great vigor. The remaining pictures in this exhibition illustrate the complexity with which these influences made themselves felt and the extent to which the native and foreign traditions

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gradually became intermingled, until now the field is largely one of individuals rather than schools or styles. Particularly noteworthy are the works by John Marin, probably the greatest water-colorist of our day, and the sober productions of Burchfield, who, avoiding the pitfalls of a subject matter approach, infuses the village scenes of the Midwest with a nostalgic and melancholy mood which is unique in American art.

"The works of Thomas Benton and Grant Wood have raised great controversies in critical circles at home. One school considers them the great exponents of a truly living American tradition, while another group damn their works as vulgar and provincial products of a too-self-conscious nationalism.

"Painting in America today, as everywhere else in the world, is in an exceedingly complicated and uncertain state, with no clear path or paths ahead. However, in the works of the 19th and early 20th centuries one may find much that can be found in no other school and which can perhaps be rightly designated as a native American style."

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経理
改訂事務
No. 1 次官
Press Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1330
1 November 1947

COLONEL HARBISON NAMED CHIEF OF VISITORS BUREAU

The appointment of Col. Joseph S. Harbison to the post of chief of the General Headquarters Visitors Bureau was announced today by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Chief of Staff. Colonel Harbison replaces Col. Sidney L. Huff, who has become senior aide to General MacArthur.

An able administrator with many years of service dating to World War I, when he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government, Colonel Harbison has served in this headquarters as Chief of the Enlisted Branch, and more recently as Chief of the Administrative Division, Adjutant General Section, since November, 1945.

A native of Dayton, Ohio, Colonel Harbison entered the service in 1917 and was commissioned a 1st lieutenant after completing the training course in the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Prior to his arrival in this theater, Colonel Harbison served with the War Department in Washington D. C., as Chief of the Enlisted Branch, the Adjutant General's Office. In this capacity, he developed the enlisted man's service record currently in use throughout the Army.

For foresight, administrative ability, planning and organization in the vast, detailed matters pertaining to every phase of the enlisted men's careers, he was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1945.

During his participation in the large scale Army maneuvers of 1941 in Louisiana, Colonel Harbison established the first replacement depots which grew into the vast military establishments that permitted the uninterrupted flow of reinforcements to all combat theaters.

During World War I, he joined the 83d Division and served that organization as instructor in sniping and intelligence before joining the General Staff of the 2d Depot area and later the American Embarkation Center at LeHans in France.

Colonel Harbison left the service in 1919 and returned in the fall of 1924, serving various tours of active duty until 1928. Since that time he has been on continuous duty.

As an Army Officer assigned to Civilian Conservation Corps duty in the 2d Corps area he gained much of the administrative and executive background which proved especially useful in his recent military assignments.

In 1941 he was appointed the assistant morale officer in the 2d Corps Area with Headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. From this position he was assigned as a student at the Adjutant General's school at the Arlington Cantonment in July, 1941. Colonel Harbison was reassigned at this school, upon graduation, as a staff member and instructor.

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In addition to the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Legion of Merit, Colonel Harbison is authorized to wear the Victory Medals for both World War I and II, the Occupation Medal, and the American and Pacific theater ribbons.

Mrs. Joseph L. Harbison, a native of Washington, D. C., resides in Tokyo with her husband.

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CAMPAIGN TO ENFORCE RATIONING OF ALL
FRESH AND PROCESSED FISH BEGINS

A campaign to enforce rationing of all fresh and processed fish has been launched by the Japanese Government, the Price Control and Rationing Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, reported today.

Ration controls were applied to fresh fish in April. In August, when it became evident that the controls on fresh fish were encouraging the Japanese to process fish as a means of avoiding rationing and selling their products on the black market, ration controls also were imposed upon processed fish.

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ALLEGED NARCOTIC RING ARRESTED BY YOKOHAMA CID AGENTS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Five Korean nationals and one Japanese have been arrested by Yokohama CID agents for illegally possessing, and attempting to sell, three liters of cocaine.

The six include Masayashi Ogama, Masao Kaneda, Takaguki Kunimoto, Toru Shimizu, and Fumihiro Yoshimura, Koreans, and Motoji Ishijima, Japanese. They will be tried by a Japanese court here.

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GENERAL RYDER ATTENDS FORMAL OPENING OF EIGHTH ARMY SERVICE CLUB

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--More than 5,000 soldiers crowded the Eighth Army Service Club's lower lounge last night to witness the club's formal opening ceremony since being turned over by the American Red Cross to the Eighth Army Special Service Section.

Among those participating in the ceremonies were Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, and Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Eighth Army Chief of Staff.

Also present for the occasion were Miss Rowena Wiseman, Troy, New York, new Club Director; and Miss Kay Donaldson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Command hostess. The two young women, like the majority of new Army hostesses, are former American Red Cross workers.

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JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY
FOR COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ON MINERAL INDUSTRY

The Japanese Government has formally assumed responsibility for the collection of statistics on the mineral industry, Robert Y. Grant, Chief of the Mining Division of SCAP's Natural Resources Section, disclosed today.

A newly created statistical section in the Mining Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry will take over the job of gathering and correlating statistics on mining, concentration, smelting, and refining. Formerly, Mr. Grant pointed out, the principal source of statistical information on production, stockpiles, and shipments in the mineral industry were the reports published by private associations. Inaccuracy and above all a lack of coordination made it difficult for the government to obtain a balanced picture of conditions within the industry.

The need for a centralized official statistical agency in the Mining Bureau became increasingly apparent after the war, Mr. Grant said. SCAP mining experts working on technological problems were often confronted with as many as three sets of conflicting figures on production in a single mine.

"Under the new system complete and accurate reports will be made available to the Japanese public which are free of bias on the part of private interests. The Statistical Section will accept advice from technically qualified people in private industry as long as that advice is in the best interests of the nation," the SCAP official said.

It is expected that, by making the collection of statistics a function of government, statistical science will gain stature on the professional scale. Mr. Grant pointed out that although the work done by statisticians is essential in the management and development of the mineral industry, they rarely had professional status.

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EVERY FISHING VESSEL IN JAPAN TO BE REGISTERED

The Japanese Government has been instructed by SCAP to provide for the registration of every fishing vessel in Japan, the Natural Resources Section announced today.

Under the new regulations all vessels, regardless of size, will be numbered and owners are required to file with the government registration forms with full descriptions of tonnage, dimensions, type of engine and hold capacity.

The first registration of all powered fishing vessels is to be completed by Dec. 31, 1947, and of all non-powered fishing vessels by May 31, 1948.

The SCAP memorandum further provides that prefectural governments will prepare regional statistical tables of the registered powered vessels of five gross tons and over every three months and of all other types of vessels under five gross tons every 12 months. These tables will be submitted to Military Government teams within the prefectures and to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of

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Fisheries) for periodic checking. Periodic statistical reports for the whole of Japan will be compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries.

SCAP officials point out that the principal purpose of the new registration system is to provide more complete and accurate information on the size of Japan's fishing fleet, which will serve as an index of the extent of its rehabilitation and its potentialities for production. Although Japan had registration regulations, they were inadequate. There were no provisions for the registration of vessels of less than five tons, which make up a sizeable portion of Japan's fishing fleet.

With all boats operating in Japan's coastal waters numbered and registered, the Japanese Government will be in a better position to control illegal fish landings.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: John D. Hoover, Labor Information and Education Branch, Labor Division, ESS, will discuss "Recent Union Conventions" at a press conference Monday morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg.

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INTERNATIONAL YMCA SECRETARY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE
IN JAPAN NOVEMBER 3 ON WORLD TOUR

Dr. Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Council of YMCA in the United States, will arrive in Tokyo by air Nov. 3 from Shanghai on the last leg of an inspection trip of conditions affecting youth around the world.

He will travel in Japan and Korea before returning to the United States Nov. 19. While in Tokyo, he will confer with General MacArthur.

Dr. Barnett is scheduled Nov. 15 to inspect a plot of land in Hiroshima, donated by the Hiroshima mayor, on which the Japanese YMCA plans to construct a "Y" building as a peace memorial. Construction of the youth center will be assisted by funds contributed by the American YMCA.

The secretary, a YMCA representative in China for 25 years, will address the opening of a training institute for YMCA secretaries in Tokyo Nov. 4.

He will depart for Korea Nov. 6, and return to Tokyo Nov. 11. He will visit Nagoya Nov. 12 and Kyoto Nov. 13.

Dr. Barnett, who has been in his present position since 1940, administers the support of American and Canadian YMCA representatives in the 68 countries in which the organization sponsors leadership training in social, recreational, and religious work.

In addition to investigating conditions in these countries, Dr. Barnett is travelling in the interest of the World Youth Fund for Reconstruction which the YMCA is raising for social work in war affected areas.

He has interviewed several national leaders during his present journey, including Gandhi, Nehru and Chiang Kai-shek.

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REPATRIATION OF 11,827 JAPANESE DURING PAST WEEK ANNOUNCED

With the return of 11,827 Japanese during the period Oct. 24-30, a total of 5,777,071 Japanese nationals have been repatriated since the end of the war, SCAP announced today.

Of the 11,827 evacuated during the Oct. 24-30 period, 9,843 came from Siberia; 1,780 from Karafuto and the Kuriles; 120 from China; 28 from the Philippine Islands; 18 from Pacific Ocean Areas; 15 from SEA areas; 13 from the Ryukyus; and 10 from Australian areas.

According to the report, 829,712 await repatriation.

During the same period, 956 Ryukyans were evacuated from Japan.

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戦犯事務

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
3 November 1947

24TH INFANTRY PATROLS COMPLETE SEARCH FOR WORLD WAR II DEAD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA--Capt. Otley L. Smith, S-2, 24th Infantry at Camp Majestic, Gifu, announces today that Reconnaissance patrols have completed their search for World War II dead in the three prefectures comprising the 24th Infantry zone of responsibility. These prefectures, Gifu, Aichi, and Shizuoka, include more than 10,000 square miles and the patrols made contacts with 300 cities, towns and villages.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The British Parliamentary Delegation will hold a press conference at 10:30 a. m., tomorrow in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg.

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SOLDIER FATALLY BURNED WHEN FIELD RANGE EXPLODES

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--T/5 Leo Harbst, 967 East 176th St., New York City, died at the 118th Station Hospital here Oct. 29 from burns sustained when a gas field range exploded. He was assigned as a cook with the 63d Field Artillery Battalion.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Dr. Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Council of YMCA in the United States will give a joint Allied-Japanese Press conference tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg.

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JAPANESE SENTENCED FOR ENTERING OCCUPATION HOME

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE--The Kobe Provost Court today sentenced Hisahiro Tarumoto, 26, to five years imprisonment at hard labor for housebreaking and the theft of items from a home belonging to a member of the Occupation Forces.

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FRENCH OBSERVER NAILED TO ACCOMPANY JAPANESE WHALING EXPEDITION

Lt. (SG) Francois Bourgois, French Navy, will accompany the Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic as observer for the French government, SCAP's Natural Resources Section announced today.

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Lieutenant Bourgois is the fourth Allied observer named to sail with the expedition at SCAP's invitation. He will be aboard the factory ship Nisshin Maru together with United Kingdom observer, Captain A. V. Hemming (Royal Navy Retired) and the SCAP representative, William M. Terry. The ship is scheduled to set out for the Antarctic Nov. 6 from Yokosuka.

The other half of the fleet, which will accompany the factory ship Hashidate Maru, will set sail on the same day from Osaka. Lt. Col. W. C. Winston, SCAP representative, the Norwegian observer, Comdr. H. K. Sundt, (Norwegian Navy) and Australia's observer, Kenneth Coonan, will be aboard the Hashidate Maru.

Surveillance of the Japanese conduct of whaling activities to insure strict adherence with SCAP directives and international whaling agreements is the assigned duty of the two SCAP representatives.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
4 November 1947

1ST CAVALRY CONTINUES TO PACE AMERICAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE IN JAPAN

GHQ's surprise conquest of I Corps last week placed 11th Airborne in undisputed second place in the American Football League of Japan. The leading 1st Cavalry Horsemen, one full game ahead of the pack, will tackle I Corps this week at Kyoto. The league standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.
1st Cavalry Division.....	5	0	0	1.000	87	6
11th Airborne Division.....	4	1	0	.800	120	14
I Corps.....	3	2	0	.600	99	58
GHQ.....	3	2	0	.600	59	36
Eighth Army.....	3	2	0	.600	59	53
Fleet Activities.....	2	3	0	.400	26	49
25th Infantry Division.....	2	3	0	.400	33	72
24th Infantry Division.....	1	3	1	.300	26	78
Kobe Base.....	1	4	0	.200	19	91
Fifth Air Force.....	0	4	1	.100	18	89

Results Last Week

1st Cavalry 20, 25th Division 0; 11th Airborne 32, 24th Division 0; GHQ 18, I Corps 6; Eighth Army 19, Fifth Air Force 0; Kobe Base 13, Fleet Activities 12.

This Week's Schedule

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

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TYPHOON "DORA" MOVES NORTHWEST FROM GUAM

Typhoon "Dora" was centered 600 miles west of Guam at 3 o'clock this morning, moving northwest at 15 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. Having maximum surface winds of 90 miles per hour, which are expected to increase slowly to 100 miles per hour, "Dora" is expected to be centered 500 miles east of the northern tip of Luzon at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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Meanwhile, typhoon "Cathy," centered 60 miles off the central Indo-China coast at 9 o'clock last night, was moving west-northwest at 10 miles per hour, and is expected to be centered 25 miles inland from the north central Indo-China coast at 9 o'clock tonight.

Maximum surface winds of "Cathy" last night were 80 miles per hour, but are expected to decrease to 65 miles per hour by 9 o'clock tonight. "Cathy" is forecast to dissipate rapidly upon entering the Indo-China coast.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: The British Parliamentary Delegation will hold a press conference at 10:30 a. m. this morning in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg.

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WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FORMER JAPANESE DOCTOR RECONVENES

The war crimes trial of Dr. Hisakichi Tokuda, "The Mad Doctor," formerly the Commanding and Medical officer of the Shinagawa Hospital Prisoner of War Camp, Tokyo, reconvened yesterday following a recess during which the accused was examined for sanity by two leading psychiatrists.

In their report, the psychiatrists, Maj. Paul J. Schrader, 28th Station Hospital, Osaka, Japan, and Squadron leader Theodore Schliet, 130th General Hospital BCOF, Kure, Japan, stated that the accused had recently suffered from "acute confusion psychosis," but that Tokuda was sufficiently recovered to continue with his defense.

Tokuda, who is charged in ten specifications with various atrocities, allegedly contributed to the deaths of seven American and Allied prisoners of war, four of them by medical experiment, and three by other mistreatment.

During his experimenting, it is alleged, Tokuda injected a soy bean solution into internees causing the deaths of four prisoners.

Attempts by American and other Allied doctors to administer to and to operate on POW's at the Shinagawa camp were frustrated and interfered with by Tokuda, it was charged in the specifications. This practice, it is alleged, resulted in two deaths.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

4 November 1947

SAFETY CODES AFFECTING WIDE RANGE OF INDUSTRIES NOW AVAILABLE AT SCAP'S CIE&E LIBRARY

Safety codes applicable to almost every industry in Japan are contained in 100 books and pamphlets on the subject which have just arrived from the United States for use by Japanese in SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section Information Library, in the Hibiya theater district.

The codes, ranging in subject matter from prevention of dust explosions in coal mines to window cleaning, have been prepared by the American Standards Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Architects.

"The information will be of great use to industrial engineers, shop foremen, architects, and others in positions to introduce safety precautions and the resulting protection of human life and equipment," a SCAP official commented.

Several books and pamphlets are available on care of elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators, including information on brake action and speed load tests.

Materials also include codes on building construction; fire prevention; logging and sawmill operations; electric and gas welding; cranes, derricks and hoists; allowable concentrations in chemical industries; construction and maintenance of ladders and stairs in coal mines; industrial use of X-ray; and workers' clothing.

* * * * *

MRS. ROOSEVELT URGES US-USSR COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, (USIS)---Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking before the General Assembly's social, humanitarian and cultural committee, has appealed to Russia and other nations to work together. She urged the Soviet Union to acknowledge basic differences between eastern and western countries and to seek some means of cooperation.

"I do not expect the millenium immediately," she said, "but I expect, hope and pray that we will see a gradual increase in good will rather than the continual backward and forward telling each other how bad we are."

As a first concrete step toward conciliation, Mrs. Roosevelt agreed to accept a compromise French resolution that calls on member nations to take measures to combat spread of false news reports and press material that are likely to injure friendly relations between states.

The United States appeal was made at the end of an all day session of the committee during which eight of 14 speakers rejected the Soviet-supported Yugoslav proposal that condemned dissemination of slanderous reports and called on member governments to punish writers and publication directors and owners who violate the measure.

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The American plan and agreement on the milder French proposal were immediately hailed by several delegates as promising to end the debate in which the Soviet Union has differed repeatedly with the United States and British delegates.

The current recommendation calls on each government to study "such legislative or other measures" as would combat dissemination of false information and to submit reports on this study to the conference on freedom of information which convenes in Geneva in March.

Speaking extemporaneously, Mrs. Roosevelt warned that although the time had come for "some very straight thinking for all of us," it would be difficult to find understanding between eastern and western nations.

"I have never yet heard the representative of any of the Soviet group acknowledge that in any way their government can be wrong," she said. "They are very young and the young rarely do acknowledge anything which they may have done that may not be quite right. With maturity we grow much more humble and we know that we have to acknowledge very often that things are not quite perfect."

Turning to a pamphlet cited earlier by Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin in his attack upon the "monopolistic" American press, Mrs. Roosevelt said the author of the pamphlet was "one of our American communists."

The fact that "we allow American communists freedom to print what they want to say in criticism of this country," demonstrates, she contended, that "we have freedom of press."

Despite a basic difference in philosophies---capitalist press or capitalist economy versus communist economy---she continued, "we must work together; growing apart is not going to help us."

"At the present time," she said, "the thing for us to do is to acknowledge that there are basic differences in our economies, in our backgrounds, perhaps in our customs, in the way that we have done things, and that therefore both of us with different points of view have got to find some measure of cooperation between us."

Mrs. Roosevelt recalled her earlier decision to oppose the Yugoslav and French proposals and added that she would vote for the French measure because "we do not believe anyone should incite to war; and we should hope that as far as possible all responsible writers and speakers and radio commentators and newspapers would try to do the things which will help cooperation."

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NISEI WAR VETS HONORED BY FRENCH TOWN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, (USIS)---The entire population of the Vosges mountain town of Bruyeres attended a dedication recently of a French-American monument to the World War II heroism of Americans of Japanese descent. The monument proclaimed that "loyalty to one's country is not modified by racial origin."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
4 November 1947

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS CAMP DRAKE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Representatives of the British Government in the Occupation of Japan and visiting members of the British Parliament received honors from the 1st Cavalry Division this morning in a military ceremony at Camp Drake, headquarters of the Division.

An honor guard composed of Troopers from units in Camp Drake formed in front of the command post of Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, and presented arms as an armored escort brought the party through the main gate.

Troops of the honor guard were under command of Lt. Col. John R. Riley, Danville, Virginia.

A. D. F. Gascoigne, Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission and Lt. Gen. C. H. Gairdner, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister, accompanied the delegation, which included Stanley Prescott, Hervey Rhodes and John Paton.

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24TH INFANTRY CELEBRATES 78TH ANNIVERSARY

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN GIFU--The 24th Infantry Regiment last Saturday observed the 78th anniversary of its organization. The present Commanding Officer, Col. M. E. Halloran, Fayetteville, N. C., who has been with the Regiment almost continuously since 1917, related the Regiment's history.

The 24th Infantry was organized in 1869 at Fort McKavitt in Texas. Its early years were devoted to keeping order among the Indians and early settlers of the west. The regiment won honor and glory in the Spanish-American war, where it saw much hard combat and participated in victory of San Juan Hill. After combat, it played a heroic part in the fight against yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba, and many of the men gave up their lives in this fight to help humanity.

During the years from 1899 to 1913 the 24th Infantry went to the Philippines to help quell the insurgents. From 1916 to 1919 the Regiment participated in the Mexican punitive expedition against Villa and his bandits. Since April, 1942, the Regiment has been in the Pacific, serving in New Hebrides, Solomons, the Russells, the Marianas, Okinawa, and now in Japan.

The 24th Infantry is a part of the 25th Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles Mullins, Jr. It is stationed at Camp Majestic, Gifu.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Dr. Eugene E. Barnett general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Council of YMCA in the United States, will give a joint Allied-Japanese press conference this afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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ADMIRAL LOW DEPARTS FOR GUAM

Vice Adm. Francis S. Low, Commander Service Forces Pacific, departed from Haneda this morning for Guam following conferences with Navy officials in Tokyo regarding supply and transportation.

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EIGHT ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMMANDERS ATTEND NEW COURSE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--One-half of the officers commanding Eighth Army Military Government teams in Japan are attending a team commander's school at Yokohama this week, Col. Rex W. Beasley, Eighth Army Military Government Officer, announced. The remaining commanders will be offered a similar course in December.

The school, the first of its kind to be held here will serve to reevaluate and integrate personnel with knowledge of Occupation policies, coordinate overall objectives, and discuss current problems.

Maj. Gen. C. E. Byers, Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, welcomed the commanders to Yokohama at the opening session yesterday. "The major credit for occupation objective success," General Byers said, "goes to you for the intelligent carrying out of directives dealing with Occupation policies."

The program of the first two days will deal with economic aspects of the Occupation - labor, manufacturing and industry, natural resources, commerce and trade. Speakers for the first two days include Colonel Beasley, Col. H. L. Watts, Chief Eighth Army MG Economic Section, Capt. A. W. Pousard, Lt. Col. B. R. Papen, Mr. W. F. Johnson, Capt. M. F. Schroeder, Maj. L. A. Westenberger, Mr. R. A. Rhodes, and Mr. W. L. Pensworth.

Speakers at the Wednesday conference, which will deal with legal and government problems, will be Mr. J. W. Renchard, Military Government Legal Adviser, and two SCAP representatives, Comdr. G. J. Swope, and Lt. Col. C. G. Tilton.

The Thursday program will deal with public welfare, public health, and education. Speakers scheduled to appear are Mr. T. Wilson, ESS, SCAP, Capt. J. W. Jacobson, Lt. Col. M. F. Smith, Lt. Col. R. E. Coughlin, Lt. Col. A. D. Dugan and Lt. J. R. Bozicevich, MG Finance, and Lt. Col. R. H. Moore, Assistant Executive Officer, Eighth Army Military Government Section, who will cover activities and special reports. In the afternoon the commanders will be given a review of motor maintenance at the Eighth Army Motor Maintenance School, near Yokohama, under the direction of Col. C. M. Hollam, School Commander.

The final meeting on Saturday morning is scheduled as a general conference, with Colonel Beasley directing.

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SOLDIERS SUPERVISE SORTING OF 5,000 TONS OF COINS STOLEN BY JAPANESE

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA--For the past month the S-2 Section of the 27th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins, Jr., has been busily at work supervising the sorting of 5,000 tons of coins, stolen by the Japanese and discovered by the Occupation troops in 15

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different warehouses located in the southern central portion of Honshu, Japan.

These coins, mostly copper, are estimated to be worth a little more than 2,000,000 dollars and were taken by the Japanese from China, Indo-China and the Philippines.

Most of them have now been confiscated from the various warehouses and are now resting in the Mitsubishi warehouses in Taisho-ku, Osaka, Japan, where 200 Japanese laborers are busily at work sorting the several thousand tons of coins.

Once this tedious operation of separation is completed the money will be sent back to the respective countries from whence it came. However, the process is expected to last for many months.

Supervising the operation is T/5 John R. Garapic, Cleveland, Ohio. He is assisted by Pfc. Robert F. Brozek of Ansonia, Conn., Pfc. Vincent J. Russo of Hamden, Connecticut and Pfc. Roy M. Elliot of Richmond, Virginia.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630

4 November 1947

COLONEL GARLAND PRESENTED WITH BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Lt. Col. Peter W. Garland, Jr., Gastonia, N. C., Policy Advisor for the Civil Property Custodian, today was presented the Bronze Star Medal by Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian.

The medal was awarded for "meritorious service in Germany from March to May, 1945." The citation read, in part, "Through his courage and professional skill, Colonel Garland made a definite contribution to the combat efficiency and success of his regiment."

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FINAL USO CAMP SHOWS OVERSEAS APPEARANCE
SCHEDULED FOR ERNIE PYLE THEATRE NOV. 15

The final performance throughout the world of USO Camp Shows overseas will be staged at the Ernie Pyle Theatre in Tokyo, at 7:30 p.m., Nov. 15, 1947, it was announced by Col. William S. Morris, Chief of Special Services Section, GHQ, today.

Unit 960, "All Star Revue" and Unit 970, "Laughtime Jubilee," will be combined for the final performance. These two units are the last USO Camp Show units on tour overseas and will close the entire overseas phase of the USO organization with their return to the States.

Only a few small units playing veterans hospitals in the States will remain of the vast USO organization which, during the war, entertained millions of troops throughout the world.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Correspondents desiring reserved seats at this final performance may obtain them through PIO Press Branch.

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14 ADDITIONAL PRIVATE TRADE REPRESENTATIVES
CLEARED FOR ENTRY INTO JAPAN

The following private trade representatives have been cleared for entrance into Japan:

United Kingdom: Harold Hardman Lawson, John Austin, Edgar Robert Hill, Charles Alfred St. John Barshire, J. E. Shasha, M. Maratchi, D. G. G. Ponte, Hettiarachige Jinadasa, and Inder Singh Bajaj.

France: Michel Delaquaize and Maurice Rozier.

Australia: Henry Gill.

Canada: Antony Shorteno.

Sweden: Torvald Gerum.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000

5 November 1947

JAPANESE SCHOOLS RECEIVING GIFT DONATIONS
OF AMERICAN BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Four and a half tons of American paper-bound books, including contemporary fiction, and 1946-47 issues of popular magazines, are being distributed to secondary schools and colleges throughout Japan as donations of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, it was announced today.

Approximately 150 fashion books are included in the gift. They will be used by vocational schools and women's colleges offering courses in Western dressmaking.

The books are being distributed by the Ministry of Education.

"In addition to their value to students of English, the reading materials, particularly the periodicals, illustrate the diversity of opinion in writing on public issues in the United States," an education official pointed out.

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TURN OUT FOR BASKETBALL PRACTICE AT I CORPS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Basketball practice got under way at I Corps Headquarters here this week with 25 candidates reporting for drills to Capt. Rodney D. Brown, Omaha, Nebraska, team coach.

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TYPHOON "DORA" APPROACHES MANILA

Typhoon "Dora" was centered 420 miles east-southeast of Manila at 3 a.m. today, moving westward at 15 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. "Dora" is expected to be located 100 miles east of Manila by 3 a.m. tomorrow. Maximum surface winds near the center of the typhoon are 115 miles per hour.

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

5 November 1947

PRESS RELEASE:

UN RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING PEACE LAUDED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (USIS)---A New York Herald Tribune editorial recently praised the "happy inspiration of the Australian, Canadian and French delegations which has ended the long wrangle over the Soviet 'warmongering' resolution in the United Nations."

The editorial said in part:

A single syllable suffices; it is necessary only to turn the Soviet resolution inside out by substituting "peacemongering" for "warmongering" and there we are, with that rare prize, a unanimous vote; with Russia and the United States in agreement; with everybody happy (or appearing to be) and with the United States delegate Warren R. Austin seeing auguries of better things.

Unanimity in the United Nations is, indeed, something for rejoicing, although one might hesitate to say what it augurs in this instance. The Russians saw a chance of tagging the United States with the charge of inciting war, and pressed it for all it was worth. The United States quite properly refused to have anything whatever to do with an enterprise of that character. Smaller nations, however, were uneasily anxious for some action against the growing truculence of international debate. The compromise, which instead of citing anyone for promoting war simply commands everybody to encourage peace, has solved all the difficulties. The small nations get a resolution; the Russians, seeing that maneuver would not work anyway, are quite willing to throw in their hand, as they usually are in such cases; while the United States is quite willing to accept a resolution which, if it meant anything, would mean a complete change in the vituperative Russian propaganda line.

The fact that the resolution obviously does not mean anything will scarcely mar satisfaction in this outcome. The Russians will continue to be vituperative, in the name of peace, and the United States will continue to stand on its democratic principles, likewise in the name of peace. Nothing is changed, or can be changed by such methods. But another embarrassment has been surmounted; statesmen will now have to find something else to wrangle about and that perhaps is in itself a gain, however minute.

UN MEET IN EUROPE NEXT YEAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (USIS)---The United Nations General Assembly may hold its next regular session in Europe---probably in one of the palaces of Paris or Versailles.

This was indicated by New York newspaper reports last week that an overwhelming majority of United Nations delegates, including a number of Latin American and Arab delegates, have become keenly interested in a proposed French resolution to take the Assembly to Europe next year.

Since the French Government disclosed its hopes for a shift next year, Paris as a site has apparently appealed to more countries than has Geneva, which is presumably the only other European possibility. Dollar-short member nations would be as hardpressed to obtain Swiss francs for financing Geneva sessions as they are now to get hold of American dollars.

Dispatches said: So far as Paris is concerned, many countries have credits with the French Government, which means it would not be necessary for them to exchange valuable dollars for any expenses incurred during the General Assembly.

Possibility of transferring 1948 Assembly operations to Europe was increased even more by the fact that for many South American countries traveling costs would be at least no more than they are to New York.

The Secretariat has already disclosed that it would raise no administrative objections to a shift of the Assembly sessions to Europe. Officials have noted that \$600,000 additional cost to the 56 member nations, exclusive of the United

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States, might be more than balanced by the savings to delegations in travel and living expenses.

It is reported that already on the list of nations that are virtually certain to approve next year's shift are four of the big five---only China may object to the idea.

One of the factors that reportedly has influenced many delegations is that the next Assembly session is scheduled for mid-September, just at a time when it would have to compete for public interest with the height of the American presidential campaign.

A French source said that a number of sites are under consideration for suggestion to the Assembly. One is the huge palace of Louis XIV at Versailles, and another is the Grand Palace on Champs Elysees. Still another is Chaillet Palace, an enormous palace in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower.

The French point out that the question of hotel space is simple in France, since for an Assembly session in Paris the government could merely commandeer accommodations needed.

USE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT URGED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (USIS)---Three resolutions designed to promote greater use of the International Court of Justice have been approved by the 57-nation legal committee of the United Nations Assembly.

Over the opposition of the Soviet group, the committee approved 39 to 7 a recommendation that United Nations organs and specialized agencies review from time to time and refer to the court important points of law including interpretation of the charter.

Another resolution authorizing the trusteeship council to ask the international court for advisory opinions was approved 38 to 0 with the Russian bloc abstaining.

A third resolution recommending "as a general rule" that countries should submit their disputes to the court was approved 37 to 5.

Soviet representative K.K. Rodinov charged an intent to shift to the international court some of the powers of the Security Council where Russia and the other four major powers can veto decisions.

FRENCH TAPESTRIES EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (USIS)---A loan of tapestries from the French government is scheduled this month for exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. This irreplaceable collection contains 200 tapestries dating from the 14th century to the present day. Twenty-four galleries in the Metropolitan have been newly decorated and prepared for their presentation. Supervising the operation will be Pierre Verlet, a curator of the Louvre Museum, who accompanied the tapestries on their voyage.

The tapestries will be ready for exhibition on November 22. They will remain at the Metropolitan through February and possibly longer. None has ever been exhibited in this country before. Nearly half of the panels are from Medieval times. There are 31 17th Century panels, 14 of the 18th Century and 61 contemporary pieces.

SWISS AIRLINE GIVEN LANDING RIGHTS IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (USIS)---The Civil Aeronautics Board gave landing rights in New York recently to Swissair, a Swiss airline. The permit enables the airline to fly to New York on a route from Geneva and Zurich by way of Shannon, Ireland, the Azores and Gander, Newfoundland.

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"Democratic nations have long since learned," he emphasized, "that the practical success and vitality of a democratic society depends upon voluntary cooperation of its citizens in making the agencies of government operate efficiently."

The speaker said Japan did not yet have the ideal employment exchange service needed by a democratic country, but added that the proper foundation has been laid and a good service is only a matter of time.

Hepler advised both employers needing workers and workers needing jobs to contact local employment security offices. In this way, he said, workers can find jobs better suited to them and employers can have the best workers available.

The American official called upon persons heading various civic organizations in each community to become acquainted with officials of the local agencies and advise and encourage them "to provide the high type of service that will facilitate and improve the employment process."

Hepler explained an efficient public employment service contributes to continuity and productivity of employment by: (1) developing procedures placing workers in jobs where they are best suited; (2) providing workers with needed assistance toward occupational adjustment; and (3) making methods and techniques developed by the employment exchange available to employers so they may improve their personnel management practices.

Hepler added the government should help solve employment problems by preparation of labor market information and by cooperating with all government agencies in public planning for increased employment and economic activity.

CITIZEN SECURE FROM ARBITRARY ARREST, SCAP OFFICIAL ASSERTS

The individual citizen is secure from illegal arrest and the abuse of police power if he knows the law, a spokesman for SCAP's Government Section said today.

"The law provides," he pointed out, "that no one may be apprehended without the issuance, in advance, of a warrant of arrest by a qualified judge. The exceptions to this are when sufficient grounds exist to suspect that the person has committed a crime serious enough to be punishable by death, penal servitude for life, or for a period of three years or more; or when the person to be arrested is caught in flagrante delicto (actual commission of a crime). In both of these exceptions a warrant of arrest must be secured immediately after taking the suspect into custody."

The police must surrender a suspect to the procurator within 48 hours of the time of physical apprehension and the procurator must secure a warrant of detention from a judge within 24 hours or release the prisoner, the SCAP officer said.

"The old abuses are no longer possible if the people know the law and the protection it affords them," he concluded.

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

PRESS RELEASE:
5 November 1947

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE TAKES LEAD IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Tochigi Prefecture has taken the lead in tuberculosis control, Dr. A.P. Knight, Tuberculosis Consultant for SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section, reported today on his return from an inspection trip through northeastern Honshu.

"Under the able and energetic leadership of Dr. Kato, Prefectural Health Officer, the health centers and private physicians of Tochigi are co-ordinating their efforts and achieving the best results I have seen so far in Japan," he said.

"The work of the Imaichi Health Center is particularly outstanding," he added, "but I can say that all through the prefecture I found active programs of public education being carried out. The use of posters and lecture programs for women's groups and other civic organizations is proving most effective."

Private physicians are using the X-ray and sputum test facilities in the health centers and are consulting the health center doctors when planning treatment, Dr. Knight said.

He placed particular emphasis on the importance of health center activity, the education of the lay public and careful and repeated checking of cases by private physicians.

BUSINESSMEN MUST COOPERATE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN JAPAN, SCAP OFFICER SAYS

Japanese business and civic organizations should take the lead in encouraging and assisting labor ministry officials in providing a good public employment security service in Japan, according to Chester W. Hepler, Chief of the Manpower Branch, Labor Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

Speaking last week before the Japan Efficiency Institute, Hepler praised Employment Security Bureau officials as "intelligent, conscientious public servants striving to improve and strengthen the country's new employment service."

"But they cannot succeed," he warned, "unless they have the advice and support of those who believe the employment process is important enough to the country's economic well-being to be given the same amount of attention as other elements in conversion of raw materials into finished goods."

Hepler, who outlined the role of a democratic government in providing employment services, is on temporary duty in Japan from his position as assistant director of the United States Employment Service. This service finds jobs for approximately 400,000 persons monthly.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:
1330
5 November 1947

TWELVE JAPANESE AND ONE KOREAN SENTENCED WHILE FIVE SOLDIERS AWAIT TRIAL FOR ALLEGED PARTICIPATION IN THEFT, PURCHASE AND SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Twelve Japanese nationals and one Korean have been sentenced at Eighth Army's Yokohama Provost Court, and five U. S. soldiers are awaiting trial, for their alleged participation in the theft, purchase and sale of a large quantity of Eighth Army building materials.

The soldiers, all formerly assigned to the 598th Engineers, have been arraigned on charges of unlawfully selling a total of 2,700 sheets of corrugated iron for 210,000 yen.

The leader in the transaction was the Korean national, Kei So Ri, formerly employed by the Occupation forces as a civil engineer. Ri was sentenced to four years and seven months at hard labor and will be deported from the country upon completion of his sentence. In addition to the prison term, Ri was fined 75,000 yen. The other 12 defendants, some of them heads of large Japanese concerns, were given prison sentences ranging from six months to two and one-half years and fines totaling 275,000 yen.

Ri, formerly working with the 598th Engineer unit, arranged the transaction with the five soldiers during May of this year. The iron was transported on U. S. Government trucks. It was at that time that the other 12 defendants became involved when they bought, sold and resold the iron, each making a big profit.

Another Japanese national, noticing a large quantity of scarce iron material at one of the defendants homes, notified the C.I.D., who in turn, after a thorough investigation, arrested the 13 nationals involved, and had the five soldiers taken into custody.

Most of the stolen material has been recovered by the C.I.D., it was reported.

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1ST CAVALRY DIAMOND CHAMPS AWARDED MINIATURE GOLDEN BASEBALLS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Miniature golden baseballs were presented last night to 16 players of the 1st Cavalry Division, who won the 1947 Shaughnessy play-offs of the American Baseball League of Japan.

The awards were made by Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, at a banquet in Wainwright Hall.

Troopers who received awards last night were: 1st Lt. Gerry Capka, Middletown, Pa.; Pfc. Glen Gostic, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pfc. Marty Badoign, Nashua, N.H.; Pfc. Bob Lupien, Medford, Mass.; Pfc. Ken Mattson, East Chicago, Indiana; Pfc. Cliff Devers, Boston, Mass.; Pfc. Joe Paglierani, Manchester, N.H.; Pfc. Lou Marini, Quincy, Mass.; Pfc. Andy Trilla, Chicago, Ill.; S/Sgt. Joe Sakalukas, New York, N. Y.; Pfc. Tom Looper, Pelzer, S.C.; Pfc. John Dombrowski, Plains, Pa.; Pfc. Fred Kroog, East Orange, N. J.; Pfc. Ronnie Kamb, Richmond, Calif.; Pfc. Dick Kelly, Quincy, Mass., and T/5 Clarence Velgersdyk, Hull, Iowa.

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GENERAL SHEPHERD DEPARTS FOR U. S.

Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, departed from Haneda last night for Washington, D. C., Commander Naval Forces Far East announced. While enroute to the U. S., he will stop at Guam, Wake, Midway and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

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SOLDIER COMMENDED FOR SAVING LIFE OF JAPANESE WOMAN

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Sgt. Aaron W. Gillion, Headquarters Company, I Corps, of Fort Myers, Florida, recently received a letter of commendation from the Kyoto Chief of Police for courageously saving an old Japanese woman from drowning in a city canal.

The letter, addressed to Maj. Harold C. Sheffield, Commanding Officer, Kyoto MG Team, read:

"It is a great pleasure for me to bring to your notice the fact that Sgt. Aaron Gillion did, recently, most courageously jump in and rescue an old Japanese woman, Mrs. Haru Kotani, age 25, of Kyoto city, who had fallen into the canal near Reizon bridge, Kyoto, and would have been drowned had it not been for the brave soldier's timely aid.

"I can assure you that all the members of my police force are deeply impressed with the soldier's superb, brave conduct, which is possible only in members of an Army so strict of morals and so awake to the sense of respect for basic human rights as the United States Army.

"I herewith express my sincere appreciation of the soldier's conduct, and, at the same time, wish to tender my deep respect to your honor for your good fortune in having such an excellent soldier in the Occupation Forces in Japan.

Yours respectfully,

Masumi Mizobuchi,

Chief, Police Department"

Sergeant Gillion is the son of Mrs. A. M. Gillion, Fort Myers, Florida. He entered the Army Feb. 15 at Camp Blanding, Florida, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, I Corps, Oct. 18, 1946.

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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SELLS 5,000 BALES OF COTTON TO JAPAN

Sale of 5,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to Japan by the Egyptian Government, was announced today by the Foreign Trade Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section. The measure is 725 pounds of cotton to the bale.

The cotton, which is the first to be supplied Japan directly from Egypt since the war, will be shipped within the next two months. It will be utilized in the production of fine combed yarns and fabrics, tire cord and thread. The Japanese Government will pay for the cotton in the form of shipments of Japanese products, primarily textiles.

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Japan received 14,393 bales of Egyptian cotton in 1946, but that cotton was from surplus stocks held in the United States and was shipped under the program sponsored by the War Department, State Department, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the U. S. Commercial Company.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
5 November 1947

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGES

Pleading guilty to beating and mistreating Allied Prisoners of War, Shigeru Fukuda was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army Military Commission at Yokohama today.

Fukuda, a former sergeant in the Japanese army, was found guilty of beating two Allied internees into insensibility and with administering severe beatings to numerous other POWs at the Kobe POW Camp, Osaka area, Honshu, Japan, in the summer of 1943.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section was Abraham Black, 185 McGlellon St., New York, N. Y. Defense Counsel was Sol E. Brinsfield, 1586 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Names and addresses of American and Allied POWs reported beaten or mistreated by Fukuda are: Lt. Percy McDi Cotton, 634 15th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Comdr. Wilson H. Harrington, 9716 127th St., Richmond Hill, New York; Lt. Col. Lyle J. Fitzpatrick, 826 Federal St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frederick C. Freidrich, R.F.D. 50, Madison, Wis.; Pvt. Arthur Stevens Jeynes, Box 130, Monto, Queensland, Australia; Cpl. William G. Patterson, 31 Railway Rd., Subiaco, West Australia, and Captain M. P. Weeden, Aylesbury, Hleadle, Cobblers, Bucks, England.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, will speak at a T. I. & E. meeting tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Dai Ichi Auditorium.

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REPRESENTATIVE JUDD ARRIVES AT HANEDA

Representative Walter H. Judd, Minnesota, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, landed at Haneda airfield today at 3:15 p. m., for a brief stopover. He is enroute from Shanghai to the U. S., and is scheduled to depart from Haneda at 5:15 p. m., today.

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EIGHTH ARMY RECORDS 1,015 ENLISTMENTS AND EXTENSIONS DURING OCTOBER

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--A total of 1,015 enlistments and extensions were obtained in October by the recruiting section of Eighth Army, making this the highest single month since May, 1946. Among these extensions and reenlistments were 699 of four and five year terms.

Leading the field was the 11th Airborne with 168 enlistees and extendees. Next came the 24th Infantry Division with 123 "Regulars", closely followed by the 25th Infantry Division with 120.

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BCOF INVESTIGATORS RECOVER MORE DRUGS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--Quantities of penicillin, saccharine and other goods are still being recovered by the BCOF Special Investigation Branch working at and around Kure.

A total of 1,110 bottles of penicillin, containing 200 units each, 30 pounds of sulpha tablets, 10,000 lighter flints and 73 pounds of saccharine were recovered recently from BCOF installations and a ship in Kure harbor.

A duty petty officer at HMS Commonwealth, while on night duty, recently found a sack containing 30 pounds of sulpha tablets and recovered 105 bottles of penicillin from the sea. Further supplies of penicillin and saccharine have been confiscated from a warship in the harbor after a search by provost personnel. Charges have been preferred against three naval ratings.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAP EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000 (Corrected Copy)
6 November 1947

SCAP REPRESENTATIVES INSPECT PART OF JAPANESE WHALING FLEET

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--A group of SCAP representatives and members of the Eighth Army Military Government Section, yesterday traveled to Yokosuka, 20 miles south of Yokohama, to inspect part of the Japanese whaling fleet, scheduled to leave from there today on a six months voyage to the Antarctic whaling grounds.

The 12,000 ton factory ship, Nisshin Maru, was open from stem to stern for an inspection by the representatives. Members of the Taiyo Gyogyo Co., owners of the vessel, were on hand to escort the visitors and answer all questions pertaining to the ship's operation.

The inspection tour was followed by a short ceremony, at which Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, Palo Alto, California, Chief of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, delivered a short message to the expedition crew members and whaling company officials. Colonel Schenck pointed out that the two observers from France and the United Kingdom, who are sailing with the Yokosuka fleet, will travel in the capacity of observers only and not as supervisors. SCAP representative aboard the Nisshin Maru is William H. Terry who will exercise surveillance over Japanese conduct of whaling activities.

The entire Japanese whaling fleet will be comprised of approximately 45 ships. Only part of the expedition will leave from Yokosuka, with the remaining ships sailing from Osaka. The ships are expected to arrive in the whaling area during the first part of December, and will return to Japan next April.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, will speak at a T. I. & E. meeting this morning at 11 o'clock in the Dai Ichi Auditorium.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 FAR EAST COMMAND
 Public Information Office

Press Release: 1330
 6 November 1947

ARMY TRANSPORT DOCKS AT YOKOHAMA
 HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--After being delayed two days because of rough seas, the Army Transport vessel General Omar Bundy docked at Eighth Army's 2d Major Port in Yokohama yesterday afternoon, debarking both civilian and military personnel, Port officials announced.
 A total of 223 passengers were debarked from the vessel, including 113 dependents, 105 enlisted men, four officers and one DAC.
 The ship is scheduled to sail for Seattle tomorrow, via Guam.

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TROPICAL STORM "DORA" MOVING NORTHWEST OF MANILA
 Tropical Storm "Dora" was centered 500 miles east of Manila at 3 a. m. this morning, moving northwest at 5 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. It is expected to be located 480 miles northeast of Manila at 3 a. m. tomorrow. Maximum surface winds near the center of "Dora" are 65 miles per hour, with no change expected in intensity during the next 24 hours.

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PRESIDENT OF OVERSEAS CONSULTANTS INC., SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE NEXT WEEK
 Clifford S. Strike, president of Overseas Consultants, Inc., is scheduled to return to Tokyo Nov. 12 to confer with members of his organization now here conducting a survey of Japanese industrial levels at the request of General MacArthur.
 Mr. Strike will be accompanied by four directors of Overseas Consultants Inc., all members of prominent American engineering firms. They are John R. Lotz of Stone & Webster, Frank Carhart of Jackson and Moreland, George Burgess of Coverdale and Colpittz and Robert Hamill of Sanderson & Porter.
 The group, which will be escorted by Maj. J. G. K. Miller of the Office of the Secretary of the Army, is expected to remain in Japan only briefly.
 Mr. Strike, who also is president of F. H. McGraw & Company, was head of the mission which studied Japanese industrial levels last spring.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 6 November 1947

CIGARETTE RATION AUTHORITIES ABJURE DOUBLE STANDARD
 The new cigarette ration which went into effect on November 1, calling for a ration of 50 cigarettes a month regardless of sex, is but another indication of the growing demand for equal rights for women, a SCAP Government Section official said today. The former ration was 90 for men and 10 for women.
 "This is consistent with the Constitution and other new legislation protecting the property rights of women, their rights in divorce law and their security in marriage," the SCAP officer explained.
 "Japan is discarding the old double standard under which women were the slaves of their husbands, brothers and sons. The attainment of their proper place in a democratic society augurs well for the future of the nation," he concluded.

NATIONAL MUSEUM USES UP-TO-DATE EXHIBITION TECHNIQUES TO TELL STORY OF JAPAN'S INFLUENCE ON MODERN INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE
 The influence of Japan's domestic architecture on modern international building designs is graphically illustrated in an exhibition on the history of dwellings now on display at the National Museum, Ueno, a SCAP Civil Information and Education Section art official commented.
 The exhibition, which marks the opening of the new Children's Gallery at the museum, utilizes the most advanced display techniques ever employed by a Japanese museum. It includes models, photographs and montages of housing types, in chronological order, from pre-historic Japanese dwellings to such modern structures as the house of Viscount Kikukawa, and plans by the noted foreign architect Le Corbusier.
 Posters at the exhibition explain the sociological benefits of modern housing from health and recreational viewpoints. The display will continue until December 20.
 "The responsibility of a museum to render educational services to children, as well as the adult public, seems to have been realized by the National Museum staff in preparing this exhibition," the SCAP official said. He explained that development of an exhibition along a logical, single theme, with "copious and explicit use of background labels in simple Japanese, and modern advertising layout techniques, is an innovation in Japan, where little attempt was made previously to dramatize the contemporary social value of museum pieces."
 The modern architectural concept of a house as an organic, growing thing, styled to living needs rather than an inflexible, four-walled enclosure, is well

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displayed in the exhibition, he said. The official pointed out that this concept is similar to Japan's traditional domestic dwelling style with its use of open vistas leading to gardens, sliding panels for windows, varied uses for one room, and unit planning with the tatami as a module, a forerunner to prefabrication.

The exhibition will be taken to Fukuoka and Beppu for display to Kyushu audiences early next year.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS PROTECTED BY NEW SUPREME COURT LAW

A new law for the People's Examination of Supreme Court Judges gives the people the power, through the secret ballot, to remove judges from office, a SCAP Government Section spokesman pointed out today.

"The law establishes the procedure to be followed in one of the most important safeguards of the citizen's rights," he explained. "It gives the citizen the right to review the records of the judges at the first general election following their appointment to the bench. Thereafter, reviews will take place at ten year intervals."

The voter will indicate his decision, the official said, by marking a ballot which will carry the full name of the judge being examined.

All opinions by the judges must be written and placed on the record so that the citizen can judge for himself how well his interests have been served, the Government Section spokesman said. In this way, he added, the judge who decides for a law which damages or impairs the liberty of the people will have to answer to the people at the polls.

If a majority of the voters favor the dismissal of a judge, he will be removed from office and may, if he wishes, contest the action before the Tokyo High Court. A judge who has been dismissed by the people may not be reappointed to the Supreme Court for five years.

Penalties up to four years imprisonment and fines up to ¥30,000 have been provided to discourage political campaigning or other attempts to influence the decisions of the voters.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

6 November 1947

TRADE WITH OCCUPIED AREAS RELAXED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (USIS)---The U.S. Department of Commerce and the National Military Establishment has announced that effective November 1, 1947, controls over exports to Germany, Korea, Japan and former Japanese mandated islands now under military control have been relaxed to implement the policy of permitting increased private trading with occupied areas.

Commodities not on the positive list may now be shipped to these occupied areas without clearance by the export supply branch, office of international trade, Department of Commerce. It was emphasized however that import control by occupying authorities will continue to restrict the volume and type of commodities that may be exported to these areas. All shipments of commodities on the positive list will continue to require export licenses issued by OIT.

(SCAP Foreign Trade officials in Tokyo said today lifting of the controls would have little effect on import trade here. They explained most Japanese imports from the United States are not included on the positive list. They pointed out SCAP continues to be in a position to control shipments to Japan since its approval is needed for all purchases being sent to or from the country.

Officials defined items on the positive list as those in critical world supply which cannot be imported without the OIT clearance. Most such United States imports here are food and petroleum products.

The real significance, it was explained, is that Japan may be treated on an equal basis with other countries in competition for its share of scarce commodities).

U.S. CALLS ON MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TO CONTINUE SURRENDERING WAR CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (USIS)---The UN General Assembly, in a plenary session last week, supported the action of the legal committee in adopting a resolution requesting member governments to continue to surrender alleged war criminals. The resolution specifies, however, that requests for surrender of suspects must be accompanied by sufficient evidence as to identity and guilt and that trials should be governed by principles of justice, law and evidence.

The resolution was approved by 42-7 vote after nearly five hours of debate during which Yugoslavia and its supporters sought to have the Assembly reverse the legal committee's action and adopt the Yugoslav proposal instead.

The Yugoslav proposal implied the United Kingdom and the United States had failed to carry out their obligations in the surrender of war criminals and it offered no provisions to protect mere political dissidents. During the debate

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Britain's Hector McNeil said Yugoslavia's reintroduction of its proposal was motivated by propaganda purposes.

Charles Fahy, U.S. delegate, pointed out that the United States had taken the lead in punishment of war criminals, has surrendered hundreds of them, but refuses to surrender persons who appear to be merely political opponents of the governments making the requests. The U.S. reluctance to surrender mere political refugees, Fahy emphasized, is just because "any other position would be inconsistent with fundamental rights and human freedom of which the Charter speaks."

Other recent Assembly actions include: approval of the UN Trusteeship Council's report, approval of the agreement placing the former mandated island of Nauru under the joint trusteeship of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and no objection to the admission of Austria and Italy to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

BELGIAN PREMIER LASHES OUT AT SELFISHNESS IN UN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (USIS)---Addressing a national conference of the Belgian Socialist Party, Premier Paul Henri Spaak said recently that two capital errors had been made at San Francisco when the United Nations Charter was signed.

The preamble to the Charter was based on misunderstanding, he said, for the word democracy has not the same meaning for everybody. For us, Spaak continued, democracy means freedom of speech, press and opposition, while others speak of democracy and deny essential freedoms.

The second error, the premier said, was to base the activity of the Security Council on unanimity of the great powers. This system, he declared, has ended in a complete failure.

"The United Nations can not live and work efficiently if each power, big or small, does not recognize, above its own sovereignty, the rules of international organization and law," Spaak said.

51 NATIONS TO COMPETE IN NEXT OLYMPICS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (USIS)---At least 51 nations will compete in the Olympics next summer---the largest number in the modern history of the games; the British organizing committee reported recently.

Burma and Jamaica were the last two acceptors, raising the total to 51---one more than attended the Berlin Olympics in 1936. Nine more nations have yet to answer invitations.

Yugoslavia amplified its formal acceptance by reporting it would send teams in track and field, basketball, football, boxing, cycling, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, shooting and yachting. Trinidad notified that it would send teams only in cycling, weight lifting and track and field.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1630
6 November 1947

JAPAN RECEIVED 905,353 BALES OF RAW COTTON FROM U. S. UNDER FIRST PROGRAM OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Japan has received 905,353 bales of raw cotton from the United States in the period from June 3, 1946, through Sept. 30, 1947, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section reported today in a summary of the CCC-1 program (first program of the Commodity Credit Corporation). The raw cotton is exported from the United States to Japan under the auspices of the War Department, the Department of Agriculture (Commodity Credit Corporation), State Department and the U. S. Commercial Company.

Approximately 72,580 bales of cotton comprising the first shipments of cotton to Japan under the new CCC-2 program, now running concurrently with the CCC-1 program, reached Japan during October.

All but approximately 100,000 bales of the CCC-1 cotton received by Sept. 30 had been put into process by Japanese spinning mills by that date, statistics of the ESS Textile Division show. Figures reported by spinners and weavers to the Federation of Japanese Textile Associations disclose that total production of yarn was 330,937,823 pounds from July, 1946, to September, 1947, inclusive. In the same period the mills wove 705,809,000 linear yards of fabric. During June, 1947, yarn production reached a peak of 29,004,416 pounds and fabric production a peak of 63,021,000 linear yards.

Approximately 80 percent of the CCC-1 raw cotton has gone into the export production of staple fabrics, such as drills, sheetings, shirtings, jeans, flannelettes, toweling and cotton blankets, and of skein yarn and knit goods. Approximately half of the 14,393 bales of Egyptian cotton included in the CCC-1 shipments has been processed into the manufacture of tire cords, sewing thread and a limited production of voiles, lawns, poplins, broadcloth and haircords, most of which will be exported.

Figures of the ESS Foreign Trade Division show that from the beginning of fabric exports in February, 1947, through October 31, Japan exported 334,346,104 linear yards of fabrics made from CCC raw cotton to countries throughout the world. The U. S. Commercial Company, which handles all of Japan's cotton textile exports, has sold a total of approximately 515,000,000 linear yards of these cotton fabrics in 1947.

October fabric shipments included the following: United States (for trans-shipment), 2,224,240 linear yards; Australia, 5,618,650; Burma, 901,200; Ceylon, 1,493,301; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 826,800; United Kingdom, 652,185, and Belgian Congo, 96,206.

Yarn shipments in October consisted of 1,000,000 pounds to Hong Kong.

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SIX JAPANESE SENTENCED FOR IMPERSONATING C. I. D. AGENTS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Six Japanese have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from six to 18 months and given fines totaling 25,000 yen by Lt. Col. L. J. Cartwright, Presiding Judge at the Yokohama Provost Court, for impersonating C. I. D. agents.

The group began Sept. 10 when Fujio Morita, later to become leader, found a set of C. I. D. credentials near the 155th Station Hospital in Yokohama. He soon changed the identification to fit his description, and then induced the other five to become his partners in crime.

Their first "case" was a Japanese national who they learned had a large quantity of black market sugar in his possession. Showing his false credentials, Morita attempted to black mail the man for 10,000 yen. The victim gave the gang 3,000 yen, promising to pay the remainder of the money at a later date.

In the meantime, part of the gang visited a Japanese druggist. Telling him that the C. I. D. was investigating him for unlawful possession of sulfa and other drugs, they threatened to arrest him unless he paid an "out of court fee." The would-be victim fled the scene, returning shortly with a real agent who took the impersonators into custody.

The rest of the group was nabbed when they attempted to collect the remainder of the extortion money from the sugar blackmarketeer.

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

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES DEPART

Three members of the inter-party delegation of five members of the British House of Commons, Mr. John Paton, Mr. W. Teeling and Mr. Stanley Prescott, who have been visiting Japan at the invitation of General MacArthur, departed from Haneda airport this morning, enroute to the United Kingdom. They were accompanied by Lt. Gen. C. H. Gairdner, C.B., C.B.E., the British Prime Minister's Personal Representative to SCAP, who is returning to the United Kingdom for a brief visit on duty.

Of the two other members of the Delegation, the Reverend Gordon Lang left for England Oct. 29, and Mr. Hervey Rhodes is remaining in Tokyo until Nov. 10, when he also will leave Japan to return home.

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AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO CHINA SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN JAPAN NOV. 12

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--Prof. D. B. Copland, Australian Minister to China, will visit Japan Nov. 12-22. He is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo by air from Shanghai Nov. 12, and to reach the British Commonwealth Occupation Force area the following day.

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During his stay in the BCOF area, Professor Copland will visit the 34th Australian Brigade at Hiro and Hiroshima before returning to Tokyo to attend the ceremonial parade in honor of Princess Elizabeth's wedding. He will leave Iwakuni for Manila November 22.

Professor Copland is one of Australia's leading economists. He has been economic advisor to the Australian Prime Minister and was the Australian Commonwealth's Prices Commissioner before taking his present appointment. He was educated at Canterbury College, Christ Church, New Zealand, and has written extensively on financial, marketing and other economic subjects.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Maj. Daniel C. Imboden, Chief of the Press and Publications Branch, C.I. & E., and a representative of SCAP's Government Section will discuss "The Responsibility of the Press in Relation to the Dark Curtain and Hoarded Goods," at a press conference tomorrow at 11 a.m., in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1000
7 November 1947

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MAJOR SCHUCK NAMED DIRECTOR OF PATENT PROPERTY DIVISION, CPC

Brig. Gen. Patrick H. Tansey, Civil Property Custodian, today announced the appointment of Maj. E. G. Schuck, New York City, as Director of the Patent Property Division which has custody of all United Nations, Axis and Japanese Government-owned patent properties in Japan. The properties include patents, utility models, designs, copyrights and trademarks.

The division is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy for the custody, control and final disposition of the large volume of properties falling within its scope.

Major Schuck came to Japan in 1945 as a Military Government officer after completing the course at the Military Government School, Yale University, and has been in the Office of the Civil Property Custodian since June, 1946.

J. E. Jackson of Boston, Massachusetts, attorney and former professor at Northeastern University, appointed Deputy Director of the Patent Property Division, came to Japan from the Office of the Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in work of a nature similar to that which he is performing in his new position.

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

NEW ECONOMIC ADVISER JOINS BRITISH MISSION

Eric Ralph Lingeman arrived in Tokyo yesterday to take charge of the Economic Section of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission as Economic Adviser to the Mission, with the rank of Counsellor (Commercial).

Mr. Lingeman is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, and served in the Indian Army during the First World War. He joined the foreign service in 1923, and has served in Teheran, Buenos Aires and Helsingfors.

During the Second World War he was seconded to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. His previous appointments before coming to Japan were Economic Adviser, with the rank of Counsellor (Commercial), at Athens and Counsellor (Commercial) at Ankara.

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GENERAL MOORE ARRIVES IN TOKYO

Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, Commanding General of the Philippine-Ryukyus Command, arrived in Tokyo at 6:15 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by his Quartermaster, Col. Chester H. Elmes and his aide, 1st Lt. John M. Wilkin. General Moore was met at Haneda Airport by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Chief of Staff, GHQ.

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General Moore will confer with General MacArthur on matters pertaining to the Philippine-Ryukyus Command, while his Quartermaster will confer with Brig. Gen. A. D. Hopping, Quartermaster for the Far East Command. It is expected that General Moore and his party will leave for Manila Nov. 9 by way of Okinawa, where they will stop overnight.

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TYPHOON "DORA" APPROACHES MANILA AREA

Typhoon "Dora" was centered 450 miles east-northeast of Manila at 3 a.m. today, moving west-northwest at 5 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. Dora is forecast to be located 160 miles northeast of Manila at 3 a.m. tomorrow. Maximum surface winds near the center of the typhoon are 95 miles per hour, with little change in intensity of winds expected during the next 24 hours.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Maj. Daniel C. Imboden, Chief of Press and Publications Branch, C.I. & E., and a representative of SCAP's Government Section will discuss "The Responsibility of the Press in Relation to the Dark Curtain and Hoarded Goods," at a press conference this morning at 11 o'clock in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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AGENDA

for the

FORTY-FIFTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 12 November 1947, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE
FORTY-FOURTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 44-1029).

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 Fundamental Changes in the Japanese Educational System. (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 (Second Revision 7 November 1947)
- 2 - Agenda Item 45-1112-1

7 November 1947

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 43-1015-1 (Second Revision 7 November 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, 12 November 1947.
(Held over from Forty-fourth Meeting at request of the Acting Soviet Member).

Inclosure #1

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 45-1112-1
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on Fundamental Changes in the Japanese Educational System.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 12 November 1947.

Inclosure #2

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Immediate Release:

7 November 1947

PASSAGE BY JAPANESE DIET OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION

HAILED AS MAJOR AGRARIAN REFORM MEASURE

The Following Statement Was Issued Today by Lt. Col. H. G. Schenck, Chief of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP:

"Today the Japanese Diet passed agricultural cooperative legislation of far-reaching significance to the farmers of Japan. This legislation, following that which established the land reform program enacted in October 1946, constitutes the second major step toward agrarian reform in Japan. It gives farmers the opportunity to emancipate themselves from the yoke of nonagrarian domination, and frees them from the shackles of bureaucratic control.

"For many years there was a gradual and systematic encroachment upon the freedom of farmers to organize for their economic welfare. During the war this encroachment was intensified until the last vestiges of democracy were stripped from rural cooperative enterprises. They were regimented into a vicious monopoly exercising dictatorial control over every phase of the agricultural economy.

"The new Agricultural Cooperation Association law restores to farmers the power to determine the destinies of their economic efforts through associations voluntarily organized and completely farmer controlled. Only when the rights of farmers to cooperate in democratic enterprises for their own advancement are guaranteed will the full measure of economic and political independence envisaged by the Agrarian Reform for Japan be achieved."

The agricultural cooperative legislation adopted by the Diet today is embodied in two laws. SCAP Agricultural officials explained. The first directs the dissolution of the existing system of government-dominated agricultural associations. The second serves as the legal basis for farmers to organize new voluntary agricultural cooperatives.

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Approximately 11,000 agricultural associations and 55,000 agricultural practice associations will be dissolved within eight months from the effective date of the new legislation. The associations affected have a membership of over seven million persons and assets in excess of forty billion yen.

Within two months from the date the law goes into effect each local agricultural association must hold a meeting at which the directors will give complete information on the new agricultural cooperative laws. At this meeting financial and inventory reports will be given. The members will then elect a Property Disposal Board to act in their behalf in settling association affairs and in transferring assets to newly formed voluntary cooperatives.

Liquidation of association assets must be approved by the government.

To take the place of the old agricultural associations, the legislation provides for agricultural cooperatives organized on a voluntary basis, which in turn may establish cooperative federations.

The new cooperatives will be organized as nonprofit organizations intended primarily to furnish services to the members. They are exempted from income, corporate and business taxes.

Membership in a cooperative is limited to farmers and non-farmers residing in the community served who have need of its facilities. Farmer members have voting rights. Nonfarmers may join an agricultural cooperative association, as associate members with full privileges except the right to vote. The law forbids joint ownership of shares. Transfer of shares cannot be made without the consent of the cooperative association.

The law provides that an agricultural cooperative association may carry on producer, consumer, credit and mutual enterprise activities as authorized by its Articles of Association. There is no limit to the number of cooperatives which may be organized in any community and members may belong to more than one association.

The basic principles which have characterized successful cooperatives in the United States and other countries are incorporated in the new cooperative system of Japan. These are the Rochdale rules of one-member-one-vote and the distribution of surplus savings to members in proportion to the extent of their participation of the cooperative.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
7 November 1947

1ST CAVALRY GRIDDERS FAVORED OVER I CORPS

The 1st Cavalry Horsemen, scored on but once this season, will risk their unbeaten, untied record Sunday at Kyoto against the hot and cold I Corps Bullseyes in the headline attraction on this weekend's American Football League of Japan docket.

Prior to last week, when GHQ upset the Bullseyes 18 to 6, I Corps was expected to give 1st Cavalry one of its stiffest tests. Following that performance, however, the Horsemen were installed as two touchdown favorites.

Despite the loss to GHQ, which blasted their title hopes, the Bullseyes are always threats with a clever passing attack of Pfc. William A. Stamper, Los Angeles, Calif., to Pfc. Harold J. Brue, New Orleans, La.; a speedy broken field runner, Pfc. John Karras, Argo, Ill., and a reliable place-kicker, Pfc. Ralph V. Cipolla, Cranford, N. J.

The 11th Airborne Angels, beaten only by 1st Cavalry to date, aren't expected to be extended in downing Kobe Base at Kobe although the Redbirds finally crashed the win column last week by upsetting Fleet Activities, 13-12. The Angels, paced by backs T/5 Mike Bellipani, New Orleans, La., and Pfc. Arlen A. Nihart, Gulfport, Miss., have averaged 24 points per game this year, despite their shutout by 1st Cavalry.

GHQ, surprise of the league this year and possessing one of the loop's best ball luggers in Maj. David Anderson, Los Gatos, Calif., will entertain Fifth Air Force at Tokyo's Nile Kinnick Stadium. The Athletics will be heavily favored over the last-place Flyers.

In other contests, Eighth Army isn't expected to have difficulty getting past Fleet Activities at Yokohama, and 25th Division is given a slight edge over its traditional rival, 24th Division, at Osaka.

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FOUR FORMER JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS SENTENCED FOR WAR CRIMES

Four former Japanese Naval officers, one a rear admiral, were sentenced yesterday to a total of 80 years confinement at hard labor for war crimes they committed in the Philippines.

The Eighth Army Military Tribunal at Yokohama sentenced the accused as follows: Rear Adm. Inokichi Matsumoto, Commander of the 103d Japanese Naval Construction Unit, Nichols and LasPinas Airfields, Rizal, Philippines, 25 years; Capt. Kenji Iwataka, who later served as commander of the same unit, 30 years; Lt. Hideo Suzuki, officer in charge of POWs assigned to the unit, 15 years; and Lt. Satoru Nakazawa, senior medical officer, 10 years.

The ex-admiral Matsumoto was found guilty of failing to provide adequate shelter, clothing, food, medical attention and

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sanitation to the POWs in his care, and thereby contributed to the sickness and mistreatment of the Allied internees.

The longest sentence, 30 years, was given to ex-Captain Iwataka, who, in addition to charges of cruelty and mistreatment, was also found guilty of permitting American prisoners of war to work in the construction and maintenance of Nichols Field, a military airfield directly related to war operations.

Iwataka was also found guilty of permitting the beating and abuse of American prisoners by Japanese guards and supervisors, and of permitting the commission of atrocities on numerous Allied prisoners.

Failure of Satoru Nakazawa, senior medical officer at the construction unit, to provide adequate medical attention and facilities to many sick and wounded POWs, resulted in a 10 year sentence for Nakazawa, the shortest prison term of the four.

Hideo Suzuki, a lieutenant at the Construction Unit, was found guilty of refusing to hospitalize critically ill Americans and of permitting the sick and physically unable to perform arduous labor.

The case against the four ex-Navy men was prosecuted for SCAP's Legal Section by Frank G. O'Neill, 59 Thatcher St., Milton, Mass., and Mr. Nathan G. Cobb, Mound, Minnesota. Counsel for the defense was Bernard Shandler, 998 East 167th St., New York, N. Y.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Names and addresses of the victims listed in the specifications of the above case are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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MILITARY POLICE OF IMTFE COMMENDED

The Military Police, on duty at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, commanded by Lt. Col. Aubrey S. Kenworthy, 4340 N. 40th St., Omaha, Nebraska, today received the commendation of Joseph B. Keenan, Chief of the International Prosecution Section.

In a letter to Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Chief of Staff, GHQ, FEC, Mr. Keenan praised the Military Police for their courtesy and general desire to be helpful. He added, "They reflect....the character of their Colonel, who has been outstanding at all times in this respect."

Mr. Keenan in his letter of commendation expressed the appreciation of "all of us at the War Ministry building for the very excellent service of the Military Police."

Endorsing the commendation to Colonel Kenworthy, General Mueller stated, "It is a pleasure to transmit this letter of appreciation for the excellent manner in which Colonel Kenworthy and the Military Police of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East have performed their duties."

The Military Police Detachment at the Tribunal comprises 127 enlisted men and five officers. It was activated in April, 1946, for the primary purpose of assuring the safety and security of Japan's 25 alleged major war criminals, and to guard the War Ministry and surrounding buildings.

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INDIAN DELEGATION COMPLETES TOUR OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Three members of the Indian Liaison Mission returned to Tokyo this morning following an official inspection this week of the textile industries in the Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka area. An objective of the tour was the possible purchase of textile items by the Indian government.

The group includes Sir B. Rama Rau, head of the mission; Miss Santha Rama Rau, Maj. A. Gnanabharanam, and Bahadur Singh, first secretary of the Mission, and they were accompanied by W. M. Tindal of the Textile Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the statement "Goro-shimbuns," made this morning at a press conference by Maj. Daniel C. Imboden, Chief of SCAP's Press and Publications Branch, C. I. & E, are available in the PIO News Branch Library.

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SOLDIER SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS CONFINEMENT AT HARD LABOR

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Pfc. Lewis H. Tryon, 1938 Henrietta Blvd., Amsterdam, New York, formerly of Co. "C", 720th MP Bn., Camp Burness, the soldier who went AWOL in July of this year and tried to escape to the Philippines with his Japanese girl friend, has been tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, total forfeitures, and 25 years confinement at hard labor. The case, in its entirety, is subject to review by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander.

Tryon left his unit without authority July 13, stealing a jeep, a .45 calibre pistol and an M. P. armband. Two days later he robbed the Adachi Sub-Branch, Nomura Bank, Tokyo, of 2,000 yen.

On July 16, Tryon crashed the jeep into a stone wall, and left behind pictures of himself and a Japanese girl. Then, on Aug. 1, he robbed the Dozaka Branch, Yasuda Bank, of 15,000 yen and made his escape by forcing a passing truck driver to permit him to drive the vehicle.

While making the escape, he ran over and killed Kinzaburo Yamaoka, Japanese national.

From the Tokyo area, Tryon and his Japanese companion went to Nagasaki, where he attempted to obtain water transportation to the Philippines. He succeeded in obtaining passage, but the destination of the boat was changed to Korea, with a stopover at Sasebo.

At Sasebo the accused and his female companion debarked, and she was apprehended Aug. 15. The following day Tryon was seized in Nagasaki-ken, Kyushu.

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

PRESS RELEASE: 7 November 1947

NEW LAW PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILD WELFARE
ON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, SCAP OFFICIAL POINTS OUT

Responsibility for the future welfare of Japanese children has been firmly fixed in national legislation with the recently passed Child Welfare Law, Irvin H. Markuson, Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, declared today.

"Under the provisions of this law," Mr. Markuson explained, "national and local public bodies, as well as parents and guardians, are now responsible for the healthy growth and security of Japanese children and the care of expectant and nursing mothers."

The backbone of the new legislation, the PH&W official said, is the establishment of national and prefectural child welfare boards. He said the boards will make extensive studies of the needs of Japanese children and will give detailed reports and advice concerning these needs to the appropriate welfare officials.

"The national or central Child Welfare Board will be made up of not more than 40 members and will be responsible to the Minister of Health and Welfare," Mr. Markuson said. "The local boards, consisting of 20 members, will answer to prefectural governors. All members will be carefully selected as to education, experience, or special training in welfare matters, and board chairman will be elected by the members."

Recognizing that welfare work must be conducted with first-hand knowledge of the situation, the law provides for the hiring of child welfare workers at prefectural levels, Markuson explained. These workers will promote the welfare of needy children and expectant and nursing mothers by acting as their counsellors and securing appropriate aid for them when it is needed. The status of child welfare workers will be that of prefectural official, either clerical or professional, and they will work under the direction of prefectural welfare officials.

"One of the most progressive provisions of the law is the one which directs the establishment of a child welfare station in each prefecture," Mr. Markuson said. "A station director and several staff officials will be on duty to give consultation service, recommend proper placement of children in homes and institutions, assist in health examinations, and offer general guidance and advice to needy persons."

"A long-range plan of welfare action is set-up in the maternal and child health program which is outlined in the law. This program authorizes free services to those unable to pay for them and urges needy persons to take advantage of such services. It provides additional food and other necessary supplies for expectant and nursing mothers and assures free obstetrical service in maternity agencies for those unable to pay for such professional work."

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Page 2

"From the child care stand-point, this program provides the following: (1) care for neglected or abused children; (2) foster homes for orphaned or homeless children; and (3) protection for children from exploitation and harmful occupations. In addition, the maternal and child health program provides for licensing, minimum standards, and periodic inspection of children's institutions; provides for appeals to the National Child Welfare Board on decisions made at local board levels; and offers matching funds to local governments for provision and operation of children's institutions."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
7 November 1947

JAPANESE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LABOR PERSONNEL TO LIFT PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS FROM SURPLUS U. S. NAVY STOCKS AT MARSHALL ISLANDS
FOR SHIPMENT TO JAPAN

A group of Japanese administrative and labor personnel will sail next week aboard the Arimasu Maru for the Marshall Islands, where it will lift petroleum products from surplus United States Navy stocks for shipment to Japan.

The petroleum products will be used to meet minimum needs of the Japanese economy, Anthony J. Greco, chief of the Chemicals (Minerals Branch of the Foreign Trade Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, said. Previous imports of petroleum to meet urgent needs of the Japanese people have come directly from the United States.

The work force will lift approximately 3,000 drums of miscellaneous petroleum products and 5,000 pounds of grease at Kwajalein and 2,000 drums of miscellaneous oil at Ebeye. It also will salvage approximately 760,000 gallons (18,000 barrels) of mixed oils in deteriorated containers at a location to be fixed in later instructions to the group.

The crew, which will consist of a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 85 workers, is expected to spend approximately three months in the operation.

Upon arrival in Japan, the petroleum products will be turned over to the Petroleum Distribution Kodan. The petroleum will be released only with SCAP approval.

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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 News Branch Library.

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SIR WILLIAM WEBB SCHEDULED TO DEPART FOR AUSTRALIA MONDAY

Sir William Webb will depart from Tokyo for Australia by air Monday, Nov. 10.

According to present plans, he will leave Haneda Airfield at approximately 9:30 a.m. The RAAF will fly him to Kure. He will arrive in Kure in the afternoon of the same day and will remain the night.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, Sir William will depart Kure in the same Australian Liberator which recently brought Admiral Farncomb from Australia.

It is estimated that he will arrive at Clark Field at 5 p. m., Nov. 11.

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He will spend the night there in Australian quarters and will take off the next day for Morotai. He expects to spend the night of the 12th at Morotai and the night of the 13th at Darwin. Estimated time of arrival at Melbourne is Nov. 14.

Sir William will be accompanied by his Australian associate, Mr. William E. Cuppaidge, who will be with him during the Sydney sitting of the High Court of Australia.

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TYPHOON "DORA" MOVES CLOSER TO MANILA

Typhoon "Dora" was centered 180 miles east-northeast of Manila at 9 a. m. today moving west-northwest at 10 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. It is expected to be 120 miles north of Manila by 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Maximum surface winds near center of the typhoon are 115 miles per hour, expected to gradually decrease to 80 miles per hour by 9 a. m. tomorrow.

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KOREAN SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING

Caught in the Far East Command's intensified drive against smuggling and illegal traffic between Japan and Korea, Cho, Yong Kyu, a Korean national, was tried and sentenced in Pusan, Korea, to one year at hard labor and fined 45,000 yen, it was announced today by Col. William G. Purdy, Provost Marshal, FEC.

The Korean was caught by Criminal Investigation Division agents operating for Col. John E. Baird, Provost Marshal, XXIV Corps, in Korea, Cho, who operated under various aliases, posed as a Korean repatriate on one occasion to obtain passage on a repatriation ship from Japan to Korea.

He was dealing in the illegal trafficking and smuggling of American saccharine and had made at least three trips between Japan and Korea on various small, coastwise craft, most of them smuggling craft.

Cho concealed various goods of Japanese origin in his home near Pusan, Korea, where C. I. D. agents, who tracked him down, found the accused in possession of a deadly weapon, and positive evidence that he had also been smuggling medicines.

The Provost Marshal stated that Cho's accomplices are under investigation in Korea, and that a concerted drive against increased smuggling activity between Japan and Korea has been launched by Col. Baird in Korea. Several recent arrests have been made, he added, and many more are anticipated.

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ARMY TRANSPORT REPUBLIC ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The U. S. Army Transport vessel Republic docked at Eighth Army's 2d Major Port this morning.

A total of 237 military and civilian dependents arrived aboard the ship in addition to 93 enlisted men, five officers, 78 Department of Army Civilian workers, and three Army Transport Service personnel.

The vessel is scheduled to sail Sunday morning for Jinsen, Korea, Eighth Army Transportation Section disclosed.

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GENERAL RYDER INSPECTS EIGHTH ARMY CHRISTMAS P. X. TRAIN

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, this morning made an official inspection tour of the Eighth Army Central Exchange Service's special Christmas P. X. train prior to its departure from Yokohama on a six week tour throughout the Eighth Army Occupation zone.

General Ryder, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, was escorted on the tour by Col. Charles F. Ivins, Eighth Army Exchange Officer, and Lt. Lena M. Morton, Washington, Indiana, officer in charge of the 12-car caravan.

In addition to regular items carried on previous trips, the train has been stocked with toys, souvenirs, Christmas tree ornaments, and other items to provide an added touch of Christmas to troops and dependent homes within the Occupation zone.

The train will leave Yokohama Sunday for northern Japan, its first stop being Karuizawa. After covering all dependent areas north, the train will return to Yokohama Nov. 27. Taking a short time to restock, it will again leave for southern Japan. The tour is expected to be completed on Dec. 20.

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BULLETIN:

LORD PATRICK NAMED ACTING PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, General MacArthur today appointed the Honorable Lord Patrick of the United Kingdom as Acting President of the Tribunal during the absence of the President, the Honorable Sir William Flood Webb of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Biographical material on the Honorable Lord Patrick will be available in the News Div., PIO.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

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8 November 1947

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FORMER CLASSMATE OF TOJO RECEIVES LIFE SENTENCE

Found guilty of responsibility for the unlawful killing of nine American prisoners of war, Shigeji Mori was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment at hard labor by an Eighth Army Military Commission in Yokohama.

Mori, a former lieutenant colonel in the Japanese army, was commanding officer from May, 1942, to November, 1942, of Cabanatuan POW Camp, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, Philippine Islands, where on two occasions he ordered, caused and permitted the unlawful killing of groups of American prisoners.

He was also found guilty of failing to restrain his subordinates from beating and abusing numerous internees, and of permitting various atrocities and other offenses against American POWs.

Mori was a classmate of Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime premier, at the Japanese Army College.

Prosecuting the case against Mori for SCAP's Legal Section was Leonard Estrin, 110 Isabella Ave., Newark, N. J. Defending him were Maj. Harold J. Kinzell, 2728 N. E. Sandy Blvd., Portland, Oregon, and Stanley Blumenfield, 1586 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Names and addresses of victims listed in the specifications are as follows:

William R. Benson (deceased), Belvedere Gardens, Los Angeles, California; Wesley E. Jordon (deceased), Arlington, Texas; Frederick L. Lee (deceased), Johnson, Big Spring, Texas; Hugh E. Wellman (deceased), Huntington, West Virginia; Robert J. Graham (deceased), 114 E. Cameron, Kellogg, Idaho; Jose R. Gastelum (deceased), 1008 Soup Park Avenue, Tucson, Arizona; Fred J. Reed (deceased), Route 1, Mabelvale, Arkansas; Irvin Penrose (deceased), Los Angeles, California; Kenneth L. Sisson, (deceased) 1019 Blount Ave., Knoxville, Tennessee; Thomas E. Hunt (deceased), 1319 S. Nacoin, Rochester, Indiana; Lloyd W. Biggs, Onaga, Kansas; Howard E. C. Breitung (deceased), 100 Lake, San Francisco, California; Roy D. Gilbert, (deceased), 416 N. 4th St., Albuquerque, New Mexico; Edward A. Beyuka, Zuni, New Mexico; William D. Cameron, Brice, Ohio; Carlton Tours, Reserve, Louisiana; and James M. Ballard, Route #8, Box 67, Vernon, Texas.

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730 RECENT AMERICAN BOOKS TO BE PRESENTED
TO TOKYO IMPERIAL LIBRARY, UENO, NEXT MONDAY

An American Library Association gift of 730 books, selected for reference and literary importance from American publications since 1939, will be presented Monday morning to Tokyo Imperial Library, Ueno Park, Japan's largest public library.

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In announcing the gift, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section stressed that the books are not for preservation on shelves but for use by the people, particularly scholars. The library therefore has promised to make them available to readers with a minimum of red tape and even to lend them to other libraries for use in all parts of the country.

In the collection are more than 70 titles of poetry, drama and fiction by American authors of recognized status. Including T. S. Eliot's Four Quarters, Maxwell Anderson's The Eve of St. Mark, Pearl Buck's Dragon Seed, and Sinclair Lewis's Cass Timberlane. At least as many others are non-fiction of wide interest, such as John Dewey's Freedom and Culture, Walter Lippmann's U. S. Foreign Policy, George Santayana's The Middle Span and A. M. Schlesinger's The Age of Jackson.

Most of the books, however, were chosen because judged essential for a good reference library and embody the results of American scholarly and technical research in all fields of learning. Typical titles are P. C. Kronfeld's The Human Eye in Anatomical Transparencies, C. C. Fries' American English Grammar, A. C. Soper's The Evolution of Buddhist Architecture in Japan, W. S. Monroe's Encyclopedia of Education Research, E. J. Goodspeed's Problems of New Testament Translation, and R. A. Gordon's Business Leadership in the Large Corporation.

Because of their specialized nature, CI&E said, few of the books duplicate those available to the Japanese public in the CI&E libraries in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya.

The Chief of CI&E, Lt. Col. Donald R. Nugent, USMC, will present the collection in a brief ceremony at Tokyo Imperial Library at 11 o'clock Monday morning. Education Minister T. Morito will accept the books in behalf of the library.

The gift books will remain on display in one of the large reading rooms of the library through Book Week, to be observed nationally from Nov. 17.

The Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas of the International Relations Board of the American Library Association was able to make the gift because of a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The Foundation in 1944 became interested in ensuring that countries cut off by the war would not be deprived permanently of outstanding American publications of reference and research value brought out since 1939, many of which would become out of print and difficult to obtain before libraries in the war areas could obtain them through normal channels.

An earlier gift from the ALA committee of the 1942-46 files of about 115 American technical and professional journals, also purchased with a Rockefeller Foundation grant, was presented last March to the library of Tokyo University.

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MAJOR GENERAL CRAMER NAMED ACTING PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL

Major General Myron C. Cramer, former Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, was appointed by General MacArthur yesterday as Acting President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East during the absence of the President, The Honorable Sir William Flood Webb of Australia. The Honorable Lord Patrick who was named earlier yesterday declined the appointment for personal reasons.

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General Cramer, the United States representative on the Tribunal, was born in Portland, Conn., on November 6, 1881.

He received an AB degree from Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1904, and was graduated from Harvard law school in 1907. General Cramer also holds an honorary LL.D. conferred by Wesleyan University in 1943.

General Cramer practiced law in New York City until 1910. He then moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he continued his general practice, and served also for some years as deputy prosecuting attorney for Peers County, Washington.

In 1916 he left Tacoma with the Washington State National Guard for duty on the Mexican border. During World War I he served in France for 18 months, and returned to the United States as a lieutenant colonel wearing a French decoration, The Order of the Black Star.

Cramer joined the regular army in 1920, and was commissioned a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Between the wars Cramer served tours of duty in the JAGD office in Washington D. C., as Judge Advocate of the 3d and 4th Divisions, as assistant professor of law at the United States Military Academy, and as Judge Advocate of the Philippine Department.

On December 1, 1941, just a few days before the United States entered World War II, Major General Cramer was appointed Judge Advocate General of the army.

The JAG of the army is the chief legal officer of the War Department and the legal advisor to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and through his subordinates, all army units throughout the world. The Judge Advocate General's Department supervises not only military justice, but contains many divisions which deal with civil law. Among these are the International Law division, the Contract division, the Patents division, the Claims division, and the Legal Assistance division.

During General Cramer's administration the number of personnel in the JAGD increased from 100 to more than 2900 officers. The headquarters in Washington alone expanded from 35 to 350 officers, and in the process earned for itself the title of "the world's largest law office." A JAGD school and a JAGD officer candidate school were set up at the University of Michigan law school to train personnel for the expanding department.

During his tenure in office General Cramer was instrumental in setting up the army's rehabilitation system, the object of which was to give soldiers who had been sentenced to dishonorable discharge a chance to return to duty and obtain an honorable discharge on being released from military service. The system worked so successfully that 90 percent of the men given this second chance redeemed themselves. In all some 30,000 men, enough to man approximately two combat divisions, were rehabilitated and returned to active duty.

General Cramer, with the cooperation of the American Bar Association, also put into operation the Legal Assistance division of the JAGD. Assistance officers in stations over the world gave legal advice and aid to some four million soldiers and

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and dependents of soldiers.

In 1942, he was a prosecutor with Attorney General Biddle, in the case of the eight German saboteurs who were landed on the Atlantic coast of the United States by submarine.

On November 30, 1945, after serving as the Judge Advocate General throughout the war years, General Cramer retired from the army. The Secretary of War presented him with a Legion of Merit for his work as Chief of the Contract division of the JAGD just before the war, and the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as Judge Advocate General. Early this year he was decorated by the British Government with the Order of the Companion of the Bath.

General Cramer was recalled from retirement on 10 July 1946 to assume his present post on the International Military Tribunal.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

8 November 1947

SCAP OFFICIAL LISTS NEEDED REFORMS IN JAPANESE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Recommendations for a series of needed reforms in the management of Japan's forest lands were made today by L.L. Bishop, head of the Resources Branch, Forestry Division, of SCAP's Natural Resources Section, in an address before the Federation of Paper Industries Associations (Shigyo Rengokai).

Mr. Bishop, who has been in forestry work in the United States for 35 years and for two years was manager of 3,600,000 cho of American national forest land, told the Japanese forestry officials that their country's forest capital had been "seriously overdrawn" for the past six to eight years.

"Your industrial and domestic life is built on the abundant use of wood products," he declared. "Ninety-nine percent of your homes are made of wood. Your domestic fuel supply comes from the forest---of all the timber cut in Japan, 70 percent goes into fuel. Your mines and railroads cannot operate without vast quantities of wood. Bamboo is used in a thousand ways and is an important export product. Forests are necessary to protect your lands from erosion and your fields from shifting sands. Approximately two-thirds of your total land area is suited only to the growing of trees. . . But your reforestation program is sadly behind."

Reminding the Japanese foresters that "SCAP is here to help you grow more and better trees," Mr. Bishop made these suggestions:

1---Because bamboo grows so rapidly, produces so much per cho, and is useful in so many ways, it would seem desirable to increase the area planted with bamboo, "having in mind that food production comes first."

2---Better species of trees than the Japanese red and black pine could probably be found for planting. The American loblolly pine (Pinus taeda) grows rapidly, is of good form and will thrive on adverse sites. The U.S. longleaf (Pinus palustris) and slash (Pinus caribaea) grow rapidly, are of excellent form and produce an abundance of oleo resin.

3---While seedlings are so scarce and planting costs so high, it would be well to plant fewer seedlings per cho---possibly only 2,000. "This would make possible the early establishment of a forest cover of the largest possible area. In the U.S. we consider a stand of 2,000 per cho as quite satisfactory."

4---The use of high-grade logs for fuel, crossties or pulp is an economic waste and the practice, common in Japan, should be stopped.

5---The treating of railroad ties, mine timbers, poles and posts would not only help conserve Japan's waning timber supply, but saves replacement labor as well.

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6---Japanese forests should be used more for grazing purposes and should be made to support a population of deer and small game.

7---As soon as practicable, representatives of the Japanese forestry industry should visit other countries to study present day methods and equipment in order to catch up on recent developments in the industry of which Japan is not aware because she has been cut off from the outside world for a number of years.

Mr. Bishop closed with a word of advice for the management of Japan's private forest lands:

"A number of weeks ago there was a rumor to the effect that the Japanese government was considering a forest land 'reform' program which would limit the amount of forest land that could be owned by an individual or a corporation. It has been said that this rumor has had the effect of causing private forests land owners to cut their timber faster, do more clear cutting and do less reforestry. Just this week I talked with representatives of the Bureau of Forestry and was told that they have no such program in mind. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry told the Diet on two occasions that he did not contemplate such a program. His announcement has been made in the press and over the radio.

"I talked also with a member of the Economic Stabilization Board, Mr. Noda, director of the Production and Allocation Bureau, who said that I could quote him as saying that he 'does not consider that such a program is necessary or desirable'.

"It is my belief that through the proper management of privately owned forest lands you can meet the threat of 'reform' or 'nationalization'. On the other hand, if privately owned forest lands are not managed so as to keep them productive, the public will demand that such land be: (1) government owned; (2) broken up into many small tracts; or (3) governed by laws that will require their owners to manage them in accordance with certain prescribed practices.

"In America it has been shown that forest lands can be well managed when owned in large blocks and that such management is both profitable to the owners and in the best interest of the public. It is every forest land owner's responsibility to keep his land busy growing one crop of timber after another."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
8 November 1947

TYPHOON "DORA" MOVING WEST-NORTHWEST OF MANILA

Typhoon "Dora" was centered 120 miles north-northeast of Manila, in central Luzon, at 3 a. m. today, moving west-northwest at 10 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. "Dora" will be centered 280 miles northwest of Manila at 3 a. m. tomorrow.

Maximum surface winds near the center of the typhoon are 85 miles per hour, gradually decreasing to 80 miles per hour by 3 a. m. tomorrow.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: John L. Cooper, Economics Branch, Agricultural Division, NRS, will discuss "Agriculture Cooperatives" at a press conference at 11 a.m., Monday, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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THREE SOLDIERS SENTENCED FOR UNLAWFUL SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Three soldiers involved in unlawfully selling a total of 2,700 sheets of corrugated iron for 210,000 yen to Japanese nationals, have been tried by an Eighth Army general court-martial and found guilty. Each was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, total forfeitures, and the following individual sentences were meted out:

Pvt. Kenneth T. Flemming, 11 East Miller St., Winter Garden, Florida, three years; Cpl. Eugene C. Boyd, 315 Summit Ave., Walnut Grove, Mississippi, two years; and Pfc. Pearl Matheney, Palestine, Illinois, two years.

Two other soldiers involved in the illegal transactions will be tried later. The case, in its entirety, is subject to review by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander.

Twelve Japanese nationals and one Korean have already been sentenced by Eighth Army's Yokohama Provost Court to serve terms of confinement at hard labor from six months to two and one-half years, and fines totaling 275,000 yen.

Ringleader of the dealings was Kei So Ri, the Korean, who is to be deported following the termination of his sentence. In May of this year, while working with the 598th Engineers, the enlisted man's station, he arranged the transactions with the convicted soldiers who transported the corrugated iron in government vehicles. The other Japanese defendants became involved when they bought, sold and resold the iron, each receiving a large profit.

The CID arrested the violators following a report from a Japanese national who reported seeing large quantities of scarce iron material at one of the accused's homes.

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GENERAL RYDER PRESENTS AWARDS TO 2D MAJOR PORT TROOPS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, yesterday reviewed troops at 2d Major Port and presented the Bronze Star Medal to Capt. E. R. Harrison, Del Monte, Calif., and Lieutenants L. F. Ochoa, Laredo, Texas, and B. Padgett, Seaside, Calif. He also presented the Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force Medal to M/Sgt. Reuben Miller, veteran of 18 years in the U. S. Army, on behalf of the President of the Chinese Republic.

While inspecting the motor pool of 2d Major Port, General Ryder presented plaques to the most efficient truck company of the week and the best driver of the week. The honors were awarded the 82d Truck Company, and Pfc. O. D. Eldridge, San Angelo, Texas, of the 567th Motor Ambulance Company.

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DELEGATES FROM WORLD COUNCIL OF Y.W.C.A. EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE TODAY

Delegates from the World Council of the Y.W.C.A., expected to arrive at Haneda Airfield today enroute from China, will be the luncheon guests of General MacArthur at the American Embassy during their visit here.

The delegates are returning from Hangchow, China, where they recently adjourned their first world meeting since 1939. While in Japan they will visit many areas in connection with activities for the revitalizing of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan. Their itinerary includes visits to Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Sendai and other areas.

For a time they will be the guests of BCOF at the Kawana Hotel near Tokyo, where Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson has turned over the facilities of that hotel to the Council, which will meet there with Japanese representatives of the Y.W.C.A. for a conference.

The delegates are: Jonkvorwe Cornelia M. van Asch van Wijck, Netherlands; Fru Elsa Cedergren (former Princess Elsa Bernadotte, niece of the present King of Sweden) Sweden; Lilace Barnes, U.S.A.; Miss Helen Roberts, England; Miss Leila Bridgman, Australia; Fraulein Hulda Zarnack, Germany; Miss Emma Kaufman, Canada; Miss Margaret Forsyth, U.S.A.; Dr. Ruth Woodsmall, U.S.A.; Mrs. Frederick Newhouse, England; Mlle. Madelaine Berot, France; Miss Dorothy McConnell, U. S.A.; Miss Tsai Kwei, China; Col. Joan Begg, New Zealand; and Mildred Roe, U.S.A.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

8 November 1947

U.S. ASKS YUGOSLAV RECONSIDERATION OF NEWSMAN'S EXPULSION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, (USIS)---The State Department has made public a note to the Yugoslav government requesting reconsideration of its order expelling two American news correspondents from Yugoslavia.

The note was delivered early this week by U.S. Ambassador Cavendish W. Cannon to acting Foreign Minister Vladimir Velebit in Belgrade. The case involves the New York Times correspondent Arthur Brandel, and his wife, a United Press correspondent, both residents of Yugoslavia for the past 15 months. They received an expulsion order covering both of them last Saturday for writing what the Yugoslav Government called articles "offensively critical" of personalities and actions of cabinet ministers. The two left Belgrade recently on their way to Italy.

A State Department spokesman said that after the U.S. note was prepared, Mrs. Brandel was informed she could remain in Yugoslavia since the expulsion order did not apply to her, but she elected to leave the country with her husband.

The U.S. note sought grounds for the expulsion, explaining that the State Department should have all the facts in the case in view of the importance of the two news agencies involved and the attention which the incident received in the world press.

The note continued:

"The abrupt character of this expulsion and the extreme immediacy which the Yugoslav authorities have stipulated are hard to reconcile with the fact that the acting minister knew nothing of the incident until the ambassador brought it to his attention (last) Saturday afternoon. The only explanation thus far vouchsafed for Mr. Brandel was to the effect that his report had not made for better understanding between Yugoslavia and the United States, conveyed to him orally by an official of the Directorate of Information yesterday, and later confirmed by telephone to resident foreign correspondents by the press office. Moreover, Mr. Brandel had had neither forewarning of the action contemplated nor an opportunity to discuss reports to which objection has been taken.

"Last evening the Ambassador was informed that Mr. Brandel was persona non grata for reasons that certain reports which he had sent were not in accordance with the truth and that he had offensively criticized actions and personalities of Yugoslav Cabinet Ministers. There has been no indication that either of these charges was based on any specific incident of recent date."

The U.S. note expressed confidence that the Yugoslav Government would "continue its inquiries in order more specifically to ascertain grounds for complaint with the view to determining whether, upon re-examination of the case, the correspondents in question may resume their work in Yugoslavia."

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FAMED COMPOSER UNABLE TO PAY RENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, (USIS)---Richard Strauss, 83, composer of "Der Rosenkavalier" and other musical classics returned to Switzerland and a waiting landlord without money for his rent despite fees earned in three heavily attended concerts he conducted in London.

All his earnings and royalties piled up during the war were blocked because he still is an enemy alien pending drafting of an Austrian Peace Treaty. Ernest Roth, his companion, estimated funds at \$20,000. Roth reported the Bank of England said it would consider the matter should Strauss ask to take but up to \$4,000. No decision was reached, however.

Sir Thomas Beecham, British conductor, arranged the Strauss concerts as a benefit for the composer.

NEW INTERPRETATION SYSTEM ADOPTED PERMANENTLY BY UN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, (USIS)---The simultaneous interpretation system which was introduced and used successfully at the Nuremberg trials in Germany has been adopted for the United Nations on a permanent basis.

At the request of Secretary General Trygve Lie, the General Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee approved his draft resolution that the system be used alternatively or in conjunction with consecutive interpretation, as the nature of the debate may require.

The resolution, which observers expect to be approved by the General Assembly, further authorized Lie to provide personnel for four complete teams of interpreters with necessary technical staff and equipment and to include wireless interpretation sets (walkie talkie) for use in the General Assembly, the two council chambers and meetings away from headquarters.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

10 November 1947

I CORPS GRIDDERS UPSET 1ST CAVALRY, 19-7

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--The American Football League of Japan was without an unbeaten team today following I Corps' 19 to 7 upset of the 1st Cavalry Division here yesterday.

The clever Bullseyes employed a second half rally to turn back the previously undefeated Horsemen. The victors scored first in the opening period on a pass from Bill Stamper, Los Angeles, Calif., to John Karras, Argo, Ill., followed by a lateral to Don Chamberlain, Hillside, N. J.

The Horsemen came back on a pass from Jerry Boudreau, Pawtucket, R. I., to Vincent Kaseta, Brockton, Mass., and the extra point by Dave Lamphere, Seattle, Wash., to tie the count, 7-7, at halftime.

Both of I Corps' winning scores came in the third period. Stamper passed for one to Harold Brue, New Orleans, La., and Karras found Chamberlain in the open for the other tally.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: John L. Cooper, Economics Branch, Agricultural Division, NRS, will discuss "Agricultural Cooperatives" at a press conference at 11 o'clock this morning in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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GENERAL MOORE DEPARTS FOR OKINAWA

Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, Commanding General of the Philippine-Ryukyus Command, departed from Haneda yesterday morning for Okinawa. While in Tokyo he conferred with General MacArthur on matters pertaining to the Philippine-Ryukyus Command.

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管理部長

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMINT
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
10 November 1947

11TH AIRBORNE AND 1ST CAVALRY LEAD AMERICAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE
OF JAPAN

I Corps' stunning 19 to 7 upset of the 1st Cavalry Division threw the American Football League of Japan title race wide open last week. The defeat shoved the Horsemen into a tie for first place with 11th Airborne, with I Corps, GHQ and Eighth Army just one game off the pace.

All teams have three games remaining. The Angels have a slightly stiffer schedule ahead, facing Eighth Army, GHQ and Fleet Activities. The 1st Cavalry eleven will meet Kobe Base, Eighth Army and GHQ.

The 24th Division turned in last weekend's other upset, surprising its traditional rival, 25th Division, 7 to 6.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.
11th Airborne Division.....	5	1	0	.833	161	14
1st Cavalry Division.....	5	1	0	.833	94	25
I Corps.....	4	2	0	.667	118	65
GHQ.....	4	2	0	.667	65	36
Eighth Army.....	4	2	0	.667	65	53
24th Infantry Division.....	2	3	1	.400	33	84
Fleet Activities.....	2	4	0	.333	26	55
25th Infantry Division.....	2	4	0	.333	39	79
Kobe Base.....	1	5	0	.167	19	132
Fifth Air Force.....	0	5	1	.000	18	95

Results Last Week

11th Airborne 41, Kobe Base 0; I Corps 19, 1st Cavalry 7;
GHQ 6, Fifth Air Force 0; Eighth Army 6, Fleet Activities 0;
24th Division 7, 25th Division 6.

This Week's Schedule

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

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REPATRIATION OF 8,126 MORE JAPANESE COMPLETED DURING PAST WEEK

There were 8,121 Japanese returned from Siberia and five from the Ryukyus Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, SCAP reported today.

An estimated 821,596 Japanese are still overseas awaiting return, 744,816 of them in Soviet area. The number of persons repatriated since the surrender reached 5,785,192 with last week's arrivals, 7,786 of whom were former Japanese army personnel, 328 civilians, and 12 former navy men.

Also last week, 437 Koreans who had entered Japan illegally were sent back to South Korea, bringing to 21,300 the total number of such persons who have been returned.

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TWO ARMY TRANSPORTS LEAVE FROM YOKOHAMA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The U.S. Army Transport Republic departed yesterday morning from Eighth Army's 2d Major Port after embarking civilian and military personnel, Port officials announced this morning.

The vessel's passenger list included 60 officers, 502 enlisted men, 94 dependents, 76 DAC's, 45 USO personnel, 37 Merchant Marines, nine American Red Cross workers, three patients, two Army Transport Service personnel and one Navy enlisted man.

Departing Saturday from the Port was the General Omar Bundy, Army Transport, which arrived at Yokohama Nov. 5. The vessel also embarked both civilian and military personnel.

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EIGHTH ARMY ELEVEN EDGES FLEET ACTIVITIES, 6 TO 0

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--In a sea of Lou Gehrig Stadium mud yesterday afternoon, the Eighth Army Chicks defeated the Fleet Activities eleven of Yokosuka, 6-0, in an American Football League of Japan game.

The Chicks broke the scoring stalemate late in the third period on a pass from Cpl. Eugene Offield, Breckenridge, Texas to T/5 Alfred Brosky, Chicago, Illinois. The scoring play carried 15 yards, Brosky scampering the final ten yards to pay dirt.

The running of Lt. Upshaw Sams, Beaumont, Texas, and Brosky paced the Chicks, while defensive work on the part of Pfc. Joe Joczanskas, Pittsburgh, Pa., at end, and Cpl. Richard Wilde, Genoa, Nebraska, 280-pound tackle, was outstanding.

Bright spots in the Yokosuka attack were the line play of C. L. Cutler, Amarillo, Texas, at tackle, and R. E. Reed, guard from Seattle, Washington. Until he was injured, Pfc. Tom De Lorenzo, Denver, Colorado, was the whole show for the Seahawks on the offensive, ripping off consistent yardage through the Eighth Army line.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

10 November 1947

16:30

GENERAL WHITEHEAD SENDS CONGRATULATORY
NOTE ON MARINE CORPS' 172D ANNIVERSARY

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--A note of congratulations on the Marine Corps' 172d anniversary observance was sent today to Vice Adm. R. M. Griffin, Commander Naval Forces Far East, by Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, Commanding General of Far East Air Forces. Said General Whitehead:

"On behalf of the Far East Air Forces, I wish to extend anniversary congratulations to the Marines under your command in the Tokyo area, those at Yokosuka under the command of Col. W. S. Fellers and others scattered throughout the Far East. The fine tradition of the Marines has continued through the occupation period."

General Griswold Salutes Marine Corps

HEADQUARTERS, TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, GUAM--Maj. Gen. Francis H. Griswold, Commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force and Marianas-Bonins, today issued the following statement:

"November 10, 1947, marks the 172d anniversary of the establishment of the United States Marine Corps. On behalf of all personnel in the Twentieth Air Force and the Marianas-Bonins Command, I salute a gallant service."

"Organized in 1775, the Marine Corps is the oldest branch of the military service. In the long period of their history they have established and maintained a fine tradition of vigilance and service to the Republic. Soldiers and airmen in this area are proud of their association with the United States Marine Corps."

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REVEREND WALSH ARRIVES IN TOKYO

Rev. Edmond A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University and head of its Foreign Service School, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon to begin work with the Jesuit Schools in Japan.

Father Walsh will work from St. Sophia University in Tokyo, and will visit, among other places, the established Jesuit schools at Kobe, Yokosuka, and Tokyo. During his stay here he will be the guest of Rev. Bitter, St. Sophia University, Tokyo.

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TRAINING CENTER OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN HONORED IN REVIEW

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT MATSUSHIMA ARMY AIR DROME, YAMOTA--Troops of the 11th Airborne Division Training Center and the 40th Troop Carrier Squadron combined here Saturday to parade in honor of three men receiving the Bronze Star award and four officers of the Training Center, who are returning to the United States.

Those honored at the review were Lt. Col. Mortimer J. O. Kane, New York, N. York; former Commanding Officer of the 11th Airborne Division Training Center; Capt. Thomas J. Watkins, Denver, Colorado; Lt. Michael J. Cullen, New York, New York; and Lt. Gerald Herbert, Brooklyn, New York.

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Bronze Star awards were made to Pfc. James O. Halstead, Lookout, West Virginia, Pfc. Roy Koshney, Puyallup, Washington, and S/Sgt. Harold Farnham, San Diego, California.

Lt. Col. Roy I. Brooks, Newfane, Vermont, new Commanding Officer of the 11th Airborne Division Training Center was Commander of troops. The Airborne troops were commanded by Capt. Charles Vandervort, Los Angeles, Calif., and the Air Corps troops were commanded by Capt. John D. Moore, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Private Halstead received the Bronze Star for exemplary conduct in combat against the armed enemy on April 23, 1945 in the European Theater of Operations. Private Koshney's award was for exemplary conduct against the armed enemy on Dec. 21, 1944, in the Pacific Theater of Operations. Sergeant Farnham was awarded the Bronze Star for exemplary conduct against the armed enemy on Feb. 25, 1944, in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

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GHQ DEFEATS FIFTH AIR FORCE, 6 TO 0

An 18 yard end run by Sgt. Frank Myaki, Spokane, Wash., in the second period provided the only score of the game as GHQ's Athletics downed a stubborn Fifth Air Force eleven, 6 to 0, at the Kinnick Stadium Sunday.

The score came when a poor Flyer punt went out of bounds on Fifth Air Force's 33. A penalty set the losers back 15 yards, and then Myaki made his touchdown jaunt.

Myaki, Pfc. Anthony J. Dugas, Port Arthur, Texas, and T/5 Donald W. Peterson, Racine, Wis., were outstanding for the Athletics, who are tied for third place in the American Football League of Japan standings.

24th Division Springs 7-6 Upset

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY AT OSAKA--The 24th Infantry Division upset its traditional foe, the 25th Division, 7 to 6, here on a muddy field yesterday.

The victors drew first blood in the first quarter after a long drive downfield, featured by a 32 yard run on a fake punt by Fred Wiesemeyer, Springfield, Ill. Matteo Gugliemetti, Providence, R. I., plunged over from the 15, and Karmel Wysocki, Philadelphia, Pa., converted the extra point.

The Stags came back in the fourth period to score on a 38 yard sprint by Ben McCauley, Houston, Texas. The Big Green forward wall blocked the extra point attempt by Rodney Hudgins, Norfolk, Va.

The second period provided the only score of the game as GHQ Athletics downed a stubborn Fifth Air Force eleven, 6 to 0, at Kinnick Stadium Sunday.

The score came when a poor Flyer punt went out of bounds on Fifth Air Force's 33. A penalty set the losers back 15 yards, and then Myaki made his touchdown jaunt.

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劉 總務部長
政治
管理

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
12 November 1947

POPULATION OF JAPAN NOW IS GREATEST IN ITS HISTORY

The effect of the repatriation program and Japan's increasing birthrate in producing the greatest population in the nation's history is shown in a new monthly population estimate prepared by the Research and Statistics Division of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section.

This information, plus a table showing employment and productivity per worker in coal fields, is incorporated by the Division for the first time in the September issue of its monthly bulletin on Japanese Economic Statistics.

The population series which gives monthly changes since Nov. 1, 1945, through this July, places Japan's population as of Aug. 1, at 78,220,840, representing an increase since 1945 of 5,851,698. An adjusted November, 1945, census figure of 72,454,750 was used as a base.

In the total net change in population, the table shows that approximately four-fifths of the increase, or 4,451,261 persons, is due to net repatriation and the remaining fifth, 1,400,437 persons, has been due to natural increase.

The table, it was explained, "was prepared in recognition of the basic importance of current population data in economic planning and analysis."

Statistics used in the estimates were drawn from various SCAP staff sections and the Japanese Ministry of Welfare.

The new coal mine employment and productivity statistics show that since 1930, the number of wage earners has increased from 204,526 to 422,974.

The number of underground workers, however, has not increased proportionately. The bulletin shows 74.2 percent of total in 1930 were underground workers and only 52.8 percent as of this August.

The output both per wage earner and per underground worker, however, has decreased drastically, the data shows, with the average output per month in metric tons for the 1930-34 base period being 16.3 metric tons per wage earner and 22.3 tons per underground worker.

This compared, the data showed, with a preliminary average output per month in August of 4.9 metric tons per wage earner and 9.3 tons per underground worker.

Statistics used in compiling this table, the bulletin stated, came from the Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Japan Coal Association.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO ONCE INTERNED JAPANESE TO BE RETURNED FROM U. S. THIS WEEK

More than 200 boxes of property withheld from approximately 1,000 Japanese in the United States who were interned during the (over)

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war but later repatriated, are expected to arrive in Yokohama this week.

With this shipment the United States considers fulfilled its obligations to owners of the property under Geneva Convention rulings for treatment of prisoners of war, SCAP informed the Japanese Government today.

All of the property being returned aboard the U. S. Army Transport General Eltinge, was withheld from non-official Japanese civilian internees at the time these persons were repatriated from the United States.

The first group of such Japanese internees left the United States aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm June 19, 1942. A second group left on the Gripsholm Sept. 2, 1943. Other Japanese were repatriated aboard various vessels after Sept. 5, 1945.

During the war the Japanese had been interned in camps at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Crystal City, Texas.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the August 1947 summation of non-military activities in Japan are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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BCOF INTER-FORMATION RIFLE TOURNAMENT SCHEDULED FOR NOV. 22-29

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--The British Commonwealth Occupation Force Inter-Formation rifle meeting will be held at the Matsuyama training school Nov. 22-29. Six teams will compete, including one from the 1st U. S. Cavalry Division. Each team will consist of eight members.

The meet will be organized and controlled by the training school staff, under the supervision of the Commandant, Lt. Col. E. M. McGill Crichton.

Teams will arrive at Matsuyama Nov. 22. Competitors will captain and zero Nov. 23 and 24, and competition firing will take place Nov. 25-28, with prizes to be presented Nov. 29.

The events will include team and individual championships, a subsidiary team competition and a running pool ball competition.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

12 November 1947

PAMPHLET REVIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, (USIS)---Immediate and long-range goals of U.S. foreign policy are outlined and explained in a pamphlet prepared for publication recently by the State Department.

The 52 page publication, entitled "Aspects of Current American Foreign Policy", deals with the U.S. position with regard to peace-making and occupation, the United Nations, support of free nations, European recovery, international economic policy, dependent areas, armament and atomic energy, and the Inter-American system.

The pamphlet was prepared in response to requests from the public and members of Congress for a detailed review of the American position in world affairs. It demonstrates the inter-relation and continuity of U.S. policies.

The pamphlet lists U.S. long-term objectives, among them those quoted October 27, 1945 by President Truman: "Consummation of a just peace, restoration of economic health to the world, promotion of democracy with its basic individual freedoms, and building of institutions for the maintenance of peace."

Attainment of these objectives has been hampered, the pamphlet says, by the lack of cooperation among the great powers. Criticism is made of Soviet "intransigence" in implementing agreements reached at war conferences in Moscow, Yalta and Potsdam.

Mention is made, among many matters, of the administration of occupied areas, the lack of free elections in parts of Europe, difficulties arising in the United Nations, economic affairs and atomic energy.

Although cooperation from other powers is needed, the document asserts, this country "occupies such a position of responsibility in world politics that it finds itself called upon to take the initiative in attempting, along with other powers, to find solutions for those problems which, if not solved, could lead to catastrophe."

"The U.S. has made it clear," says the publication, "that it does not desire to stand by while the political and economic fabric of the world progressively decays. Experience has demonstrated that hunger and economic distress breed political unrest and make men easy prey to extremist ideologies and political tyranny."

The pamphlet succinctly summarizes Secretary of State Marshall's program for European recovery, pointing out that the Secretary believes the American people expect that whatever they contribute shall be effectively used to aid in economic rehabilitation, and that it should serve "a great purpose in restoring hope and confidence among the people concerned, that the world will know peace and security in the future."

Summarizing American aid to other nations, the publication says that U.S. contributions have done much to alleviate hunger and hardship, pointing out that "our aid has brought about recovery in industrial production in certain European countries. This improvement has done much to stave off the spread of totalitarian governments, which use economic deterioration as a means of gaining power."

The document further states "the United States is keenly aware that free governments and democratic institutions cannot thrive where poverty and distress are rampant and that political stability becomes precarious where economic conditions deteriorate. The American government has therefore proposed to extend economic aid to the nations that are willing to help themselves."

More than two years after the last shot was fired says the pamphlet, "most of the world is still in a technical state of war with Germany and Japan, while Austria and Korea, although liberated countries, remain under military occupation and lack treaty status in the family of nations".

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Although treaties have been signed with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland, there remain unsolved problems such as disposition of Italian colonies and setting up a workable government for the "Free Territory of Trieste". Among the immediate U.S. aims is hastening of treaty settlements, withdrawal of occupation troops and restoration of the world's peacetime basis.

While the United States prosecuted rigorous de-Nazification in Germany, the pamphlet recalls Secretary Byrnes' proposal in 1946 for a four-power demilitarization pact to last 25 years. The proposal won favor with the British and French but the Soviets rejected the idea. The United States renewed this proposal on several occasions and has kept the offer open.

In compliance with Article 14 of the Potsdam agreement, the United States has sought to attain four-power administration of Germany as a "single economic unit", the pamphlet asserts. Only the British have accepted the U.S. offer to merge the American occupation zone with other zones in Germany.

"The Soviet government has made it plain that it favors a highly centralized form of government for Germany, although the Potsdam agreement specifies that 'administration in Germany should be directed toward decentralization of the political structure and development of local responsibility'."

In opposing the economic unification of the occupied zones the Soviet Union "has insisted that if Germany were to be treated as an economic entity, all German industries would have to produce for reparations, rather than for exports to pay for necessary imports".

"This proposal," the publication explains, "is considered contrary to the Potsdam reparations agreement and would actually result in the United States and Great Britain paying for such reparations, inasmuch as they would have to continue indefinitely to provide food and other essentials for their zones."

In Austria, the pamphlet continues, the three occupying powers have taken a stand in accordance with the Potsdam talks that assets confiscated by the Nazis should be restored to the original owners, but the Soviets insisted that they be used for reparations, seized property by unilateral action, and generally failed to collaborate.

In Japan, says the document, U.S. policy follows the same line as in Germany. All ultra-nationalistic and militaristic societies have been dissolved. A new and liberal constitution has been adopted. Great industrial combines have been broken. Education has been liberalized and the peaceful development of Japanese economy has been encouraged.

Yet, the pamphlet observes, when the United States proposed a conference among 11 nations to consider the peace treaty with Japan, the Soviet Union objected, insisting that preliminary talks should be limited to the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Although the pamphlet treats comprehensively many "aspects" of the world situation, it makes no attempt to cover all current issues such as the Palestine question.

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Substance of Remarks Made by Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman and Member for the United States, Allied Council for Japan, at the Forty-fifth Meeting Held on November 12, 1947.

Based upon the historical fact that education in a democratic society plays a major role in the development of an informed, intelligent, and responsible citizenry, one of the early objectives of the Supreme Commander has been the reformation of the Japanese educational system. The ultimate goal of this reformation is to base education on principles of the pursuit of truth, recognition of the dignity and worth of the individual, the interdependency of international life, justice, and fair play, the sanctity of the pledged word, and equality of opportunity.

The former Japanese system of education, through centralized control, and with the assistance of a well-knit bureaucracy, had been used by the country's leaders as part of a policy of developing an obedient and subservient population. Schools had been transformed, primarily, into agencies for indoctrination in militarism and ultra-nationalism. For many years, teachers and students had drawn their inspiration from the Imperial Rescript on Education promulgated in 1890, with the result that the importance and integrity of the individual were dwarfed into insignificance by the growing power of the state. Furthermore, schools played a key role in an active program of indoctrination in State Shinto and the student, from his first years of elementary education, was taught such concepts as the divinity of the Emperor, superiority of the Japanese race, and the ultimate domination by Japan of the "world under one roof."

This program of educational participation in the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology of the governing class, as it prepared and launched the Pacific War, was effective. It resulted in a nation of subjects rather than citizens. This program made it possible for the Japanese people to accept the government's distorted propaganda during the war and to remain in ignorance of defeat until the very hour of capitulation. It was an effective education in the sense that the people obeyed with a blind obedience.

The school system reflected the social discriminations of Japanese society, discriminations based upon economic and family position (see Annex A). The path to educational heights was open only to a favored few. For the overwhelming majority, a complicated set of barriers to educational opportunity had been designed to restrict further advances. Girls had few opportunities; they were denied entrance into many higher institutions and received an inferior education at the elementary school level. The period of compulsory education was short and even when extended by law, enforcement was not attempted. Discrimination existed against private schools and the concept of the "school-tie" grew around certain public institutions to such an extent that students often postponed or abandoned further education when they failed to gain admittance to such "desirable" schools.

In a system of education of this kind there was little place for professional educators. The education of children, from the classroom teacher to the Minister of Education, was in the hands of bureaucrats. Textbooks were written, not by individuals

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with professional competence, but by bureaucratic officials of the Ministry of Education, many of whom had no professional educational training and few of whom had ever served as teachers.

School inspectors were, in fact, thought-control officials and functioned more often as policemen rather than as professional consultants to the classroom teacher. Principals of schools were untrained in professional administrative methods; they ruled as petty dictators. In practice, throughout the entire system of bureaucratic officialdom in education, there was a constant passing of orders from higher to lower levels, with inspection to check compliance and reports against those who failed to follow the prescribed path. In consequence, there was a lack of professional integrity and the machinery of education became more and more perverted to the use of the militarists.

Teachers were followers rather than leaders. They were poorly paid and received far less compensation than other government officials of comparable rank. Opportunities for advancement were few, as higher posts in education were awarded to bureaucrats rather than to professional teachers. As members of the national civil service, teachers were responsible to the national government in Tokyo rather than to the local community in which they served. The right of teachers to organize associations was severely limited by the government; teachers' associations were government-sponsored, subsidized, and controlled.

At the beginning of the Occupation, the Supreme Commander was faced with the problem of transforming the school system which I have briefly described into an effective instrument for the furtherance of a democratic society. It was decided to accomplish this objective without closing the school doors except for a limited period. Obviously, this transformation required a major operation, and careful planning was necessary in order to effect a sound transition from the old to the new. The first period of the Occupation was, therefore, devoted to planning major reforms, although simultaneously special measures were taken to eliminate major evils. Schools were soon reopened and the Japanese Government was directed to eliminate all militaristic and ultra-nationalistic features of the educational system and to construct a sound democratic pattern of education. All personnel, including classroom teachers, were held responsible for the implementation of SCAP directives and all school officials were impressed with a sense of their responsibility for contributing to the reform of Japanese education.

Immediate modification of the content of instruction was made. Military instructors and instruction were removed from all schools, and physical education programs were revised to eliminate military phases thereof. The Imperial Rescript on Education was eliminated from school ceremonial use. Consequently upon the issuance of a SCAP directive separating church and state, all Shintoistic practices were forbidden. Existing school textbooks were continued in use temporarily, with ultra-nationalistic and militaristic materials deleted. In the spring of 1946, new editions of textbooks approved by SCAP were issued. Courses in geography, Japanese history, and morals had been so saturated with ultra-nationalism and militarism that these subjects were suspended from the school program by SCAP directive. Regulations of the Ministry of Education which required objectionable practices or the teaching of objectionable content were abrogated.

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Steps were taken toward the elimination of the discriminatory features of the educational pattern, and prohibitions against co-educational instruction at the elementary school level were removed. Women were admitted to government universities as regular students in the spring of 1946.

The Minister and Vice-Minister of Education, for the first time, were appointed from among professional educators, and throughout the Ministry more and more important positions were filled by experts in education. The thought-control functions of school inspectors were abrogated and principals were required to recognize the rights of teachers to share in discussions of school problems and in planning school programs. Restrictions on research and freedom of inquiry were removed; government control of teachers' organizations was eliminated; and teachers' salaries were placed on a parity with the salaries of other government officials of comparable rank.

It will be appreciated that the elimination of objectionable personnel from the educational system presented a formidable task. Most career military men were removed from the schools by the elimination of military instruction, and many thousands of teachers and school officials resigned in anticipation of the screening program. Machinery for screening all educational personnel, from the Minister of Education down to the classroom teacher, was established. Screening committees were formed on a decentralized basis by prefectures and all educational personnel were subjected to an examination of their past records to determine their suitability for participation in a democratic program of education.

Early in 1946, while many of the emergency measures just described were being carried out, the detailed planning of the essential features of a completely reorganized school system was begun. In March, 1946, a Mission of prominent United States educators visited Japan and made recommendations for major reforms which appeared desirable. The Japanese Government formed a parallel committee to work with this group and later raised its committee to the level of a Cabinet Committee now known as the Japanese Education Reform Council. Finally, the Far Eastern Commission, in a policy decision adopted in April, 1947, recommended detailed policy for the reform of Japanese education. These three bodies were in agreement in their major recommendations for reform, and all stressed a fundamental principle with which the Supreme Commander is in complete agreement, namely, that the reform of Japanese education is a Japanese problem which must be solved by the Japanese themselves and integrated by them into the social fabric of the democratic society now emerging.

The actual reform of education is based upon three documents of major importance: (a) the new Constitution of Japan; (b) the Fundamental Law of Education, which defines the educational implications of the Constitution; and (c) the School Education Law, which establishes a new educational structure. In addition, the Japanese Government now has under consideration a new pattern of school administration which would effectively decentralize the administration and control of education.

There are numerous detailed changes implicit in the fundamental reforms. Thus, the Ministry of Education is extending responsibilities from a national level to the prefectures as well

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as to the individual schools and groups of schools. Such changes, made within the framework of laws passed by the Diet, have been undertaken with a cooperative spirit unknown during the years of bureaucratic control. For advice and guidance the Ministry of Education has utilized new professional associations and committees of educators concerned with specific problems. Education Committees have been formed in both houses of the Diet. Newspaper comment and public reaction also indicate the acceptance of this new responsibility for reform of Japanese education. The advice and guidance of General Headquarters have been available to the Japanese Government, both at the national and prefectural levels, and this assistance has been fully utilized.

Stimulated by the Ministry of Education, an extensive and varied program of adult education has been initiated throughout Japan. Citizens' Public Halls have been established in many communities; Parent-Teachers Associations have developed on a sound basis; visual education, extension courses, and education by correspondence are available to adults; workers' and young people's education programs, art and music festivals, sports events, and library facilities have been vigorously developed. Youth Organizations have been reorganized along democratic lines, with emphasis on education, and the former governmental stranglehold on such groups has been removed. Finally, in both adult education projects and youth organizations, control and administration have been decentralized to a community level.

No school system can be better than its teachers and much attention has, therefore, been given to the problems of teaching personnel. Over 100,000 teachers and educational officials whose past records indicated unsuitability for effective participation in the new educational system either resigned or were screened out by screening committees formed on a decentralized basis throughout the country. Those teachers who remained are being given extensive programs of re-training for their new responsibilities, and continued in-service training of teachers has been undertaken through workshops, conferences, correspondence study programs, and the use of the radio. The Ministry of Education is now formulating sound minimum standards of professional training and certification of educational personnel. However, in order to meet the demand for teachers during these times of economic stress, an extension of the period of pre-service training and the operation of desirable certification standards must necessarily be achieved gradually, a factor which is clearly recognized by the responsible authorities.

Following the temporary measures taken during the first year of the Occupation, new curricula, courses of study, and revised textbooks, particularly for courses in geography, history and morals, were introduced at the beginning of the current school year in April, 1947. Materials have been adjusted to the psychological development of the school child, and derived from the social environment in which the child lives, and now provide for an increased active learning process in place of the previous pattern of learning by rote. These materials are presently being subjected to a searching examination by educational officials and classroom teachers throughout the country and are undergoing evaluation and revision in terms of experience in actual teaching situations.

The new curricula give prominence to social studies, with emphasis upon world affairs and international cooperation.

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A physical education program has been developed to contribute to the health and recreation of the individual and with stress on team games and sports.

In administration, a number of significant reforms have already been placed into effect. Advisory education committees in local communities have been made elective bodies rather than appointees of the headman or mayor; increasing discretion has been given to prefectural and local levels, and initiative has been encouraged; private professional agencies, such as the University Accreditation Association, are being utilized to assist in the determination of minimum national standards.

The complicated and discriminatory educational ladder has now been replaced, through the enactment of the School Education Law, by a simplified ladder which provides for equal opportunity in education (see Annex B.) Provision is made for an elementary school program of six years, to be followed by a three-year lower-secondary program -- these nine years to be free for all children. The upper-secondary school of three years provides the first level of voluntary education. In addition to the standard upper-secondary school, a part-time school with the same curriculum extended over a longer period of study is being established to accommodate working students. This is followed by a four-year college or university program, with provision for further graduate study. This program, with its ease of transfer from one institution to another and with all schools offering a comparable level of education, provides for an effective removal of discriminatory methods of selection and eliminates educational blind alleys. During the current year, the lower-secondary school was established on a nation-wide basis and compulsory education thereby extended from six to seven years. Extension to the eighth year will be made in April, 1948, followed by the ninth year in 1949. The upper-secondary school will be established in April, 1948, and a number of institutions will then be chartered as four-year higher institutions under the School Education Law.

The new school system is being introduced by the Japanese Government in the face of tremendous odds. At many points, economic difficulties are such that the system is being placed into operation under conditions which threaten its effective development. For example, many school classrooms are located in unused factory buildings; elementary and lower secondary schools are hopelessly crowded into the same building; many classes are held in the open air; numerous buildings are in disrepair; and authorized new construction is lagging for lack of funds and materials. There is an estimated shortage of 40,000 teachers. The most serious material problem at present is the shortage of paper; students in all grades have only a fraction of the textbooks planned for their use and many subjects are taught with a textbook in the teacher's hands only; vital materials for the re-education of teachers cannot be printed and distributed; and the whole program of education by correspondence is threatened.

At the present time, the national government plays a major role in financing education. It is likely to retain this responsibility even when administrative control of education has been more completely decentralized. Prefectures with limited resources will need more assistance from the national government, and yet slight increases in educational funds in the national budget have necessarily lagged far behind increases in the total budget (see Annex C).

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In the face of these odds the Japanese Government, supported by the people, is moving forward with the new program of education. The pressure of public opinion for greater support of education, in funds and in critical materials, is increasing, as evidenced by the receipt of millions of letters of protest when it recently appeared that only limited funds would be appropriated in the present year's supplementary budget.

In summation, the essential machinery for the establishment of a reformed educational system in Japan has been created. The success thereof will depend upon the continued will of the Japanese people to achieve improvement, upon the progressive development of professional ability to operate the system -- including ability of the people to participate effectively and to carry their share of responsibility -- and finally, upon the extent to which the education program can achieve adequate financial support and allocation of essential materials.

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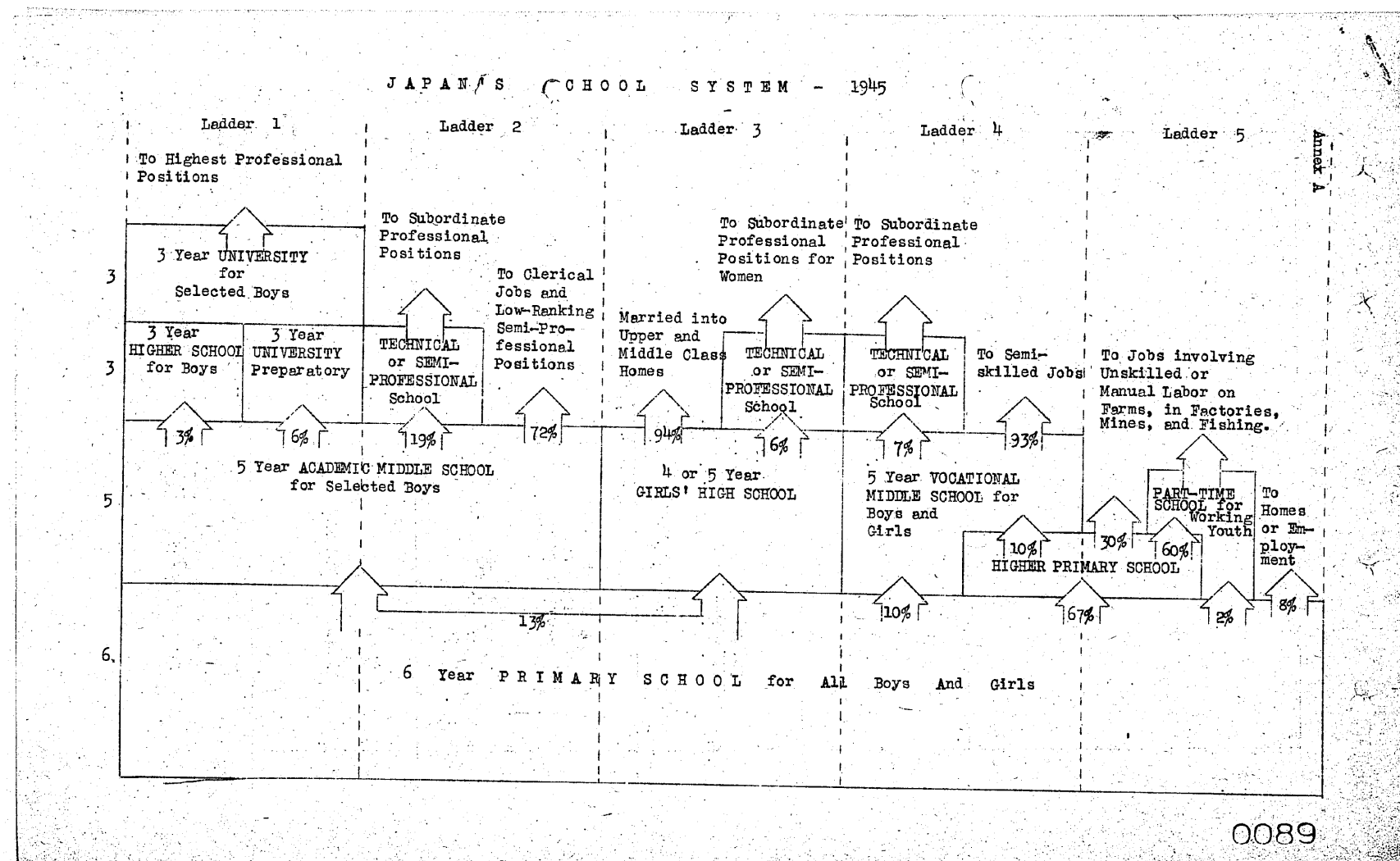
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Annex B

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL LADDER

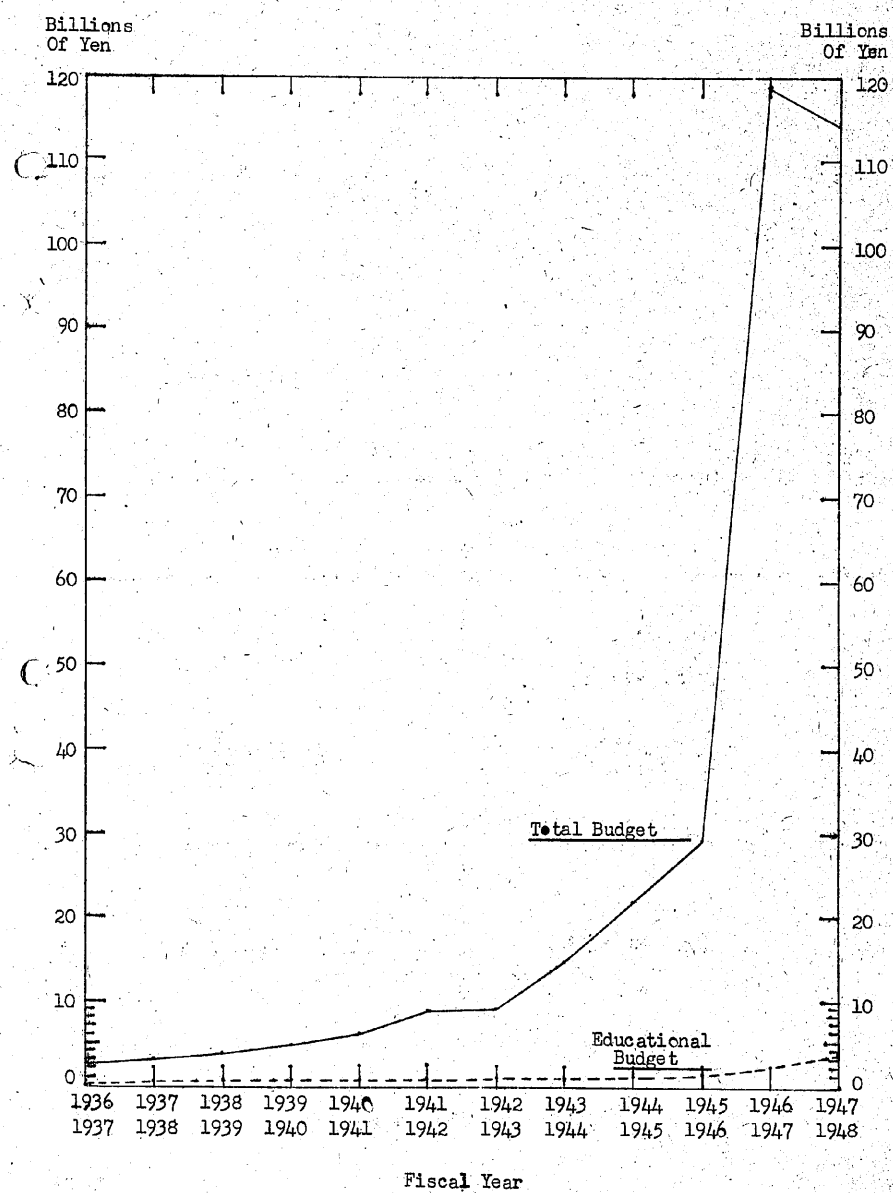
Years		Years
3	GRADUATE SCHOOL	3
4	COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY General	4 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Specialized Vocational & Professional
3	UPPER SECONDARY General	3 Combination General & Specialized Vocational Specialized Vocational
3	LOWER SECONDARY	3
6	ELEMENTARY	6

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Annex C

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION
COMPARED WITH TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 1936-1937 Through Fiscal Year 1947-1948



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National Archives of Japan

別紙 総務部長

外保
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release: 1330
12 November 1947

EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA CHAPEL CENTER TO BE FORMALLY OPENED NOV. 23

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The new Eighth Army Yokohama Chapel center, in its last stages of construction, will have its formal opening services Sunday morning, Nov. 23, it was announced today by Maj. Robert S. Hall, Greenfield, Mass., Chaplain in charge of the Center.

Officiating at the opening services will be Eighth Army Chaplain, Col. Harry C. Fraser, Glendale, California, who will give the first sermon at the Chapel Center.

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GENERAL WOODRUFF INSPECTS INSTALLATIONS ON KYUSHU

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO--Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps, and staff section officers departed from Kyoto Sunday for a five day inspection of military installations in the I Corps zone of responsibility.

The party is scheduled to visit Kokura, headquarters of the 24th Infantry Division, and other installations on Kyushu. The group will return to Kyoto Friday.

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THREE EM OF 11TH AIRBORNE TO COMPETE FOR WEST POINT APPOINTMENT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN CAMP CRAWFORD--Three men of the 11th Airborne Division have been selected as candidates to compete for appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, it was announced recently. These men will leave Japan shortly to participate in the preparatory training program at Stewart Field, N. Y.

The paratroopers who were selected for the trip are Sgt. Kenneth A. Simonet, of Chicago, Ill.; Sgt. Keith M. Casey, of Washington, D. C.; and Sgt. David H. Martin, Nettleton, Ark.

Minnesotan Ordered to Stewart Field

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KYOTO - T/4 Harold J. Loehlein, Kimball, Minnesota, has departed for the 4th Replacement Depot at Zama, from where he will return to the United States in preparation for possible entry into the United States Military Academy at West Point.

T/4 Loehlein was formerly assigned to the Aichi Military Government team, Nagoya, Japan.

Upon arrival in the United States, T/4 Loehlein will be assigned to prep school, at Stewart Field, New York, where he will undergo special preparatory training. All candidates for the U.S.M.A. must undergo a competitive examination in March, 1948, for admission. The available vacancies existing at that time will be awarded to those physically qualified competitors making the highest proficiency averages in the order of merit established by the March examination.

T/4 Loehlein is the son of Mrs. Helen B. Loehlein of Kimball, Minnesota.

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NINTH CONVENTION OF Y.W.C.A. OF JAPAN BEGINS

HEADQUARTERS BCOF, KURE--The ninth convention of the Y. W. C. A. of Japan began yesterday at the Kawana Hotel, the BCOF leave hotel near Ito. It will continue until Nov. 15.

Delegates from 10 nations are meeting there at the invitation of Lt. Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, Commander of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force.

Among the national representatives is Miss Jean Begg, Director of the Y. W. C. A. Welfare in the Far East. Miss Begg and her staff in Japan, and Y. W. C. A. organizations in Australia and New Zealand, have made a very large contribution to the welfare work for BCOF. Y. W. C. A. workers have brought home touches to troops, canteens and classes throughout the BCOF areas in Japan as well as providing for many of the wants of service and civilian women.

This branch of Y. W. C. A. work, prominent in the British forces throughout the war and now being continued so thoroughly in Japan, closely parallels the work of the American Red Cross in the U. S. Forces.

General Robertson's gesture in providing a meeting place for the Y. W. C. A. in Japan recognized the debt which BCOF owes the Y. W. C. A. workers here.

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COLONEL CARPENTER NAMED JUDGE ADVOCATE OF 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Lt. Col. Edwin J. Carpenter, 16 Jennings St., Corning, New York, today was assigned Judge Advocate of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Colonel Carpenter formerly served in the European theater in the Office of the Theater Judge Advocate. Before that he served in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. Following his return from Europe, Colonel Carpenter served in the Civil Affairs Division, War Department Special Staff.

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GENERAL RYDER REVIEWS ANTIAIRCRAFT UNITS

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--Mobile antiaircraft weapons of the U. S. Army were displayed here today when Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, reviewed units of the 138th Antiaircraft Artillery Group.

In the review stand with General Ryder was Lt. Col. Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 138th. Lt. Col. Alvin B. Robbins, Group Executive Officer, was Commanding Officer of the troops.

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8/11/47
(復務部長
賠償)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
12 November 1947

CLIFFORD STRIKE AND PARTY ARRIVE IN JAPAN

Clifford S. Strike, president of Overseas Consultants, Inc., and four other directors of that organization, arrived at Haneda Airport this afternoon from the United States. They will be here only a short time to inspect work accomplished by other members of Overseas Consultants, Inc., now surveying Japanese industrial levels and to consult with SCAP and staff officials on reparations problems. The group will be billeted in the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Strike also is president of Frank H. McGraw Co. The other four directors and their affiliations with American engineering firms are as follows: George V. T. Burgess, partner of Coverdale and Colpitts; Frank Cahart, partner of Jackson & Moreland; Robert L. Hamill, partner of Sanders and Porter; and John R. Lotz, chairman of the board of Stone & Webster Engineering Company.

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CAMP LOEPER ELEVEN DRUBS MP'S, 25 to 0

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI - The IX Corps Military Police Platoon bowed to the Camp Looper eleven yesterday by a score of 25 to 0 in its first game in the IX Corps Football Conference.

The Camp Looper squad scored with comparative ease, aided by the running and passing of Jerome Dangford, Newark, New Jersey, who made the outstanding run of the game by sweeping around end and stepping off 70 yards for a touchdown. Contributing to the 11 first downs piled up by Camp Looper was Harold Lovett, Bridgeville, Pa., while the Military Police eleven was held to three.

62d Signal Battalion Takes I Corps Loop Head

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI - The 62d Signal Battalion "Bootmen" defeated the I Corps Headquarters eleven Saturday, 19 to 13, to take the I Corps league lead by a margin of a half game.

Halfback John Schrader, Brookston, Minnesota, wedged his way off tackle in the first quarter to score the first touchdown of the game for the Headquarters eleven. Robert Goldberg, Watertown, Connecticut, made the extra-point kick good and the score at the end of the first quarter was 7-0 in favor of the Headquarters eleven. In the second quarter Lionel Stacey, Berrien Springs, Michigan, threw a 50-yard Bootman pass to John Watson, Kansas City, Missouri, who was standing in the end zone.

In the fourth quarter, Stacey sprinted 40 yards for a touchdown, and a few minutes later Paul Brown, Coffeyville, Kansas, went over for another Bootman touchdown.

The Headquarters eleven then marched down the field to the Bootmen fifteen yard line, where Schrader passed for the second Headquarters touchdown.

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文部事務室

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
13 November 1947

JAPANESE GROUPS, OFFICIALS EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO SCAP

Gratitude for SCAP's policy in treating Japan "with the gracious spirit of humanity" was expressed in a resolution adopted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Hyogo-ken Town and Village Heads' Association.

Association members, who were meeting jointly for the first time since their election under the new constitution, wrote General MacArthur of their appreciation that SCAP has been "always ready to give us invaluable guidance and help to make us truly qualified to join the community of nations as a peace-loving, democratic nation at the earliest possible date."

The group also expressed gratitude for releases of imported food. Members pledged themselves to "do our level best so that the guidance and help of General Headquarters may bear rich fruit in all the towns and villages in this prefecture."

The Hyogo Prefectural Assembly sent its "cordial thanks for your understanding and sympathetic attitude in regard to the food problem in our country."

Sadamu Masaki, chairman of the assembly, noted that in return for this benevolence the people of Hyogo Prefecture and the prefectural authorities must "exert utmost efforts" to obtain better delivery of the area's quota of foodstuffs and to effect the "reconstruction of our national economy in accordance with the primary object of democracy."

Members of the Federated Women's Society in Yamaguchi Prefecture have pledged themselves "to do our utmost to improve our dietetic habits and to increase the production of food" in appreciation for "timely releases" of imported foodstuffs.

Reopening of limited private trade and establishment of SCAP's Export-Import Revolving Fund, as well as releases of imported food, evoked the thanks of the Fukuoka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Kyushu Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a letter to General MacArthur from Masatsugu Yamawaki, head of both organizations.

Food releases also elicited expressions of thanks from Kikuo Nakagawa, writing as head of the Edogawa District Provision Salvation Council and the Edogawa District Representative Council on behalf of the 170,000 inhabitants of the area, and from the Chugoki District Mayors Association.

Seven prefectural assemblies have written General MacArthur of their appreciation for releases of imported food. The prefectures include Wakayama, Niigata, Ishikawa, Gumma, Yamanashi, Osaka and Kyoto. Several of these assemblies also pledged their prefectures to greater production of food and better deliveries.

Among municipal bodies and officials which have expressed gratitude to SCAP for food releases, the reopening of private trade and the establishment of a credit fund are: Head Ward

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Officials of Tokyo-to who pledged to "take every step" to accelerate campaigns against the black market; Taito Ward Assembly in Tokyo, which pledged itself to make maximum efforts to construct a "really democratic and peaceful country"; Kita Ward Assembly in Tokyo, representing 200,000 war residents; Masasuke Nakata, mayor of Sasebo; Sasebo City Assembly; Kyoto-fu Assembly, and the Osaka Municipal Assembly which wrote that "we are all the more determined to carry through our urgent task of reconstructing a peaceful Japan which can contribute positively to the world cause, and we are prepared to face all hardships and privations for the time being to achieve this end."

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FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES

Former Lt. Col. Iku Takasaki pleaded not guilty yesterday before an Eighth Army Military Commission to charges that he mistreated, and permitted his subordinates to abuse and mistreat, Allied Prisoners of War.

Takasaki, it is alleged, permitted the unlawful killing of Lt. Robert Huffcutt, 89 Gallatin Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., who was shot about Aug. 11, 1944, by Takasaki's subordinates.

Takasaki, one-time commander of the Davao Penal Colony, POW Camp Mindanao, and the Cabanatuan POW Camp, Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands, is also charged with failing to properly discharge his duties as camp commander, and with permitting American internees to work under dangerous and unhealthy conditions.

He is being defended by Sol E. Brinsfield, 210 East LeBron, Montgomery, Alabama. Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section is Nathan A. Cobb, Round, Minnesota.

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別 経済部長
経済部告

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
13 November 1947

FOURTEEN MORE COMMERCIAL ENTRANTS CLEARED FOR ENTRY INTO JAPAN

The following additional commercial entrants have been cleared for entry into Japan:

United Kingdom: M. A. E. Cuterres, and J. M. A. Ramjahn

Australia: Edward Guy Davis, and Thomas Maurice Tyler Moore.

Sweden: Torvald Gerum

France: Henri Dhavernas

Czechoslovakia: William Zamara

Iraq: Edward Abdullah Ainy

United States: Ralph H. Stover, James C. Skakel, Walter Joyce, and David Dean Wright.

Philippine Islands: Leopoldo Araneta, and Jose Londres.

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24TH DIVISION COMPLETES SEARCH FOR GRAVES OF AMERICAN WORLD WAR II DEAD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--The 24th Infantry Division G-2 has reported that Division graves search teams, which began their search for American World War II dead last August, have completed their job of covering all prefectures on Kyushu and five prefectures of southern Honshu.

Twenty-four teams, each consisting of one officer and three enlisted men, visited a total of 3,184 towns and villages and made 4,975 contacts. A total of 71 crash sites were located and reported, and 98 graves were found of American flyers who crashed in some of the most remote areas of Japan. The remains of 86 graves had previously been recovered.

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BASKETBALL SEASON GETS UNDER WAY AT SENDAI

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--The 1947-48 basketball season made its debut for Occupation troops here this week with the opening of the IX Corps Basketball League.

Paced by Stash Diamond, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Vern Hiebert, Salem, Oregon, who each collected 11 points, IX Corps Special Service downed Sendai Division 3d MRS, 48 to 43, in the opener, while APO 309 bowed to Headquarters Co., IX Corps, 44 to 41, in the nightcap. Eugene Manahan, Englewood, N. J., topped the scorers in the finale with 17 points.

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Page 2.

UNESCO SEMINARS PRAISED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, (USIS)---A seminar in education for international understanding held last summer at Sevres, France, was declared by seminar officials to have been "constructive and pleasant."

The purpose of the seminar was to bring together persons of various nations whose common interests would be productive of good results for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The report of the summer seminar recently released, was prepared under the direction of Dr. Howard E. Wilson, of the Carnegie endowment for International Peace and submitted to UNESCO with the proposal that summer meetings of top government officials be continued.

The six-week seminar brought together 100 educational leaders from most of the countries of Europe. They followed proposals of the preparatory commission set up by UNESCO to appraise the thorough use of the seminar technique of study.

Dr. Wilson defined the purposes of the seminar as threefold---creation of bonds of personal friendship among participants, instruction and learning about substantive topics on which the program was focused, and production by seminar methods of reports, documents and memoranda that would be useful to UNESCO's ultimate goal of furthering peace and security. He reported:

Four fields were recommended for exploration in 1948 by the seminar technique. They are: teacher-education, education for young children, education for citizenship and adult education. It was recommended that each seminar be situated in a different cultural region and that each member state of UNESCO participate. But it was recommended also that the seminars be smaller in size and "relatively homogeneous and definite in focus."

The 16 staff members of this year's seminar were drawn from eight countries---two from the secretariat of UNESCO and the rest from Canada, China, France, Mexico, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom and United States. Fifty-one visiting lecturers were present at Sevres from one to ten days. Few of the lectures were formal, Dr. Wilson emphasized, and were usually followed by lengthy discussion.

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTATION OFFICE SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, (USIS)---An international bureau of computation to be established at Harvard University has been suggested to the secretariat of UNESCO by Professor Howard H. Aiken, director of the Harvard computation laboratory.

The scope of the present movement to establish mathematical machinery of complicated design in various large centers of learning throughout the world makes desirable a central international bureau to keep track of all available information, he believes.

The bureau's business would be to remember who is computing what function to what degree of accuracy and within what range of variables.

Once the computation of any function is finished, the numerical results are good forever. They need to be published, to make the results available to all who need them. To start things off in the direction of world wide cooperation, modified "Bessel functions of order one-third and their derivatives" has been published as Volume 1 of the annals of the Harvard computation laboratory.

According to the secretariat of UNESCO the most urgent need today is the training of personnel especially from countries in Asia and elsewhere than the United Kingdom and the United States to form a nucleus of mathematicians able to keep the planned calculating machinery in running order and well fed with needed work.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND Public Information Office

Press Release:

1630
13 November 1947

1ST CAVALRY ENDS SEARCH FOR GRAVES OF AMERICAN WORLD WAR II DEAD

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Fifty-five teams, composed of 220 officers and troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division, combed ten central Honshu prefectures during the last three months in connection with the intensive search by tactical units of the Eighth Army throughout all of Japan for the graves of American World War II dead. The search ended early this month.

A previous search of the islands made nearly a year ago by the Army Graves Registration Service disclosed the location of most of the graves.

A number of graves were found by the 1st Cavalry Division teams in their daily coring of every area of the Cavalry's Occupation Zone.

Ten thousand separate localities throughout the ten prefectures were investigated by the 1st Cavalry Division teams, it was reported by Lt. Col. O. R. Hummel, La Fayette, Indiana, Officer in Charge of the Division's search.

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SCAP HAS NO OBJECTION TO DISPLAY OF JAPANESE FLAG NOV. 23

Display of the Japanese flag on Nov. 23, the Japanese Harvest Festival (Niinamesai) meets with no objection from SCAP, the Japanese Government was informed today.

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SEVEN JAPANESE PLEAD NOT-GUILTY TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES

Charged with contributing to the death of 18 Australian Prisoners of War, seven accused war crimes suspects, pleaded not guilty yesterday before an Eighth Army Military Commission in Yokohama.

The accused, all of them former civilian guards at the Naoetsu POW Camp, also known as the Tokyo POW Camp 4-B at Niigata, Honshu, Japan, were charged with war crimes alleged to have occurred from January, 1943, to August, 1945.

The seven are Akira Yanagizawa, Yoshihiro Susuki, Eiichi Uishiki, Morimasa Oshima, Masaji Sekihara, Hiroshi Obinata, and Yonesaku Akiyama.

Each defendant is charged under separate specifications, most of them concerned with beating and mistreating POWs.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's legal section are Capt. E. J. Thwaites, 116 A Tooronga Road, East Hawthorne, Victoria, Australia, and Max Schiffman, 2155 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Names and addresses of victims, both living and dead, listed in the specifications of the above case, are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

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FEAF DISPATCHES ANOTHER C-54 WITH CHOLERA SERUM TO NEAR EAST

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, TOKYO--The Far East Air Forces announced today that a second C-54 Skymaster is enroute to the Near East from the Orient carrying approximately 2,000,000 cubic centimeters of cholera serum to that area. The aircraft departed from Tokyo this morning and arrived at Shanghai during the afternoon where the five tons of vaccine will be loaded. The vaccine will be flown to Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

The first flight got under way Oct. 25, and arrived at its destination, Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 5. The five and one quarter tons of serum delivered in that flight was the largest single amount to reach the stricken area since the beginning of the epidemic.

The second flight is carrying a similar amount of the precious serum, and is expected to figure prominently in the final stages of the fight against the "asiatic killer", which killed one Egyptian every ten minutes at the height of the epidemic. The flight will proceed as fast as possible, with refueling stops at Bangkok, Thailand; Calcutta, India, where necessary maintenance will be performed; Karachi, Pakistan; Aden, Saudi Arabia; and finally Jidda, Saudi Arabia, where the serum will be unloaded as a hedge against a possible outbreak during the holy pilgrimage to nearby Mecca.

The flight was made possible through the cooperation of the United States Air Force, the State Department, and the Government of China. China agreed to furnish several million units of the serum as a humanitarian gesture toward the people of the Near East, where the epidemic has raged for more than a month.

The United States Army Advisory Group in China then requested the United States Air Force to furnish air transportation for the vaccine in order to facilitate rapid delivery. FEAF relayed the order to the 317th Troop Carrier Group stationed near Tokyo, where the necessary aircraft and crews were readied for the flights.

The seven-man crew of the C-54 Skymaster is commanded by 1st Lt. William G. Rankin, of 339 64th St., Brooklyn, New York. Other crew members are 1st Lt. Orville E. Miller, 821 N. Lafayette Place, Los Angeles, California, pilot; 2d Lt. James H. Hamilton, 1091 Walnut Ave., Long Beach, California, co-pilot; Capt. Robert C. McWilliams, Thayer, Missouri; S/Sgt. William J. Cobb, 4161-A Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Missouri, radio operator; and Sgt. Thomas D. Hetherington, Dakota City, Iowa, alternate engineer; and T/Sgt. Donald R. Turner, Platte City, Missouri, engineer.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Roland A. Mulhauser, Chief of the Library Unit, C.I. & E., will discuss "The Information Libraries in Japan" at a press conference, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Bldg.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1000
14 November 1947

MORE COAL PRODUCED IN JAPAN DURING OCTOBER THAN DURING ANY OTHER MONTH SINCE BEGINNING OF OCCUPATION

Coal production during October totaled 2,417,700 metric tons, the largest quantity mined during any month since the beginning of the Occupation, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section reported today.

Although this figure exceeds production in any other month, it reached only 93.1 percent of planned production for the period. Steadily greater production is expected, but increased consumption of fuel directly for heating during the winter months, will continue to curtail industrial activity, SCAP officials noted.

Both Japanese and SCAP officials are making strenuous efforts to stimulate an increase in coal production of 500,000 metric tons during the three-month period covering November, December, and January to lessen the gap between actual production and the goal of 30,000,000 metric tons annually established as the amount needed to meet minimum requirements of the Japanese economy.

An emergency committee is working on plans for increasing production, and subcommittees will meet at Fukuoka, Sapporo, Taira and Ube. The committees will include representatives of the operators, unions, political organizations which work with coal producers and Japanese governmental agencies.

October production received a considerable impetus in the third 10-day period of the month when 935,900 metric tons were mined to establish a record for 10-day periods since the end of the war.

Production by districts for the entire month was as follows: Hokkaido, 634,900 metric tons; Eastern Honshu, 246,600; western Honshu, 211,700, and Kyushu, 1,324,700.

Production by district during the final 10-day period of the month was as follows: Hokkaido, 253,700 metric tons, or 92.4 percent of the goal; eastern Honshu, 94,200, or 88 percent of the goal; western Honshu, 80,800, or 100 percent of the planned production, and Kyushu, 507,200, or 97.1 percent of planned production.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Roland A. Mulhauser, Chief of the Library Unit, C. I. & E., will discuss "Information Libraries in Japan" at a press conference at 11 o'clock this morning in Studio 5, Radio Tokyo Building.

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JAPANESE HAVE COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION OF 454 VESSELS THIS FAR IN 1947

Japanese shipyards completed construction of 454 vessels: totaling 81,336 gross tons during the first 10 months of 1947, SCAP's Industrial Division reported today. Included are 344 fishing vessels which account for 36,896 gross tons.

Currently under construction are 491 wooden and 336 steel ships totaling 100,000 and 228,323 gross tons, respectively. Among these are 232 fishing vessels with a total of 75,518 gross tons.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS PERSONNEL TO BE GUESTS OF HONOR AT
1ST CAVALRY REVIEW

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--American Red Cross personnel who have conducted recreational facilities for the Division's troops since the beginning of the Occupation will be among the guests of honor as Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander, reviews troops of the 1st Cavalry Division at Camp Drake tomorrow morning.

Capt. Howard W. Peak, El Paso, Texas, and Capt. Warnock D. Harwell, 2309 N. W. 11th St., Oklahoma City, Okla., both combat veterans of the Pacific campaign, will be presented with the Bronze Star Medal at the review.

Lt. Col. John R. Riley, Danville, Va., will be Commanding Officer of the troops for the review.

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SASEBO CENTER HANDLED 17,144 JAPANESE REPATRIATES
DURING OCTOBER

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOKURA--A total of 17,144 Japanese were repatriated to Japan through the Sasebo Repatriation Center on Kyushu during the month of October, it was announced yesterday by Maj. Gen. James A. Lester, Commanding General of the 24th Infantry Division. The center, the only one operated on Kyushu and supervised by a 34th Infantry Regiment unit, cleared repatriates from Hulutao, Singapore, Tsingtao, Okinawa, and Fusan, Korea.

Expatriates to other countries numbered 2,936. According to the report, 584 went to Korea and 2,352 to the Ryukyus Islands.

The total number of repatriates handled through the Kyushu repatriate centers from June 15, 1946 to Oct. 31, 1947, is 1,340,221 and the expatriated have numbered 148,244.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

14 November 1947

UNESCO COOPERATIVE FORMED IN SENDAI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---UNESCO announced in Paris recently that it had received a letter from the Japanese university at Sendai reporting formation of a UNESCO cooperative association there.

The letter was written to Dr. Julian Huxley, UNESCO's Director General, by T. Satake, president of the association. Satake said it had been formed by writers, scientists, educators and others who are enthusiastic in their wish to cooperate with UNESCO.

Satake added that a Japanese national commission would be formed when Japan is admitted to UNESCO but that in the meantime some beginning should be made to create an understanding of UNESCO and its ideals.

Some UNESCO officials here said that the question of Japanese admission had not yet come up. If such an application were presented it would have to be approved first by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

GENELUX PRAISED EDITORIALY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---The St. Louis Post Dispatch editorially said in part recently:

The single sanest piece of news that has come out of Europe since the end of the war is the announcement by Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg that they have done away with tariffs among themselves. Goods will flow freely across their boundaries in an encouragement of exchange of products and easy satisfaction of demands. The bother of customs and the small army of officials at points on their borders will be eliminated.

As for dealings with the rest of the world, these forward-looking states have a wise plan for that too. They are working out a three-nation tariff policy and will exchange as a unit with other countries. This is a practical start toward a European customs union and a customs union is basic to any solution to the political problems of Europe. The governments of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have demonstrated that it is not necessary to be overwhelmed by confusion in international trade and politics. They have demonstrated that simple approaches can be made to big problems. What they have done deserves applause around the world and adaption over Europe as rapidly as possible.

COSTS OF MOVING UN HIGH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---Secretary General Trygve Lie said recently that the proposed move of next year's General Assembly to Geneva, Switzerland, would cost

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the United Nations nearly 2½ times what it would to hold its plenary session at the temporary headquarters in New York. In a memorandum to the budget committee Lie listed total costs of the proposed Geneva meeting at \$2,298,023, compared with \$961,670 for New York. An additional \$146,218 would be added to the cost if the assembly were scheduled to meet at any other city in Europe, Lie said.

WOMAN SCIENTIST GETS MEDAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---Dr. Florence R. Sabin, research scientist, has received the American Woman's Association medal for eminent achievement by a woman.

Seventy-six year old Dr. Sabin---who was called "the greatest living woman scientist" by the late Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research---added the medal to a score of others awarded to her during her 40 year career of research on the development of the lymphatic system, blood vessels and basic studies in tuberculosis. Dr. Sabin was the first woman ever elected to the Rockefeller Institute, first woman elected to the National Academy of Science and the first woman professor at Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland.

ARGENTINE WOOL CLIP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---The Argentine wool clip for the year begun October 1 will be about 225,000 tons, grease basis, according to an estimate by the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, released recently. The exportable surplus of Argentine wool was placed at 325,000 tons for the year ending September 30, 1948.

A trend toward finer wools has been noted as a result of relatively poor demand for coarse wools and some switching from sheep farming to cattle raising in the province of Buenos Aires, the bank report stated. Coarse crossbreds will comprise 31 percent of the total, it was estimated; medium crossbreds 18 percent; fine crossbreds 35 percent and Merino crossbreds 16 percent.

MOVIE MUSEUM MOOTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---A permanent motion picture museum to contain memorabilia of the entire industry from its earliest days to the present is planned Jack Cohn, president of Picture Pioneers and vice president of Columbia Pictures, announced recently in New York. Details of this first museum to be created by an organization within the film industry will be announced at the annual dinner of Picture Pioneers to be held November 19.

No location has been selected as yet for the museum, Cohn stated, but it will be open to the public and will contain production, exhibition, distribution and advertising exhibits.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

14 November 1947

THE STORY OF AMERICA'S NUMBER ONE LABOR CONCILIATOR: CYRUS CHING ROSE FROM THE RANKS TO TOP U.S. JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, (USIS)---Labor-management relations are essentially "human relations" and, therefore, there can be no one program for solving problems that arise between employers and employees. This is the philosophy of Cyrus P. Ching, newly-appointed chief of the United States Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

As America's number one labor conciliator, it will be Ching's job to direct the mediation and conciliation service in its efforts to prevent or settle labor disputes. Working with him will be a twelve-member labor-management panel, appointed by President Truman, and a staff of 225 conciliators. The latter will be a field force to be sent to any part of the United States in which labor troubles threaten.

The Mediation and Conciliation Service was set up by the United States Congress under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act as an autonomous government agency after 34 years under the Labor Department.

Seventy-one-year-old, Canadian-born Ching's career was described by Louis Stark in the New York Times magazine. Stark said in part:

"It was as director of industrial and public relations of the United States Rubber Company (a private concern) and an industry member of the National Defense Mediation Board and the National War Labor Board that Ching gained experience and developed the philosophy that led to his present job."

"Promoting proper labor relationships is nothing you can do overnight," Ching says. "It is not anything you can do by law. You can set up machinery to soften blows of the people not inclined to get along together. You can pad their gloves a little, and it may be necessary to have a referee to do that. But in the last analysis labor relations begin down in the bottom department of the plant between the foreman and the employee."

"The practical phase of the Ching labor philosophy can be summed up in the phrase, 'getting along with people'---which may or may not be easy, according to circumstances."

"There is not too much literature on the subject," he observes. "However, one of the modern articles I have read in this field is in Chapter Five of the Book of Exodus. Pharaoh, the boss, in order to cut down expenses after suitable time studies had been made, said the boys would have to furnish their own straw to make bricks. Most of the straw had apparently been gathered by someone else and when they went out to get it there was nothing left but stubble and the quality of bricks deteriorated."

"Admiration of organized labor for Ching is unusually high. Most labor leaders say that he is not bound by the past, but is adaptable and open to conviction. They also know that once having made up his mind he is not likely to change it. 'If Cy Ching gives his word, we can be sure he will carry it out,' one labor leader remarked recently."

"When he left his father's farm, he enrolled in a provincial business college with no clear idea of which way he was headed. Barely 19 when he finished college, he struck out for the Canadian northwest where he bought grain for elevator companies. Home on a visit after several years at this work, he received a letter not to return because poor crops in Alberta (Canada) had wiped out his job."

"In those days young men in Canadian maritime provinces who considered leaving Canada made for either Boston or California. Ching chose Boston. He went to work as a street-car motor man. For three months he was on the 'extra' list. Later he was assigned to a regular run. One day he saw an employe in the car barn struggling with accounts of conductors and other employees. The new motorman volunteered to help. The offer was gratefully accepted. It was his first opportunity to use his business school training."

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"Eventually he was placed in charge of equipment and service. Here he gained his first insight into what he felt was the wrong way of dealing with employees. He learned that grievances of the men were not concerned primarily with wages and hours but with the manner in which they were treated as human beings.

"In 1912, just before the historic strike on the Boston elevated, Ching, then 36 and head of the rolling stock and shops, was called into the company office to discuss 'a little trouble.' Management had no inkling of the real feeling of their employees. 'Pardon me, this is not a little trouble,' the shop chief said. 'There will be a strike next Wednesday.' There was, and that was how he became industrial relations officer.

"Ching's first act in his new assignment was to abolish the road's espionage system. He assured employees that no company spy would attend union meetings and that henceforth he would deal with the union on an above board basis. In a short while peace was restored.

"During this time he became acquainted with Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor. He had such faith in the labor leader that he frequently called on him for help in working out labor problems on the Boston elevated. One result of such cooperation was that the Boston elevated had no further tie-ups while Ching remained with the company.

"When Ching left Boston for the United States Rubber Company he did so in characteristic fashion. He looked over the world of business, decided that rubber seemed a promising industry, then arranged to talk things over with Fred Hood, leading rubber manufacturer. Hood advised him to offer his services to a competitor, the United States Rubber Company. Ching promptly wired the president of the latter company that he would call on him in New York the following morning. A month later he went to work.

"The conciliation chief is a disarming man. As he unwinds his long frame to greet friends and his deep furrowed face breaks into a slow smile he gives the impression of a country boy grown up. Which he is, except that most of his 'growing'---nearly 50 of his 71 years---has been among the contentious ranks of employers and employees."

0107

外務省
総務局長
経理部
改定

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
14 November 1947

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL BOARD OF TRADE
ADOPTS FIRM MERCHANDISING POLICY FOR AGAR-AGAR

"Adopting of a firm merchandising policy for agar-agar by Boeki Cho, the Japanese Government's official Board of Trade, which releases on Nov. 19 for export during the next six months only 750,000 pounds of current stocks of agar-agar, was reported today by SCAP's Foreign Trade Division.

Announcement of the policy is in response to mounting world interest in the Japanese agar-agar trade. Japan is the leading world source of agar-agar, a vegetable compound extracted from seaweed which is used, among other things, in bacteriological cultures, pharmaceuticals and food.

The 750,000 pounds is the total which will be available for export from Japan until May, 1948. The balance of present Japanese stocks will be released immediately to domestic consumption to relieve acute shortages. In April, 1948, offerings for May, June and July shipment from 1948 production will be announced.

On Wednesday Boeki Cho will be prepared to finalize contracts for the agar-agar allocated to export. It will be available, f.o.b. Japan, as follows:

For November, December, January shipment:

Grade	Quantity
Kobe #1 (1947).....	100,000 lbs.
Kobe #1 (1946).....	100,000 lbs.
Yokohama #1 (1947).....	50,000 lbs.
Kobe #2 (1946).....	150,000 lbs.
Total	400,000 lbs.

For February, March, April shipment:

Grade	Quantity
Kobe #1 (1947).....	200,000 lbs.
Yokohama #1 (1947).....	50,000 lbs.
Kobe #2 (1947).....	100,000 lbs.
Total	350,000 lbs.

Prices for contracts involving quantities of a minimum of 10,000 pounds and up to 50,000 pounds are as follows:

Kobe #1 (1947).....	\$1.85
Kobe #1 (1946).....	\$1.75
Yokohama #1 (1947).....	\$1.75
Kobe #2 (1947).....	\$1.65
Kobe #2 (1946).....	\$1.55

Contracts involving 50,000 pounds or more will be finalized at five percent less than the prices listed above. Contracts for sales of less than 10,000 pounds will be subject to individual negotiation at prices higher than those listed above.

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"DIRECT TO STATES" TELEPHONE SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED AT SENDAI

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Military personnel stationed in the Sendai area will no longer have to make the journey from Sendai to Tokyo for the purpose of making a telephone call to the United States. The IX Corps Signal Section announced today that a "direct to the States" telephone system has been installed in the Sendai Service Club No. 6, and the tentative date for use is Nov. 25.

The new system will be operated in the same manner as the overseas telephone system in the Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka exchanges. Personnel desiring to place a call to the U. S. will notify the club hostess the morning of the day they wish the call to be placed. The minimum time for each call is three minutes and the maximum time limit is six minutes. The base rate, which is \$12 for each call, will be paid at the time of notification, and four dollars for each minute thereafter. Overtime charge will be paid upon the completion of the call.

In any case where the call cannot be completed the deposit will be returned.

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EC LIBRARY SUPERVISOR TO LEAD RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN U. S.

Miss Jane S. McClure, 116 Central Square, Pittsburgh, Pa., Library Supervisor for the Far East Command has been selected to lead a national recruiting campaign in the United States for the purpose of obtaining army librarians in overseas positions within the Far East Command, it was announced today by Col. William S. Morris, Special Services Officer, GHQ.

She will leave Tokyo Nov. 17 for Washington, D. C., where she will report to the Library Branch, Office of the Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army, for temporary duty.

The recruiting campaign has become necessary because of a shortage of librarians in the United States. Reports received by the Library Branch, Special Services Section, GHQ, state that a shortage of 18,000 librarians exists now within the United States, of which only half will be produced by library schools in the next six years.

More than 60 vacancies already exist in the Far East Command, and other positions will be vacated in the future. With similar vacancies existing in other commands, a national campaign has become necessary. Plans for the campaign will be formulated in Washington, D. C. However, Miss McClure stated, "there will be a definite stress on the librarians in the smaller communities for which overseas service will provide definite advantages and opportunity to advance within the library field."

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TYPHOON "FLORA" APPROACHES LEYTE

Typhoon "Flora" was centered 150 miles west-northwest of Palau at 3 o'clock this morning, moving west-northwest at 12 miles per hour, the 43d Weather Wing announced. Maximum surface winds near the typhoon's center are 115 miles per hour, with little change in intensity expected within the next 24 hours. "Flora" is expected to be centered 175 miles east-southeast of Leyte at 3 a.m. tomorrow.

Meanwhile, tropical storm "Elmira", which never reached the typhoon stage, has dissipated in the Pacific between Luzon and Guam.

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P-51 PILOT KILLED IN CRASH

WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AT ASHIYA--A P-51 Mustang fighter plane crashed near Kurosaki, Kyushu Wednesday morning, causing the death of its pilot, 1st Lt. Rodney Nickolson, Ossian, Iowa.

Lieutenant Nickolson, who was on a routine training mission when the accident occurred, was a member of the 36th Fighter Squadron, 8th Fighter Group, based at Ashiya. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marion Nickolson, and 21-month-old daughter, who are presently residing at the dependent housing area of Ashiya.

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11TH AIRBORNE GRIPPERS TACKLE EIGHTH ARMY SUNDAY

Back in the title running, thanks to I Corps' upset of 1st Cavalry last weekend, the 11th Airborne Angels will play host at Sapporo to Eighth Army Sunday in this weekend's feature American Football League of Japan attraction.

With 1st Cavalry expected to roll past Kobe Base with ease at Tokyo, the Angels must get by the Eighth Army obstacle to remain tied with the Horsemen.

Eighth Army, winner of four of its six games to date, will pit its hopes for a surprise win on its heavy line. The Angels led by T/5 Mike Bellipani, New Orleans, La., and Pfc. Arlen Nihart, Gulfport, Miss., are the highest scoring team in the loop.

I Corps, beaten by 11th Airborne and GHQ, will be a heavy favorite over Fleet Activities at Yokosuka. The Bulls eyes passing attack, with Pfc. William Stamper, Los Angeles, Calif., throwing, and Pfc. Harold Brus, New Orleans, La., and Pfc. John Karras, Argo, Ill., catching, is tops in the conference.

In other games Sunday, GHQ is expected to topple 24th Infantry Division at Kokura, and 25th Infantry Division apparently has too much power for victory-starved Fifth Air Force at Nagoya.

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THREE FOREIGN NATIONALS SENTENCED BY KOBE PROVOST COURT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOBE--Three foreign nationals have been sentenced this week by Kobe Provost Court.

The three and their sentences are Vladimir Petrovich Danich, one year and 5,000 yen fine; Leonid Fetisov, one year suspended and 2,500 yen fine; and Leonid Yusheoff, nine months suspended and 1,500 yen fine. All three have Soviet nationality.

Danich was found guilty of selling 510 olive drab shirts, 80 sweaters and 60 pairs of olive drab trousers, all property of the U. S. Government, and impersonating a member of the 7th Criminal Investigation Detachment of Kobe. He was acquitted of a charge of extorting 88,000 yen from the Starlight Industrial Company, a Japanese firm in Osaka.

The case against Danich also involved two American soldiers and two Japanese nationals. One of the Americans is under investigation at present and the identity of the other is unknown. The two Japanese have been sentenced by Provost Court.

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Fetisov was found guilty of damaging Japanese Government property, assaulting a Japanese civilian, and drunk and disorderly conduct. Yushchikov was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly.

Among the judges at the trials of the three men was Major of Justice V. I. Kuriyandsky, Chief of the Secretariat of the staff of Major General of Justice I. M. Zaryanov, member from the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

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SCAP OFFICIAL OUTLINES STEPS NEEDED TO BE TAKEN
IF JAPAN IS TO MEET MINIMUM COAL NEEDS

The extra 250,000 tons of coal that must be mined in Japan to meet the national quota in December and January can be attained if each underground worker produces two additional bushels of coal per week during those months, a SCAP Labor Official said.

Speaking before the All Japan Coal Miners' Unions Council national convention yesterday in Tokyo, Leon Becker, ESS Labor Relations Officer, said this additional production was necessary to obtain the coal to meet current requirements in Hokkaido as well as to provide sufficient electric power and fuel to last through the winter months.

Mr. Becker, who outlined steps needed to be taken both by miners and unions in meeting Japan's minimum coal needs, praised them both for their efforts, as participants in the Economic Rehabilitation Congress, to attain the present post-war production peak of 2,417,700 tons in October.

He urged, however, that unions work with management in improving the proportion of underground to surface workers. He said that although the ideal ratio is 60 percent underground to 40 percent surface workers, in Hokkaido 57 percent of the labor force works above ground.

Discussing joint labor, management and government responsibility in coal production, the SCAP speaker told miners the extent to which they give maximum individual production will determine the success of future negotiations with the employer as well as the public's opinion of the miner.

He added that since supplementary rations now furnished miners and their dependents are withdrawn from stocks that would otherwise be utilized for general public consumption, "It is unjust for miners to receive food taken out of the mouths of fellow workers without returning their fullest productive efforts."

In regard to the union's responsibility for production, Mr. Becker warned, "If the sincere desire of the great mass of miners for increased production is blocked by the willful acts of a small minority, the majority's will is being defeated and the union's record injured needlessly."

He reminded his listeners that the worth of any union is measured by its comprehension of the fundamental concept that "in unity there is strength" and that a democratic trade union is one in which the broadest possible number of rank-and-filers participate in forming policies.

In listing the ways unions could best accomplish their responsibility for coal production, Mr. Becker said right and left extremists seeking to discourage production, particularly to create a crisis atmosphere, could best be offset by "alert, competent and well trained honest leadership at the local level."

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He also said the tendency for entire crews, pits, or mines to become involved in small disputes, which adversely affect production, showed the need for establishing adequate grievance machinery and procedures.

"Full scale operation of the mine can and should continue without interruption pending settlement of disagreement through normal grievance procedure," he declared.

Mr. Becker told unions as part of their responsibility to maintain mine discipline, they should take steps to cut down the number of miners who leave the pits before completion of a full day's work.

The speaker emphasized this was of particular importance since new protective legislation had reduced the normal working time at the face from a pre-war average of 8½ hours to approximately 7½ hours.

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1ST CAVALRY JUDGE ADVOCATE TO RETURN TO U.S.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Maj. Kenneth C. Paterson, Watertown, S. D., Judge Advocate of the 1st Cavalry Division for the last two years, will return to the United States shortly for reassignment.

Major Paterson entered the military service in May, 1942, at Fort Snelling, Minn., subsequently serving at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Fort Custer, Mich., and in the Oriental Languages Department of the University of Chicago. Later he served with the 701st Military Police Bn., the 77th Division, the 7th Division, and the Americal Division.

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AMERICAN FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT LOANED TO TOKYO FIRE DEPARTMENT

Thirteen pieces of American fire-fighting equipment were turned over to the Tokyo Fire Department this morning to be used for the protection of the downtown Tokyo area. The equipment, which is being indefinitely loaned to the Japanese, includes nine pumpers, two weapons carriers and two jeeps.

Officiating at the ceremony, held in the GHQ Repairs and Utilities Section motor pool, were Capt. W. H. Kelly, assistant fire marshal of Headquarters and Service Group, and K. Kobayashi, chief of the fire section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.

Also present were C. P. Starr, Jr., and R. E. Martin, fire investigators of the Public Safety Branch, G-2, GHQ, SCAP, who have been training the Japanese Fire Department in the use of American fire fighting equipment; and Capt. J. S. Rovanssek, chief of transportation and engineering equipment, R. & E., GHQ, who will be in charge of maintaining the equipment.

The nine pumpers were formerly 2-1/2 ton water carriers built by the General Motors Corporation. They were converted by the Dengyosha Prime Mover Company of Tokyo into front-mount pumpers with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute. They carry 550 gallon tanks and are equipped with 1", 1-1/2" and 2" hoses.

One of the two weapon carriers is to be converted into a foamite truck to be used in combatting oil fires.

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