

三月

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RA'-0056

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
1 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1175  
FOR THE PERIOD 290600I FEBRUARY - 010600I MARCH 1952

Patrol actions along the front were the principal items of activity yesterday in another quiet day in Korea. Our forces reported minor enemy contacts in scattered areas.

Carrier-based aircraft once again attacked enemy sampans. On the east coast surface vessels fired interdiction and harassment fire at coastal cities. Enemy gun positions south of Chinnampo were bombarded by United Nations naval vessels operating in west coast waters.

Land-based fighter bombers attacked rail and supply convoys. Medium bombers hit a rail bridge and a marshalling yard while others flew close support of our frontline forces. Light bombers strafed enemy vehicles during the hours of darkness. Cargo transports continued flying in support of United Nations operations.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 0930 1 March 1952

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIRWING IN KOREA — Leatherneck Corsairs Friday stormed down upon Red bunkers and gun positions across the front to leave their own specialized brand of havoc in their wakes.

Near Suta-ri a four-plane Corsair flight hurled explosives ranging from half ton bombs to 20 MM cannon shells at bunkers, amp pits and gun positions to score 90 percent target coverage and create secondary explosions. The flight was led to Capt. John Rooney of Columbus, Ohio.

Nearby, a flight from the Marine "Deathrattler" squadron dumped more than five tons of high explosives on a concentration of Red positions to knock out at least four bunkers and an automatic weapon position, it was reported. More pilots from the same squadron attacked personnel shelters in the area, destroying two buildings.

On the eastern front, a surprise aerial attack on enemy vehicles resulted in three damaged and two destroyed.

Marine jets and attack planes divided their time throughout the day between close support missions and rail cuts.

Marine jets and attack planes divided their time throughout the day between close support missions and rail cuts. WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS ESSEX OFF KOREA — Fighter squadron 713, a Denver, Colorado, reserve group, flying Corsairs from its carrier base the USS Antietam, completed its 1000th mission over Korea Friday during a day which saw flyers from both carriers of Task Force 77 make 105 rail cuts, destroy 36 Communist boats and sampans, and damage another 113.

Lt. Richard G. Park of 240 Herberle road, Rochester, N. Y. was pilot of flight 1000 while Lt (jg) Lloyd A. McVicker of 1152 Lawton street, Monongahala, Penna., started the squadron on its second thousand.

A successful flight of Essex Panther jets made seven rail cuts in the line which runs over flat country between Hongwon on the Japan Sea and Hamhung. In a succession of bomb hits at one point forty yards of one rail were lifted from the soft roadbed and curved far over the other rail.

The same flight went on to destroy six large junks, burn another large boat and damage 19 other boats.

Essex flyers however gave most of their attention to the train ambushed before dawn near Pukchong. Flyers from both carriers were credited officially with 15 rail cars destroyed and 31 damaged plus two locomotives destroyed and one damaged. One bridge was demolished during the day, a rail span 15 miles southwest of Hungnam was crumbled with a direct thousand pound bomb hit by Lcdr Malcolm C. Friedman of 402 Calla ave., Palm City, Calif., operations officer for Carrier Air Group 15 aboard the Antietam.

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SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 FEB. 29, 1952.

Task Force 77 planes destroyed 36 Communist boats and sampans and damaged 113 along the Korean east coastline. Fifteen rail cars were destroyed and 31 damaged, 2 locomotives were destroyed and one damaged, and a railway bridge was demolished in the day's operations. The two locomotives were ambushed by USS Essex night hecklers as they attempted to haul a 15-box car train to the safety of a tunnel.

Two cruisers were active on the east coast. USS Rochester ranged north to Songjin waters to interdict rail tracks and harass shore targets along the northern route. At the battle line near Kansong, cruiser USS St. Paul and destroyer USS Hanson fired night harassment missions at the Communists, then bombarded bunker and shelter positions during the day.

West coast action was marked by night illumination missions by British light cruiser HMS Belfast. By daylight, Belfast worked 200 rounds of high explosives into Red troop and gun positions southwest of Chinnampo. Destroyer USS Gurke fired day fire support missions against Red troops and batteries in western coastal defensive positions.

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WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS ESSEX OFF KOREA--Navy night hecklers early Friday morning again caught a long Communist train before it could hide from daylight in one of the North Korean tunnels.

As dawn was breaking Lt. (jg) Robert C. Hessom of 457 Bonita St., Imperial Beach, Calif., was over the coastal rail line east of Pukchong when he saw steam below. He dropped a flare and confirmed it was a train of 15 boxcars with locomotives on both ends. Nine cars stood in a siding nearby.

In the light of a second flare Hessom stopped the train by strafing and turned to napalm it, spewing fire over the last five cars and rear locomotive. Lt. Cdr. Felix F. Bertagna of Andover, N.H., came up from ten miles behind, napalmed Hessom's train once and flew north to strafe a locomotive of his own as Essex night fighters answered Hessom's radio call for help.

Here's what Essex flyers did to Hessom's train during the day: It was attacked first by a two plane section of night fighters he had radioed. When they left, one locomotive was heavily damaged, the other blowing off steam and five cars were burning from a napalm bomb.

Then the heavily loaded Corsairs and Skyraiders came in to blow the back end off the front locomotive with a 1,000 pound bomb, destroyed six cars and damaged the rest.

Then a Division of Panther jets struck with direct hits on at least six boxcars and left with only three cars still standing loaded.

An afternoon strike of Corsairs and Skyraiders wound up the day by pounding the train and siding with 1,000 pound bombs. One pilot who took a last look said the rear engine was only "a reasonable facsimile" of a locomotive, the front one only pieces. The whole scene, he said, "looked like a haystack after a fire had gone through it."

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

1 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1571:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---U. S. Air Force B-29 Superforts last night supported Operation Strangle with a bombing attack against a rail bridge linking one of the enemy's north-south rail supply lines in northern Korea. FEAF warplanes Friday flew 970 sorties.

Seven medium bombers of the Okinawa based 307th Bomb Wing hit a rail bridge on the main line between Huichon and Kunu-ri. The bridge is located in mountainous country southeast of Puckchin.

During the night a lone bomber of the 307th radar aimed high explosives on the Chinnampo marshalling yards while three more flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on hostile concentrations immediately behind enemy lines.

In clear weather fighter bombers yesterday accomplished further rail cuts at choke points along main and secondary rail lines. They also successfully attacked vehicles and rolling stock. Other fighter bombers flying in close air support of frontline troops damaged two tanks and scored against enemy-held bunkers. Anti-aircraft guns were knocked out and an undetermined number of enemy casualties inflicted.

F-86 Sabrejets, on patrol of the Yalu river sector, were unable to find any Red aircraft.

Partly cloudy skies with lowering visibility were forecast for Korean battle areas today as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for continued strikes against the enemy.

END

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

1 March 1952  
0915

Immediate Release No. 1572:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Reorganization of one of the major commands of the Far East Air Forces to streamline air defense activities in the Japanese home islands was announced today by Lt. Gen. O. P. Weyland, FEAF commander.

The former 314th Air Division, which was charged with the responsibility for defense of the four major Japanese islands against air attack, today became the Japan Air Defense Force, General Weyland announced.

Brig. Gen. Delmar T. Spivey of Alexandria, Va., who headed the former organization, will command the new air defense force. Brig. Gen. Aaron W. Tyler of Natchez, Miss., will be vice commander, the same position he held in the air division.

The three operations' wings of the former 314th Air Division today became defense air divisions, each responsible for air defense activities including coordination and cooperation with pertinent American ground and sea forces in its geographical area.

The reorganization is designed to meet conditions in post-treaty Japan. Military forces of the United States which will remain here after the treaties are signed will be chiefly responsible for security against external aggression.

Commanding the northern defense air division is Col. Boyd Hubbard, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala. Heading the central defense air division is Col. Robert S. Israel, Jr. of St. Petersburg, Fla. Commanding the southern defense air division is Col. Charles W. Stark of Asbury Park, N.J.

The Japan Air Defense Force includes all installations of the former 314th Air Division stretching from northern Hokkaido to southern Kyushu.

END

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FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

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

PRESS RELEASE:

1 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries, by Franklin Williams, noted American foreign correspondent.

FAR EAST LETTER

by

Franklin Williams

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A letter found on the body of a dead communist, a play by the Prime Minister of Burma and rules on love in the Communist Party have been in the news recently and all deserve discussion.

The play, written by Prime Minister Thakin Nu, closed a successful run in the U.S. last week at the Pasadena Playhouse in California.

The letter was found on a communist insurgent leader in Burma who was killed in a fight with the forces of the Government of Burma.

The Burmese Communist Party, in an effort to simplify the problem of love, has issued a pamphlet which says that party members who are doing good work for the party will slacken their efforts if they marry.

The three separate events, when looked at together, are part of one story--the story of communism in Burma and in many other countries.

Thakin Nu's play, generally applauded by the American press, recounts the falsity of the promises of communism. The play tells the story of a Burmese youth who is deceived by communist propaganda, joins the party, discovers the truth, attempts to lead an insurrection and meets his death.

As one American reviewer put it: "Thakin Nu addresses his fellow countrymen yet the message is perhaps something the whole world should hear."

The letter found on the dead communist is only one of a number of recent cases involving people in Burma who have revealed their disillusionment with communism.

The first paragraph of the letter, written to a "friend," reads:

"We have fallen in bad company. What a wanton, corrupted set of individuals they (the communists) are by all accounts. Verbally they profess all desire for democracy and liberation of the masses so passionately as to make a statue raise an eyebrow. Close association with them, however, reveals great differences between their words and deeds."

The letter also told of how communist officials forced people to contribute money to the cause although the people could not afford it. It told of corruption among communist officials and how the

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1 March 1952

officials lived in luxury while their followers went hungry.

As the writer of the letter put it:

"Although we starve and risk our lives in the cause, what are the big bosses doing? They have more fowl, pork and other food than they have inclination to eat. They hold conferences, draw up plans and order us about, which is all very easy for them. Please destroy this letter after you read it."

The communist pamphlet on party love, which urges people not to marry, attempts to corrupt and undermine the family life of Burma which the people of Burma treasure deeply.

The pamphlet informs party members, in much the same manner as communist propaganda does in all countries, that "You will from time to time come across a beautiful girl whom you would like to have for your life's companion. But you need to ponder deeply over the question whether...she is likely to be an asset to the party. In most cases, comrades find their wives liabilities rather than assets."

As far as liabilities are concerned, many people are discovering that the real liability is a political philosophy that deceives and debases the people.

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EMPLOYEES PROFIT IN G.E.  
BOND SAVING PLAN

SCHENECTADY, New York, (USIS)--Approximately 88,000 employees and former employees of the General Electric Company are potential shareholders in the company as a result of their participation in its employees savings and stock bonus plan, John D. Lockton, G.E. treasurer, disclosed this week.

Under the plan, begun in 1948, employees purchasing United States Defense Bonds receive a bonus of G.E. stock amounting to fifteen percent of the cost price of bonds purchased through payroll deductions. Actual ownership of the stock is contingent upon leaving the bonds in the custody of the company for five years after purchase.

According to G.E. officials, approximately 97,000 employees purchased more than 28,000,000 dollars worth of bonds in 1951. Some 13,000 of these made their purchases under the employees savings and stock bonus plan. About 88,000 individuals have participated in the plan, leaving their bonds on deposit with the company.

Total amount purchased by G.E. employees in 1951 represents an increase of about 9.5 percent over 1950. The total number of purchasers increased by 23,230.

According to Lockton, more than 38 percent of the company's employees made purchases under the employees savings and stock bonus plan in 1951 and 8.5 percent bought defense bonds separately under the United States savings bond plan.

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE  
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Weekly Summary of U.N. News  
For Immediate Release

Public Information Office  
Pusan, Korea  
1 March 1952

## TRUSTEESHIP

UNITED NATIONS, New York--(By Wireless)--The UN Trusteeship Council opened its tenth session this week in the new conference building at UN Headquarters, New York; the event was officially described as inaugurating a new era in UN history. This was the first meeting of any UN organ in the conference area of Headquarters and marked the formal opening to the public of the new conference building, the second of three Headquarters buildings completed. The building links the 39 story Secretariat building, which was opened in 1950, with the General Assembly hall, scheduled for completion next fall.

Wednesday's opening meeting marked the "final homecoming" for UN after six long years of wandering, declared Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General. Speaking for Trygve Lie, Dr. Hoo declared the new Headquarters would offer a "secure base" for the organization's activities for peace - a "small but stable spot on the earth's surface that may be recognized as the centre of man's endeavour to solve his greatest problems".

Council President, Sir Alan Burns, United Kingdom, also remarked on the "historic significance" of the opening. It not only symbolizes the fact that the Trusteeship Council is a permanent organ of UN, he declared, but also that UN is a permanent institution to further world peace. Sir Alan and other Council members expressed appreciation for the contribution made by Denmark in designing and furnishing the new chamber. As a mark of its appreciation William Borgerg of Denmark was invited to the Council table for the inaugural meeting.

Before the Council could consider adoption of the twenty item agenda the USSR representative, Soldatov, put forward a resolution calling for exclusion of the present Chinese delegate and inviting a representative of the People's Republic of China to take his place. On a motion of the United States the Council voted 11 to one - USSR opposing - to postpone indefinitely consideration of the Soviet proposal. During discussion of the question the Soviet Representative argued that it was illegal and unwise to deny the Chinese people's rightful place in UN International Affairs.

Francis B. Sayre, USA, responded that it was out of the question to consider the USSR proposal at a time when the Chinese communist regime was departing so drastically from normal international behaviour and when it showed no intention to abide by UN principles, as exemplified by US action in Korea.

The United Kingdom's Wao Mathieson supported the USA proposal, quite apart he said from merits of the case. He stated that the present events in Korea and the truce negotiations there made it quite inappropriate for the Council to hold public debate on the Chinese question.

The Council met again Thursday afternoon and took up the first item - Examination of Petitions from Trust Territories.

## KOREA

At Panmunjom Korean armistice negotiators reported little or no progress on issues dividing them. The Chinese North Korean delegation continued to insist on the nomination of the USSR as a member of the neutral truce supervision team and rejected "categorically" the Unified Command proposal to reduce the number of neutral nations from six to four, thus eliminating Norway as well as the USSR. The others have been accepted by both sides - Sweden and Switzerland on nomination of the Unified Command, and Poland and Czechoslovakia for the other side. The Unified

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Command objects to the Soviet Union as "neutral" because of its "close proximity to Korea" and its "record of past participation" in Korea. The Chinese-North Korean delegation asserted that it cannot accept these objections.

Both sides agreed on a compromise ceiling of 35,000 troops to be rotated monthly and were a little closer on the number of inspection ports. The UN delegation, which first asked for 12 inspection ports, has reduced its figure to 6, and the other side has raised its total to 5. On Prisoners-of-War, the Unified Command restated its position. No prisoners it held would forcibly be made to accept repatriation. The Unified Command also replied to the Chinese-North Korean protest concerning the Korean Koje-Do Island prisoners' riot last week that since civilian internees were involved the whole matter is an internal affair of the Unified Command.

KASHMIR

Frank P. Graham, UN Representative for India and Pakistan, left New York by air this week for the subcontinent to resume talks with the two governments concerning demilitarization of Kashmir. He is scheduled to begin his conversations with the Indian Government upon arrival in New Delhi on Friday. Mr. Graham has been instructed by the UN Security Council to continue efforts toward agreement between India and Pakistan along lines already approved by the Council. These call for demilitarization of the disputed state, holding of a plebiscite under UN auspices to decide which country Kashmir wishes to join. The Council has asked Mr. Graham to report by the end of March.

GERMANY

The new UN Commission to investigate conditions for free elections in Germany this week invited authorities from the east and west sectors of that country to meet with the Commission for discussion on the possibility of holding free elections throughout Germany. The Commission proposed 17 March as time for such a meeting but left the place to the convenience of the parties concerned.

The invitation stressed the Commission's view that it shared certain common objectives with German authorities and the German people. The Commission believed "a good deal of common ground" could thus form the basis for cooperation toward setting up of an "edifice of free, united, democratic Germany".

The Commission recalled the terms of the General Assembly resolution specifying that simultaneous investigation should be undertaken in the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin and the Soviet Zone.

ALSO THIS WEEK: Secretary General Trygve Lie returned to UN Headquarters after a visit to his home country of Norway. . . . Preparations were completed for holding direct elections for the Eritrean assembly, which will take place on 4 March. . . . The Organization of Central American States formally registered "San Salvador Charter" with United Nations. The new organization was established last October by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Central American Republics. . . . Sweden ratified the convention on road traffic - designed to increase road safety and to bring about standardized traffic rules throughout the world. The convention will come into force on 26 March. . . . The UN Economic Commission for Europe stressed the need of increasing European coal production and economizing its consumption. . . . Significant progress in the fight against tuberculosis in Turkey was reported by the antituberculosis centre established at Istanbul one year ago by the World Health Organization. . . . Walter Rukysers, internationally known expert in mining and processing asbestos arrived in Yugoslavia to appraise the country's asbestos deposits under a UN program of technical assistance.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

3 March 1952

ADMINISTRATIVE PACT  
HAILED IN U.S. PRESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Signing of the Japanese-American Administrative Agreement received prominent coverage in the United States press. Special attention was given to the State Department description of the agreement as an important step toward peace and security in the Pacific area and toward a system of collective security for all democratic nations.

The Christian Science Monitor story said: "Japan's formal integration as a part of the Western powers Pacific defense organization has now been achieved through the combined efforts of Japanese and American diplomatic authorities.

Signing of the United States-Japanese Security Agreement on February 28 therefore has greater significance than merely the implementation of the San Francisco treaty.

It may well mark the establishment of a new defensive balance of power in the Orient which, eventually, will play the most vital role in stemming the tide of communism in China and other parts of Eastern Asia."

A New York Times editorial said:

"The way to speedy ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty and the accompanying American-Japanese Security Pact has been cleared." The editorial noted that although ratification of the treaty and the accompanying security pact may involve certain risks, "any other alternative involves even greater risks, and the Senate may be expected to act accordingly."

The State Department statement said:

"Concluded on a basis of sovereign equality and trust by direct negotiations between the two countries, the agreement is satisfactory to both the United States and Japanese Governments and will strengthen the close bonds of mutual interest between their two peoples."

# # # # #

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM PREVENTING  
WAR, SCIENCE WRITER SAYS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The "free intellectual atmosphere" of democratic nations already has won World War III by preventing it, according to William L. Laurence, science editor of the New York Times.

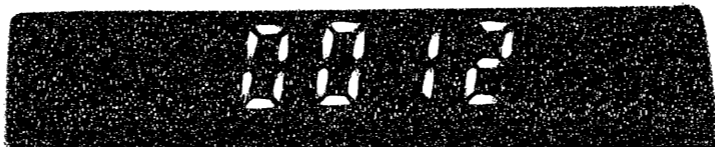
Speaking to a seminar for teachers recently, Laurence said World War III already has been fought and won on the deserts of Nevada, where new tactical atomic weapons have been developed.

These weapons, he added, will neutralize the manpower superiority of Soviet-ruled nations. The free world, Laurence said, will be able to maintain its superiority in atomic development for an indefinite period because it provides the atmosphere in which "the spirit and mind of man thrive best."

As a result, it has and can keep its leadership in ingenuity and techniques with which it makes use of its possession of strategic materials and electric power sources.

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3 March 1952

"World War III has become impossible," Laurence said, "and in a sense by making it impossible, it has been fought and won."

"It is only necessary," he added, "that free nations not rest on their laurels, but keep themselves prepared and alert, so there will be no temptation for dictatorship to seek to score a quick victory over it by a 'super Pearl'."

# # # # #

'RATIONALIZING IMPERIALISM'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Rationalizing Imperialism" says:

"In the past few months Moscow has been untiring in its efforts to inflame extremist nationalist sentiment among Moslem peoples of Iran, Egypt and neighboring peoples. The Kremlin's radio and press, and its puppet communist movement, have spared no energy in denouncing as 'imperialist aggression' every effort made to accommodate interests of these independent nations with those of the West. Many Moslems have undoubtedly been led into thinking Moscow is their friend.

"Against this background it is revealing to consider recent events among another Moslem people, the Uzbeks, who live under Soviet rule in Central Asia. Uzbek historians are now being condemned by higher communist authorities because they have failed to glorify Czarist Russia's conquest of their people. Correct teaching, they are told, is that this imperialist aggression was the most 'progressive' event, since Czarist Russia in the nineteenth century had germs of Bolshevik Revolution and was 'the center of the world revolutionary movement'. Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Azerbaijanis and other Moslem peoples under Stalin's rule, this line implies, should daily bless the Czarist armies that killed their ancestors and brought them under Moscow's thumb.

"But if the Russian conquest of the Moslems in the nineteenth century was 'progressive', how much more 'progressive' would be the Soviet conquest of Iran, Egypt, Libya, Turkey and Pakistan today, when germs of Bolshevism have developed into a virulent disease of communist rule! Here is surely the masterly rationalization of imperialism! The free Moslem peoples of the world today, so many of whom live in the shadow of Soviet might, will do well to ponder the significance of this thesis for themselves. Fate of their unfortunate coreligionists under Stalin should be surest proof to them of where the real menace to their independence, freedom and religion lies in this troubled mid-period of the twentieth century."

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

3 March 1952  
0840

Immediate Release No. 1576:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---U.S. Air Force medium bombers last night struck at an important Red supply highway choke point in northern Korea, dropping 500-pound high explosives in support of Operation Strangle. During Sunday, Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 830 sorties.

Nine Superforts of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing were unopposed by the Communists as they hit the traffic choke point located approximately 20 miles east of Sunchon. Bombardiers aimed approximately 90 tons of the quarter-ton explosives by radar techniques.

Another 98th medium bomber was also unmolested last night as it dropped its bomb load on the Hamhung marshalling yards.

Providing around-the-clock close air support to UN frontline forces, three more B-29s covered strategic enemy ground areas with thousands of high velocity steel splinters from air-bursting bombs.

Fighter bombers continued their constant pounding of the enemy's supply system, successfully attacking rail lines and highway routes. Vehicles and rolling stock came under the bombs, guns and rockets of the low flying planes. In close air support of frontline forces, other fighter bombers inflicted casualties on the enemy at many places along the battleline.

Night flying planes again deprived the enemy of his onetime reliable ally, darkness. Accompanied by flare-dropping aircraft, the night intruders raked vehicular supply convoys and blasted enemy-held strongpoints.

Clear weather was forecast today as FEAF warplanes took off again to hit vital targets.

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

3 March 1952

JAPAN CALLED PRIME TARGET OF RUSSIA

LOS ANGELES, (USIS)--The senior Senator from California, William F. Knowland is among many leaders urging prompt ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty by the United States Senate. He says the treaty represents "a diplomatic victory of major proportions over the Soviet Union" not only for Japan and the United States but for the free world as a whole.

Senator Knowland has long supported the view that the Orient is of vital concern for world peace and he describes Japan as "a great potential stabilizing force for the free world in the Far Pacific."

In a recent address Senator Knowland declared "While we do not doubt the Soviet desire to tie Germany and the industrial Ruhr into the communist orbit, I believe that this is secondary on their timetable to the communist control of more than 1,000,000,000 people of Asia together with the natural and strategic resources of that vast area."

China is the key to communist control of Asia, the Senator declares, but he adds that it is "only a step in the chain reaction and not a final target." He says the Soviets' real final target is Japan.

Senator Knowland believes the Soviet plans first to get control of the rice of Southeast Asia "so that food can be used as a weapon to further consideration of power. Then control of Korea would enable the communists to point 'a strategic dagger' at the heart of Japan."

The Senator from California declares that "Between economic pressures, of raw materials promised or denied, trade opportunities opened and closed in the expanding Soviet orbit, the planners in the Kremlin could hope that the Japanese butterfly would voluntarily entangle itself in the spider web of communism."

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RISE OF POLISH IMMIGRANT TO  
U.S. LABOR LEADER NOTED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The story of David Dubinsky, poor Polish immigrant who became President of the American Federation of Labor's International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is told in a newly published pictorial biography with text by the distinguished philosopher and educator, John Dewey. The book is dedicated "To the great army of men and women whose industrial citizenship in I.L.G.W.U. has helped to make American democracy work." A foreward by A.F.L. President William Green, and an introduction by Walter P. Reuther, President of C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, stress the high civic position which Mr. Dubinsky has achieved in American life.

David Dubinsky, ex-prisoner of the Czar and trusted friend of presidents and other high officials, was born in Brest Litovsk, Russian Poland, in 1892. Arrested several times for union activity, he was finally sent to a Siberian prison camp for political exiles at the age of fifteen. He escaped and was eventually pardoned in 1910. A year later, Dubinsky, a youngster of nineteen, arrived in America and joined the Cutters Union Local Ten of I.L.G.W.U. in New York City.

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3 March 1952

## 'NEHRU LOOKS AGAIN AT COMMUNISM'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune in a recent editorial titled "Nehru Looks Again At Communism" says:

"Communism fell a very long way short of capturing India in the course of the giant elections now concluded. But it came close enough to taking over the widespread and diverse elements of opposition to lead Prime Minister Nehru to some evidently serious re-evaluations. At a lengthy press conference recently, he condemned both the communist ideology and the tactics of Indian communism more directly than he had ever done before. And he declared that he had not 'the least objection' to accepting the undertaking, prescribed in mutual-aid agreements, to co-operate with the United States in the maintenance of peace. Both statements are more significant than they may seem.

"So long as Indian communism was no more than a repressed and all faction in domestic affairs, Nehru's international policy of pacifistic neutralism as between Russia and the West was doubtless valid enough. The abrupt emergence of the communists as a potentially disruptive political force at home was bound, by the nature of the great international communist conspiracy, to react on foreign policy. Mr. Nehru now not only castigates the character of communist tactics in domestic politics, but adds that these are 'conditioned by factors of extraterritorial allegiance which are objectionable'. It is that allegiance to the Kremlin which sooner or later can hardly fail to bring the leaders of the Indian democracy along the same path, in their attitude toward the Soviet Union, as has been trod by the Western democracies before them.

"The cordial acceptance of the mutual-aid undertaking shows that Mr. Nehru has already taken at least a step in that direction. This fairly harmless formula has been built into something of a shibboleth all the way from Suez to the Coral Sea. To repudiate it was to retain independence; to accept was to bow in servitude to the United States. A week ago the Indonesian cabinet fell over this issue, and Nehru's neutralist India has been widely regarded around the southern rim of Asia as a pillar of support for the defiance of America. Now the Prime Minister has accepted the formula. This does not mean that he has altered his foreign policy; it does mean that he has destroyed the idea that the formula is a badge of servitude. As a result of the election, he is more anti-communist and nearer to the Western orientation than he was before. It would be ridiculous to suggest that Mr. Nehru has been frightened by the election returns into subservience to the United States. It would not be ridiculous to conclude that the same forces which have driven Western society into its anti-communist position are beginning to operate in India, and are very likely in the long run to produce similar results in that sub-continent to those they have produced elsewhere."

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

0930  
3 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 2, 1952

Carrier based naval aircraft flew from USS Essex and Antietam to destroy or damage 61 Red railroad cars, damage 4 locomotives, destroy or damage a total of 113 enemy sampans and small boats, and inflict 53 rail cuts on the Red rail system in strikes against Communist targets in the northeast area.

From the opposite coast, British light carrier HMS Glory aircraft attacked the area south and west of Chinnampo, starting fires, damaging small gun positions, and shooting up enemy small craft wherever it could be found.

Heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul bombarded the Kojo area. Direct hits by heavy 8-inch gunfire destroyed at least one artillery piece in the Red supporting area, and damaged two others. Secondary explosions in Saint Paul's target areas marked the destruction of ammunition and supply shelters. Enemy personnel bunkers also came under the cruisers fire with heavy damage resulting.

Naval patrol and interdiction elements ranged the east coast from the battle line to Songjin. On the west coast, United Nations vessels picketed Red shore positions from the Ongjin peninsula to the west coastline near Ulljul.

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ABOARD HEAVY CRUISER USS SAINT PAUL OFF THE COAST OF KOREA--The "Death that comes from nowhere" fell on North Korea Sunday. The poetic phrase was originated by the Chinese Communists to describe the gunfire that comes streaking in toward their positions from seaward. It is no secret aboard the St. Paul where the high explosive death originates.

The heavy cruiser took many targets under fire Sunday with both 8-inch and 5-inch guns. In the Kojo area the St. Paul destroyed 10 buildings, damaged several more, and placed several direct hits on one artillery piece, a bunker and a dug-in supply dump. The cruiser bombardment also started numerous fires and caused Communist troops to flee in panic to escape from the murderous fire. Not many of them were successful.

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WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS ESSEX OFF KOREA--Task Force 77 Sunday demolished 61 North Korean buildings, damaged another 11 and killed at least 90 Red troops, thanks largely to an exhausting days work by the 38-year-

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old Commander of Carrier Air Group Five aboard the Essex, Cdr. Marshall U. Beebe, USN.

Commander Beebe, who hails from Anaheim, Calif., is the only pilot aboard the Essex flying both jets and prop planes. He led a morning flight of Panther jets which found more than 200 Red troops repairing a train ambushed by Essex morning hecklers Friday. The troops were unable to run for cover before at least 50 of their number were killed by strafing.

The same flight caught two other Red patrols on the road and killed 15. Then it went on to destroy 12 boats and damage 18, strafe six oil tanks, damage one bridge and destroy another.

The destroyed bridge was credited to Beebe. As he explained it, "We were cutting track in the area and the bridge was right there so I went in and dropped it with a 250-pound bomb."

Beebe hardly had time to down his ward room lunch before he was in his flying togs again and off the Essex flight deck in a heavily loaded Skyraider. This time he led a prop flight which attacked a large group of buildings, destroyed 51 of them and damaged five. Beebe himself put a bomb into the largest building.

One of his pilots who had a last look at the area said, "There was nothing there but destroyed buildings, fire and smoke."

Beebe thus finished his 69th combat mission over Korea.

Antietam and Essex pilots made a total 53 rail cuts during the day. They also destroyed 22 rail cars, damaged 39, damaged 4 locomotives, destroyed 31 boats and damaged another 82.

Two Antietam Panther jet pilots of Fighter Squadron 837 flew through intense flak to strafe and bomb a locomotive between Wonsan and Hungnam. They were Lt. Leonard G. Wisnyi of 2 Colonial Court, Dumont, N.J., and Lt. Larry R. Gebert, Jr. of 369 Chapman St., Newark, N.J.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

3 March 1952  
1145

Operational Summary No. 617:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,  
SUNDAY, 2 MARCH 1952

Close air support strikes were intensified for the second consecutive day along the battleline in Korea Sunday as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 830 sorties.

Fighter bombers roared across the battlefield, blasting troop and artillery positions in repeated strikes. F-51 Mustangs teamed with Marine aircraft in attacks ranging from north of Chorwon to north of Kumsong, destroying 10 buildings, silencing three gun positions and destroying four troop bunkers.

In the Sibyon-ni area, the Mustangs and the Marine fighter bombers destroyed four troop bunkers and a gun position, and damaged a road bridge. Near Ando-ri on the east coast of Korea, three mortars and three personnel shelters were destroyed, 11 troop bunkers damaged and casualties inflicted on 15 enemy troops.

An underwater bridge was destroyed and three anti-aircraft gun positions silenced near Kosong in the eastern sector by the fighter bombers.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and Marine shorebased pilots flew 670 of FEAF's total sorties.

In interdiction strikes, F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine fighters destroyed 15 supply vehicles and damaged eight in the Namchonjom area. Other Shooting Stars destroyed a large warehouse and damaged two armored cars west of Sinchon.

F-84 Thunderjets concentrated on main rail lines between Sinuiju and Sinanju in extreme northwest Korea, cratering tracks in 55 places. The Thunderjets made multiple cuts in the line south from Namsi-dong.

Rails between Huichon and Kunu-ri were cut in 15 places by F-80s, which also damaged a rail bridge on this line. Marine Corsairs and ROK Mustangs inflicted 10 rail cuts in scattered northern Korea areas. Seven supply buildings were destroyed and seven others

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damaged in the Ongjin vicinity by Meteor jets of the Royal Australian Air Force.

On patrol sweeps over cloud-covered "MIG Alley," F-86 Sabrejets failed to contact enemy jet aircraft.

Total destruction inflicted during the period on the Communists includes 35 troop casualties, 30 supply buildings destroyed and 10 damaged, 115 supply-laden trucks destroyed, 20 gun positions silenced, 75 rail cuts, 25 bunkers knocked out and 10 others damaged.

Nine medium bombers of the FEAFF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing last night dropped 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the rail choke point at Sincha-g-ni, west of Sunchon. The bombardiers used radar-aiming methods, and the crews reported no enemy flak or fighter opposition. One B-29 dropped 10 tons of high explosives, also using radar-aiming methods, on the Hamhung marshalling yards in northeast Korea. There was neither flak nor enemy fighter resistance. Three other Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline troops, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply areas just behind the battleline.

Flying 75 sorties last night, B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft destroyed 20 enemy supply vehicles. Twenty of the light bombers, using rockets, napalm and high explosives, hit the Wa-dong rail bridge west of Yangdok. Seven others made strikes on the Sinanju supply complex, while three hit the supply area at Yonan and one blasted the Sariwon supply concentration.

Cargo transports of FEAFF's 315th Air Division flew 145 sorties, airlifting 540 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

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0020

PRESS & PUBLICATIONS  
Information Division  
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PRESS RELEASE

3 March 1952

NEW CODE OF EDUCATION NOW EFFECTIVE

NAHA -- GA Ordinance No. 66 entitled "Code of Education for the Ryukyus," which was signed on Thursday, February 28, by Brig. Gen. James M. Lewis, Civil Administrator, becoming effective that date, provides a complete set of laws for education in the Ryukyus and replaces all existing education laws except the Department of Education Laws.

The new laws, which are patterned after the revised school laws in Japan, call for the election of school boards in each Mayor's district in the Ryukyus, to manage the school affairs in that district.

A Central Government Board of Education will be appointed by the Chief Executive and this Board will exercise citizen control over policy planning for education in the Ryukyus.

The Director of Education will work with the Board of Education in planning educational training for teachers and organization of local school districts into larger units for supervisory purposes. The Department of Education will continue to operate as a small department of the Central Government to provide auxiliary services to local school districts in terms of the policies of the Board of Education.

Financial control of school business will reside in the local school districts with the Central Board of Education providing for the distribution of whatever money is appropriated by the legislature for education purposes. This money will be distributed for use by the local school boards if and when it is available.

The Board of Education will be appointed immediately and local school boards will be elected in March to take office when elected.

The Ordinance also provides for minor improvements of the laws pertaining to the University of the Ryukyus.

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RYUKYUAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TOUR U.S. ARMY SIGNAL INSTALLATIONS TODAY

NAHA -- Top Ryukyuan government officials toured Army Signal installations on Okinawa today as guests of Col. William A. Beasley, Rycom Signal officer, in observance of the 89th anniversary of the Signal Corps.

Heading the group of Ryukyuan dignitaries was Shuhei Higa, chief executive of the Provisional Central government, accompanied by members of his staff and department directors.

Conducted from 9 this morning to 12 noon the tour was scheduled to include visits to the Signal offices and communications center at Sukiran, a radar site and the dial telephone exchange at Naha.

Besides Higa, Ryukyuan officials included Yuhei Izumi, deputy chief executive; Shobu Funakoshi, chief secretary; Yoshio Toyama, chief of the Statistics bureau; Seizen Shiroma, chief of the Public Information bureau, and the following department directors:

Masaru Miyasato, Finance; Senjiro Hirakawa, Communications; Aisho Okuda, Education; Yasuharu Kayo, General Affairs; Shoyu Funakoshi, Natural Resources; Shoko Chinen, Legal Affairs; Tatsuhiko Miyasato, Commerce & Industry; Zensuke Teruya, Public Health & Welfare; Masayoshi Haraguni, Transportation; Kotaro Kamimura, Public Works, and Kenshin Nakamura, Police.

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3 March 1952

FIRST OF JAPANESE ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING GROUP WHICH WILL CONSTRUCT  
NEW RYUKYUAN RADIO FACILITIES IN ISLANDS ARRIVES OVER PAST WEEKEND

Naha -- The first of a group of 15 Japanese electronics engineers contracted by the Provisional Central government to construct new international and inter-island radio facilities in the Ryukyus arrived here over the weekend.

Civil Administration's Communications department reported the arrivals as Chuzo Hiraga, chief of the Japanese government's Chugoku Radio Regulatory office in Hiroshima, and Atsushi Togyo, Hawaiian-born electronics engineer and interpreter.

The remaining 13 members of the engineering team are scheduled to arrive here Wednesday on a ship which left Moji, Japan, on February 27.

Hiraga will head the 15-man team while Togyo, in addition to his engineering work, will act as liaison between the engineering group and Civil Administration.

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RYUKYUAN WOMEN NATIONAL LEADERS' HAVING EXTENSIVE  
TOUR IN AMERICA UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF DEPT. OF ARMY

WASHINGTON, (USIS) -- The five Ryukyuan women who arrived here February 24 for a three-months visit and tour of the United States are already beginning to feel at home in America.

They include Aya Arakawa, Kiku Miyara, Kimiyo Onaga, Yukiko Shimamoto, and Taka Shimoji. All are teachers and mothers. The Department of Army is sponsoring their trip.

Already the visitors, known as the Ryukyuan Homemaking Mission, have toured sites of historic importance.

They were guests recently at a reception at Washington International Center. Present were three Ryukyuan court officials who are visiting the United States and also visitors from other countries. They are looking forward to being entertained at tea at the National Headquarters of the General Federation of Womens Clubs here.

During their two-week visit in Washington the five women are interspersing work and recreation. They will go by bus to Mount Vernon, Virginia, plantation home of George Washington. They will visit the Beltsville, Maryland, agricultural research farm of the United States Department of Agriculture where they will be particularly interested in the Bureau of Human Nutrition's model kitchens.

They will lunch at the United States Womens Bureau, government agency concerned with the welfare of wage earning women.

They will visit Howard University to discuss the teaching of home economics. They will visit the Federal Security Agency which is concerned with health, social and economic welfare of American citizens. Because each of the visitors is a mother they will be especially interested in a conference arranged with the United States Childrens Bureau.

The group will leave Washington on March 7 for New York City where they will go sight-seeing, visit "McCalls Kitchen," a modern laboratory for testing foods and recipes, and will visit the home economics department of Hunter College for Women. They will also visit the United Nations in New York.

The visitors will leave on March 12 for Berea College in Kentucky, model for the recently-opened University of Ryukyus. Berea was established so that the youth of the Kentucky mountains might learn a trade while getting an academic education. Students operate farms, including a dairy, piggery and poultry farm. They also learn printing, needlecraft, woodcraft, weaving and other trades.

In Berea the women also will visit local schools, industries, rural community organizations, and will visit homes of farm and mountain people.

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3 March 1952

After five weeks in Kentucky the visitors will spend two-and-a-half weeks at Michigan State Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan. In 1951 this college was selected to help develop the newly-established University of the Ryukyus. A team of five faculty members from Michigan College are in the Ryukyus now helping set up extension activities.

Besides touring the university, the Ryukyu visitors will inspect industries, cooperative canning centers and visit such institutions as childrens hospitals, orphanages and homes for the aged.

Enroute to Washington, the Ryukyuan women visited former Okinawans in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Onaga was guest of the Shigemori Tamaki family. Tamaki is former president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles and is very active in civic affairs.

0023

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of 'the rate for the job' irrespective of sex," the U.S. delegation reported. It noted that regulations for enforcing this principle were set up by the Federal Civil Service Classification Act as long ago as 1923.

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NEGRO REFUTES SOVIET PROPAGANDA CLAIM

NEWARK, New Jersey -- The Kremlin propagandists slipped badly in one of their recent attempts to make the United States appear inferior to the slave world of the Soviet Union.

A Soviet sports publication seized on a news item about the defeat of Monte Irvin, a Negro professional baseball player, in an election for a seat in the New Jersey State legislature.

This proves, the Soviet publication proclaimed, that a Negro cannot be elected to public office in the United States.

Mr. Irvin, questioned about the Soviet claim, replied: "Why the man that beat me is a Negro just like I am. Those Reds just don't make sense."

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0024

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1210  
3 March 1952

Immediate Release:

ARREST MADE IN SENJU BANK ROBBERY CASE

A 25-year-old French soldier has confessed to taking part in the robbery of the Senju Branch of the Fuji Bank in Tokyo on Feb. 18, officers of the Criminal Investigation Division, Provost Marshal's Office, Tokyo, announced today.

The serviceman was identified as Sgt. Chef Alfred R. Sirven of the French Army, 537th Replacement Company, Camp Drake.

Sergeant Sirven was apprehended shortly after 10 a. m. yesterday by MPs of the 720th Military Police Battalion at a Japanese hotel in Tokyo after a telephone call from a hotel employee that the soldier resembled a description of one of the bank robbers.

A search of Sergeant Sirven's hotel room by CID agents revealed a Belgian pistol and a gasoline ration card and vehicle registration for a stolen Plymouth sedan which had been recovered by authorities 10 days after the robbery. It was believed to have been used as a getaway car by the Senju holdup men.

The French soldier had \$546 in U.S. currency and \$550 in M.P.C. on his person at the time of arrest.

A companion, who was staying with Sirven at the hotel at the time of the apprehension, escaped through a window when the MPs appeared. He later was identified by Sirven as Pvt. Edmond Parriel of the French Army, who is listed by authorities as being AWOL from Camp King.

In his confession, Sirven declared that Parriel as well as several Japanese nationals participated in the robbery. He denied that any U.S. service personnel were involved.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1630  
3 March 1952

Immediate Release:

PRINCE TAKAMATSU GUEST OF 1st CAVALRY DIVISION SUNDAY

CAMP CRAWFORD, Hokkaido--Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, was the honor guest at a reception Sunday at the Camp Crawford officers club, Hokkaido.

Some 100 officers and their wives were present for the affair as were several top ranking Japanese officials from Hokkaido. The 47-year-old prince is in Hokkaido to attend the All-Japan ski meet later this week.

Among the other Japanese guests were Toshifumi Tanaka, the Governor of Hokkaido; Tomiyo Takada, Mayor of Sapporo; Tado Saito, chairman of the Sapporo Assembly; Taketoshi Okamura, chief of the Hokkaido Board of Education; Saburo Iyose, president of the Athletic Federation of Japan; Saburo Kojima, president of the Ski Federation of Japan, and Zenichi Mshikido, president of the Sapporo Ski Federation.

The hosts included Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division; his assistant, Brig. Gen. Elwyn D. Post, and Col. Maurice Kerr, post commander at Camp Crawford. The other officers represented every unit and staff section of the 1st Cavalry Division.

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RYUKYUS COMMAND IDENTIFIES SECOND VICTIM OF OKINAWA BLAZE

RYCOM, Okinawa--The Ryukyus Command today identified the second fatality resulting from last month's fire at the motor pool of the 29th Infantry Regiment's 3d Battalion at Kuba-Saki.

PFC Billy Palmer, Winchester, Ky., Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, died Feb. 23 of burns at the Ryukyus Command Army Hospital, two days after the blaze.

Private Palmer is survived by his wife, Betty, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, all of whom live at route 3, Winchester, Ky.

The other victim, identified last week, was Sgt. Clarice W. Brown of Laramie, Wyo., who died in the fire the night of Feb. 21.

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GENERAL SMITH NEW IX CORPS DEPUTY COMMANDER

WITH IX CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Brig. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, an authority on China, arrived recently in IX Corps where he has been assigned as deputy corps commander.

The St. Joseph, Mo., native arrived in the Far East on Feb. 22 from Camp Campbell, Ky., where he commanded the 11th Airborne Division. He is a qualified senior parachutist with 34 jumps to his credit.

General Smith graduated from West Point in 1925. He served in Tientsin, China, with the 15th Infantry for three years in the 1930s during the early days of the Sino-Japanese war.

During World War II, General Smith held a number of staff assignments in the Central Pacific area. His last overseas assignment was post commander of Schofield Barracks and the Northern Sector, Oahu, T.H.

Mrs. Smith, the former Mildred Little of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., presently resides at Clarksville, Tenn. They have three sons, Lt. Wayne C. Smith Jr., now serving with a paratroop outfit in the Far East; Robert M. Smith, a senior at the University of Hawaii, and Carl R. Smith, a student at Bradens Prep School, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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A spokesman for the Provost Marshal's Office declared that the search for Parriel and the Japanese nationals named by Sirven is being pressed vigorously by Allied and Japanese law enforcement agencies.

Sirven's apprehension and resultant confession came after a 13-day manhunt which had been pressed on a round-the-clock basis by both Allied and Japanese authorities since the date of the robbery.

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EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL  
WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Col. Willfred R. Higgins, 243 Jackson dr., Palo Alto, Calif., is Eighth Army's new Inspector General, General James A. Van Fleet's headquarters announced today.  
He replaces Col. George C. Willette of San Antonio, Texas, who recently returned to the United States under the Army's rotation program.

Colonel Higgins, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., comes to his new job after more than four years as Fifth Army Inspector General at Chicago.

NEW RED CROSS CANTEEN TO OPEN MARCH 15 AT SEOUL CITY AIRPORT

SEOUL, Korea--A new American Red Cross canteen now under construction at Seoul City airport will be opened about March 15, Miss Marie-Louise Van Vechten, ARC Club Service Supervisor, announced today.

A staff of six girls at the canteen will dispense free coffee and doughnuts to approximately 5,000 military personnel daily, including transients arriving and departing from the airport and Air Force personnel stationed there.

The new canteen is a prefabricated corrugated metal building, 46 feet by 68 feet, lined on the inside with plywood. The basic structure is now complete and electrical wiring and plumbing is being installed.

The canteen will be equipped with a 36-foot coffee bar and with couches, lounge chairs, game tables and a piano provided by the American Red Cross. Stoves for cooking the coffee will be provided by the Air Force.

The Red Cross staff at the installation will be under the direction of Evelyn A. Bradley of 4412 Fourth rd. N., Arlington, Va. Miss Bradley is a veteran of Red Cross service in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico and at Army bases in Virginia and Kentucky.

Others on the staff will be Margaret Deppen of 1819 Crescent ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ann Goplerud of 431 Walnut st., Osage, Iowa; Anita Zimmerman of 2260 N.E. 28th ave., Portland, Ore.; Ida Weaver of 2113 Filmore st., Wichita Falls, Texas, and Pauline Reed of 116 N.E. 13th st., Abilene, Kan.

American Red Cross canteens and clubmobiles have been operating on a much more restricted basis in Korea than they did during World War II. Because of the difficulty of moving supplies over Korea's primitive road system and the refusal of the Communists to recognize the Geneva Conventions and the laws of civilized warfare, the Eighth Army could not permit American Red Cross girls to provide the popular coffee-and-doughnut service in forward areas. The Eighth Army also ruled that troops in rear areas should not receive privileges which are denied to men in combat.

However, the Red Cross has been able to operate some canteens and clubmobiles at Air Force bases. It also operates the Hialeah Club and the railroad terminal canteen in Pusan, established early in the war at General Douglas MacArthur's request.

Meanwhile the Army's Special Services Section has been gradually taking over the coffee-and-doughnut operation and many of the other recreation services formerly provided in Red Cross clubs. Special Services has its own clubs in Pusan, Tokyo and other centers, as well as some coffee shops and mobile canteens in Korea.

When hostilities in Korea cease or diminish to the point where they no longer represent a factor in clubmobile operations, it is anticipated that the Red Cross will be able to increase its clubmobile fleet in Korea without taking funds or staff away from its other services to military installations, hospitals and civilians at home.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1130  
3 March 1952

TOKYO--Vice Admiral Robert P. Briscoe, USN, assumed command of the Seventh Fleet this morning in ceremonies aboard the battleship USS Wisconsin at Yokosuka.

Admiral Briscoe was Commander Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va., prior to his new command. He relieved Vice Admiral Harold M. Martin, USN, as Seventh Fleet Commander.

Admiral Martin will relieve Vice Admiral Thomas L. Sprague as Commander Air Force Pacific, San Diego, Calif.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

3 March 1952  
1640

Immediate Release No. 1577:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Damage to one enemy MIG Monday morning brought the total claims of the F-86-equipped 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing to 100 of the Red jet fighters since the unit converted to Sabrejets three months ago.

In the same period, the 51st has lost only four of its F-86s to enemy air action.

The 100 score includes 41 MIGs destroyed, 7 probably destroyed and 52 damaged. Credit for the 100th claim went to Maj. Van E. Chandler, 313 East Marvin St., Waxahachie, Texas. He now has total credit of three MIGs destroyed and one damaged.

"We bounced five MIGs that were headed north," Major Chandler said in describing Monday's action. "We dived on them from above and I registered hits on one's wings and tail, but he climbed away and fled to his sanctuary across the Yalu river."

In registering the 100 score while losing only four Sabres in air-to-air action, the 51st has a 25 to 1 advantage against the speedy enemy jets during three months.

Under the command of veteran pilot Colonel Francis S. Gabreski of Oil City, Pa., the 51st has also produced the 7th jet ace of Air Force history. He is Major William T. Whisner, Jr., 312 Albany Ave., Shreveport, La., who shot down his fifth MIG over Korea February 23, while on his 84th Korean combat mission. He now has a total of 5½ MIGs destroyed, and 6 damaged. Maj. Whisner was credited with 15 aerial victories during World War II.

Colonel Gabreski, the Air Force's all-time champion of air-to-air victories, is now within ½ credit of being an all-jet ace, with 4½ MIGs destroyed and one damaged. During World War II the aggressive "Gabby" scored 28 enemy planes shot down in air-to-air battles and three destroyed on the ground.

The 51st Wing has been in action in Korea since the late summer of 1950, and then was equipped with F-80 Shooting Star jets. It was the first Far East Air Forces unit to destroy a MIG, scoring that victory in November, 1950.

The wing was converted to F-86 Sabrejets late in November of 1951 and began flying missions in its new planes early in December. The first MIG destroyed following the conversion was shot down by 1st Lt. Paul E. Roach of Muncie, Ind., on the wing's second day of Sabrejet missions.

END

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
3 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1177  
FOR THE PERIOD 020600I - 030600I MARCH 1952.

It was another quiet day along the Korean battlefield yesterday. United Nations Command forces maintained their positions. Patrols made minor contacts with the enemy.

Our air forces inflicted enemy casualties, knocked out enemy gun and mortar positions, hit an ammunition storage area, scored multiple rail cuts, attacked the Hamhung marshalling yard and struck at road traffic in the day's operations. Cargo air transports continued flying in support of the Korean operations.

Carrier-based aircraft struck at enemy troops, enemy transportation and supply facilities on both coasts of Korea yesterday. Heavy bombardment by surface elements of the United Nations Command fleet was laid on enemy installations in the Kojo area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
3 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1177  
FOR THE PERIOD 020600I - 030600I MARCH 1952

It was another quiet day along the Korean battlefield yesterday. United Nations Command forces maintained their positions. Patrols made minor contacts with the enemy.

Our air forces inflicted enemy casualties, knocked out enemy gun and mortar positions, hit an ammunition storage area, scored multiple rail cuts, attacked the Hamhung marshalling yard and struck at road traffic in the day's operations. Cargo air transports continued flying in support of the Korean operations.

Carrier-based aircraft struck at enemy troops, enemy transportation and supply facilities on both coasts of Korea yesterday. Heavy bombardment by surface elements of the United Nations Command fleet was laid on enemy installations in the Kojo area.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1630  
3 March 1952

Immediate Release:

PRINCE TAKAMATSU GUEST OF 1st CAVALRY DIVISION SUNDAY

CAMP CRAWFORD, Hokkaido--Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, was the honor guest at a reception Sunday at the Camp Crawford officers club, Hokkaido.

Some 100 officers and their wives were present for the affair as were several top-ranking Japanese officials from Hokkaido. The 47-year-old prince is in Hokkaido to attend the All-Japan ski meet later this week.

Among the other Japanese guests were Toshifumi Tanaka, the Governor of Hokkaido; Tomiyo Takada, Mayor of Sapporo; Tado Saito, chairman of the Sapporo Assembly; Taketoshi Okamura, chief of the Hokkaido Board of Education; Saburo Miyose, president of the Athletic Federation of Japan; Saburo Kojima, president of the Ski Federation of Japan, and Zenichi Nishikido, president of the Sapporo Ski Federation.

The hosts included Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division; his assistant, Brig. Gen. Elwyn D. Post, and Col. Maurice Kerr, post commander at Camp Crawford. The other officers represented every unit and staff section of the 1st Cavalry Division.

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RYUKYUS COMMAND IDENTIFIES SECOND VICTIM OF OKINAWA BLAZE

RYCOM, Okinawa--The Ryukyus Command today identified the second fatality resulting from last month's fire at the motor pool of the 29th Infantry Regiment's 3d Battalion at Kuba-Saki.

PFC Billy Palmer, Winchester, Ky., Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, died Feb. 23 of burns at the Ryukyus Command Army Hospital, two days after the blaze.

Private Palmer is survived by his wife, Betty, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, all of whom live at route 3, Winchester, Ky.

The other victim, identified last week, was Sgt. Clarice W. Brown of Laramie, Wyo., who died in the fire the night of Feb. 21.

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GENERAL SMITH NEW IX CORPS DEPUTY COMMANDER

WITH IX CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Brig. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, an authority on China, arrived recently in IX Corps where he has been assigned as deputy corps commander.

The St. Joseph, Mo., native arrived in the Far East on Feb. 22 from Camp Campbell, Ky., where he commanded the 11th Airborne Division. He is a qualified senior parachutist with 34 jumps to his credit.

General Smith graduated from West Point in 1925. He served in Tientsin, China, with the 15th Infantry for three years in the 1930s during the early days of the Sino-Japanese war.

During World War II, General Smith held a number of staff assignments in the Central Pacific Area. His last overseas assignment was post commander of Schofield Barracks and the Northern Sector, Oahu, T.H.

Mrs. Smith, the former Mildred Little of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., presently resides at Clarksville, Tenn. They have three sons, Lt. Wayne C. Smith Jr., now serving with a paratroop outfit in the Far East; Robert M. Smith, a senior at the University of Hawaii, and Carl R. Smith, a student at Bradens Prep School, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—Col. Wilfred R. Higgins, 543 Jackson dr., Palo Alto, Calif., is Eighth Army's new Inspector General, General James K. Van Fleet's headquarters announced today.

He replaces Col. George C. Willette of San Antonio, Texas, who recently returned to the United States under the Army's rotation program.

Colonel Higgins, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., comes to his new job after more than four years as Fifth Army Inspector General at Chicago.

NEW RED CROSS CANTEEN TO OPEN MARCH 15 AT SEOUL CITY AIRPORT

SEOUL, Korea—A new American Red Cross canteen now under construction at Seoul City airport will be opened about March 15, Miss Marie-Louise Van Vechten, ARC Club Service Supervisor, announced today.

A staff of six girls at the canteen will dispense free coffee and doughnuts to approximately 5,000 military personnel daily, including transients arriving and departing from the airport and Air Force personnel stationed there.

The new canteen is a prefabricated corrugated metal building, 46 feet by 108 feet, lined on the inside with plywood. The basic structure is now complete and electrical wiring and plumbing is being installed.

The canteen will be equipped with a 36-foot coffee bar and with couches, lounge chairs, game tables and a piano provided by the American Red Cross. Stoves for cooking the coffee will be provided by the Air Force.

The Red Cross staff at the installation will be under the direction of Evelyn A. Bradley of 4412 Fourth rd. N., Arlington, Va. Miss Bradley is a veteran of Red Cross service in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico and at Army bases in Virginia and Kentucky.

Others on the staff will be Margaret Deppen of 1819 Crescent ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ann Goplerud of 431 Walnut st., Osage, Iowa; Anita Zimmerman of 2260 N.E. 28th ave., Portland, Ore.; Ida Weaver of 2113 Filmore st., Wichita Falls, Texas, and Pauline Reed of 116 N.E. 13th st., Abilene, Kan.

American Red Cross canteens and clubmobiles have been operating on a much more restricted basis in Korea than they did during World War II. Because of the difficulty of moving supplies over Korea's primitive road system and the refusal of the Communists to recognize the Geneva Conventions and the laws of civilized warfare, the Eighth Army could not permit American Red Cross girls to provide the popular coffee-and-doughnut service in forward areas. The Eighth Army also ruled that troops in rear areas should not receive privileges which are denied to men in combat.

However, the Red Cross has been able to operate some canteens and clubmobiles at Air Force bases. It also operates the Hialeah Club and the railroad terminal canteen in Pusan, established early in the war at General Douglas MacArthur's request.

Meanwhile the Army's Special Services Section has been gradually taking over the coffee-and-doughnut operation and many of the other recreation services formerly provided in Red Cross clubs. Special Services has its own clubs in Pusan, Tokyo and other centers, as well as some coffee shops and mobile canteens in Korea.

When hostilities in Korea cease or diminish to the point where they no longer represent a factor in clubmobile operations, it is anticipated that the Red Cross will be able to increase its clubmobile fleet in Korea without taking funds or staff away from its other services to military installations, hospitals and civilians at home.

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HEAD QUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND, 8201st Army Unit  
Public Information Section  
APO 59

APPROVED  
7 APR 50  
PIO EUSAR

GENERAL RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND IN KOREA...

...A minor outbreak of typhus in a remote section of South Korea was controlled recently, but only after medical officers of the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea and Korean doctors wallowed through knee-deep snow for several days to care for the victims.

Local officials reported the incidence of typhus and typhoid to the UNCAK team at Kangnung, on Korea's east coast just south of the 38th Parallel. The cases were listed as in a 90-square mile area in a precipitous mountain area served by tortuous, snow-clogged roads.

Even jeeps couldn't penetrate to the more isolated areas, so the UNCAK-ROK medical teams slogged their way in on foot with Korean A-frame bearers hauling DDT powder, calcium chlorite, vaccines and other medicines for treatment of the patients and to prevent spread of the disease.

Harry Miller of Liverpool, England, UNCAK Sanitation and Public Health Officer in the area, said Dr. Choi, heading a roving medical team maintained by the ROK, visited 19 patients and found them all to be suffering from typhus. No typhoid cases were discovered.

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Mr. Miller said 11 villages were visited during 3-1/2 days in the area, 2,600 residents were sprayed with DDT powder, as were their homes and surrounding area, and all received typhus and typhoid inoculations. Water sources were chlorinated and medicines distributed for treatment of the typhus cases.

He added that village leaders later reported no new cases had been detected and that the 19 victims had recovered.

END

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1350  
4 March 1952

Immediate Release:

NURSE'S TOUR OF NORTHERN JAPAN TO BE DESCRIBED ON U.S. RADIO SHOW

SENDAI, Japan--A nurse's tour of JLC Northern Command medical installations may soon be broadcast on a coast-to-coast United States radio network.

"One Man's Family," one of America's popular radio serials, will get a first-hand report of the visit from Maj. Edith A. Aynes, Milwaukee, Wis., JLC Chief Nurse and a contributing writer for the program.

The major's letters are used on the program as though written by the always-absent "Teddy," supposedly an Army nurse serving in Yokohama. Following her tour, during which she was accompanied by FEC Chief Nurse Lt. Col. Alice M. Gritsavage, Nanticoke, Pa., Major Aynes said her next radio letter would describe the trip.

The two nurses inspected latest obstetrical and maternity equipment, which is in growing demand as a result of a gradual increase in dependents in the Hokkaido area. Among installations visited were the 8165th and 8166th Army Hospitals.

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UN AND PRIVATE AGENCIES HAVE GIVEN \$18,000,000 FOR KOREAN RELIEF

Since the beginning of the Korean conflict, contributions to Korean civil relief from United Nations agencies and independent philanthropic organizations have totaled almost \$18,000,000.

(This figure is exclusive of the \$442,000,000 in goods and services furnished directly by the United States Government up until Feb. 15, 1952.)

Contributors included two UN agencies, 32 foreign governments and 11 U.S. volunteer organizations, in addition to anonymous donations.

The UN's International Refugee Organization and International Children's Emergency Fund delivered a combined total of \$1,787,494 in food, soap and supplies.

U.S. agencies include the American Friends Service Committee, American Red Cross and Junior Red Cross, American Relief for Korea, Inc., CARE, Committee for a Free Asia, Church World Service, Inc., General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Lutheran World Relief, Inc., Manget Foundation, Oriental Missionary Society, Save the Children Federation, War Relief Services--National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Other countries joining in the humanitarian relief program were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, China (N), Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United Kingdom.

The contributions included a wide variety of gifts, such as food, medical and sanitary supplies, soap, solid fuels, clothing, textiles, industrial repair equipment and supplies, and miscellaneous items ranging from jute bags to vitamins.

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EIGHTH ARMY SELECTED 340 OFFICER CANDIDATES LAST YEAR

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Eighth Army announced today that 340 officer candidates were returned to the United States during 1951 to enter officer candidate schools.

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The 340 officer-hopefuls represented about 40 percent of the total number of applicants among United States enlisted personnel in Korea during the year. At least one was a Marine who transferred to the Army to attend OCS.

In January, 45 candidates left the zone. The month's quota, set by the Adjutant General in Washington, was unusually high because of the recent arrival of the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions from Japan. Some 30 candidates are sent during an average month.

Basic requirements of each candidate are United States citizenship and passing grades of 110 and 115 points, respectively, on the Army's intelligence quotient and officer candidate exams. After the application papers are processed the potential candidate faces one of Eighth Army's major command interview boards, usually composed of three officers.

Composite scores based on examination results and board findings are then forwarded to Tokyo. The Far East Command prepares a priority list from which the quotas established in Washington are filled.

Once a candidate is selected he is immediately sent by ship to the U.S., reporting about 50 days later to his officer candidate class. Included in that period, where possible, is a 21-day leave at his home.

The Army now has seven schools, two in infantry, and one each in the artillery, ordnance, signal, engineer and armor branches. Until the fall of 1950, the service operated only one school, at Fort Riley, Kan., offering a general course emphasizing infantry subjects.

Among the officer candidates leaving Eighth Army for the officer training in the United States are represented all arms and branches of the service. About 50 percent of the candidates leaving each month from the combat zone come from divisions facing the Communist enemy. The balance are from supporting units in rear areas.

Eighth Army officers said the figure emphasizes the importance of back-up support by branches of the Army other than the infantry, artillery and combat engineers.

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#### ESS RELEASES ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION FIGURES

Latest production figures released in a consolidated weekly operations report by SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section Industry Division show that January production of ferrous metals -- particularly iron and steel -- continued the upward trend established in the latter months of 1951.

Compared with a year ago, the January 1952 output of pig iron increased 44 percent. Similarly, steel ingot and hot rolled steel production showed increases of 16 and 14 percent respectively over a year ago.

The report said that 306,696 metric tons of pig iron were turned out in January of 1952, and 565,927 metric tons of steel ingot and 405,139 metric tons of hot rolled steel were produced during January of 1952.

During calendar year 1951 paper production grossed 1,287,800 short tons. Overall paper production increased 34 percent compared with the previous year. Within the paper group, printing papers increased 32 percent. Newsprint and paper-board were likewise higher by 26 and 50 percent respectively.

December output of industrial plant equipment grossed an estimated 67,400 metric tons, including parts, compared with 56,700 tons during the previous month.

Production of sewing machines during December amounted to 135,700 units, 24 percent higher than the previous month and a new postwar record. Output for 1951 totaled 1,112,100 sewing machines, an increase of 115 percent over the previous year and an all-time record for the industry. Exports during 1951 were at the annual rate of 805,000 units, 97 percent higher than a year ago.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1430  
4 March 1952

#### Immediate Release:

#### EARTHQUAKE ROCKS NORTHERN JAPAN

A 10-minute earthquake, followed by a series of five one-meter-high tidal waves, struck northern Japan today but no serious injuries or major property damage was reported immediately.

The quake was believed centered in the Pacific off-shore of Miyako in northern Honshu and began about 10:23 a.m. today. The shock was said to have been particularly severe in the Aomori prefecture area. Medium quakes were felt on Hokkaido and light tremors shivered as far south as the Kanto region.

The Sendai meteorological observatory counted five small tidal waves following the incident, up until noon.

At Camp Chitose, the quake caused cracks to appear in the headquarters building but no other damage was reported. Incomplete reports from the Camp Crawford area on Hokkaido indicated no damage of consequences in that vicinity to either U.S. military or Japanese properties.

The citizens of Hokkaido, particularly in the Sapporo area, were alarmed because the tremor was the strongest felt here in many months. Japanese authorities reported that tremors at this time of year are rare and usually very slight.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

4 March 1952

SOVIET PROPAGANDA SPURNED  
BY U.S. NEGROES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--American Negroes know that communists are interested in them only for propaganda purposes and don't "give a hoot in Hades" about the welfare of the Negro himself, according to a prominent U.S. Negro leader.

Lester B. Granger, underscoring the Negro people's firm adherence to democracy, says that they have rejected Soviet propaganda as a maze of "truths, half-truths, lies and most incredible distortions of fact."

Recent speeches by the distinguished Negro leader, Mrs. Edith Sampson, during her tour of Western Europe and Scandinavia express intelligent Negro's answer to communist charges, Granger said.

Mrs. Sampson emphasized the many achievements in the field of race relations in the United States.

Both Mrs. Sampson and her Negro colleague, Dr. Channing Tobias, came under constant communist attack while serving as American delegates to the United Nations General Assembly.

# # # # #

MSA PROGRAM OF U.S. ENCOURAGES  
SELF-HELP, ROMULO SAYS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States Mutual Security Administration program encourages self-help, contributes to prosperity and safeguards the peace of the world, in the opinion of the Philippine Ambassador to the U.S., Carlos P. Romulo.

"This program is one more link being forged to draw people together in one world," Romulo said in speaking recently at a demonstration of home industry projects given by MSA.

Miss Aida Fabiero, a supervisor of home demonstration agents in the Philippines, also talked and gave a demonstration of weaving.

In congratulating Miss Fabiero, Romulo commented that her talk emphasized these points:

That the motive of MSA is self-help--and it gives an opportunity to people to learn improved methods.

That the world is kin--and in the fundamentals the women of the Philippines are the same as women in the United States.

Miss Fabiero, who has just completed six months' work under the cottage industries training program of MSA, stressed the value of personal contacts between peoples.

"I found American women eager to get in touch with Filipino women," she said, "and I was the contact between them."

Although women of the Philippines have woven cloth for many generations, they need help in developing their home industries so that weaving will be profitable, she observed.

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National Archives of Japan

4 March 1952

Miss Fabiero explained she was taking back to the Philippines two important things from her two years' study and work in the U.S.: The knowledge of how to increase the width of the hand looms used by Filipino women and many new uses for the native Philippine fibers in weaving.

"It is the greatest challenge to try to raise living standards and help women make happy homes," she added.

# # # # #

'PEASANTS UNDER STALIN'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Peasants Under Stalin" declares:

"Over much of the world, particularly in Asia, the major segment of communist propaganda is directed toward the peasantry, who comprise the bulk of the population in the underdeveloped countries. If they will embrace Stalinism, these peasants are told, their poverty will be ended; they will be given land; they will be freed of heavy exactions of landlords and rural loan sharks. That this type of propaganda is effective was illustrated in China, where Mao Tze tung built up in the countryside that strength which ultimately enabled him to force the Nationalists from the mainland.

"Against this background it is instructive to review some recent news items from countries under Stalin's rule. In the Soviet Union itself Pravda has just complained that collective farmers often steal land from collectives so as to enlarge their own private plots. It is angry about the fact that many such farms sell their produce to members below the high prices fixed by the state. In Poland the peasants have just been informed that they must increase their livestock deliveries to the state. If they will not do so voluntarily, livestock will be seized from them by force and they may be sent to prison. The Czechoslovak Government is also tightening its pressure on the peasants to deliver livestock to the state. The moral would seem to be obvious; in agriculture as elsewhere Stalinist promises are empty and the peasantry loses rather than gains from communist victories. In that fact lies one of the free world's principal weapons against Soviet propaganda, if we have wit and energy to make the truth known to the millions being wooed by communist lies."

# # # # #

LABOR UNIONS PRAISED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told the United States Congress that labor unions are the nation's best "salesmen" of democracy.

In the Labor Department's 39th annual report to Congress, Mr. Tobin praised both labor and management for making sacrifices under the Government's Emergency Mobilization Program. This special praise of American unions was in the section of his report devoted to labor's activities toward building international cooperation and for "raising the standard of living the world over."

# # # # #

0041

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST

Public Information Office

4 March 1952  
9:30 a.m.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 3 MARCH

Winds of near-gale velocity forced the cancellation of east coast carrier operations after USS Antietam morning hecklers destroyed four trucks, five boats, and a highway bridge in northeast Korea. Two railroad cars and six sampans were damaged in the early morning strikes.

West coast air strikes were launched from British light carrier HMS Glory. Far Sariwon, Seafuries and Fireflies struck machine gun and anti-aircraft positions. Glory planes placed four bombs in a tunnel entrance near Chaeryong and also cratered rail tracks leading into the locomotive and supply shelter. Box-cars were rocketed, strafed and napalmed by Glory's planes in daylong strikes.

South of Haeju, Canadian destroyer Athabaskan bombarded Red guns, as British destroyer Cossack shelled troops and guns southwest of Chinnampo. British destroyer Concord also took Red guns under fire south of Haeju.

Two destroyers - USS Rowan and Kyes - dispersed Communist troops, shelled boxcars and scored heavily on troop shelters at Wonsan. Heavy cruiser USS St. Paul and destroyer Higbee bombarded enemy bunkers, revetments, and gun positions facing UN troops on the line near Kansong.

-30-

ABOARD HEAVY CRUISER USS ST. PAUL OFF KOREAN EAST COAST -- A Major General took over the firing key of this veteran cruiser's main battery Monday and sent a salvo of eight-inch shells roaring into Communist front line positions.

He was Major General Lee Heung-Koon, Commanding General of the 1st ROK Corps and his delight in personally triggering the St. Paul's big guns was evident in his smiling face.

"I'm an old artillery man," General Lee told Capt. Roy A. Gano, USN, of Pipestone, Minn., the St. Paul's skipper, "and while your fire control problem differs from ours on the shore, we share the same thrill and satisfaction in hitting the target."

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"He certainly looked like he got a big kick out of firing the main battery," said the man whose place the General took, fire controlman third class, Edgar D. Ellis, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben M. Ellis of 936 Gelder Ave., Montgomery, Ala. "I enjoyed it too. It isn't every day I turn this job over to a Major General,"

General Lee, conferred aboard the St. Paul with Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who directs shore bombardments by heavy ships of Task Force 77. "The night and day support given the ROC Army by naval guns has been magnificent," said General Lee. "These fine ships and the ROC Army make a winning combination and together our mission will be achieved."

During the day the St. Paul, screened by the destroyer Hanson, shelled enemy emplacements, scoring hits on personnel shelters, bunkers, and one anti-aircraft position.

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WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS ESSEX OFF KOREA --- High winds caused Task Force 77 to cancel air operations Monday after the carrier Antietam's morning hecklers managed to get a few blows in against the enemy.

The Hecklers, led by Lt. (jg) Ernest Delmanowski, USN, of 350 Orange ave., Coronado, Calif., destroyed five sampans and damaged six with napalm bombs and strafing near Tanchon. Further south they exploded four trucks apparently loaded with gasoline and dropped a highway span with a direct 500-pound bomb hit.

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WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA --- Corsair fighter bombers from the U.S. Marine Devilcat squadron left at least 70 enemy soldiers dead in their wake after a strike near Changjon Monday. Other 1st Marine Air Wing planes raised the total Red dead for the day to 113.

The Marine Air Group mounted 62 sorties to score destruction of a mortar position, an automatic weapon and one anti-aircraft position near Changjon. Two supply trucks were knocked out in the same area.

Marine planes also knocked out 29 buildings during the day south of Wonsan. Flying Nightmare night-fighters accounted for at least 10 more buildings and warehouses on the dusk-to dawn patrol.

Panther jets and Wolf Raider attack planes knocked out four bunkers and an automatic weapon on the enemy's west coast.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

4 March 1952  
1200

Operational Summary No. 618:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME  
MONDAY, 3 MARCH 1952

While flying protective cover for fighter bombers on interdiction missions, F-86 Sabrejets yesterday destroyed two enemy MIG-15s and damaged five others in swirling battles over northwest Korea as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 850 sorties Monday.

Destruction was inflicted on the Red jet fighters in six separate engagements, ranging from altitudes of 40,000 feet down to approximately 10,000 feet. Results of the air-to-air engagements brought claims of the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing to more than 100 MIGs destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged since the Wing began using Sabrejets three months ago, and raised the Fifth Air Force total to 200 MIGs destroyed, 36 probables and 380 damaged since November, 1950.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and landbased Marine pilots flew 765 of FEAF's total sorties.

In air-to-ground action, F-51 Mustangs joined Marine fighter bombers in the third straight day of intensified close air support action along the battlefront. More than 100 enemy casualties were inflicted by these aircraft supporting UN ground forces near Kosong on the east coast.

In the same area, two enemy bunkers were destroyed, roads were bomb cratered in three places and one road bridge was heavily damaged.

Along the central front, in the Pyongyang-Kumsong area, 15 troop bunkers were destroyed, two mortar positions and two anti-aircraft positions knocked out and roads cut in three places. To the west of the old Communist Iron Triangle, Marine pilots destroyed four troop bunkers, and inflicted approximately 10 enemy casualties south of Sibyon-ni. ROK F-51 Mustangs also attacked in the Kumsong area, destroying four enemy-held buildings and two supply shelters. Fighter bombers, protected by the Sabrejets, persistently pressed

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Operation Strangle against the enemy, effecting 65 rail cuts and knocking out rolling stock. F-84 Thunderjets made 30 cuts and damaged one tunnel along the rail line between Kwaksan and Sinanju.

F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with F-84s in further pounding of rails in extreme northwest Korea. Most of these cuts were effected in the Sinanju area.

Total destruction on the enemy includes 14 gun positions silenced, seven supply areas destroyed, two revetments blasted, 14 troop bunkers destroyed and 13 damaged, and 50 enemy-held supply buildings set afire.

In the speedy battles over "MIG Alley" Monday, one MIG-15 was destroyed in a 10-minute afternoon battle between 43 F-86s and elements of 100 enemy jets just south of the Yalu river. About the same time, but in another engagement, eight Sabrejets clashed with two MIGs in the Chongchong river area and shot down one.

Earlier in the day, 19 Sabres clashed with approximately 95 MIGs in the Chongchong river area, damaging two enemy aircraft. Three other MIGs were damaged in a later morning engagement between 20 F-86s and elements of a 20-MIG formation. No claims were made by the F-86s in two other engagements during the afternoon.

Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night used radar-aiming methods to drop 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point just south of Sukehon, between Sinanju and Pyongyang. Pilots reported meager flak and no enemy fighters. One B-29 dropped its bombs on a supply area southeast of Heeyang. Two other Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline troops, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies close behind the battleline. Neither flak nor fighters were reported in the latter strikes.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 105 enemy supply-laden vehicles of a moderately heavy sighting of trucks attempting to move supplies under protective cover of darkness. Most of these vehicles were sighted in the areas between Samdong and Wonsan, Yangdok and Singye, and in front of the central sector on the battleline.

Of three locomotives sighted last night by crews of the light bombers, two were destroyed and one damaged. Twenty-eight rail cars were knocked out during the attacks.

FEAF's 315th Air Division yesterday flew 70 sorties, airlifting 460 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of UN combat operations.

END

0045

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1145  
4 March 1952

Immediate Release:

CID AGENTS RECOVER 623,100 YEN OF SENJU BANK LOOT

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division agents have recovered 623,100 yen of the Senju bank loot, it was announced today by a spokesman for the Tokyo Provost Marshal's Office.

Some of the recovered currency was still in its original bank wrappings.

Meanwhile, two Japanese nationals currently are being questioned by CID agents in connection with the Feb. 18 robbery of the Senju branch of the Fuji bank in Tokyo.

The two are:

Ryunosuke Tezuka, 25, of 1074 1-Chome Shin-machi, Kuki-machi, Minami-Saitama-gun, Saitama-ken. Tezuka was apprehended Sunday night by CID agents at his home.

Hideki Yajima, 19, of Washinomiya-machi, Minami-Saitama-gun, Saitama-ken. Yajima was apprehended yesterday at Tezuka's home by Japanese police.

Both Tezuka and Yajima will be turned over to Japanese authorities after Army law enforcement officers complete their questioning, it was announced.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

4 March 1952  
0845

Immediate Release No. 1578:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---The Communists' crippled transportation network in north Korea was subjected to further destruction last night by medium bombers of the FEAF Bomber Command as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Monday mounted 850 effective sorties.

Nine Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing dropped 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point south of Sukchon. They encountered meager flak over the target but were not challenged by Red fighters.

One B-29 hit a supply buildup area southeast of Hoeyang, while two others flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battleline.

In a series of air-to-air engagements yesterday, F-86 Sabrejets destroyed two enemy MIG-15s and damaged five others. Fighter bombers, operating under protective cover of the Sabrejets, scored multiple rail cuts, knocked out rolling stock, and blasted enemy-held supply buildings. In close air support strikes, gun positions were silenced, supply and troop bunkers blasted, and troop casualties were inflicted. Communist supply vehicles were successfully attacked during the hours of darkness by B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft.

Scattered clouds and good visibility were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

0047

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1200  
4 March 1952

Immediate Release:

TURKISH SOLDIER, APPREHENDED IN TOKYO, LINKED WITH SERIES OF ROBBERIES

The arrest of a Turkish soldier, absent without leave from the Turkish Brigade in Korea, appears likely to solve a series of seven robberies and attempted robberies in the Tokyo area from Feb. 24 through Feb. 29, agents of the Tokyo Provost Marshal's Office Criminal Investigation Division declared today.

Apprehended by CID agents at the Imperial Hotel on March 2 as he arrived for a pre-arranged meeting with Turkish authorities to surrender himself as absent without leave, the Turkish soldier, Zerdest First, has been identified by Japanese witnesses as the alleged hold-up man in five robberies and two attempted robberies.

First has been singled out of the police line-up by witnesses as the alleged hold-up man who took 450 yen from a bar in Kanda, stole 18,000 yen from a private residence in Kanda and threatened the daughter of a Kanda tobacco shop proprietor with a pistol on the night of Feb. 24. He also has been identified as the alleged hold-up man who robbed a Shinjuku candy shop of 3,500 yen on Feb. 26.

Other witnesses have singled out First as the would-be robber of a Honjo bar on Feb. 28. The robber threatened the proprietress with a pistol but fled when she screamed.

The Turkish soldier also has been identified as the alleged robber who stole 2,800 yen from two guests of the Ichifuji hotel in Asakusa on Feb. 29.

A spokesman for the Tokyo Provost Marshal's Office declared that investigation of the Turkish soldier's alleged roles in all of these crimes is continuing.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
4 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1178  
FOR THE PERIOD 030600I - 040600I MARCH 1952

The situation in Korea yesterday remained the same. Our patrols made a few minor contacts with the enemy.

Personnel bunkers, supply shelters and gun positions received naval gunfire from surface vessels blockading both coasts of Korea yesterday.

Land-based planes blasted enemy troops, knocked out gun positions, made multiple rail cuts, hit a supply area and enemy vehicular traffic, reported excellent results in engagements with enemy fighters and flew in logistical support of the Korean effort yesterday.

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0049

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

PRESS RELEASE:

5 March 1952

'WE CAN AFFORD TO BE PATIENT'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "We Can Afford To Be Patient" says:

"More than eight months have passed since Jacob A. Malik, speaking on a United Nations radio program, proposed 'peaceful settlement of the Korean question'. Nearly eight months have gone by since the armistice negotiations in Korea actually began. Sometimes there has seemed to be progress. But recently one of the United Nations negotiators, Rear Admiral R. E. Libby, expressed 'serious doubt as to whether it is worth-while to continue with our attempts to reach further agreement'.

"Admiral Libby, senior member of the subcommittee, charged that the communists had failed to carry out their agreement to account for more than 53,000 prisoners believed to be or to have been in their hands. He denounced their insistence on proposing Russia as an armistice observer after they had agreed to name only neutral nations.

"These issues are grim, indeed--and in two different ways. Russian communists have not been in the habit of accounting for prisoners. Though we know that many American prisoners and others from Western nations are alive, we do not know what happened to many thousands of Koreans, in whose fate we must also be keenly interested. As for 'neutral' Russia, the communists are fully aware that she is about as detached and disinterested as a burglar who stays outside and watches for police while his comrade ransacks the house. If the armistice negotiations stick on these two points it will be because the communists are too brutal and too obtuse ever to make a reliable contract.

"Yet it is satisfactory to know that Admiral Libby's statement does not signify that the United Nations proposes to break off the discussions. We cannot afford to do anything that will diminish or seem to diminish chances for peace nor to omit anything that might bring peace nearer. We can and must stand by certain principles--above all, that we will not sell a nation or an individual into slavery. Beyond this we must set the world an example of patience in the face of great provocation.

"Sessions at Panmunjom must be tedious beyond belief. They read that way. But while they are going on we are holding an honorable line in Korea not easily, not without suffering and death, but at far less the human cost than the fighting of a year ago."

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PANMUNJOM STALEMATE  
CAUSED BY MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Star commenting editorially on the Korean truce talks declares:

"The Korean truce negotiations seem now to have reached a point akin to an irresistible force meeting an immovable object.

MORE

0050

RA'-0056

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Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

5 March 1952

At the very least, the resultant stalemate threatens an indefinite delay in the effort to work out a final agreement at Panmunjom. At worst, it could cause a complete breakdown in the talks and lead to a resumption of full scale hostilities. The men of the Kremlin, of course, are still the chief villains of the piece. As has been the case for months past, a mere nod from them would be enough to make possible an acceptable cease-fire and armistice. The fact that they do not give the nod speaks for itself as a measure of their monumental hypocrisy and deceit in shouting about how eager they are to promote peace.

"What has caused the present stalemate is the demand by the Chinese and North Korean communists that the United Nations accept the Soviet Union as one of the 'neutral' powers making up the international commission that is supposed to police the truce when and if a truce is ever agreed upon. In effect, the demand--undoubtedly put forward on a signal from the Kremlin--amounts to insisting that the U.N. Command stultify itself by acting as if the Russians were innocent or aloof bystanders in the war; or as if they had not trained the puppet army that struck southward across the 38th parallel in June, 1950; or as if they had not inspired that monstrous crime of aggression; or as if they did not connive in Red Peiping's intervention; or as if their guns, tanks, jet planes and other arms were not one of the enemy's main sources of strength against our American and Allied forces.

"It is because of all this that the United Nations negotiators, although they have agreed to accept Red satellites like Poland and Czechoslovakia as prospective members of the proposed 'neutral' commission, have turned down the Soviet Union's nomination on a 'firm, final and irrevocable' basis. They could hardly have done otherwise without making a mockery of themselves, and the Chinese and North Korean communists are well aware of that fact. Yet the latter, having in mind their instructions from Moscow, have proclaimed that they will 'eternally reject' the U.N.'s rejection of their demand. Thus, with the irresistible force clashing head-on with the immovable object, the outlook for a near-future truce agreement seems dimmer than at any time for many a week past, and the only people who can brighten it are Stalin and his Russian co-conspirators.

"In short, the communist puppets at Panmunjom are not acting as their own masters in insisting 'eternally' that the Soviet Union must be accepted as a member of the 'neutral' truce commission. They are merely doing what Moscow wants them to do. Just why Moscow wants them to do it--whether to make propaganda or to win time for preparing a new offensive--is anybody's guess. But the one thing we all can be sure of is that the men of the Kremlin--simply by requesting that Russia be withdrawn from the list of nominees--could put a quick end to the current impasse and greatly accelerate progress toward an armistice. Their present position offers yet another eloquent example of the true nature of their 'peaceful' intentions."

# # # # #

TIRE CO. USES STRONTIUM NINETY

AKRON, Ohio, (USIS)--B. F. Goodrich Tire Company engineers are using strontium ninety, a by-product of the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to make the rubber coating of tire fabrics smoother and longer lasting. A radioactive beam from strontium isotope determines the weight for each unit area of fabric as it comes out of the rubber coating machine. Any variations are recorded at once, and the operator can make exact adjustment. Goodrich engineers say the device permits control of rubber coating within a millionth of an inch.

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0051

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1845  
5 March 1952

Immediate Release:JLC SETS UP DISASTER COORDINATION CENTER ON HOKKAIDO

SENDAI, Japan--Reports of heavy destruction of houses, municipal buildings, utilities, and transportation and communication facilities followed swiftly in the wake of northern Japan's most severe earthquake and tidal wave in many years, the JLC Northern Command reported today.

Camp Crawford on Hokkaido arranged for one C-47 aircraft from the 314th Air Group to fly over the stricken area this morning with 1,000 blankets supplied by JLC's Quartermaster facilities.

First Lt. Dennis J. Harrison of Blackshear, Ga., chief of Hokkaido's disaster coordination center at Camp Crawford, arranged for Governor Toshifumi Tanaka of Hokkaido and an Army photographer to accompany observers on this flight. Haruo Kinoshita, representative of the Hokkaido prefecture liaison office, is stationed at Camp Crawford with the disaster coordination center to expedite coordination between military and Japanese authorities for exchange of information and provisions for aid to the stricken area.

The Army also supplied 50 cases of field rations to the citizens of quake-stricken Kiritappu, on southeast Hokkaido.

Most severe damage has been reported from the Hidaka and Kushiro districts of eastern Hokkaido, although destruction also was rampant along the Sanriku coast of northern Honshu. The Sanriku coast comprises the Pacific coastline of Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi prefectures as far south as Shiogama in the vicinity of Sendai.

Latest reports from Kiritappu in the Kushiro district list 23 persons missing and 190 families homeless. Fifty houses were destroyed by earthquake and 350 are under water. Previous reports listed 1,002 buildings destroyed at Shiranuka and 400 at Hamanaka. At Nemuro 1,200 are known to be homeless.

The Japanese Red Cross has dispatched relief teams to the disaster areas. Unofficial word received here indicates that Japanese authorities believe they can successfully cope with the situation.

Thirty-one deaths were reported as a direct result of the disaster. However, many other casualties are believed to have occurred in the stricken area. No report has as yet come in from Urakawa, completely cut off by communication and transportation failures.

Nine deaths were the result of a cliff cave-in on a house near the entrance to a coal mine at Kushiro. Seven bodies thus far have been recovered.

Fifteen fires reported in the Kushiro district as a result of the quake were quickly brought under control. Fire damage included two machine shops and one building construction plant destroyed at Kushiro city.

In Naka Shibetsu-mura on Hokkaido, approximately 100 students on the second floor of the primary school were ordered to evacuate. Some of the students jumped and three were injured.

In Shiranuka-mura the village office chimney fell and killed one person. Approximately 160 yards of bridge were destroyed and a trestle was bent.

Walls of many tunnels crumbled making them impassable. The walls in the tunnel between Hinshinai and Bihoro started to crumble, although trains can pass at slow speeds. The trestle between Tomikawa and Mukawa settled about 3.9 inches, stopping all traffic.

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(over)

0052

Rails between Samani and Utoma settled, stopping all traffic. Five laborers were killed at Taikeiyo in a coal mine cave-in. Unconfirmed reports from Urakawa report 120 dead. The Dairo Maru, a Japanese relief vessel, is en route from Hakodate to Urakawa.

The Tsubetsu railway station and employees' quarters there have been completely destroyed.

A last minute report indicates the earthquake and tidal wave have been named "Tokachi," a name applied to the Hokkaido area in which the disaster occurred.

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SULLIVAN NAMED ASSISTANT TO AMERICAN MEMBERS OF PRELIMINARY WORKING GROUP

William H. Sullivan, Second Secretary in the office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, has been assigned to assist the American members of the Preliminary Working Group which met for the first time Tuesday.

The Preliminary Group, which contains American and Japanese members and representatives of other ministries concerned, was organized to prepare the way for the Joint Committee provided for by the Administrative Agreement under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Mr. Sullivan, a native of Cranston, R.I., is a career United States foreign service officer. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, R.I., in 1942.

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AIR PARCEL POST SHIPMENT ARRIVING IN JAPAN FRIDAY VIA SHIP

Air parcel post totaling 95,000 pounds en route to Japan and Korea from the United States is scheduled to arrive by ship at Yokohama March 7, according to an announcement made today by Col. C. G. B. Warden, Adjutant General, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

Due to air priorities and several other factors, it was necessary to move this shipment by surface means in order to insure early arrival, Colonel Warden stated. Because of a package backlog the shipment would have been delayed extensively waiting for air dispatch.

The parcel post backlog at San Francisco has now been cleared up, Colonel Warden said. He added that letter air mail has been coming in regularly and will not be delayed unless weather or mechanical difficulties intervene.

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0053

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1745  
5 March 1952

Immediate Release:

JLC SUPPORTING THREE-NATION SEAL STUDY TEAM

SENDAI, Japan—Japan Logistical Command, in keeping with its primary purpose of supply and service support, has contributed food and equipment to an investigating team made up of representatives from the Japanese, Canadian and United States governments to further research in the seal and fish industry, it was disclosed today.

Ford Wilke, Seattle, Wash., sent here from the United States Department of the Interior, said members of the party are going to determine, from tag recoveries, what proportion of the fur seals wintering along the Japanese coast come from Alaska and what effect their fish eating has on the Japanese fish industry.

Japan Logistical Command is providing transportation of personnel, skins and specimens from the field to the Tokyo laboratories for analysis, as well as supplemental food supplies for the party. The expedition will operate out of the port of Onagawa in Miyagi prefecture, the port of Ozuchi in Iwate prefecture, and the port of Muroran on Hokkaido.

Japanese, Canadian and American biologists in the research party expressed appreciation for all the aid received from JLC Northern Command units which provided them with most of their supplies.

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BETTY HUTTON SHOW GOES ON DESPITE STAR'S LARYNGITIS

WITH THE 7th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--It was "the old trouper spirit" that made Miss Hutton, suffering from laryngitis in the biting cold winter wind in Korea, put on her inimitable performance today for thousands of wide-eyed 7th Division spectators.

Despite the strain of a gruelling tour of UN installations with a sore throat, Hollywood's "Blonde Bombshell" packed a punch that warmed the hearts of soldiers in a makeshift arena that had snow-capped hills for a backdrop. Her glowing smile and bouncy performance were what "the doctor ordered" as far as the audience was concerned, but her husky voice suggested that was not the case with her.

Appearing in costumes not designed for winter warmth, Miss Hutton and the five "Skylarks" wowed the boys with musical numbers and song and dance routines. Miss Hutton's rendition of "Doctor, Lawyer, Indian Chief" brought the greatest cheers.

Miss Hutton was airlifted to the 7th Infantry "Hourglass" Division headquarters to brighten a dreary day for combat veterans. On the morale-boosting tour, the explosive personality of Miss Hutton has detonated up and down the Korean peninsula. But her "show must go on" attitude is a secret weapon, according to her military fans.

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NINETEEN WAR CRIMINALS TO BE PAROLED THURSDAY

Nineteen war criminals were ordered paroled from Sugamo prison at 9 a.m. on March 6, SCAP's Legal Section announced today.

This action brings to 714 the number of war criminals who have been permitted to serve a portion of their sentences under the provisions of the SCAP-sponsored parole plan. To be paroled are:

Kiyoshige Yamaguchi, 34, Kumamoto-Ken, former private first class in the Japanese army in Formosa, in custody since June 18, 1946, serving an eight-year sentence.

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Yoshiyuki Ohara, 37, Shimane-Ken, former civilian employee of a private concern in the Andaman Islands, in custody since Feb. 9, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Kankon Kanekado, 29, Korea, former civilian guard attached to the Japanese army in the Dutch East Indies, in custody since April 26, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Futoshi Hayasaka, 28, Miyagi-Ken, former private first class in the Japanese army in Burma, in custody since Sept. 19, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Shigeru Goto, 53, Yamaguchi-Ken, former captain in the Japanese navy in South Borneo, in custody since Jan. 3, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Ko Nishikawa, 30, Fukui-Ken, former civilian guard serving at a POW camp in Japan, in custody since Jan. 21, 1948, serving an eight-year sentence.

Sukemasa Onikura, 35, Fukuoka, former lieutenant in the Japanese army in Java, in custody since July 25, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Koichi Kita, 54, Ishikawa-Ken, former civilian interpreter attached to the Japanese army in Java, in custody since June 11, 1946, serving an 11-year sentence.

Shoen Kanemiya, 34, Korea, former civilian attached to a POW camp in Thailand, in custody since Sept. 29, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Karame Inuyama, 39, Saga-Ken, former major in the Japanese army in Burma, in custody since Nov. 12, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Juzo Yamamoto, 34, Yamaguchi-Ken, former civilian guard serving at a POW camp in Japan, in custody since Feb. 6, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Norihsa Nakanouchi, 32, Kagoshima-Ken, former sergeant in the Japanese army in China, in custody since Nov. 15, 1946, serving an 11-year sentence.

Kaoru Fupaki, 35, Fukushima-Ken, former civilian guard serving at a POW camp in Japan, in custody since Feb. 18, 1948, serving a 10-year sentence.

Tokio Maeda, 29, Saga-Ken, former ensign in the Japanese navy in the Netherlands East Indies, in custody since April 20, 1948, serving a 10-year sentence.

Masaichi Nakagawa, 43, Osaka, former civilian interpreter attached to the Japanese army in Java, in custody since Sept. 11, 1946, serving a 14-year sentence.

Nozomu Tomita, 41, Tokyo, former captain in the Japanese army in Java, in custody since June 11, 1946, serving a 14-year sentence.

Kiyochi Mori, 49, Saga-Ken, former lieutenant in the Japanese army in Japan, in custody since Dec. 24, 1945, serving a 15-year sentence.

Masanori Nishi, 26, Kochi-Ken, former seaman in the Japanese navy in Japan, in custody since April 26, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

Ryozo Fukuda, 62, Tokyo, former vice admiral in the Japanese navy in China, in custody since Dec. 27, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

While serving the remainder of their sentences under parole arrangement, the 19 will be supervised by regular members of the Japanese parole system, who have been approved by the Parole Board created by SCAP. That board is responsible for the supervision of the parolees until the termination of their sentences.

#### MORTAR BARRAGE FAILS TO HALT "FATHER JOE'S" MASS IN KOREA

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--It takes more than Chinese mortars to stop "Father Joe" from celebrating mass for troops of the 14th Regiment.

Early one morning Chaplain (Maj.) Joseph Jakubiec of Dearborn, Mich., was preparing to say mass in the Company G area of the Lynx Regiment. About 60 men were in the bunker-chapel and apparently some were spotted approaching the area.

Just before Father Joe began the service, an estimated 14 Chinese opened fire and began dropping mortar shells near the bunker. But they didn't figure on the quick retaliation.

Capt. Herbert S. Harris Jr. of Midland, Texas, called for artillery support and soon the attempt to break up the congregation backfired. The Chinese fled from the area, leaving two dead behind.

Father Joe went on with the service without interruption.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0940  
5 March 1952

#### Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1179  
FOR THE PERIOD 040600I - 050600I MARCH 1952

Ground action in Korea yesterday was confined to light patrolling.

Carrier-based aircraft cut enemy rail lines in northeast Korea. Naval gun bombardment was directed against enemy troops and patrol vessels operated along both coasts of North Korea.

Among targets for our air forces yesterday were rail lines, rolling stock, supply buildings, gun positions, bunkers, enemy troops, a railroad bridge, a marshalling yard and enemy supply vehicles. Enemy fighters also were damaged. Cargo airlift operations continued.

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RA'-0056

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1030  
5 March 1952

TOKYO—Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, arrived via plane at Haneda air base this morning at 9 a.m. on his fourth visit to Far East naval and military installations. He was greeted at the landing strip by General Matthew B. Ridgway, USA, and Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy, USN.

Admiral Radford was accompanied by members of his staff, including Capt. Creed C. Burlingame, USN, Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration; Capt. Harry Cross, USN, Public Information Officer; Cdr. James W. O'Grady, USN, Flag Lieutenant and Aide; Cdr. L. Gordon Findley, USN, Island Government Officer, and Cdr. Edward T. Kenny, USN, Legal Officer.

The Admiral will confer in Tokyo with General Ridgway on matters of high policy concerning naval and military forces in the Far East. He will fly to Korea after an undetermined length of stay in Tokyo to further confer with leading field commanders of naval and military installations.

Admiral Radford last visited Tokyo on Oct. 10, 1951. He toured fleet units on a visit of inspection for a period of about 10 days. He had previously visited the Far East in January and June of 1951.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

0930  
5 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 4, 1952

Fast carrier Task Force 77 planes cut Red rails in 102 places as the target accent shifted from sampans to the Communist land transportation system. Twenty-eight small boats were shot up in the continuing anti-small boat campaign.

Thirteen trucks were destroyed by rockets, bombs and napalm. One locomotive was destroyed, together with 4 rail cars. An additional 10 cars were damaged.

First Marine Air Wing pilots concentrated on enemy bunkers. In a full day of strikes, an estimated 43 bunkers were destroyed or heavily damaged. Five Red gun positions and a supply dump were bombed out of existence in aerial attacks that also destroyed trench communicating lines, 3 small boats, and numerous supply shelters.

Heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul was aided by airspot to destroy 5 bunkers and damage 6 in enemy lines facing allied troops at the eastern end of the battle line. A Communist 76 millimeter mortar position also was wiped out by Saint Paul's main battery 8-inch gunfire.

At Songjin, Hungnam, Wonsan and on the western perimeter of the Korean peninsula, United Nations naval elements picketed main rail lines and took enemy shore batteries under fire in round the clock harassment and interdiction gunfire missions.

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Marine Captain Roscoe R. St. John of Grants Pass, Ore., escaped a Red trap Monday night with disastrous results to the Communists.

Near Hoeyang, St. John located a convoy of some 75 trucks moving along bumper to bumper, lights on. The vehicles kept their lights on until anti-aircraft units nearby were able to locate the flier and get off several rounds. The entire motor fleet then plunged itself into darkness.

The Tigercat pilot and his radar intercept operator, commissioned Warrant Officer Dino C. Denedetti of Roseville, Calif., used rockets, bombs and napalm to leave 13 of the trucks burning before pulling out.

Lt. Warren J. Dellberg of Pasadena, Calif., hit the Communist jackpot near Pyongni. Also flying a Tigercat, he knocked out 18 trucks, destroyed 5 buildings, set off 7 secondary explosions in the area and knocked out one of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns. Total score against the Red supply effort for the night by the flying night fighters amounted to 36 trucks destroyed.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1430  
4 March 1952

Immediate Release:

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS NORTHERN JAPAN

A 10-minute earthquake, followed by a series of five one-meter-high tidal waves, struck northern Japan today but no serious injuries or major property damage was reported immediately.

The quake was believed centered in the Pacific off-shore of Miyako in northern Honshu and began about 10:23 a.m. today. The shock was said to have been particularly severe in the Aomori prefecture area. Medium quakes were felt on Hokkaido and light tremors shivered as far south as the Kanto region.

The Sendai meteorological observatory counted five small tidal waves following the incident, up until noon.

At Camp Chitose, the quake caused cracks to appear in the headquarters building but no other damage was reported. Incomplete reports from the Camp Crawford area on Hokkaido indicated no damage of consequences in that vicinity to either U.S. military or Japanese properties.

The citizens of Hokkaido, particularly in the Sapporo area, were alarmed because the tremor was the strongest felt here in many months. Japanese authorities reported that tremors at this time of year are rare and usually very slight.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

5 March 1952  
0850

Immediate Release No. 1580:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---The Communists' crippled communications network in northern Korea was subjected to further explosive attacks by FEAF Bomber Command medium bombers last night as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Tuesday mounted 1,035 sorties.

Four Superforts from the Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group used radar aiming methods to drop 100 tons of high explosives on the Wadong railroad bridge west of Yangdok on the line running across the Korean peninsula. They were not challenged by enemy flak or fighters.

One B-29 struck against the Samdong rail marshalling yards and three others flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on Red troop and supply concentrations.

Fighter bombers yesterday continued to relentlessly blast rail lines and rolling stock in support of Operation Strangle. Multiple track cuts were effected, boxcars destroyed and supply buildings set aflame. F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the interdiction strikes, damaged three enemy MIG-15s during aerial encounters over northwest Korea. During close air support attacks close behind the battleline, gun positions were silenced, bunkers knocked out and troop casualties inflicted. Light bombers and Marine aircraft destroyed supply-laden Communist vehicles during the hours of darkness.

Scattered cloudiness was forecast for Korean target areas as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the enemy in support of UN combat operations.

END

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RA'-0056

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1655  
5 March 1952

Immediate Release:

Following is the text of a letter from Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida received today by General Matthew B. Ridgway:

Dear General:

Allow me to tender to you the most sincere thanks on behalf of the Japanese government as well as on my own behalf for your letter of today's date expressing sympathy for the earthquake victims of Hokkaido and Northern Honshu.

Availing ourselves of your generous offer of help, we are sending a party, headed by Minister of Construction Noda, to the afflicted areas which will leave this afternoon by your plane.

I understand the American forces on the spot have undertaken promptly measures of relief. The unfailing kindness and generosity of yourself and of the officers and men under your Command is appreciated by our entire nation.

Yours sincerely,

SHIGERU YOSHIDA

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PRESS & PUBLICATIONS  
Information Division  
C I & E, U S C A R

Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS RELEASE

5 March 1952

OUTSTANDING CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS TO BE CONDUCTED  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT RYUKYUS ARMY HOSPITAL

NAHA -- An outstanding conference on tuberculosis will be conducted Friday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, at the Ryukyus Army Hospital, and will be marked by the participation of three of the world's outstanding TB experts.

The three world-prominent participants will be: Dr. Donald S. King from Washington, D. C., consultant in internal medicine to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and Far East consultant on TB; Dr. Hideo Kumabe, vice-director, Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Tokyo, and Lt. Col. Gilbert S. Pasquera, on military leave from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who is in Okinawa in connection with the Scientific Investigation of the Ryukyu Islands (SIRI) and is at Kim TB Sanitarium.

An invitation to attend has been extended to all Ryukyuan medical and public health officials, along with all military medical and dental officers, nurses, practicing physicians, public health officials and others professionally interested.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, will serve as honorary chairman. Col. Samuel A. Cohen, commanding officer, Ryukyus Army Hospital, will preside. Brig. Gen. James M. Lewis, Civil Administrator; Dr. Junsuke Teruya, director of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, Provisional Central Government, and Dr. Zenichi Inafuku, president of the Okinawa Medical Association, will be presented as honored guests.

Lt. Hans Hartenstein, pediatrician at the Ryukyus Army Hospital, will give a case presentation on a positive tuberculin test in a four-year-old child. Lt. Sam C. Pascoe, surgeon at the Kue Dispensary, will lead the discussion. Maj. Renwick K. Caldwell, assistant chief, Medical Service, Ryukyus Army Hospital, will give a case presentation on primary tuberculosis, with 1st Lt. Edgar S. Bowerfind, United States Air Force, leading the discussion. Lt. Benjamin J. Outshall, chief of the Communicable Disease Section, Ryukyus Army Hospital, will give a case presentation on clinical pulmonary tuberculosis, with Lt. Col. Albert E. Montgomery, chief of Medical Service, Ryukyus Army Hospital, leading the discussion.

The second session will be presided over by Col. Ralph V. Flew, surgeon, Ryukyus Command.

Dr. Kenichi Toyama, physiologist, director of the Naha Health Center and Tuberculosis Control Officer, will speak on problems of tuberculosis in Okinawa. Dr. Genshun Izumi, physiologist at the Kim Sanitarium, will speak on sanitarium treatment in Okinawa. A discussion of both presentations will be made by Dr. Kumabe.

Dr. Donald S. King, will speak on, "The Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis." Col. Charles L. Leedham, medical consultant, Medical Section, GRC, FEC, will lead the discussion.

A 30-minute film on "Tuberculosis" will conclude the second session.

A panel discussion on tuberculosis dealing with its detection, prevention, control and public education, will be conducted with Lt. Col. G. S. Pasquera as moderator. Participants will be: Col. Charles L. Leedham, Lt. Col. Arthur W. Hill of USCAR's Public Health and Welfare Department; Dr. Donald S. King, Dr. Kumabe and Dr. Toyama.

There will be exhibits on: 1) laboratory aids in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and 2) pathological and historical specimens of tuberculosis. Maj. Walter G. Olin, Jr., pathologist of the Ryukyus Army Hospital, will be in charge of the exhibits, assisted by Capt. Irving Rosefield, biochemist at the hospital.

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X-ray films on tuberculosis will be shown by Lt. John H. Grotts, radiologist, at the Ryukyus Army Hospital.

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MUSIC LECTURE TO BE FEATURED AT NAHA CULTURAL CENTER THIS WEEK

NAHA -- The current "Life in America" lectures at the Naha Cultural Center (Naha Mainan) this week will feature a talk on music by Ralph L.P. Wallace, chief of the Programs & Statistics section of Civil Administration.

His talk, titled the "Physical Basis of Music," will be presented at 7 Thursday night.

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RYUKYUAN PEOPLE DEMONSTRATED FAITH IN PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY BY LARGE VOTE THEY CAST SUNDAY -- BEIGHTLER

NAHA -- Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general of the Ryukyus Command and deputy governor of the Ryukyu Islands, has issued the following statement on the March 2 election:

"The Ryukyuan people have demonstrated to the entire world their faith in the principles of democracy by the large vote the citizens cast in last Sunday's election.

"Voting for a candidate of one's own choice is a sacred responsibility by which you have guaranteed the perpetuation of all the freedoms of democracy.

"Your now Legislators can assume their duties secure in the knowledge that they represent all of the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

"I congratulate the voters for the way they exercised democratic rights by indicating their individual choice for governmental representatives.

"I also congratulate those who have been elected to represent the people, and, in addition to my congratulations, I urge these new Legislators to have the same faith in the ideals of freedom as was demonstrated by those who elected them to office."

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CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AGRICULTURIST LEAVING ON NEW ASSIGNMENT IN NEPAL

NAHA -- Civil Administration is losing one of its agricultural experts to the Point Four program in the little-known Hindu kingdom of Nepal on the northern border of India.

He is George V. Bowers, agricultural specialist with the Food & Natural Resources department of Civil Administration, who is scheduled to leave here Sunday and report to the United States Embassy in New Delhi, India.

From New Delhi he will continue on to his new assignment in Kathmandu, capital of the Asian kingdom on the southern slopes of the towering Himalyas.

Bowers said his main job in Nepal will be to help in developing better methods of increasing food production. Agriculture, he pointed out, is the economic backbone of the kingdom, which has an area of about 54,000 square miles and a population of 7,000,000.

Few Westerners have been to this portion of Asia.

It was only recently that the Nepalese government invited the United States to send an economic and goodwill mission to their country, which has resulted in the signing of a commerce and friendship agreement between the two and providing for the exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives.

Chester Bowles of Connecticut is the first U. S. Ambassador to Nepal.

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Bowers, who has been with Civil Administration for a year and a half, will be working in Nepal out of the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Before his arrival on Okinawa he spent about eight months in Japan with the Natural Resources section, SCAP, working in land development programs.

The Civil Administration agricultural specialist spent 15 years with the Soil Conservation service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with headquarters at his home, Milwaukee, Wis., before his employment in the Far East.

Mrs. Bowers will accompany her husband on his new assignment.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

0930  
5 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS ESSEX OFF KOREA—Task Force 77 flyers Tuesday made 102 cuts in North Korean rails.

One Panther jet pilot had half his plane's tail shot away getting one of them south of Kowon. He managed to nurse his craft home to the carrier Antietam in the Japan Sea.

The pilot was Lt. Raymond J. Laturno Jr. of 926 Ammitte Dr., Long Island, N.Y. He was pulling out of a bombing dive on the rail line when an explosion shook his plane so hard his feet were knocked off the rudder pedals.

Laturno said he first thought he had been hit in the forward part of the jet but a check of his gauges showed everything apparently normal.

Not until one of his fellow pilots, Lt. John J. Barteluze of 56 Magnolia Ave., Maplewood, N.J., hand-signalled him frantically to come up on the proper radio channel did Laturno learn his plight.

The two pilots climbed to 10,000 feet, simulated a few carrier landings and decided Laturno could make it back.

"With a little more care than usual," Laturno said, "I managed to make a pretty fair landing."

When he climbed out of his cockpit he discovered not only half his planes tail gone but the whole after end of the plane riddled with flak holes.

Work by Task Force pilots also resulted in 20 Red troops killed, 13 trucks destroyed, 9 damaged; 28 boats destroyed, 98 damaged; 7 buildings destroyed, 9 damaged; 1 bridge destroyed, 2 damaged; 4 rail cars destroyed, 10 damaged and 1 locomotive destroyed.

Asked how badly the locomotive was shot up, one Essex pilot who attacked it said, "Maybe the Commies can still use the bell."

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA—For the second straight day, planes from Maj. General C.F. Schilt's 1st Marine Air Wing carried the war to the Reds.

Corsairs, attack planes and jets joined in 144 sorties during the day Tuesday to hurl tons of bombs, rockets and other ordnance on bunkers, troop and weapons emplacements and supply lines.

At least 43 bunkers were destroyed or seriously damaged. Numerous artillery, mortar and automatic weapons positions were attacked with at least five known to be knocked out.

(more)  
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replenish the Japanese tree stock.

Choice shoots from eight leading varieties of the cherry trees, which originally came from Adachi-ku, Tokyo, were gathered here by a plant pathologist of the Capital Park Service of the United States Department of Interior.

Shunichi Yamataka, assistant representative of Japanese Government Overseas Agency here, was given the tree shoots, each about ten inches long.

Yamataka said some of the varieties which are being sent no longer exist in Tokyo. Thousands of visitors from all parts of United States come to Washington each spring to see the beautiful blossoms. Already workmen are building a huge platform at the edge of Jefferson Memorial preparatory to the annual cherry blossom festival.

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Warehouses and supply buildings in the eastern sector were pounded throughout the day.

A flight of "Wolf Raider" attack bombers destroyed a supply dump near Kosong. The flight also sank three boats off the coast. A four plane flight from the same squadron completely demolished 10 troop bunkers near Naesokkyo. Led by Capt. William D. Kelly of 1902 W. 18th, Santa Ana, Calif., they scored an undetermined number of casualties.

A flight of Panther jets discovered a cave in a hillside near Kuhwa-ri, drove rockets into its mouth and killed an estimated 15 troops. More Wolf Raiders destroyed 7 bunkers and ripped up trench protected communications lines near Mundung-ni. Leading this group was Capt. Harvey D. Cook of Anaheim, Calif.

Corsairs from the "Devilcats" Squadron hit two howitzers on the east central front and went on to find a convoy of troop carrying oxcarts in the same area. Forty carts were destroyed and 20 troops killed. Ten trucks also were destroyed or damaged by the flight.

"Death Rattler" Corsair pilots accounted for 5 bunkers and at least 15 troops in the eastern sector, while a flight led by Capt. J. Rooney of 1415 Oakwood, Columbus, Ohio blanketed a supply dump and an enemy command post near Changjon. The use of half-ton bombs, rockets and cannon fire resulted in secondary explosions, heavy fires and at least two 37 millimeter weapons being put out of the war.

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ABOARD THE HEAVY CRUISER USS SAINT PAUL OFF THE COAST OF KOREA—The USS Saint Paul continued to rain death and destruction on front line Red forces today.

With the assistance of a spotting plane, which plotted the targets for the Saint Paul ready guns, the veteran cruiser destroyed at least three Red personnel bunkers and damaged eight more. On one fire mission, the Saint Paul's guns opened up on the target—and when the smoke cleared the pilot of the spotting plane radioed that three bunkers were destroyed, three more damaged, and the area well covered.

On another mission, Saint Paul's main battery was aimed at two enemy mortar positions. One of them was completely destroyed with a direct hit.

When darkness descended over the battle front and the spotting plane had to return to its base, the Saint Paul began night harassing and interdiction firing that lasted until dawn this morning.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

*MAR*  
6 February 1952  
1640

Immediate Release No. 1582:

Hq FEAF, TOKYO---Skill of the pilot and crew of a MATS C-97 transport was credited with averting serious injuries or loss of life when the big air evacuation plane crashed during take-off at Haneda airport at approximately 1:30 p.m. today with a load of 58 patients.

The right landing gear collapsed as the plane was rolling down the runway. The pilot, Maj. John D. Davis, veered to the right by guiding the nosewheel and reversed his propellers. This prevented the plane from continuing ahead and crashing over a seawall into Tokyo Bay. It came to a stop in the mud beside the runway, only a few feet from the water.

Within a minute and 15 seconds, crash rescue crews were directing foam onto the plane to prevent possible outbreak of fire. Within three minutes, the patients were being removed from the wreckage under supervision of the three flight nurses who were members of the crew.

Two of the patients were slightly injured by pieces of propeller blades, which broke off and went through the fuselage when the props hit the runway.

"The pilot and crew members of the plane, as well as the crash rescue crews are to be commended for the skillful manner in handling this emergency," declared Brig. Gen. Aubry L. Moore, commanding general of the 1503rd Air Transport Wing at Haneda, who was on the scene within a few minutes. "Their prompt action averted possible serious injury to the patients.

"Under supervision of the flight nurses, the patients were removed quickly and in an orderly manner. There was no panic and prior training for just such an emergency paid handsome dividends in this case."

The C-97 was taking off for Midway when the accident occurred.

Flight nurses on the plane were Maj. Lillie U. Crow, in charge, and Capt. Madeline P. Sebasky, both of the 1453rd Air Evacuation Squadron at Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, and Canadian Pilot Officer Elizabeth G. McCabe. Major Davis is of the 1500th Air Transportation Wing at Hickam.

The passengers included 27 litter patients and 31 ambulatory.

In less than three hours after the accident all but two of the patients had been transferred to another C-97 with the same three nurses and were enroute to Midway.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6 March 1952

ABOARD AIRCRAFT CARRIER USS VALLEY FORGE IN KOREAN WATERS--Fireman John D. Banghart got up and went about his duties as usual one day recently, but he didn't feel "as usual."

He turned into sick bay and found he had a high fever. There was no doctor aboard and the corpsman recognized appendicitis symptoms. He recommended immediate surgery.

The frigate, acting as an escort for supply ships, was many miles from a friendly base or the Task Force. A surgeon was not immediately available.

A message was sent to the carrier Valley Forge, three hours away: "Stand by to receive man with acute attack of appendicitis!"

The Everett steamed at full speed through heavy seas. Three hours later she pulled up alongside the Valley Forge and transferred Banghart in a Boatwains chair. Banghart was taken below in a stretcher and examined by waiting doctors. A few hours later he was resting easy after having his appendix removed.

Banghart was told that his transfer to the Valley Forge could have been made much sooner except that a helicopter could not have flown in such bad weather. "Even so," said Banghart, "I've never seen the Navy move so fast!"

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WITH UNITED NATIONS BLOCKADING AND ESCORT FORCE--United Nations naval forces conducting the siege of Wonsan on North Korea's east coast successfully rescued 22 United Nations pilots between Jan. 1 and Jan. 23.

Under the direction of Destroyer Division 72, the air-sea rescues were accomplished mainly by helicopters stationed aboard ships and on nearby friendly islands adjacent to the besieged Communist port. Credit for the rescue of Air Force and Navy pilots was given to the excellent air-to-surface communications which allowed helicopters to be on rescue station minutes after alerts were sounded.

The 13-month-old siege of Wonsan is being conducted by the ships of the United Nations Blockading and Escort Force commanded by Rear Admiral George C. Dyer, USN, of Chevy Chase, Md.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

6 March 1952

U.N.-KOREAN DOCTORS CHECK  
MINOR TYPHUS EPIDEMIC

SEOUL, (USIS)--Prompt and effective action by United Nations medical officers and Korean doctors has brought under control an outbreak of typhus in the Republic of Korea.

The disease broke out in a small mountain locality almost isolated by snow-clogged roads.

Medical teams of the Republic of Korea and the U.N. Civil Assistance Command had to push forward on foot to many sections of the stricken area.

Eleven villages were inspected and 2600 residents were sprayed with DDT powder. All residents received typhus and typhoid inoculations. A Korean medical team treated the typhus patients.

At the end of the week no new cases developed and all the typhus victims were almost wholly recovered.

In contrast, the communist Peiping Radio confirms reports that a serious plague epidemic is raging in North Korea. The communists announced recently that quarantine zones have been established in what it termed plague "danger zones."

The communist radio has charged that the outbreak of plague is the result of bacteriological warfare by the United Nations.

The United Nations Command Radio said last week that the communist charges indicated that a disease epidemic had probably broken out in North Korea.

In the past, the U.N. Command Radio pointed out, such charges have closely followed epidemics among communist troops and civilians. The charges are seen as an attempt by Red authorities to shift responsibility for the outbreaks from themselves.

The communists have repeatedly refused International Red Cross representatives admittance into North Korea to check communist charges.

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TRUMAN REASSURES IRON CURTAIN  
PEOPLES OF U.S. FRIENDSHIP

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times, commenting editorially on President Truman's broadcast to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, declares:

"Going over the heads of their governments, President Truman this week broadcast directly to the peoples of Soviet Russia and Red China a message of peace, hope and friendship.

"He told the Soviet peoples and the Chinese that, contrary to the flood of lies and calumnies unloosed against us by communist propaganda, we remain their friends. He recalled to them that only a decade ago we went to their aid to liberate them from the most savage invasions in history. Finally, he assured them that it is only the aggressive policies of their own rulers that compel us to

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6 March 1952

arm in self-defense, and that if these rulers would abandon their senseless policy of hate and terror and follow the principles of peace there are no differences between us and their countries that cannot be settled by peaceful means.

"Mr. Truman spoke from the new radio ship Courier, which has been equipped for 'Operation Vagabond' to carry the campaign of truth by the United States through the Voice of America closer to peoples behind the Iron Curtain. But in dedicating this new instrument of the campaign he also inaugurated a whole new phase of the campaign. For his broadcast was one of the most direct appeals made by an American President to the peoples of other countries over the heads of their hostile rulers since President Wilson's days.

"Though our Government disclaims any intention of inciting other peoples to revolt, as the communists are attempting to do in the free world, his broadcast contains overtones that cannot make the communist rulers feel more secure. For he told the Soviet peoples and the Chinese that they are suffering from the oppression and persecution of tyranny, and he in effect called on them to join in the fight for freedom we are waging and which we are trying to win in the field where ultimate victory in that cause has to be won--that is, in the minds of men.

"The statement that there are no differences between us and other countries that cannot be settled by peaceful means can be also read as another invitation to the communist rulers to come to terms. But that invitation, as shown by past experience, is likely to find favor in communist eyes only if there are power and pressure behind it--the power of our own military strength and the pressure of the communist-dominated peoples themselves. But to induce the latter we must still translate the concepts of peace, freedom and justice in terms that the people we address can understand.

"We cannot compete with the false promises of the communists, but we can tell the truth about what is happening in the world and what we are trying to do to establish a peace that the peoples behind the Iron Curtain can embrace. The President's message marks a good beginning toward that end."

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JAPANESE WOMAN COMPETES FOR WORLD BILLIARD TITLE

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--The first woman ever to compete for the world billiard championship is Masako Katsura of Japan. With countryman K. Matsuyama and other billiards experts she will challenge world champion Willie Hoppe of the United States this week.

Before the opening of the championship competition, Miss Katsura demonstrated her skill at billiards to Hoppe. The champion said he looks forward to competing with the Japanese woman because "she has a beautiful stroke and can make fine shots with either hand." Former world's billiard champion Welker Cochran also praised Miss Katsura's ability. Competition begins March 6 and ends March 22.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1530  
6 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA--Marine pilots Wednesday had memories of Pacific campaigns of World War II, in which the enemy had to be blasted from caves.

A flight of "Deathrattle" Squadron Corsairs led by Capt. Jack Miller, USMC, of Anaheim, Calif., slashed into a series of caves in the Red's east central sector, using half-ton bombs and rockets to close at least 8 of them. Cannon fire was used to cause secondary explosions in the mouths of other caves.

In the Marine's around-the-clock aerial offensive, 36 trucks were destroyed and damaged by "Flying Nightmare" night fighters. Two were knocked out during day operations. Corsairs, jets and attack planes knocked out 32 Red bunkers and 9 mortar positions.

The First Marine Air Wing's "Wolf Raider" attack squadron scored heavily during the day by destroying 22 bunkers and damaging 6. Also destroyed by the attack planes were 4 mortars.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6 March 1952

ABOARD USS JASON (ARH-1)--Rear Admiral Burton Beecher Biggs, USN, pioneer in the development of mobile logistic support to naval units, assumed command of Service Squadron Three at formal ceremonies aboard the Jason on Feb. 29.

Admiral Biggs relieved Capt. Redfield Mason, USN, who has been assigned as Chief of Staff, Service Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Admiral Biggs comes to the Far East from the post of Executive Secretary of the Munitions Board Petroleum Committee of the National Military Establishment, Washington, D.C.

In a brief address to his staff, high ranking officers of other commands and commanding officers of several of his ships, Capt. Mason praised the squadron for its accomplishments and said he was glad he had the chance to serve on "the best service squadron of the Navy."

The new Commander of Service Squadron Three echoed his predecessor's praise in his acceptance speech, saying he had heard nothing but praise for a smooth, efficiently operated command, from the office of the Chief of Naval Operations on down, during his trip to the Far East.

Admiral Biggs immediately assumes the responsibility for all logistical support units for naval forces in the Far East. He has some 50 ships under his command.

Admiral Biggs gained experience in the field of supply coordination during World War II as logistics officer for the U.S. Fifth Fleet. As such he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit for contributing as... "A pioneer in the development of mobile service squadrons to provide complete logistical support for the fleet at sea and in the forward areas. He contributed materially to the development of the technique of rearming all types of fleet units at sea, of particular value in making it possible for the long period of sustained combat operations by units of the Fleet Carrier Force during the Okinawa Campaign..."

The science of replenishment at sea has progressed until now task elements can operate for months on the supplies, ammunition and fuel brought to them by ships of the Service Squadrons.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

6 March 1952

IOWANS TO SUPPORT JAPAN  
CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

DES MOINES, (USIS)--An editorial in the Des Moines Register titled "Christian University of Japan" says "Iowa people are firm believers in the principle of teaching others how to produce more, as a means of building social stability, resistance to communism and world peace.

"This is proved by their support of the Marshall Plan in Europe and the Point Four Program of Technical Aid. Christian rural overseas programs of assistance to other countries' poorer people were liberally supported by private donations in Iowa."

The Midwestern American paper adds: "Because of this traditional Iowa response to need and desire to improve living conditions through self-help, we feel confident that Japan's International Christian University drive for help for its agricultural college will receive heavy backing in this state."

"The International University just outside Tokyo, is being developed largely through private funds raised by American churches. It is in need of livestock, machinery, equipment and other materials for its demonstration farm. The Federal Council of Churches and twenty Christian denominations are behind this program to give Japan a modern agricultural college."

The Des Moines Register concludes: "Iowans who have seen the value of their own agricultural college and research station, well appreciate the importance of a similar institution in Japan."

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RATIFY TREATY NOW,  
SAYS MONITOR

BOSTON, (USIS)--The Christian Science Monitor in an editorial commenting on the Japanese Peace Treaty says:

"Now it is time for Washington to ratify the Japanese Peace Treaty."

"American legislators have been unwilling to take action on the treaty and accompanying Security Pact until an Administrative Agreement has been worked out with Tokyo as to the general terms on which United States troops will be stationed in Japan. Such an agreement has now been signed. Any unnecessary delay in ratifying the treaty and pact will only create bad feeling among Japanese."

"From here on relations between the two countries enter a new phase, full of risks but also of opportunities. There are forces in Japan--nationalist and neutralist, as well as communist--which are highly critical of the terms of the agreement just signed and claim to see in them a design to turn Japan into an American satellite. The best disproof of this would be the Senate's rapid ratification of a treaty which will turn Japan loose to negotiate as a sovereign, independent nation."

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6 March 1952

SABRES OUTFIGHT MIGS 7-1;  
PAPER LAUDS U.S. FLIERS

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled 'The Air Force Score in Korea' declares:

"Recent reports on the air war in Korea cite figures that Americans should bear in mind when they run across occasional stories about how the enemy is outclassing us in the skies. The simple truth is that such stories are grossly distorted because they make no allowance for factors that explain just why our plane losses, in some categories, have been greater than those of the communists.

"To begin with, the stories have created the erroneous impression that our F-86 Sabre jets, if not outfought entirely, have been extremely hard put to hold their own against the Soviet made MIGs. But what is the fact of the matter? The fact is that the MIGs, although they are good planes that seem in some respects to be better than the Sabres, have been badly mauled by the latter.

"Thus, according to the latest count, no fewer than 166 of these enemy craft have been definitely destroyed in combat by the F-86's. And how many F-36s have been lost in the same combat? The answer: 23. In other words, regardless of all the loose talk about the formidable MIG, and regardless of whether or not our pilot training is chiefly responsible for it, our Sabres have been out-fighting them and outkilling them at a ratio of more than 7 to 1.

"But what about the planes we have lost in operations other than direct aerial combat? The figures show the following: (1) A loss of 65 of our aircraft in sorties offering close support to the United Nations ground forces, and (2) a loss of 296 in interdiction attacks on communist bases, railroads, troop transport, etc. In addition, several hundred of our naval fighters and bombers have been downed in operational accidents and on assault missions. By way of contrast, the Reds have suffered no losses whatever in either of these categories, and that looks--at first glance--as if we have been outclassed.

"However, a second glance is all that is needed to explain the disparity. Our planes have flown hundreds of thousands of sorties in close-support and interdiction operations. But the communists have not made a single close-support sortie and have tried interdiction attacks only 75 times.

"In short, despite stories to the contrary, the air score in Korea--when all factors are weighed--has been more than a little in favor of our side. Although the enemy's growing force of jets and other planes is not to be underestimated, accuracy and a proper sense of perspective demand recognition of the fact that up to now our fliers over there have done much better than merely hold their own."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

6 March 1952

JAPAN SHIPYARDS GET  
BIG U.S. ORDERS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The Journal of Commerce notes that during the past four years United States interests have placed orders with foreign countries--including Japan--for 201 vessels totalling 3,999,970 deadweight tons.

The newspaper reports that placement of such foreign orders reached a new high in the first two months of this year when United States interests contracted with foreign yards for twenty-three vessels totalling 565,000 deadweight tons.

And the Journal says "Large increases are noted in the volume of orders placed during recent months with Japanese builders." In breakdown of United States shipping orders received to date by foreign yards, the financial paper says Japan has received orders for seventeen vessels totalling 356,600 deadweight tons.

Largest proportion of vessels ordered abroad by the United States are tankers, the remainder being made up of cargo ships and ore carriers.

Among the list of foreign orders placed by United States interests, the Journal lists the following received by Japanese shipbuilders:

Yokohama Shipyard and Engine Works, one vessel 3,800 tons deadweight and one vessel 24,000 tons deadweight; S. B. Hitachi company, four vessels each of 3,500 tons deadweight; Nagasaki Shipyard and Engineering Works, one vessel 24,000 tons deadweight; National Bulk Carriers, four vessels each 38,000 tons deadweight; Kawasaki Shipyard, three vessels each 15,000 deadweight tons.

American oil companies account for nearly one-third of the orders placed abroad. Remaining tankship orders have been contracted by large investment groups and for the most part financed by United States banks and insurance concerns. These operators carry on world-wide tanker business and most new vessels will be leased on long term charter to leading oil producers.

# # # # #

WORKERS TARDY IN USSR:  
PENALTY--FORCED LABOR

BOSTON, (USIS)--A Christian Science Monitor editorial titled "Freedom to Quit" says:

"A good worker seldom wants the luxury of quitting his job. But when there is a real reason for doing so, the freedom to say 'I quit!' can be an important one. Maybe the man has found a better paying job, or one nearer home, or an opportunity to buy a farm or start a small business for himself.

"If so, in most progressive countries the option is his. But not in Rumania or Soviet Russia. Under communist rule in Rumania a decree last November forbade workers in government controlled industries (about ninety percent of employment) to leave their jobs without their employer's permission. True, permission was required to be given on certain grounds, such as health or age, but not in all cases. A similar edict has been in effect in communist Russia since 1940, so reports the United States Department of Labor.

MORE

0076

RA'-0056

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6 March 1952

"Moreover if a typical worker in the Soviet Union is more than twenty minutes late to work without an ironclad excuse he is likely to be sentenced to three months forced labor on his job at reduced pay. For three such offenses he may be sent to prison or a forced labor camp. This is according to information reaching the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in New York.

"Bolshevism once appealed to the downtrodden in such phrases as 'Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!' But now that some millions are working on the meager payroll of a state monopoly of employment, what happens to the man who tries to say 'I quit!'"

# # # # #

'UNCONTROLLABLE LAUGHTER IS EDITED OUT'

BALTIMORE, (USIS)--The Baltimore Sun in a recent editorial titled "Uncontrollable Laughter Is Edited Out" declares:

"On November 8 of last year Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, ascended the rostrum of the Assembly of the United Nations, then meeting in Paris. His purpose was to reply to a plan proposed by France, the United Kingdom and the United States for diminishing the danger of war.

"Mr. Vishinsky grew sarcastic. He likened the tripartite peace plan to a mountain giving birth to a mouse, and a dead one at that. He continued:

'I could hardly sleep all night last night after having read that speech (United States Secretary of State Acheson's). I could not sleep because I kept laughing. Usually I do not go around laughing but really, even from this rostrum, although I am trying to keep within the bounds of decorum out of consideration for you, Mr. President, I cannot restrain my laughter in connection with this so-called peace proposal by which the delegation of the United States have tried to wrest the initiative from the Soviet Union. We offer them our congratulations.'

"Such were the words of Mr. Vishinsky as unofficially translated and published in the November 9 issue of the New York Times. They were reported in part also by Mr. Paul W. Ward, a Sun staff correspondent.

"But they were not published by the press in countries behind the Iron Curtain. Mr. Vishinsky's speech evidently had been censored by the Kremlin. The surmise was that the Kremlin realized that a plea for peace--even one coming from capitalistic nations--was not a subject to be treated with sarcasm. Outside the Iron Curtain the speech was hailed as the worst blunder of the meeting.

"For propaganda purposes the embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Washington now has published in pamphlet form and got around to distributing the speeches of Mr. Vishinsky delivered on November 8, and on November 16. The speech of November 8 is covered more fully than it was in the New York Times translation.

"But those who look for Mr. Vishinsky's 'laughter' will look in vain."

# # # # #

0077

HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

6 March 1952  
1115

Operational Summary No. 620:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,  
WEDNESDAY, 5 MARCH 1952

Fifth Air Force fighter bombers, on interdiction missions deep in northwest Korea, Wednesday scored 100 cuts in the vital Red rail supply line between Namsi-dong and Kwaksan as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 825 sorties.

Meanwhile, other fighter bombers ranged as far north as Kanggye, 20 miles from the Yalu river, attacking marshalling yards and rolling stock in that sector of north central Korea. F-84 Thunderjets ripped rails in 55 places along the Namsi-dong Kwaksan line, a distance of 29 airline miles, as F-80 Shooting Stars, F-51 Mustangs, Royal Australian Meteors and Marine aircraft blasted 45 other places in the important transportation link over which the enemy attempts to move supplies from Manchuria to frontline troops.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and shorebased Marine pilots flew 655 of the total FEAF sorties.

While on rail cutting sorties, F-84s also damaged a rail bridge near Sonchon, midway between Namsi-dong and Kwaksan, damaged a road bridge just south of Kanggye and closed a tunnel in the same area.

In the Kanggye marshalling yard, F-80 Shooting Stars destroyed a live locomotive, scoring five direct hits with 500-pound high explosive bombs on the target. The Shooting Stars also added to the rail cuttings with 15 in the hard-hit area between Namsi-dong and Kwaksan.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs of Fifth Air Force teamed with ROK Mustangs and Marine fighters to crater other rails in scattered areas in North Korea.

Other F-51s and Marine aircraft hit troop and artillery positions along the central and eastern sectors of the battleline, flying 65 close air support sorties. They destroyed 25 troop bunkers, silenced eight field pieces, four anti-aircraft gun positions and numerous troop supply shelters. They inflicted approximately 25 enemy casualties during the strikes.

During morning patrol sweeps over "MIG Alley," eight F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, encountered elements of a 40-MIG-15 formation near 40,000 ft. altitude just south of the Yalu river. The Sabres destroyed three enemy jets.

(over)

0078

-2-

In another clash between 24 F-86s and elements of more than 200 enemy jets in the Chongchong river area, two MIGs were destroyed and another probably destroyed. The swirling aerial duels ranged from 30,000 feet down to approximately 10,000 feet. A morning encounter resulted in negative claims.

In two other patrol sweeps during the afternoon, the Sabrejet pilots sighted enemy MIGs which refused to leave their sanctuary beyond the Yalu river.

Total destruction on the enemy during the period includes 30 supply buildings destroyed and 15 damaged, 100 supply-laden vehicles destroyed, 17 gun positions silenced, four rail cars destroyed and four damaged, five locomotives knocked out and two others damaged, 10 revetments blasted, two warehouses set afire, 30 troop bunkers destroyed and 40 damaged.

Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the rail traffic choke point west of Yangdok. Crews reported no enemy flak or fighters. One B-29 hit the Hamhung marshalling yards, encountering no enemy flak nor fighters. Three Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply shelters just behind the battleline.

B-26s and Marine aircraft last night destroyed two locomotives and damaged another while knocking out 30 rail cars and damaging four others. Of a moderate sighting of enemy supply-laden trucks, the night intruders knocked out 45.

In continued support of UN combat operations, cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 160 sorties, airlifting 500 tons of personnel and supplies.

END

0079

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

1000  
6 March 1952

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 5, 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Carrier USS Bairoko returned to the operating area in the Yellow Sea to launch U.S. Marine Corps attack planes against Red targets on the west coast of Korea. South and West of Chinnampo, the Leatherneck flyers damaged four railroad cars, made four rail-cuts, and knocked out a railroad bridge. A total of 40 supply and troop shelters were destroyed and damaged in strikes that also saw two Red gun emplacements bombed out. Red troops in the field were liberally strafed and napalmed with high casualties resulting.

Heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul bombarded Red troops and bunkers on the battle line near Kansong during the night, and was joined in the daylight hours by cruiser USS Manchester. Manchester's main battery destroyed six enemy troop bunkers with direct hits, wiped out two machine gun emplacements and a 76 millimeter gun. Secondary explosions and large fires marked the afternoon bombardment by Manchester in support of Allied troops at the front.

Destroyer USS Henderson's gunners also added gunfire support to the shore bombardment effort by destroying four bunkers, a machine gun nest and a 76 millimeter gun.

1st Marine Air Wing pilots, striking all across the battle front, destroyed a total of 32 Red troop bunkers, 24 trucks, five mortar positions, four artillery positions, eight caves, and inflicted rail cuts in 12 places in the east-west Communist rail line.

Destroyers McGinty and Kyes engaged Red shore batteries that fired on Navy minesweepers clearing inshore channels near Wonsan. The Red guns were silenced by the destroyer gunfire. Earlier in the day, destroyers Kyes and Rowan had continued their methodical destruction of Red troop, supply, and transportation facilities within range of their guns at Wonsan.

-30-

-MORE/OVER/MORE-

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ABOARD CARRIER USS BALROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA—The weatherman welcomed back the Marine Checkerboard Squadron Wednesday in the area south and west of Chinnampo with sunshine and blue skies but Communist artillery provided a different kind of welcome.

Facing the most intense anti-aircraft fire yet encountered in this area, Marine pilots used utmost skill to slip under the ring of fire to hit Red troops and rail facilities. Five railroad cars were damaged, four rail cuts were made and one rail bridge was cut.

Ranging out for other targets, Checkerboard fliers destroyed 22 buildings and damaged 18 others, cut one road bridge and plastered two gun emplacements with bombs. At least 20 enemy troops were known killed.

A flight led by Maj. Neal E. Brédessen, USMC, of 3708 Zenith Ave. (north), Robbinsdale, Minn., along with 1st Lt. Edward R. Rogal, USMC, of 4371 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill., Capt. William D. Smart, USMC, of Leesville, La., and 1st Lt. Shirely W. Reese, USMC, of 1923 English Ave., Santa Ana, Calif., caught a large group of Red troops flat footed. The troops were camouflaged in white but were plainly visible on a hillside barren of snow. The troops were liberally napalmed and strafed, but the flight was unable to assess the exact number killed.

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ABOARD CRUISER USS MANCHESTER—The cruiser Manchester, commanded by Capt. Laurence H. Frost, USN, Washington, D.C., returned to the battle line on the east coast of Korea shortly before noon Wednesday and began the methodical destruction of enemy troops and supplies. She was screened by the destroyer Owens, commanded by Cdr. R.B. Early, USN, Gulfport, Miss.

The afternoon's toll in the area just south of Kasong included direct hits on six troop bunkers, two machine gun emplacements, and one 76 millimeter gun emplacement. The Manchester's battery also caused two secondary explosions, started one large fire and killed and wounded an undetermined number of Red troops.

30

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA—Marine Captain Vincent J. Marzello, USMC, of Albany, N.Y., was credited Wednesday with shooting down a Communist MIG. The officer, who was flying a Sabre jet during the aerial kill is presently attached to the Air Force's 51st Fighter-Intercept Wing. He has been serving with the unit for about 60 days. Prior to assignment to the Air Force Wing, Capt. Marzello had flown 103 missions over Red-held Korea with the 1st Marine Air Wing Panther jet squadron. He has damaged two other Communist jet planes in air-to-air combat in addition to the one shot down Wednesday.

Captain Marzello served on Okinawa during World War II, and later toured the states with the Marine Corps Phantom jet acrobatic team.

Marzello's parents are Mr. and Mrs. A.D. Marzello who live at 353 Van Rensselaer St., Albany, N.Y. His wife, Esther, lives at 144 Chestnut St., Long Beach, Calif.

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0081

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1230  
6 March 1952

Immediate Release:

200,000th "R AND R" MAN COMING TO JAPAN TODAY

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—General James A. Van Fleet, United Nations ground forces commander in Korea, today presented a parchment scroll marking "a milestone in R&R progress" to the 200,000th fighting man to leave for five days of rest and recuperation leave in Japan.

The scroll was given M/Sgt. Richard J. Hartnett, most decorated man in the 15th "Can Do" Infantry Regiment of the 3d Division, by Van Fleet's chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Orlando C. Mood, this morning at an air base near Seoul just before Hartnett boarded the flight which was to take him to Japan.

The 24-year-old assistant battalion supply sergeant is the son of Mrs. Esther Hartnett, 527 S. Clearfield st., Upper Yoder township, Pa. Drafted in September 1950, he was a master sergeant 13 months later.

As a platoon sergeant in the "Can Do" E Company Hartnett won the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award for valor, the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. The DSC, awarded after knocking out three enemy pillboxes during the Battle of Bloody Angle last September, was personally presented by General Van Fleet.

Hartnett is the 200,000th man to go on "Little Roger" since the R&R program was instituted Dec. 30, 1950. The initial flights on that day carried 382 members of the 24th Division, first to enter the Korean conflict.

The Special Services activity now embraces four detachments operating from four R&R airfield terminals in Korea. They process approximately 18,000 persons -- U.S., British, Belgian, Colombian, Ethiopian, Greek, French, Swedish, Turkish, Thailand, Dutch and Norwegian -- each month.

Cpl. Roland Allnut, Royal Signals, 1st Battalion of the famed Gloucestershire Regiment, 1st Commonwealth Division, was the 100,000th man to "rest and recuperate" in Japan.

Like Allnut, Sergeant Hartnett will spend his five days in the Tokyo area.

Text of the scroll signed by General Van Fleet and presented Hartnett this morning follows:

To mark a milestone in R&R progress this scroll is hereby presented to M/Sgt. Richard J. Hartnett, US 52 054 138, as the 200,000th member of the Eighth United States Army in Korea to depart on Rest and Recuperation Leave in Japan.

This program was instituted as a reward for the courage, hardship and sacrifices displayed by all members of the Eighth United States Army in Korea and their comrades of the United Nations.

As a member of this gallant team, this opportunity is taken to thank you and through you, to thank those who have preceded you and those yet to come for the efforts of all in behalf of the United Nations.

-0-

MIDDLE-OF-ROADERS SWEEP FIRST RYUKYUAN LEGISLATIVE ELECTION

RYOON, Okinawa—With a majority of the vote counted middle-of-the-roads won a victory in the election of the 1st Ryukyuan Legislature in the history of the islands Sunday.

(more)  
(over)

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0081  
Proving that early trends in the voting were significant, the few leftwing candidates were able to place only one of their number in a legislative seat.

Nearly complete returns indicated Wednesday that a total of 381,688 votes were registered in the eight voting districts throughout the Ryukyu Islands at that time.

All 31 seats in the legislature were filled as the People's Socialist party gained 10 of the seats while the leftwing Ryukyuan People's party won only one seat. Other successful candidates belonged to liberal parties or were independents. Voting records from outside island areas still are being reported to Naha, the capital of the Ryukyus group.

Most votes were registered in the central areas of Okinawa where 84,678 votes were recorded. Shinshi Toyama of the People's Socialist party received the highest number, a total of 9,308 votes. Five other candidates were successful in this 4th district, all but two of whom subscribed to the People's Socialist party. These two were independents.

All four ex-governors, one from each of the gunto governments, were elected to seats in the new legislature. Tsumichiyo Asato, ex-governor of the Yaeyama Gunto, was elected with 7,614 votes on the Yaeyama Liberal party ticket. In Miyako ex-governor Gaichi Nishihara of the Miyako Liberal party received 8,413 votes to give him his seat; while on Okinawa ex-governor Tatsuo had a total of 11,023 votes as candidate of the People's Socialist party. Ex-governor Sanetaka Nakae received 10,711 votes as an independent to place him in this first legislature of the Ryukyu Islands.

The successful candidates were not of one occupational class, as the list of winners included ex-mayors, school principals, business managers, assemblymen, bank directors, employees of the U.S. forces, ex-police commissioners and secretaries.

In Naha and Shuri, the 5th district, Kamejiro Senaga, a candidate of the leftwing Ryukyuan People's party, received the most votes, a total of 12,867. Goshio Goeku followed close behind with 12,121. Tatsuo Taira, ex-governor of Okinawa Gunto, was successful as the third candidate.

Civil Administration officials said that between 80 and 90 percent of the eligible voters turned out to elect the first legislature ever to be organized in the Ryukyu Islands.

-0-  
"DOUBLE LUCKY SILVESTRI" RE-LIVES WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCE

WITH THE 40th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Warrant Officer Thomas Silvestri, 1121 15th st., Santa Monica, Calif., was firing the nose gun of a tank.

(In World War II, he was firing the nose gun of a B-24 bomber in Europe.)

The tank ran over a mine.

(In World War II, his plane was hit by flak.)

The escape hatch under his feet was blown open.

(In World War II, flak blew a hole in the side of the plane under his feet.)

Had the mine exploded closer to the hatch, Silvestri wouldn't be around to tell his story.

(Had the flak exploded any closer, he wouldn't have been around to tell that story, either.)

Men in Company C, 140th Tank Battalion, call him "Double Lucky Silvestri."

0083

HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

6 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1581:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO --- Communist supply lines continued to feel the squeeze of Operation Strangle last night as FEAF Bomber Command medium bombers hit a rail traffic choke point and marshalling yards, while warplanes of the Far East Air Forces yesterday mounted 835 sorties.

Nine B-29s of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing used radar aiming methods to drop 90 tons of 500-pound high explosive bombs on the choke point west of Paup in north central Korea. Crews reported no enemy resistance by flak or fighters.

One Superfort struck the Hamhung marshalling yards, a target which has been repeatedly hit by the big bombers during Operation Strangle. Three other medium bombers flew in close air support of UN frontline troops, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations.

Fighter bombers yesterday continued to rip rails and blast rolling stock, effecting multiple cuts and destroying rail cars, supply buildings and bridges.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, destroyed five enemy MIG-15s and probably destroyed another in aerial duels over North Korea. In close air support strikes, continued yesterday at a stepped-up pace, gun positions were silenced, troop casualties inflicted, and supply areas blasted. Light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed supply-laden Red vehicles and attacked supply trains, destroying two locomotives, damaging another and knocking out 30 rail cars.

Scattered clouds and unrestricted visibility were forecast for the North Korean target areas as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the enemy in support of UN combat operations.

END

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1020  
6 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1180  
FOR THE PERIOD 050600I - 060600I MARCH 1952

It was another day of calm along the Korean battlefield yesterday. Our patrols once again reported only scattered minor contacts with the enemy.

Our fighter bomber planes cut rail lines and knocked out rolling stock yesterday. Medium bombers struck at enemy transportation facilities and the Hamhung marshalling yard. Other medium bombers flew in close air support of friendly frontline units. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles.

Cargo transports continued logistical support flights.

Surface vessels of the United Nations Command fleet bombarded enemy troops at the battleline. Counter-battery gunfire duels were fought with enemy shore guns by our naval craft at various east coast enemy ports. Naval air action was confined to sorties from carriers off the west coast yesterday.

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0085

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
Public Information Office

0300  
6 March 1952

Immediate Release:

The following UNC personnel were at one time held by the Communists. This list was presented to the Communists during the Item Four meeting of March 5.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST II

I British

Lockhart, P.	PTE	22391647
Ormondroyd, T. R.	PTE	2243731

II Canada:

Toole, Jr.	A/Cpl	B 801850
Allain, SG	PTE JT	9811
Baker, SD	PTE A	155660
Bellefeuille, C	PTE JA	850907

III Greek:

Antonios Santorinos	Not Known	Not Known
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IV Netherlands:

Lambert, F. M.	PVT	290502108
Snepscheut, C. J.	SGT	24062500

V Turkey:

Ramazam Demir	PVT	2381
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A (Communist Broadcasts)

VI United States:

Aaron, George	1st Lt	AO 768396
Andino-Perez, Emiliano	PVT	ER 30429512
Bassett, Henry D	PVT	RA 34669378
Bergmann, Louis H	SGT	AF 17124468
Bevans, Robert W	SGT	AF 39143686
Bratton, Louis W	M/SGT	RA 16208426
Bullock, Elmer T	2nd Lt	AO 1851649
Carman, Horace R	1st Lt	AO 2094651
Dawson, Perry A	1st Lt	AO 769262
Elsman, Ralph Jr	SGT	AF 19188145
Evans, Vernon L	PVT	RA 13337012
Filarecki, Edward J	CPL	RA 42108853
Flaherty, Coleman J Jr	PFC	RA 12281555
Fullen, Robert L	1st Lt	0-840368
Gambrel, Harry P H Jr	PVT	RA 39935887
Gonzales, Alfred A	---	RA 19324475
Gregory, Charles W	SGT	RA 6861240
Groom, Ivan W	PFC	ER 57507207
Gudger, Joseph D	CPL	RA 57216180
Guerrero, Julian A	PFC	ER 57500391
Hastie, John C	CAPT	0-27332
Hatfield, Douglas H	Lt Col	4708 A
Highsmith, Charles C Jr	PVT	RA 18320114
Jinks, Leonard W E	PFC	RA 15057580
Jones, Robert W A	M/SGT	AF 6959785
Kenealy, James R	PVT	RA 11183136
Kurosawa, Susumi	PFC	RA 10103605
Lawrence, John R	PVT	31003904

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VI United States (Cont'd)

Lebledz, Joseph	CPL	RA 6148992
Ledesma, Alberto	PVT	RA 18353868
Martin, James H	CPL	RA 12118302
McDowell, William C	PFC	RA 18294333
McGill, William R	PVT	RA 13298804
McKinley, Ralph H	PVT	RA 14342422
Munn, Oliver B	PFC	RA 12304339
Nichols, Robert A	PFC	RA 15413856
O'neal, Raymond G	PFC	RA 11200138
Powell, Roy L	CPL	RA 15378664
Quigg, John F	CPL	RA 12304824
Rice, Robert ED	PFC	RA 11185302
Salmon, Donald W	PVT	RA 12278977
Simpson, Richard H	Capt	AO 886573
Spoon, Martiel Jr	SFC	RA 17003172
Swamer, William R	SFC	RA 32283439
Tackus, Kenneth A	2nd Lt	O-62625
Tahsquat, Mcooh	Lt Col	AO 10985 A
Thompson, Elmer L	PFC	RA 188332257
Tye, Jack O	SGT	RA 15230691
Walczak, Casimir F	PVT	RA 16316451
Walker, Archie	PFC	RA 19304659
Weaver, Edward P	PFC	RA 13315911
Wilson, James SE	1st Lt	AO 2071767
Woodard, Roger C	Capt	AO 11651
Worley, Frank	PVT	RA 14366839
Thompson, Harwood H	PFC	ER 12246136

B- (Letter Written to Families)

VI United States

Bradley, Oscar S	CPL	PA 38739519
Bridgett, James M	PFC	RA 13358672
Channell, Jennings R	CPL	RA 13359356
Hess, Edward J Jr	PVT	US 52057157
Hoyle, Duane A	PFC	ER 57505351
Lang, Raymond J	PVT	US 52058653
Morgan, Tomie L	SGT	RA 18305902
Solem, Joseph J	SFC	RA 17244794
Stewart, Edward F	CPL	RA 34583729
Walsh, Maurice D	2nd Lt	O-983815
Welch, Arthur R Sr	CPL	RA 33613195

C- (Communist Publication - "National Guardian" & Letters from Returnees)

VI United States

Beale, George W	1st Lt	18629 A
Brown, Alfred R	CPL	RA 18321108
Cornell, Roy G	PVT	RA 15263153
Dudley, Charles B	CPL	RA 57115041
Falkengurg, Harry K	PVT	RA 13336594
Fluellen, Elmer	SFC	RA 38140734
Hoak, Charles R	PFC	RA 13290334
Massey, Anthony Jr	PVT	RA 15381773
McClure, Clarence Jr	PVT	RA 13355549
Merriman, Earl W	CPL	RA 19295205
Murray, Jack L	1st Lt	AO 1911596
Nixon, Charles L	2nd Lt	O-2262303
Palsa, Andrew S	SFC	ER 33417192
Sharp, James W	CPL	RA 35081641
Shead, Lawrence L	PFC	RA 13352959
Vickers, Wendel	CPL	RA 13269020
Watson, James D	CPL	RA 18344264
Westphall, Johnny J	CPL	RA 19329233
Williams, Albert	PFC	RA 14301914
Yde, Erik P	Capt	O-38396
Young, John M	PVT	RA 33659699

(more)

0087

D- (Communist Report Identified as Message to President Truman & US Officers & Soldiers at Korean Front.)

VI United States (Cont'd)

Colman, Gilbert R	PFC	RA 35981776
McConnell, James W	PFC	ER 37731999

E - (Identification on Photo released by Communists.)

Dick, Myron G	SGT	RA 31469279 (and "National Guardian")
Skates, Clarence E	PFC	RA 1932992

F - (Booklet - "American PW's calling from Korea" and "How the Surrendered Soldiers are Living Here".)

Miller, Harry V	PFC	PA 19327470
Piper, Wallace R	PVT	US 56142426
Roebuck, Leon	PFC	USMC 608320
Sanders, William R	PFC	RA 18283820

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST III

1. Letters to Families

Adams, Raymond J.	SFC	RA 17233375
Collins, Edward H.	SGT	US 55005715
Hackenberg, Walter C.	PVT	US 52039785
Hamershy, Russel G.	PFC	RA 13307120
Henson, Alfred Jr.	CPL	RA 14346257
Hilycord, William R.	PFC	AF 16358960
Lamphlear, Samuel L.	PVT	US 17172168
McCall, John H.	SFC	RA 15266475
Opheim, Mels	CPL	RA 24288751
Schultz, Richard J.	PFC	RA 16300665
Tricomo, John A.	PFC	US 55020993
Woodroff, Edward C.	SFC	RA 33121528
Streit, John P.	2nd Lt	20368 A (name also mentioned on Peking broadcast Jan 52.)

2. Interrogation & Statements of Former PW's

Bjert, William W.	SGT	RA 6559145
Cantrelle, Joseph M.	CPL	ER 57440093
Dutton, Billie J.	PVT	RA 19351470
Hassel, Lamar F.	PFC	RA 16304772
King, John	CPL	RA 18230866
Lockwood, William A.	PFC	RA 13353384
Morris, John C. III	CPL	RA 19340024
Pickard, Maxie L.	SGT	RA 20811182
Saunders, Jack J.	1st Lt	O-968472
Stockman, Richard W.	PVT	RA 28770123
Wilson, Richard L.	CPL	RA 16328280
Woods, Gordon H.	SGT	RA 13340228

3. Following men according to eye witnesses, survived their crash or bailed out and safely reached ground in enemy territory.

US Air Force

Adler, Ernest M.	2nd Lt	AO 2073084
Andrews, Robert B.	Capt	AO 813127
Barnes, David P	1st Lt	18325 A
Bolt, Donald D.	1st Lt	AO 873772
Brendle, Lawrence D.	S/SGT	AF 37049686
Burton, Woodrow	1st Lt	AON 2101608
Bushree, Sterling J.	1st Lt	AO 1911963
Davis, Ramon R.	1st Lt	AO 767144
Potte, Victor G.	SGT	AF 17209396
Harrell, Guy B.	Capt	AO 391377

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(over)

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US Air Force (Cont'd)

Haskett, William T.	Capt	AO 79064
Hinrichs, August H. Jr.	T/SGT	AF 17026117
Johnston, Frank S. Jr.	1st Lt	AO 837940
Kepford, Joseph C.	Capt	AO 818388
Layton, Lawrence C.	1st Lt	AO 1910250
Monroe, Shelton W.	Major	6704 A
Mounts, Thomas T.	2nd Lt	AO 1910994
Myers, Thomas E.	Capt	15136 A
Olcott, Ray W.	1st Lt	AO 1909367
Padilla, Alexander B.	1st Lt	AO 556092
Palmer, Duncan	Capt	15921 A
Parham, Charles E. Jr.	CPL	AF 14103757
Pold, Warren F.	1st Lt	AO 1910005
Ranes, William H.	S/SGT	AF 17068163
Rose, William W.	CPL	AF 16302479
Sirpson, Grant W.	1st Lt	AO 930038
Smith, James D. Jr.	2nd Lt	AO 2222046
Thompson, Charles R.	2nd Lt	AO 2222047
Tilch, Phillip W.	SGT	AF 13327852
Wormack, Theibert B.	2nd Lt	1908612

US Marine Corps

Frakes, Edward L.	2nd Lt	051084
Gleaves, James A. J.	2nd Lt	051308
Martin, Charles F.	Capt	032449

RAAF

Harrop, Percy W. P-3 33272

4. Communist Radio and Press Releases

Bellar, Bennie E.	CPL	RA 14326 111
Bresett, Lloyd H.	Pfc	RA 12348390
Groom, Ivan W.	PFC	ER 57507207
Lapeinte, John N.	PFC	RA 11192758 (also letter written from PW camp.)
McLure, Clarence	Pvt	RA 13355549

5. Confidential

Broomhead, Martin S.	ENS	USNR	538977/1325
Frankovich, William M.	Lt	USNR	437217/1315
Moore, E. C.	Lt	USN	304299
Thorin, Duane W.	AMC	USN	3165995

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1655  
5 March 1952

Immediate Release:

Following is the text of a letter from Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida received today by General Matthew B. Ridgway:

Dear General:

Allow me to tender to you the most sincere thanks on behalf of the Japanese government as well as on my own behalf for your letter of today's date expressing sympathy for the earthquake victims of Hokkaido and Northern Honshu.

Availing ourselves of your generous offer of help, we are sending a party, headed by Minister of Construction Noda, to the afflicted areas which will leave this afternoon by your plane.

I understand the American forces on the spot have undertaken promptly measures of relief. The unfailing kindness and generosity of yourself and of the officers and men under your Command is appreciated by our entire nation.

Yours sincerely,

SHIGERU YOSHIDA

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1600  
6 March 1952

Immediate Release:

PRELIMINARY WORKING GROUP MEETS FOR TWO HOURS TODAY

The Preliminary Working Group, set up to pave the way for the Joint Committee provided for under Article XXVI of the Administrative Agreement, met for two hours this morning at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Two committees were established to deal with meteorological matters and civil aeronautics. A general discussion was held on principles affecting utilization of areas and facilities by U.S. forces.

The Group will meet again Monday.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

6 March 1952  
1700

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NAS ATSUGI, JAPAN -- When California's own 40th "Sunburst" Division secretly left the shores of Honshu recently for frontline duty in Korea it was the responsibility of Fleet Air Wing SIX, commanded by Capt. Julian D. Greer, USN, of Marion, Kans., to safeguard this movement while the 40th was at sea. After the "Sunbursters" relieved the famed 24th Division in Korea, the "Wing" escorted the 24th back to debarkation ports in Honshu and Hokkaido. Planes of the various squadrons of the "Wing" continuously patrolled the sealanes to ensure the safety of the convoys from any possible enemy submarine menace. These security shrouded movements of fully equipped troops were made without incident while under the protection of the air coverage by planes of Fleet Air Wing SIX.

Veteran Navy seaplane squadrons VP-42, and VP-46, as well as the RAF Flying Boat Squadrons 88, 205, and 209, all ably supported by the Seaplane Tenders USS Suisun and USS Floyds Bay, participated in carrying out this commitment of Fleet Air Wing SIX. Patrol Squadron 871, flying the land based P4Y-2 "Privateers", carried their share of the load in the operation from a base in Japan.

However, their job was all the more interesting since they too are native "Californians", having been an organized Naval Reserve squadron of NAS, Oakland, Calif. Escorting the 40th brought the war closer to VP-871.

Seaplane squadrons VP-42 and VP-46 fly the reliable PBM "Mariners", while the RAF squadrons 88, 205, and 209 of the RAF Far East Flying Boat Wing now deployed with Fleet Air Wing SIX, fly their old workhorse of World War II, the famed "Short Sunderland".

Completion of the mission supporting the movement of the two full divisions showed the 40th in the lines in Korea, and the 24th enjoying a much deserved rest at various stations in Japan. Much of the success of the movement was due to the planning and coordination by Staff Operations personnel and the work of the units of the "Wing".

Safeguarding seaborne troop movements and escorting them into debarkation ports is old work for the well-knit Fleet Air Wing SIX organization. The officers and men of "Wing" squadrons and ships and the "Wing" Staff carried out the supporting escort and anti-submarine missions when the 45th Division was successfully moved to Korea in a similar operation, and the 1st Cavalry was brought back to pasture in Hokkaido several weeks ago.

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Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS & PUBLICATIONS  
Information Division  
C I & E, U S C A R

PRESS RELEASE

7 March 1952

RYUKYUAN SPECIAL POLICEMAN AT MAHA PORT RECEIVES LETTER OF COMMENDATION

MAHA -- A Ryukyuan member of the Transportation Security police at Maha Port received a letter of commendation Thursday for his alertness in breaking up a theft in the port area February 2.

Col. Loren A. Ayers, commanding officer of the Rycom Motor Command, presented the letter to the Ryukyuan special policeman, Hankin Yamaguchi, during brief ceremonies at 10 a.m. at the security police offices near the port entrance.

Yamaguchi received the letter for sounding an alarm which resulted in the apprehension of three Okinawans in the process of stealing frozen chickens being discharged from a refrigerated ship.

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INFORMATION CENTER SPECIALIST JOINS CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

MAHA -- Latest addition to the Civil Information & Education department of Civil Administration is Thomas T. Reininger, who is slated to head the information center in Miyako.

Reininger, who hails from Minneapolis, Minn., arrived here this week following more than three years in education and youth affair activities with Civil Information & Education, SCAP, in Japan.

His last assignment in Japan was as Youth Affairs officer in Hiroshima.

Prior to his employment in the Far East, Reininger was an educational specialist in Minneapolis. He is scheduled to leave for his new post in the southern Ryukyus on April 1.

\*\*\*\*\*

OKINAWA RESIDENTS IN PERU CONTRIBUTE MONEY FOR REHABILITATION WORK HERE

MAHA -- Okinawa residents of Peru have donated 195,000 soles (\$12,621.40) to the Provisional Central government for rehabilitation and welfare work on the island.

Shuhei Higa, PCG chief executive, received the money in brief ceremonies at his office Wednesday from Zenko Gushiken, representing the Okinawa residents of Peru.

Gushiken arrived here from Peru Tuesday with six other Okinawan residents of that South American republic.

Most of the contributed money, 160,000 soles (\$10,356), will be used for educational purposes in commemoration of Okinawans in Peru, while the remainder will be spent on aid for orphans and elderly and handicapped men and women.

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COL. NORMAN D. KING ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF RYUKYUAN-AMERICAN WELFARE COUNCIL

MAHA -- Col. Norman D. King, acting director of Civil Administration's Public Health & Welfare department, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Ryukyuan-American Welfare Council at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Camp Kuo.

The council is a Ryukyuan-American advisory organization formed February 13 to coordinate all welfare activities in the Ryukyu Islands.

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

7 March 1952

Its next meeting is scheduled to be held at 2 p.m. March 26 in the Civil Administration conference room at Naha.

Directors of the newly formed council are Lt. Col. J.F. Smoltzer, Twentieth Air Force chaplain; Mrs. C. J. McCall, Kadoma Air Base Womens' club; Maj. Frank Hoath, Rycom I & E officer; Mrs. A.E. Montgomery, Rycom Womens' club; Miss Evelyn Yoshikawa, Okinawa Engineer District; G.H. Thomas, Business Mens' club; Shuhci Higa, Chief executive of the Provisional Central government; Dr. Zensuki Teruya, PCG surgeon, and Koshin Shikiya, president of the University of the Ryukyus.

Roy Yamasaki, Public Health & Welfare department of Civil Administration, is secretary.

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SURGEON AT RYUKYUS ARMY HOSPITAL SAVES LIFE OF OKINAWAN STABBING VICTIM

Naha -- An American surgeon at the Ryukyus Army hospital is credited with saving the life of a 24-year-old Okinawan who was stabbed in the heart during an altercation in Koza late last Saturday, reports the Public Health & Welfare Department, Civil Administration.

The delicate operation which necessitated opening the chest and sewing up the injured heart was performed by Capt. William Anderson.

The victim of the stabbing, Seisyu Nakata of Sosoku Aza, Motobu, employed by the Rycom Post Engineers, was taken off the serious list this morning, the Ryukyus Army hospital reported.

Following the stabbing, details of which are unavailable, the victim was rushed to the Army hospital because the Koza hospital was unable to reach a surgeon quickly enough at that late hour.

The heart operation followed a blood transfusion to bring the young Okinawan out of shock.

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TRUMAN TELLS PEOPLE OF SOVIET UNION THAT AMERICA HOLDS NO ENMITY TOWARD THEM

Message Radioed From Ship

NEW YORK, (USIS) -- Columnist David Lawrence of the New York Herald Tribune, writing on President Truman's recent direct radio appeal to the people of the Soviet Union, declared March 5:

President Truman has at last made it plain that the United States considers there is a distinct difference between the Moscow government and the people of the Soviet Union.

The appeal just made by the President from the deck of the floating radio transmitter--the coast guard vessel which is to be used as a roving broadcasting station--is much more explicit than any expression which has hitherto come from the United States government addressed to the people of the Soviet Union.

"Your government," said Mr. Truman, "with its newspapers and radios, may try to make you believe that the United States is a hostile country, bent on war. But that is not true. I want you to know that our highest aim is peace and friendship--and an end to the horrors of war."

The President hinted at the yoke under which the people of the Soviet Union are living when he remarked: "Do know that if you were free to say what you really believe, you would join with us to banish the fear of war and bring peace to the earth."

The message, which was broadcast in forty-six languages to most of the countries of the world, is one of the most powerful statements of America's basic position toward the Soviet Union that has been made.

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HEADQUARTERS  
RYUKYUS COMMAND  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE  
APO 331

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

7 March 1952

OKINAWA (HQ RYUKYUS COMMAND) An island-wide Tuberculosis Program was launched at 1 p.m. today in the Mercy Theater of the Ryukyus Army Hospital in Machinato, where outstanding specialists addressed a large number of American and Ryukyuan doctors, nurses and health officials.

Dr. Donald S. King of Washington, D.C., an expert on respiratory diseases currently serving as consultant in internal medicine to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, was guest speaker.

Dr. Hideo Kumabe, vice-director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Tokyo also participated in the opening conference, as did Lt. Col. Gilbert S. Pasquera, who is on military leave from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in connection with a scientific investigation of the Ryukyu Islands.

Invitation as honored guests went to Dr. Jensuke Teruya, director of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare of the Provisional Central Government, and Dr. Zenichi Inafuku, president of the Okinawa Medical Association. Brigadier General James M. Lewis, U.S. Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands, was also present.

The Tuberculosis Program which opened here today is part of a similar drive being stressed throughout the Far East Command, and will be based on four important points: detection, prevention, control and public education.

Tuberculosis thrives on improper diet, poor health practices and lack of heated quarters in damp conditions, all of which are common to the Ryukyu Islands.

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WRITTEN BY: Jim Bechtel

OKINAWA (HQS RYUKYUS COMMAND) One portion of what will be the most modern concrete-producing plant in the Far East was opened at Machinato, Okinawa recently and is already contributing in some measure to the gigantic Ryukyus Command construction program.

The section opened is the batching plant, where some 1,500 cubic yards of concrete per day ultimately will be produced by "push-button" methods, according to Colonel Thomas A. Lane, Okinawa District Engineer, whose organization built and will operate the gigantic plant.

Despite the fact that only partial production is possible at the Machinato plant at present, the unit has already increased the concrete production capacity of District Engineer activities by fifty per cent, according to Col. Lane.

Full production at the Machinato plant will not be reached until the entire set-up is completed, since major features of the Army Engineer concrete-production program will be a quarry at Motobu Peninsula in mid-Okinawa, some thirty sea-miles distant from the Machinato area.

The Motobu installation, where aggregate for concrete making is available in unlimited quantity, will be almost entirely automatic in operation, according to Col. Lane. Aggregate will receive primary and secondary crushing in gigantic mills now being erected there and be automatically loaded on ore boats for shipment to Machinato.

Five ocean-going ore boats, each capable of transporting 1,000 tons of aggregate per trip, will shuttle between Motobu and Machinato. These ore boats are now in Japan awaiting delivery to Okinawa when the entire system nears completion.

The new Motobu-Machinato concrete production plant was designed and manufactured by Allis-Chambers of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and erected by the Shimizu Construction Company of Tokyo, Japan under supervision of the Okinawa Engineer District.

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Dredging of channels to loading and unloading docks at both Motobu and Machinato is being completed by the Pacific Dredging Company of Los Angeles.

Some idea of the immensity of the new concrete production system is indicated by the fact that the District batching plants on Okinawa are already using over 300,000 pounds of cement per day. Cement consumption will be increased to nearly three-quarters of a million pounds daily when the Motobu quarry is in operation.

Completed warehouses at the new Machinato batching plant are capable of holding more than four and a half million pounds of cement and additional warehouses doubling this capacity are being erected at the installation.

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OKINAWA (HQS RYUKYUS COMMAND) Twelve more dependent houses constructed and rehabilitated in the Awase area by the Okinawa Housing Corporation have received final inspection and acceptance, George F. Kendrick, OHC coordinator-advisor, reported, and will be turned over to the Ryukyus Command's Island Billeting Office in the near future.

Final inspection of nine concrete block houses in the Seaview area, and five rehabilitated quonsets in Bucknerville will be made soon. Two of the Seaview houses are three-bedroom block houses, and seven are two-bedroom block houses. The Bucknerville houses are all three-bedroom quonsets.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office.

1520  
7 March 1952

Immediate Release:

BASEBALL COACHES DUE TO ARRIVE FOR FIRST SPECIAL SERVICES CLINIC OF 1952

Arthur W. Mansfield, baseball coach at the University of Wisconsin, and Charles Maher, baseball coach at Western Michigan College, are due to arrive in Tokyo next week to open the first in the 1952 Far East Command Special Services athletic clinics.

Mansfield and Maher will meet members of the Far East Air Forces, the Army's Headquarters and Service Command and Navy personnel of the Tokyo area Monday, March 17, at Stateside Park in Tokyo when they open the baseball coaches clinic. Following the one week Tokyo clinic they will move on to Yokohama to conduct a similar school for JIC and Island Command personnel.

Both men are prominent in American college diamond activities. "Dynie" Mansfield's University of Wisconsin Badgers, whom he has coached since 1939, won a conference title in the Big Ten in 1946 and shared the 1950 crown with the University of Michigan. The 1950 team went on to win fourth place in the NCAA tournament.

Mansfield has a good baseball background, having been the property of the New York Giants for several years before being appointed an associate professor and assistant freshman football coach and head mentor of frosh basketball at Wisconsin. Until the strong semi-pro Madison Blues broke up after the 1939 season, he played regularly with the team and his bat was a potent factor in its success against the outstanding semi-pro teams of the Middle West.

For many years Charley Maher has been regarded as one of the outstanding college baseball coaches of the United States. He graduated from Western Michigan college in 1925 and was appointed head baseball coach of the school in 1937. Frequently the schedule of the Western Michigan Broncos has included more than 10 contests with Western Conference Big Ten teams in addition to home-and-home games with Michigan State, Notre Dame and other college diamond powers.

Maher's baseball teams are the only ones to be named every year in the NCAA district playoffs since they were instituted. In fact the long record of Western Michigan successes has made Western known as a "baseball school."

Several former Maher players are now with major league teams, including Wayne Terwilliger with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Frank Overmire with the Yankees, John Bero with the St. Louis Browns, Charles Maxwell with the Boston Red Sox and Neil Berry with the Detroit Tigers. Since 1937 28 players from Western have gone into professional baseball upon graduation from college.

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NINETY JAPANESE WAR BRIDES EMBARK FOR UNITED STATES

YOKOHAMA—Ninety Japanese war brides, wearing American clothing and in many cases speaking almost flawless English, today boarded a ship at the 2d Transportation Major Port with their husbands to sail for a new life in the United States.

The wives were excited and in some cases nearly speechless as they bid good-byes at dockside to relatives, many of whom were dressed in sharp contrast in their native attire.

The group of Japanese brides was the second largest yet to embark at Yokohama, according to port officials. A large majority were wives of Army men, but there was also a scattering of Air Force wives in the crowd.

Many of them, largely through the aid of their military mates, had learned during the past several years to both speak and read English. Few of them had any trouble reading travel information which was supplied at shipside.

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Typical comment was that of a pretty bride, sharply dressed in a blue wool dress and capped with a pert hat:

"Of everything which happens for the rest of my life, I think this will always be my biggest thrill. As a Stateside girl would say, I'm getting a wonderful 'kick' out of this."

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#### TWO 24th DIVISION COMPANIES RECEIVE DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATIONS

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY DIVISION IN JAPAN--The 24th "Victory" Division today held its largest award ceremony since World War II with the presentation of two Distinguished Unit Citations, five Silver Stars and 12 Bronze Stars for valor to organizations and men of the 21st "Gimlet" Regiment, first UN unit to fight in Korea.

"For action on the night of May 27, 1951," said the voice over a loud speaker, and then the company flag of Headquarters and Headquarters Company was dipped to allow Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief of Information, Department of the Army, to pin the streamer on it.

For the same action, when more than 600 Chinese hit the regimental command post in an all-night attack, the company flag of the 21st Medical Company was lowered while Maj. Gen. Reuben A. Jenkins, G-3, Department of the Army, fastened the coveted streamer.

Two battalions of the 21st Infantry Regiment, along with the division band, served as a colorful background in the impressive ceremony for the two company standard bearers and the 17 officers and enlisted men who were presented individual awards.

Following the presentation of the unit citations, Maj. Gen. C.E. Byers, commander of XVI Corps, and officers of the 24th Division, took turns in presenting the 17 individual awards.

After presentation of the last medal, the regiment passed in review, ending the ceremony.

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#### NEWLY BUILT MORMON CHAPEL BELIEVED NORTHERNMOST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN KOREA

WITH X CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--The Mormon church of America has a branch office in North Korea.

Men of Battery B of the 145th Field Artillery Battalion, a National Guard outfit from Nephi, Utah, brought their church with them when they came to Korea. After long days fighting the Communists, the 40-odd Mormons in the battery spent their own time to build a log and tile chapel. It is believed to be the only Mormon chapel in the war zone and the northernmost Christian church in Korea.

President Lester Belliston and Bishop Dan D. Davis of Nephi authorized Elder (Cpl.) Leonard Witt, U.S. Army, to build a church and conduct services. Corporal Witt, a son of High Priest Marvin Witt of Nephi, is a graduate of the Juab Stake Seminary and an ordained priest of the Mormon church.

In addition to holding his own services there, Corporal Witt has made his chapel available to Catholic, Protestant and Jewish members of the battery.

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#### EIGHTH ARMY MEN HAVE CONTRIBUTED \$4,500 SO FAR TO ARC

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Eighth Army soldiers so far have contributed more than \$4,500 to the 1952 American Red Cross campaign in Korea. The exact total announced by Lt. Col. Francis W. Haskell of New York, campaign chairman, was \$4,693.99.

Today's report was the first in a series of five to be given as the campaign progresses. The drive ends April 10.

No quota has been set in Korea. Red Cross officials are hoping for 100 percent participation among American personnel of the UN Command.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

7 March 1952

#### U.S. NEGRO LABOR SETS UP ANTI-RED GROUP

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The newly organized National Negro Labor Committee is dedicated to combatting any challenge to human rights.

The group, avowedly anti-communist, adopted its constitution at an organization meeting here recently.

The committee will work to improve conditions of individual Negroes, while also contributing to achievement of organized labor's objectives.

The nation's two largest labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, pledged to support the new group.

The organizational meeting drew 350 delegates from 75 trade unions. It adopted a constitution barring communists or members of communist-dominated unions from the committee. In a resolution, the national committee dedicated itself to "unswerving opposition to any and all forces that challenge democracy and liberty."

# # # # #

#### POLISH GOV'T HOLDS U.S. SOLDIER INCOMMUNICADO

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial titled "The Missing Corporal" declares:

"The affair of Corporal Alexander S. Czarnecki, American citizen held behind the Iron Curtain since December, 1950, is an extremely strange story. It would be an incredible story if not for the fact that we have become only too well accustomed to communist forced conversions and forcible kidnappings. Corporal Czarnecki has been carried upon Army records as AWOL for more than a year. Nothing was heard from him until last May, when a letter apparently smuggled from prison in Czechoslovakia urgently asked the United States Government to come to his help. Official protests to the Czech Government brought no reaction until last week, when the Czechs announced that Corporal Czarnecki had 'requested asylum' in Poland. Presumably he is now held in a Polish prison, and the State Department is seeking further information from Warsaw.

"There are a number of impressive factors which would appear to give lie to the communist contention that Corporal Czarnecki is a willing convert to the Soviet way of life. Pentagon records show him as having had a clean military record, and the letter from the Czech prison tells its own graphic story. Communist silence on the case for more than a year tells the story, too, and perhaps the most damning evidence of all is the tenor of the announcement on the case finally made by the Czech Government. As the State Department points out, wording of the statement with its reference to Corporal Czarnecki's alleged distaste for the 'aggressive' policy of the United States, bears the hallmark of the communist propaganda mill, not the American soldier's mind.

"One fact is clear above all: The United States Government is being prevented from having access to one of its citizens who has asked for its help. Corporal Czarnecki has been held incommunicado ever since the Iron Curtain descended upon him, and nobody in this country is going to accept the Polish Government, or the Czech

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7 March 1952

Government or any other government, as a reliable spokesman for him. As long as this soldier is cut off from his homeland, nothing that the communists say or do will keep the Czarnecki case from being written down as one more entry in the communist record of lawlessness and bestiality."

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'PUPPET' SOVIET LEGISLATURE CONVENES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A recent editorial in the New York Times commenting on the Soviet legislature says:

"The Supreme Soviet, legislature of the Soviet Union, opened its 1952 meeting recently in an atmosphere quite different from that surrounding meetings of nominally similar bodies in Washington, London or Paris. It does not seem rash to predict that Mr. Stalin's Government will not be voted out of office, that its budget will be accepted without significant alteration or even extensive debate, and that all the interim decrees of Soviet Government will be roved (unanimously.

"The entire meeting may not take more than a week or ten days, after which the members can go home and rest for another year from their not-so-arduous legislative duties. This at least is the conclusion to be drawn from the whole history of this compliant legislature, model example of how modern Stalinism uses democratic forms while making mockery of the reality of democratic decision-making.

"One feature of this latest meeting deserves attention, however. Until now there had been frequent expectation that this session would be called on to ratify the fifth Five-Year Plan whose execution actually began at the beginning of 1951. The Moscow censor has now passed a dispatch saying that the agenda adopted recently indicates this will not be the case. Obviously no embarrassing questions on this score will be raised at the purely ceremonial meetings of the Supreme Soviet, but the democratic world will do well to be alert to the significance of this continued extreme secrecy on the goals of Soviet economic development, goals so clearly at variance with the usual Stalinist talk about 'peaceful development'."

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0950  
7 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1181  
FOR THE PERIOD 060600I - 070600I MARCH 1952

Action along the Korean battlefield yesterday consisted of scattered patrol contacts and minor outpost probes by the enemy.

Heavy naval bombardment was directed against enemy troops at the eastern terminus of the battleline as carrier-based aircraft struck along both coasts inflicting heavy damage on enemy troop, transportation and supply facilities. Tanks, locomotives and rail lines were the primary targets. Destroyers, destroyer escorts and frigates picketed major enemy ports.

Air action against the enemy supply system continued as fighter bombers inflicted heavy interdiction damage and light and medium bombers struck at rail bridges, a marshalling yard and supply vehicles. Fighter aircraft encountered enemy jet planes during patrol sweeps over northwest Korea. Cargo transports continued to fly logistical support of combat operations.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

7 March 1952

ABOARD USS ANTIETAM OFF KOREA—You don't shave any closer than did Ens. John T. Higgins of 1831 West Fairmount Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., on a recent flight south of Wonsan.

Higgins, a pilot with Chicago's Attack Squadron 728, was making his first bomb run on his 30th mission. He had just released two bombs on a rail line and was getting ready to pull up from his dive when there was a loud splintering noise and the cockpit was filled with a rush of air.

"I ducked and closed my eyes," said Higgins. "The left side of my face began to sting and I thought I had had it."

Higgins pulled up from the dive and headed for the coast. His face was covered with blood, but he had only surface scratches on his face caused by the splintered plexiglass when the canopy was hit by flak.

"My next thoughts were where I would crash land if my engine conked out," said Higgins. "It didn't occur to me to bail out as the plane was maneuvering okay; however, I couldn't tell how badly it was shot up and I continued heading for the coast. I kept looking for likely landing areas, just in case!"

After Higgins had recovered from the shock he gave the voice distress call and found that he was being followed by Lt. George W. Johnson of Downers Grove, Ill., and Lt. James E. Walley of Fort Wayne, Ind. When they were sure that his plane was going to hold up, they headed back to the Antietam.

"I couldn't see so well out of the left side of the cockpit because of the splintered windshield, so the Landing Signal Officer, Lt. Ollie Cramer of Winchester, Va., talked me in," said Higgins.

This led Ensign Higgins to laud all Landing Signal Officers. "I sure don't know how we would ever get in without the help we get from them," he said.

Higgins smiled as he displayed a heavy piece of rounded flak about five inches long and an inch and a half wide, which had come through the windshield, grazed the left side of his helmet and lodged itself into the headrest behind his seat. "That was sure a close enough shave for me," he said. "Two more inches to the right and I wouldn't be here telling this now."

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0103

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1645  
7 March 1952

Immediate Release:

RELIEF TRAIN WITH U.S. SUPPLIES EXPECTED TO REACH KUSHIRO THIS EVENING

HOKKAIDO, Japan—The "mercy train" which left Sapporo Thursday night en route for the area hardest hit by Tuesday's earthquake in Hokkaido was expected to arrive at the stricken city of Kushiro about 7:15 p.m. Friday.

Word received at headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division at Camp Crawford, near Sapporo, revealed that the special eight-car train had reached the agriculture and rail center of Kitami at approximately 11 a.m. today.

Kitami, a city of some 45,000 persons, is the eighth largest city in Hokkaido. It is inland from Abashiri, the port city on the northeast coast which was to be the train's next stop in the long, roundabout journey to Kushiro. Bridge and rail washouts on the main line into Kushiro have necessitated the detoured route.

The train, carrying a U.S. Army crew of 40, is loaded with some 1,200 C-rations, 1,200 blankets and medical supplies. It also included six weasels for transporting the group over snow-covered areas inaccessible by rail.

Among the crew members are a four-man medical team from the U.S. Army Hospital in Sapporo. It includes Capt. Philip J. Lahey Jr. of 23 Brownell st., Worcester, Mass., an orthopedic surgeon; Sgt. Billie Hoy, route 2, Sedro Woolley, Wash., a medical ward master; Cpl. Theodore E. Stumpf Jr., 1705 Ocean st., Santa Cruz, Calif., a surgical technician, and PFC George H. Gibu, Waimalalo, Oahu, Hawaii, a medical interpreter.

When the train reaches Abashiri, it still will have some 90 or 100 miles to travel over a winding route including some 20-odd miles along the sea of Okhotsk to the town of Shari before heading south to Kushiro.

Kushiro, the sixth largest city of Hokkaido with a population of some 93,000 persons, is on the southeast coast of Hokkaido and was one of the hardest hit regions by the earthquake. From here, the mercy mission will dispatch crews and supplies on weasels to the town of Kiritappu farther to the east.

If more supplies are needed in the two areas, a call for additional aid will be relayed to the 1st Cavalry headquarters by radio from the relief train.

The train is commanded by Maj. George T. Morriss, Batesburg, S.C., executive officer of the 5th Cavalry Regiment's 2d Battalion. Also on board is Lt. Col. Lashlan Sinclair of Burlingame, Calif., intelligence officer of the 1st Cavalry Division, who is going to the disaster area as the personal representative of the division commander, Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold.

For Colonel Sinclair, this is the second trip to the same area in 10 days. He was there last week with the reconnaissance party accompanying General Harrold and Maj. Gen. C. E. Byers, XVI Corps commander. He also visited the area several times previously and is well acquainted with the sector and with the officials there.

The 1st Cavalry Division, earlier in the day, furnished an L-17 plane to carry three top-ranking Japanese police officials over the stricken area.

The crew of the mercy train is prepared to stay for an indefinite period. While gone, they will have to live on C-rations themselves, as no cooking or eating facilities are available on the train because of the hasty arrangements.

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(over)

0104

RA'-0056

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MARINE IS "WOUNDED" FOUR TIMES, BUT HASN'T A SCRATCH TO SHOW FOR IT

WITH THE 1st MARINE DIVISION IN KOREA--"Wounded" four times but not a scratch to show for it -- that's the combat record of Marine PFC Andrew J. Loxterman of Painesville, Ohio.

The 18-year-old Leatherneck had been in combat only a few days recently when he became the target of enemy fire so often he decided the entire Communist army was out to get him.

Early in the afternoon an enemy shell struck near his foxhole and a piece of shrapnel struck his shoulder. "Must not have been going fast," says Loxterman. "It only pushed me around."

About 4:30 the same afternoon another enemy shell plopped down near Loxterman and the concussion threw him several yards. "That just gave me a headache," he recalls.

Just before dark still the third Communist round landed nearby. The explosion sent a piece of shrapnel against Loxterman's head. "My fur headpiece must have stopped it," he concluded when he discovered no wound.

First thing next morning Loxterman again was drawing heavily on his luck. As he sighted in on the enemy with his automatic rifle, a Communist slug ripped into his shoulder. Later he found a hole in his shirt where the bullet went in, another in the back of his shirt where it came out. It didn't touch his skin.

So his buddies won't think that he's looking for trouble, Loxterman declares: "If there's any medal I don't care about having, it's a Purple Heart."

He thinks maybe he's just following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Marine Sgt. Michael J. White, who served in the Corps from 1898 to 1908, and who also did a tour of duty in Korea.

"And he lived to a ripe old age," says Loxterman.

The Marine private is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. Loxterman of Painesville.

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THROWING SNOWBALLS AT COMPANY COMMANDER "LINE OF DUTY" IN KOREA

WITH THE 40th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Ordinarily, corporals don't go around hitting their commanding officers in the head with snowballs.

But Cpl. Milton R. Young, 1609 W. Louisiana, Evansville, Ind., did recently -- and he's still a corporal.

During an attack on Communist positions by the 140th Tank Battalion, the radio in the tank of Capt. Woodrow H. Hobbs, 3537 Burton st., Fort Worth, Texas, went out. Young had to get a message to him.

The captain, commander of Company C, had his head sticking out of a hatch, but Young's shouts couldn't be heard above the roar of the tank engine and the noise of the 90 mm. guns. And the captain was looking the wrong way.

To attract the captain's attention, Young rolled a snowball. The first shot missed the small hatch opening. "I had to zero in," he said. The second shot went through the hatch and splattered on the back of the captain's head.

Attention attracted. Message delivered. Mission accomplished.

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0105

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

7 March 1952  
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 6 MARCH:

Navy and Marine land and carrier based aircraft struck the Reds from the east, west, and center in Korea to score heavy damage to enemy troop, transport, and supply facilities.

Attack bombers from fast carriers USS Valley Forge and Antietam cut Red rail lines in a near-record 160 places during the day. Dawn Hocklers from Valley Forge destroyed one locomotive, three trucks, damaged 10 rail cars and trapped another locomotive in a tunnel by demolishing the tunnel entrance. Morning flights destroyed another locomotive and nine cars. Late morning strikes damaged an additional eight cars. 35 railroad cars were destroyed and two locomotives were damaged near Wonsan by Valley Forge Skyraiders.

Marine Corps planes from Navy carrier USS Bairoko in Yellow Sea waters struck west coast Communist positions and destroyed or damaged 13 boxcars, 11 highway bridges, two gun emplacements, and 72 supply or troop shelters.

1st Marine Air Wing land-based aircraft destroyed two Red tanks and damaged six in the vicinity of Sopor. 57 supply laden trucks were either destroyed or damaged by Marine night fighters.

Cruiser Manchester destroyed defensive bunkers, trenchworks, and machine gun positions at the eastern end of the battle line across Korea. Scudder naval war vessels bombarded and patrolled key Red ports and facilities at Hungnam, Kojo, Wonsan, Songjin and west coast shore positions.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

7 March 1952  
1055

Operational Summary No. 621:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,  
THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 1952

Fighter bombers of Fifth Air Force, flying under protective cover of F-86 Sabrejets, scored 195 rail cuts in three principal Communist areas of North Korea Thursday as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 950 sorties.

Rail craters, <sup>were made</sup> in the three areas, which includes Sonchon north to the Yalu river, the Haeju-Changyon-Sinchon area and rails in the vicinity of Songchon. Light bombers and Marine shorebased aircraft attacked supply-laden vehicles and rolling stock, attempting to move under cover of darkness.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and Marine landbased pilots flew 750 of the total FEAF sorties.

In continuing to tighten the noose of Operation Strangle about the Red transportation system in North Korea, F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars slashed rails in 55 places both north and south of Sonchon. They made five other cuts in the Wonsan area on the east coast, and destroyed 25 rail cars and damaged 17 in the Kanggye sector in north central Korea, just south of the Yalu river.

South of Sukchon, F-80s destroyed 15 rail cars, cut rails in five places, damaged a railroad bridge and sealed two locomotives inside a tunnel.

Farther south, F-51 Mustangs inflicted multiple cuts in the rail lines between Changyon and Sinchon, between Haeju and Yonan, and in the area bracketed by Songchon and Samdung. Assisting the Fifth Air Force fighter bombers were ROK Mustangs and Marine fighters.

In continued close air support missions, Mustang pilots, accompanied by Royal Australian Meteors and Marine Corsairs, silenced 12 gun positions, inflicted five enemy troop casualties and struck at enemy supply concentrations.

(over)

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Total destruction on the enemy during the period includes 50 supply buildings destroyed and 25 damaged, 70 supply-laden trucks destroyed, 20 supply carts destroyed, two tanks knocked out, two rail bridges made unserviceable, three road bridges damaged, 10 supply stacks destroyed, 10 troop bunkers blasted and one warehouse set afire.

In an early afternoon patrol sweep near Pyongyang, six F-86 Sabrejets clashed with elements of a formation of 35 enemy MIG-15s. The Sabre pilots destroyed one of the enemy jets and damaged another in the 10-minute battle which ranged from 35,000 to 40,000 feet.

During the morning, a formation of Sabrejets observed 200 enemy jet fighters in the Chongchong river area, but reported no damage to the MIGs.

Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the Singhung-dong rail bridge, encountering no enemy flak or fighters. One B-29 struck the Chinnampe marshalling yards, also reporting no opposition by enemy flak or fighters. Two Superforts were effective on close air support of UN frontline troops, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies just behind the battleline.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft destroyed 60 Communist vehicles which were attempting to move supplies to the front lines under cover of darkness. The night intruders also attacked five locomotives, destroying four and damaging the other.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division, in continued support of UN combat operations, flew 190 sorties as they airlifted 530 tons of personnel and supplies.

END

0108

HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

7 March 1952  
1645

Immediate Release No. 1584:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---A Marine fighter pilot, whose plane crashed in the icy waters off Korea's west coast recently, owes his life to the quick action of the U. S. Air Force's Third Air Rescue team.

Capt. John A. Heats, pilot of a Marine AD-2 single-engine fighter, bailed out of his ill-fated propeller-driven craft during the afternoon of March 5 and was fortunate in being able to get to a sand flat which was near the scene of the crash.

A Third Air Rescue Amphibian attempted to take the pilot off the flat, which was in Communist-held territory, but was unable to get close enough, due to the shallow water. An H-5 helicopter, also of the Third Air Rescue, was called on and made the pick-up without further trouble.

Capt. Heats was unhurt and was returned to a friendly base by the helicopter. The two-man crew aboard the H-5 credited with the rescue included Maj. Emerson E. Heller, pilot, of Spring City, Pa.; and Pfc. James H. Garnes, medical technician, of Shelby, Okla.

END

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER, NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

7 March 1952  
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ABOARD FAST CARRIER USS VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST — After assuming command of Fast Carrier Task Force 77 from Rear Admiral John Perry, USN, Rear Admiral F. W. McMahon Thursday sent USS Valley Forge and Antietam Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets in smashing blows against North Korean Communist supply lines. Air Group One and Carrier Air Group 11 planes scored a near record 160 rail cuts for the day's operations.

Composite squadrons 3 and 35 Dawn Hecklers from carrier Valley Forge attacked three locomotives west of Kowon. One was destroyed. The Skyraiders and Corsairs also destroyed three trucks, damaged 10 railroad cars and demolished a tunnel entrance trapping a train inside.

An early morning flight of fighter squadron 653 Corsairs led by Lt. Cdr. Cook Cleland, USN, of 1980 Ford Drive, Cleveland, Ohio intercepted a train heading toward Wonsan and left the locomotive and an estimated nine cars in twisted ruin. Another Corsair hop led by Lt. John R. Rohleder, USN, of 99 South Euclid st., Pittsburgh, Pa., made six rail cuts and damaged eight rail cars. They also destroyed six trucks west of Wonsan. The flight then flushed Red troops out of hiding and killed 10 in strafing runs. Fighter Squadron 653 closed out the day with a strike near Pukchong that netted eight rail cuts, eight rail cars destroyed, and eight damaged.

Fighter Squadron 194 Skyraiders from the Valley Forge concentrated on the Wonsan area in morning and afternoon attacks and destroyed three railroad by-passes, 35 rail cars, made 19 rail cuts and damaged two locomotives and 10 rail cars. Lt. (jg) Robert A. Komoroff, USN, of 110 East Harvard ave., Glendale, Calif., knocked out one of the locomotives and three of the rail cars.

Panther jets from Fighter Squadron 111, led by Lt. Cdr. John R. Ramsey, USN, of 16591 Trinity ave., Detroit, Mich, destroyed two bridges, an automobile, and made three railcuts near Hamhung. Jets from Fighter Squadron 52 strafed a string of 12 boxcars north of Wonsan. Two were left destroyed and burning. USS Antietam aircraft made 106 rail cuts and destroyed a railroad bridge. A second bridge and a locomotive were also damaged.

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-MORE/OVER/MORE-

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ABOARD LIGHT CARRIER BAIROKO OFF THE WEST COAST OF KOREA --- Marine Checker-board fliers from the carrier Bairoko swooped into areas south and west of Chinnampo Thursday and expended a minimum of high explosives for a maximum of effectiveness as choice targets were found in abundance.

Less than 16 thousand pounds of bombs were expended to destroy 51 buildings and damage 21; damage four warehouses; destroy four box cars and damage nine; make two rail cuts; destroy five ox carts and damage five; destroy one small craft and damage three; make one road cut; hit two gun emplacements; destroy three road bridges and damage eight; and kill 19 enemy troops.

Captains Robert J. Morrison, USMC, of 1432 North Edgewood st., Philadelphia, Pa., and Harry G. Robinson, USMC, of 132 North 4th st., Newark, N.J., combined in opportune Communist firing and a near miss bomb of their own to knock out two gun emplacements. Aerial survey of an enemy occupied village at first revealed no target. Then two well camouflaged gun emplacements, presumed to be 20 millimeter suddenly opened fire on the Marine fliers. Both planes quickly went into a bomb run aiming one one at the emplacements, but the Marines first bomb landed between the two gun positions and knocked out both. To ice the cake, both emplacements then received a liberal dose of rockets and strafing fire.

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA --- In concerted attacks which slashed Communist supply routes and positions to ribbons Thursday, Marine planes left blazing fires in the wake of day-long aerial attacks. A "Deathrattler" formation of Corsairs, led by Capt. John Danner, USMC, of 205 Edgewood Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio, attacked eight tanks in the vicinity of Sepori, destroyed two and damaged six. "Devilcats" marked up a high score for day's operations by smashing 10 enemy vehicles near Sariwon and seven more south and east of Hoeyang. The "Flying Nightmares" struck large masses of Red trucks above and below Singosan in individual onslaughts throughout the night. Capt. Arnold W. Barden, USMC, of Quebec Gardens, Washington D.C., attacked 47 vehicles in three different sections of road to damage or destroy more than ten. Flames from two trucks gushed high into the night air, according to the Washington Leatherneck. In all, 57 supply laden vehicles were either destroyed or damaged by the night fighters.

Wolfraider formations flew their two thousandth sortie Thursday since first entering action in Korea last Fall. The Wolfraiders also cut rail lines, damaged a tunnel and destroyed warehouses and fuel dumps. In addition, mortar and anti-aircraft positions, command posts, bunkers and stacks of supplies were devastated by Marine planes that hurled tons of bombs, napalm, rockets and bullets at the embattled Reds.

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0111

HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

7 March 1952  
0840

Immediate Release No. 1583:

HQ. FEAF, TOKYO --- The pressure of Operation Strangle continued to be felt by the Communists in North Korea yesterday as FEAF Bomber Command's medium bombers struck at a rail bridge and marshalling yards, while warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 950 sorties.

Nine B-29s of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing used radar aiming methods to drop 90 tons of high explosives on the Sinhung-dong rail bridge, midway between Huhchon and Kunu-ri. Crews reported no flak nor enemy fighters.

One Superfort struck the Chinnampo marshalling yards on the west coast, dropping 10 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the target and also using radar aiming methods. Two other medium bombers flew in close air support of UN frontline troops, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

Fighter bombers yesterday continued to concentrate on rail cutting, effecting 145 cuts in scattered areas in North Korea. They also destroyed rail cars, supply buildings, bridges and two tanks.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, destroyed one enemy MIG-15 and damaged another in battles over "MIG Alley" in northwest Korea.

Light bombers and Marine shorebased aircraft last night destroyed enemy vehicles along main supply roads and also knocked out four locomotives and damaged another in strikes along key railroads.

As FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the enemy in continued support of UN combat operations, partly cloudy skies were forecast for North Korea while rain was expected in the southern part of the peninsula.

END

0112

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

7 March 1952

ABOARD USS ANTIETAM OFF KOREA—You don't shave any closer than did Ens. John T. Higgins of 1831 West Fairmount Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., on a recent flight south of Wonsan.

Higgins, a pilot with Chicago's Attack Squadron 728, was making his first bomb run on his 30th mission. He had just released two bombs on a rail line and was getting ready to pull up from his dive when there was a loud splintering noise and the cockpit was filled with a rush of air.

"I ducked and closed my eyes," said Higgins. "The left side of my face began to sting and I thought I had had it."

Higgins pulled up from the dive and headed for the coast. His face was covered with blood, but he had only surface scratches on his face caused by the splintered plexiglass when the canopy was hit by flak.

"My next thoughts were where I would crash land if my engine conked out," said Higgins. "It didn't occur to me to bail out as the plane was maneuvering okay; however, I couldn't tell how badly it was shot up and I continued heading for the coast. I kept looking for likely landing areas, just in case!"

After Higgins had recovered from the shock he gave the voice distress call and found that he was being followed by Lt. George W. Johnson of Downers Grove, Ill., and Lt. James E. Walley of Fort Wayne, Ind. When they were sure that his plane was going to hold up, they headed back to the Antietam.

"I couldn't see so well out of the left side of the cockpit because of the splintered windshield, so the Landing Signal Officer, Lt. Ollie Cramer of Winchester, Va., talked me in," said Higgins.

This led Ensign Higgins to laud all Landing Signal Officers. "I sure don't know how we would ever get in without the help we get from them," he said.

Higgins smiled as he displayed a heavy piece of rounded flak about five inches long and an inch and a half wide, which had come through the windshield, grazed the left side of his helmet and lodged itself into the headrest behind his seat. "That was sure a close enough shave for me," he said. "Two more inches to the right and I wouldn't be here telling this now."

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0113

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

0900  
8 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 7 MARCH:

Task Force 77 fast carriers USS Antietam and Valley Forge set a new record for the number of rail cuts blasted in a single day of aerial strikes by Navy carrier based attack bombers. The already badly battered Red north-south supply system in northeast Korea was taken under daylong attack. At the end of the day, 215 craters mixed with twisted steel potted the entire Communist rail system in the northeast.

The record 215 rail cuts bettered the high action Jan. 28, 1952, when planes from fast carriers USS Essex and Antietam cut Red rails in 165 places.

In addition to crippling the rail lines, naviators from the two carriers destroyed four railroad bridges, damaged two, and blew up two railroad bypasses. In sweeping strikes along the east coast from Wonsan to Songjin, the Navy fliers demolished 25 railroad cars laden with enemy supplies and destroyed or damaged 25 enemy small craft caught attempting to break the naval blockade by running supplies by sea.

Light carrier USS Bairoko operating in the Yellow Sea launched Marine Corps planes against west coast Red targets and destroyed or damaged 10 supply boxcars. One "dead center" bomb hit by the Flying Leathernecks completely destroyed a vital rail bridge, as others wiped out two gun emplacements and a record 94 buildings reported to shelter Red troops and supplies. Twelve large warehouses were wiped out by accurately laid 500 pound bombs.

1st Marine land-based aircraft struck at the Reds from the center of the battle line and blew up 18 enemy supply trucks, 17 supply buildings, and a warehouse between Kumsong and Sinanju. A Communist locomotive and coal car scurrying for cover near Wonsan was put to a steamy end.

Heavy and light cruisers added eight-inch and six-inch heavy naval gunfire on Red troops and battle installations at Tanchon and Kansong. Heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul gunners pressed firing buttons that sent salvos of high explosives in to long stretches of Red railroad track, tunnel entrances, and Red defensive bunkers near Tanchon. One stretch of track was ripped for 200 yards by the heavy

MORE/OVER/MORE

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eight-inch projectiles. Light cruiser USS Manchester hurled six-inch big-gun projectiles and blasted 12 Communist bunkers facing Allied ground troops at the east end of the battle line near Kosong. A total of 14 Red front line positions were taken under Manchester's guns in firing that continued on a 24-hour basis through the day and night hours.

U.S. destroyer Moore and Australian destroyer Warramunga teamed at Songjin to enter the inner harbor of that naval blockaded port to bombard troop and supply storage buildings for one hour. Titled "Operation Rooflift", the close-range five-inch bombardment succeeded in laying heavy damage on warehouses, factories, railroad and highway bridges ringing the city. Fires were still burning hours after the destroyers moved out of the harbor for long range bombardment from coordinates plotted on carefully detailed firing charts. Earlier, Warramunga had moved north along the Korean coastline to shell the Red rail system that follows the beachline.

Near Songjin, minesweep USS Morganser was taken under fire by Red shore batteries as the ship's commander worked his vessel close inshore to clear a path through minefields for heavier ship bombardment. No hits were taken by the minesweep, although three rounds of Red automatic gunfire straddled the vessel.

At Hungnam, approximately 100 miles north of Wonsan, destroyer USS Henderson's gunners fired on highway bridges, a radar station, railroad track, a marshalling yard, and highway junctions with unobserved results. Destroyer USS Lowry, using airspot from cruiser Saint Paul's helicopter, cut rail track leading to an enemy railroad bridge, damaged emergency bypasses built around the bridge by Red labor crews, and damaged a section of the bridge itself.

Destroyer USS Higbee moved between the battle line near Kosong to Kojo and back to bombard trackage along the coastline and start numerous fires in suspected Red supply points.

Yellow Sea naval action was marked by gun action by British destroyer Concord against troop positions south and west of Chinnampo. USS Gurke, using airspot, bombarded enemy artillery positions firing on friendly islands off the west coast south of Haeju. British destroyer HMS Cossack fired on troops on the Red held shores south of Songju on the Ongjin peninsula.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

0900 8 March 1952

ABOARD LIGHT CARRIER USS BAIROKO OFF THE WEST COAST OF KOREA—Carrier Bairoko launched her Marine Checkerboard Corsairs Friday into clear cold blue skies over the area south and west of Chinnampo and brought new destruction to wide areas. Concentration on any type of building which might house supplies brought a record day of 62 buildings destroyed and 32 damaged. Five warehouses got the axe by way of 500 pound bombs. Seven were damaged. The breaking of Red supply traffic continued as a priority item. Bairoko's aerial raiders cut four roads, destroyed two ox carts and damaged two, destroyed two boxcars and damaged eight, completely destroyed one road bridge with a bomb hit dead center, and damaged another bridge. Two gun emplacements were permanently silenced and two damaged. Next Red troops were spotted and these got future attention.

Color photographs taken Friday confirmed that Maj. Neal E. Bredesen, USMC, of 3708 Zenith ave., North, Robbinsdale, Minn., hit the jackpot when he fired seven rockets into a hillside cave on a Thursday morning mission. A few seconds after the rockets exploded in the target cave, Maj. Bredesen watched a tremendous secondary explosion erupt 250 feet back of target which indicated the shelter was honeycombed with bomb storage passageways. A reconnaissance flight Friday confirmed this. Fires are still burning in the hill thirty-six hours after first explosion. In addition, one fire has jumped the hill and a forest fire is raging on the opposite side.

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ABOARD THE HEAVY CRUISER USS SAINT PAUL OFF THE COAST OF KOREA.— If you're in the market for scrap iron, we suggest you contact the Reds in the Tanchon area on the east coast of Korea. The veteran heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul concentrated its fire on railroad targets Friday with excellent results. In the Tanchon operation, designed to put the Communists' east coast supply lines out of commission, the Saint Paul can proudly report a mission well accomplished. Rail cuts, landslides that covered railroad tracks, and several damaged tunnels exist in Tanchon area to prove it. On one mission the big eight-inch guns sent two rounds of high explosive projectiles through a tunnel wall, causing internal damage to the tunnel, and cutting the track inside the tunnel. At one spot, when the big guns hurled shells into a two hundred yard stretch of tracks, they caused at least five cuts, and started a landslide of rock and shale that completely covered the tracks. The Saint Paul also caved in several tunnel entrances, making them

more/over/more

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impassable. Captain O. A. P. Hughes, USMC, of 3467 Carfax ave, Long Beach, Calif., from his position as spotter in the ship's helicopter above the target area said, "There were many direct hits today. That's the finest shooting I have ever seen." Upon landing his helicopter again on the cruiser's fantail, Capt. Hughes said, "We almost ran out of track to shoot at in our target area. Beautiful shooting!"

In the turret that did all the firing Friday, the turret captain, C. R. Green, gunner's mate, chief, USN, of Evergreen, Alabama, said, "Fine shooting like this is the result of long training. It takes the ultimate in co-operation between the men at the guns and those at the various control stations who tell us when and where to shoot. I am proud to be one of them."

In the main battery director seaman J. V. Proctor, USN, of Sidney, Iowa, said, "Give us more targets like this and we can't miss."

-30-

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Marine Captain Robert K. Elliott, USMC, of 1805 Santa Ana, Calif., brought steamy destruction to a locomotive and coal car heading north near Wonsan, Friday.

Sighting black smoke coming out of its stack, Elliott dove down, dropped his bombs, and caused an explosion that blew fragments of the train so high that they hit his wing man. Only minor damage was sustained by the plane. Other "Wolf Raiders" concentrating on supply routes near Sohung, scored eight rail cuts and one road bridge damaged.

Marine flying "Nightmares" continued their attacks on Communist supply lines and brought destruction to 18 trucks, damaged 3, destroyed 17 buildings and one warehouse between Kumson and Sinanju during the dark hours.

-30-

In the pre-dawn hours Friday, light cruiser USS Manchester, accompanied by destroyer USS Owens, bombarded fourteen Red positions opposite Allied troops on the eastern flank of the United Nations front. The Manchester's main battery also blasted four enemy emplacements during the day, destroyed or damaged twelve bunkers and caused one secondary explosion. Twenty-five Red troops were killed and many more were wounded.

-30-

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

PRESS RELEASE:

8 March 1952

LOWEST INCOME GROUP BENEFITS MOST  
UNDER GROWING U.S. ECONOMY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--U.S. families in the lowest income group are the greatest benefactors of the nation's increased production.

This conclusion, reached by a group of U.S. economists after comprehensive studies of the distribution of the nation's income, was reported recently in the New York Times.

The report shows: Where three out of four families had incomes of less than 2,000 dollars a year in 1939, only one out of three fell into that class ten years later.

In the late 1930's one family in about 50 was in the 5,000 dollar and over income class, and one out of 100 was in the 10,000 dollar and over class. In the late 1940's one family out of six was in the 5,000 dollar and over class, and one out of 20 in the 10,000 dollar and over class.

The share of the upper one percent of income receivers in total income has declined in 35 years from 16 percent to nine percent.

Commenting on the findings, the Times said:

"The changes that have taken place in the distribution of income are not only important as measures of the performance of democracy and modern capitalism, but they disclose one of the elements of strength in the economy of the United States."

The newspaper attributed the upward income trends in the United States to "a series of developments." It said:

"The growth of progressive management and of free trade unions produced a large increase in wage rates and earnings, particularly of low-paid workers. The persistence of high levels of employment increased annual incomes and family incomes as did, to a lesser extent, social legislation. Wage control operated to reduce inequities. Subsidies to agriculture helped equalize farm incomes.

"But probably the most important factor is that three quarters of the great productivity gains of the efficient American economy were used to raise the living standard of the workers, and particularly the lowest paid workers."

The economists point out that the nation has about reached the limit of the usefulness of the income tax as a device for redistributing income. To raise the large revenues required for security at home and abroad, they contend, the tax must lie heavily on the brackets where income is concentrated--moderate sized incomes.

The Times says that while the United States has not completely solved the economic problem of poverty, no more than any other nation, the record "shows that modern capitalism, unlike socialism or fascism, has actually gone a long way toward solving it."

# # # # #

GUAM GOVERNMENT GIVEN  
CONTROL OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The U.S. territory of Guam is a step closer to self rule with the transfer of all the Pacific island's public domain lands to the local government.

(MORE)

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8 March 1952

U.S. Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman, announcing the transfer of the lands from the Interior Department, pointed out that the move is in accord with the established U.S. policy of encouraging self-determination for all peoples in U.S. territories.

The land involved amounts to some 30,000 acres or about 21 per cent of the island's total area.

# # # # #

REDS PROVE APT PUPILS  
OF HITLER'S 'BIG LIE'

BALTIMORE, (USIS)--The Baltimore Sun comments that "Communist propagandists throughout the world are exploiting the 'Big Lie' concerning epidemics of plague and cholera in North Korea. From Peiping to Bucharest the word is going out that Americans are dropping germ-laden insects on communist troops and in communist rear areas."

According to the Sun, the propagandists "may know that any side starting an epidemic of plague or cholera or any other contagious disease would be running an immediate risk of having its own men imperiled, but they do not have to say so. The propagandists merely capitalize on the fact that the plague is virulent in North Korea and say that the Americans are the cause of it. The Americans can deny it--have denied it and will continue to deny it--but the denial does not have the appeal of the original 'Big Lie'. Hitler taught that fact, and the communists have been his apt pupils."

# # # # #

GREEK-TURKEY ADMITTANCE TO NATO  
APPRECIATED, SAYS N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times says "the extension of the North Atlantic Alliance to the shores of the Aegean and Black Seas has been dramatically demonstrated by the visit of General Eisenhower to Turkey and Greece."

According to the Times, "These two countries had already been welcomed to the alliance of free Western nations at Lisbon; General Eisenhower's visit underscores the importance which the other Allies attach to them as bulwarks of their right flank."

"Of course, the Turkish and Greek divisions do not command the vast division 'slice' that has become customary in the West, and they are not as well armed. But neither are they saddled with the vast train of supply, service and rear echelon troops which consumes such a vast proportion of Western manpower, and in battle they are likely to put as many men in the front line as any Western division. They should prove more than a match for any similar number of Soviet or satellite divisions."

"What is more, both Turkey and Greece are anxious to expand their forces within the limits of their own capacity and the aid furnished them under the Mutual Security Act. They well deserve whatever they can get, and they can be depended upon to make the best use of it."

# # # # #

0119

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

PRESS RELEASE:

8 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries, by Franklin Williams, noted American foreign correspondent.

FAR EAST LETTER

by

Franklin Williams

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--From the Prime Minister of India, from the President of the United States, and from a leading U.S. State Department official, have come--within the space of a few days--important statements that have caught the attention of the press and diplomatic circles.

At his first press conference since the Indian elections, Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi said he would co-operate to the best of his ability with the U.S. in the interest of world peace.

Nehru told newsmen that communism had failed in India because "the tactics of the Communist Party in India have been utterly disruptionist and injurious to those very ideals they put forward."

Worth noting is the point made by Nehru that the communists' policy is "conditioned by factors of extra-territorial allegiance which are objectionable." In other words, the fact that the allegiance of communists knows no national boundaries but is subservient to Moscow is particularly distasteful to one of the world's most respected and independent leaders--a leader who has clearly shown that he follows a policy which is not influenced or dictated by any other country.

While Nehru was answering newsmen's questions in New Delhi, his Ambassador to America, B.R. Sen, was telling a Washington civic group of the historic basis for "fellow-feeling" between the two countries. Sen spoke of the common goals of India and the U.S.--a peaceful world in which the two freedom-loving countries will be secure.

Ambassador Sen said America's Declaration of Independence "has been an inspiration to India as well as to the rest of the world in the struggle for freedom, liberty and recognition of the innate dignity of man."

Speaking during a cold, persistent drizzle at the dedication of the Voice of America's floating transmitter, President Truman told the people of the world who were free to listen:

"The United States of America is working night and day to bring peace to the world. As President of the United States, I say with all my heart that we yearn for peace, and we want to work with all nations to secure peace."

Mr. Truman's words accurately reflected not only the hopes of the American people but the hopes of free people everywhere.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, John M. Allison told a Philadelphia forum audience that the aspirations of the peoples of the Far East are also the goals of the United States.

MORE

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8 March 1952

The Truman and Allison speeches, and the mutuality of interests between India and the U.S. as expressed in the Nehru and Sen statements, are reminders of what Americans have been saying for many years.

Nineteen years ago, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated the U.S. to the policy of being a "good neighbor" and working for a world founded on freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

Such expressions of support for the hopes of the people of Asia show that the U.S. is, and has been, genuinely concerned with aiding Asians in reaching their goals of peace, progress and national fulfillment.

Such statements remind peoples everywhere that the basic aim of the people of America and their government is security and peace.

# # # # #

UN GROUP DISCUSS WORLD  
CODE OF PRESS ETHICS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--A draft code of ethics for journalists through out the world is being discussed by the United Nation sub-commission on Freedom of Information and The Press.

Completion of the international code is the first job of the 12-nation group now meeting here in its fifth and final session.

Acting chairman Mahmoud Azmi Bey warned members of the sub-commission at its first meeting recently that a "serious crisis" in the field of freedom of information has developed since the group met in Montevideo, Uruguay, nearly two years ago.

Carroll Binder, American representative, also told the group that a deepening "twilight and even darkness" was descending on news sources throughout the world.

After the completion of a draft code and recommendations for future UN activity in the field of freedom of information, members will take up the agenda item concerning adequacy of the news available to peoples of the world and obstacles to the free flow of information to them.

The sub-commission is hearing comment by professional news and information organizations on the preliminary code of journalistic ethics drafted at the Montevideo meeting in May, 1950.

The preliminary draft was opposed by the American representative on the grounds that it would enable governments to restrict the free flow of news.

Binder told the sub-commission he considers it "inconceivable" that it could draft a code satisfactory both to "those who believe in no press controls and those who believe in both controls and indoctrination."

He assured the group, however, that he would participate fully in whatever the sub-commission chose to do in further developing and clarifying the draft code.

Nations represented on the sub-commission are Lebanon, Egypt, China, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Uruguay, Chile, France, India, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

# # # # #

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

8 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1585:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---U.S. Air Force medium bombers last night struck at an important rail bridge on the Communist transportation system in north central Korea, as Far East Air Forces warplanes were restricted by weather to 420 sorties Friday.

Nine B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of high explosives on the Wa-dong rail bridge west of Yangdok.

Two other 19th Superforts blasted the Samdong-ni marshalling yards, also using radar techniques. Three B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies just behind the battleline.

Despite poor operational weather, fighter bombers continued their pounding of rails, rolling stock, and supply areas in Communist-held territory yesterday. F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, flew limited patrols of "MIG Alley," reporting negative sightings of Red fighter aircraft.

Light bombers and Marine aircraft pounded enemy supply and transportation targets as Operation Strangle activities continued around the clock. They bombed and strafed supply-laden vehicles and attacked locomotives attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under cover of darkness.

Cloudy skies and rain were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning to continue attacks on vital Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE  
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Weekly Summary of U.N. News  
For Immediate Release

Public Information Office  
Pusan, Korea  
8 March 1952

KOREA

UNITED NATIONS, New York--(By Wireless)--Basic issues on prisoner exchange and truce supervision remained deadlocked after another week of Korean Armistice negotiations at Panmunjom - now in their eighth month. At these negotiations the Unified Command and Chinese-North Korean forces reserved their views on the problem of voluntary repatriation of prisoners of war and displaced civilians. Both sides agreed that they had nothing new to say regarding ports of entry for inspection or the question of neutral nations for truce supervisory team. In the prisoners' exchange session this week Rear Admiral Libby, Unified Command, asked North Korean General Lee Sang Cho to account for a further 174 net persons, mostly missing American soldiers believed to be war prisoners. General Lee acknowledged receipt of the data and said he had carefully taken note of it.

A Unified Command communique Wednesday said, "Communists continued adamant in their refusal to furnish the Unified Command a list of 50,000 Republic of Korea prisoners of war admittedly captured by communist forces. The communists insisted the figure 50,000 was an invention and fabrication repeated by the Unified Command for the purpose of delaying Armistice talks."

Admiral Libby told the other side that their denial would "remain as a bar to the agreement until we obtain from your side a satisfactory accounting of all of our military personnel captured by you and until you properly list these persons as war prisoners and grant them rights of war prisoners".

Concerning repatriation, Admiral Libby said, "They won't buy voluntary repatriation and we won't drop it".

Nomination of the USSR for the neutral supervisory team will be rejected "formally, unequivocally and with fullest authorization" declared a Unified Command spokesman. Earlier Chinese-North Korean delegations said the Unified Command had a right to reject the nomination of the Soviet Union but only if valid reasons were given.

Thursday the Chinese-North Korean negotiators introduced a new question, whether the neutral inspection teams should have the right to examine secret military equipment. The Unified Command spokesman doubted that this would become a major issue. He called it "a needling device" related to the nomination of the Soviet Union as a member of the neutral inspection group.

In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Acheson categorically denied charges that the Unified Command in Korea has engaged in bacteriological warfare of any kind. His statement was communicated by the USA delegation to Headquarters of the United Nations. He said the charge was entirely false but expressed concern and sympathy for people in North Korea under communist rule who seem to be suffering effects of serious epidemic or plague.

TRUSTEESHIP

Continuing the eighth session at UN Headquarters the Trusteeship Council this week began consideration of New Zealand's administration of the Pacific islands of Western Samoa, one of the trust territories over which the Council keeps watch.

The Council heard a Special Representative of New Zealand present a detailed account of progress made in the area during 1951. J. B. Wright, Deputy High Commissioner for Western Samoa, reported that previous trade records were broken during the year, principal gains being made in exports of copra and cocoa.

During the question period A. Soldatov of the USSR challenged claims that New Zealand

MORE

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as Administrating Power was doing its best to help Samoans attain independence. Mr. J. Wright declared that under the Trusteeship Agreement there was no foreign domination but instead steady and orderly program towards self government. He said the most important step forward in the field of political advancement was the Legislative Assembly which had absolute Samoan majority.

Earlier the Council discussed the question of "participation of indiginous inhabitants of trust territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council". The Soviet Union proposed that these inhabitants be allowed the right to send their representatives to the Council table. The delegates of France, Australia, Belgium and El Salvador the suggestion as contrary to the UN Charter and to Trusteeship Agreements. Iraq offered a compromise proposal to the effect that administrating authorities associate representatives of the people in the Council's work in form which they deemed more desirable. The Council postponed further consideration of the question until a later meeting.

#### ECONOMIC

The UN Economic Commission for Europe opened its seventh session in Geneva this week and unanimously extended voting rights in its subsidiary bodies to participating countries which are not members of the UN. The Commission began consideration Wednesday of a review of Europe's Economic situation, including discussion of the economic survey of Europe. During debate Andre Philip of France drew the Commission's attention to the substantial improvement in the balance of trade and payments position of continental Europe during 1950 and four months of 1951. He added that reversal of the USA import policy in the spring of 1951, however, had posed new problems of adjustments in European trade balance.

Mr. Philip emphasized the great flexibility of production and consumption in American economy which enabled the USA to prove unfounded the fear concerning possible depression in that country.

#### ETHICS CODE FOR THE PRESS

The UN Sub-Commission for Freedom of Information and the Press opened its fifth session this week at UN Headquarters. The Sub-Commission is to complete drafting an international code of ethics for journalists and is to make suggestions for future UN work in the field of freedom of information.

Discussion was devoted to the question of whether or not to complete drafting such a code. Carroll Binder, of USA, said opinions among journalists were so diversioned that he wondered what the next step should be. He referred specifically to views expressed by some 400 national and international information agencies and organizations which had been specially asked for their comments. Mr. Binder divided these views into several groups: First, those who flatly rejected the code and did not want the UN to have anything to do with it; Second, those who did not think that the code went far enough; Third, those who urged that governments should have nothing to do with it.

Altogether, said a USA expert, there were so many questions dangling that he wondered whether it would be worthwhile to convene a special session of journalists.

During debate Vasily M. Zonov, of USSR, suggested that the code should include provisions for strengthening international peace and relations. He also proposed provisions against Nazi ideologies and racial and other type of discriminations and submitted formal amendments to this effect.

Moni Mouluk of India believed it would be difficult to define such terms as "war mongering and fascists" and considered that the code should be self composed and should contain no sanctions. Mahmoud Azmi of Egypt did not object to the code but said he was in favour of complete press freedom and opposed to restrictions where they applied to fascist ideologies as proposed by Mr. Zonov or to communists' ideologies.

0124

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
8 March 1952

#### Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1182  
FOR THE PERIOD 070600I - 080600I MARCH 1952

There was little ground fighting in Korea yesterday as action was limited primarily to patrolling. Several enemy probes were repulsed by United Nations forces on the east-central sector of the battleline.

Carrier-based naval aircraft struck the enemy from the east and west coasts. Heavy naval gunfire was directed at enemy installations at Tanchon and at the eastern terminus of the battleline.

Land-based fighter bombers hit rail lines, supply buildings, gun and troop positions. During the night, medium bombers attacked the Wa-dong rail bridge, the Samdong-ni marshalling yards and troop and supply concentrations immediately to the rear of the battleline. Light bombers struck at enemy vehicle traffic. Cargo-transport aircraft continued their support of operations in Korea.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1715  
9 March 1952

Immediate Release:

11 WAR CRIMINALS TO BE PAROLED FROM SUGAMO PRISON MARCH 14

Eleven war criminals were ordered paroled from Sugamo prison at 9 a.m. on March 14, SCAP's Legal Section announced today.

This action brings to 725 the number of war criminals who have been permitted to serve a portion of their sentences under the provisions of the SCAP-sponsored parole plan. To be paroled are:

Yoshitaro Murata, 29, Mie-Ken, former lance corporal in the Japanese army stationed in Singapore, in custody since Nov. 19, 1945, serving a 10-year sentence.

Kiyoshi Harima, 36, Ishikawa-Ken, former lance corporal in the Japanese army stationed in Sumatra, in custody since Feb. 8, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Sedji Yokota, 30, Tokyo, former lieutenant in the Japanese navy stationed at Borneo, in custody since Oct. 13, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Mitsuo Watanabe, 35, Kanagawa-Ken, former chief petty officer in the Japanese navy stationed in the Caroline Islands, in custody since Oct. 3, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Yukichi Takahashi, 39, Niigata-Ken, former lieutenant in the Japanese navy stationed in the Netherlands East Indies, in custody since Nov. 15, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Nobuo Sakamaki, 32, Nagano-Ken, former lieutenant in the Japanese army stationed in the Netherlands East Indies, in custody since March 6, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Kenichi Iwabuchi, 39, Aomori-Ken, former civilian attached to the Naval Administration of Occupied Territory at Timor Island, in custody since April 26, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Fumio Honda, 36, Fukushima-Ken, former warrant officer in the Japanese army stationed in New Guinea, in custody since May 15, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Akisuke Honda, 35, Aichi-Ken, former captain in the Japanese army stationed in Sumatra, in custody since Aug. 19, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Eikichi Sakuma, 47, Niigata-Ken, former civilian police official stationed in the Dutch East Indies, in custody since June 1, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

Yaichi Rikitake, 67, Nagasaki-Ken, former major in the Japanese army in Japan, in custody since Dec. 24, 1945, serving a 15-year sentence.

While serving the remainder of their sentences under parole arrangement, the 11 will be supervised by regular members of the Japanese parole system who have been approved by the Parole Board created by SCAP. That board is responsible for the supervision of the parolees until the termination of their sentences.

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SIX DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED

Six Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded recently to U.S. Army personnel for extraordinary heroism in action in the Korean conflict.

Recipients of the nation's second highest combat award were:

M/Sgt. Ronald E. Callahan, son of Mrs. Ethel Bieski, route 1, Wapwallopen, Pa., for action with Company C, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, March 24, 1951, near Unjorgbu.

When his platoon was pinned down on a hillside by intense enemy fire, Sergeant Callahan advanced alone toward the key enemy emplacement, firing his rifle and throwing grenades. He killed two enemy soldiers, captured three and destroyed their weapon. He then distributed captured grenades to his men and led them in an assault which secured the objective.

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First Lt. Raymond A. Jensen, 907 N. Adler, Tacoma, Wash., for action with Company K, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, in the vicinity of Mago-ri, Oct. 10, 1951.

Left with only 10 men in his platoon on the fourth day of an attack against a well-entrenched enemy, Lieutenant Jensen decided to lead them in a final attack. Wounded in the leg, he stood in view of the enemy to neutralize a bunker with grenades. When ordered to withdraw, he exposed himself to hostile fire, enabling his men to reach cover and, although wounded again, destroyed another position with grenades. He collapsed from loss of blood and shouted to his men to go without him, but they returned and carried him to safety.

M/Sgt. George Mamula, son of Mrs. Angelina Mamula, 2716 Sarah st., Pittsburgh, Pa., for action near Kumwa on Sept. 9, 1951, with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division.

In the opening phases of an assault, Sergeant Mamula's company suffered many casualties including its commander and all platoon leaders, leaving the leaderless troops confused. Exposed to heavy fire, he led his reserve platoon through pinned down troops, urging all of the men forward, and inspiring the entire force to attack and rout the enemy. Sergeant Mamula then reorganized the men to guard against counterattack. (Supersedes award of the Silver Star for the same action.)

First Lt. Richard A. Palmer, 408 Lee st., Starkville, Miss., for action with Company L, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, in the vicinity of the Hwachon reservoir on April 10, 1951.

Lieutenant Palmer's platoon was pinned down as it neared a strategic hill which the battalion had been assaulting for almost two days. With rifle and grenades, he ran into intense enemy fire, killing a three-man machine-gun crew. He then engaged in hand-to-hand combat, killing many enemy and inspiring his men to rout the hostile troops.

Pvt. Franklin D. Roton, son of James T. Roton, 723 Val Vista st., Sheridan, Wyo., for action with Company E, Medical Company, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, near Sat'ae-ri on Oct. 6, 1951.

Disregarding intense hostile fire, Private Roton, a medical aidman, moved about a hillside administering aid to the wounded. As he was treating an injured man near an enemy bunker, a grenade landed close by. Without hesitation, he threw himself over the wounded man to protect him. Private Roton received serious neck and back wounds but his courageous action had saved the other man's life.

First Lt. John M. Sakowski, 31 Harrison st., Lowell, Mass., for action with Battery C, 37th Field Artillery Battalion, 2d Infantry Division, near Pia-ri on Sept. 22, 1951.

Lieutenant Sakowski, a forward artillery observer, stood in an open position on the battlefield to direct artillery fire against bunkers from which the enemy was firing at an attacking force. Painfully wounded and unable to move, he refused evacuation for 18 hours to continue fire direction, thus enabling the friendly force to hold its positions.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1820  
10 March 1952

Immediate Release:

SHIFT IN PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED IN FEC

Changes in personnel within the Far East Command were announced today by General Headquarters in Tokyo.

Brig. Gen. Richard L. Stephens assumed command of Headquarters and Service Command, replacing Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Fibun. General Fibun is undergoing hospitalization in Tokyo and is due to be returned to the United States soon for medical reasons.

Until his latest assignment, General Stephens was GHQ Special Services Officer, having succeeded General Fibun in that post last May 9. Prior to that he served as deputy Special Services Officer, GHQ, following a brilliant fighting record in Korea as commanding officer of the 21st Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division. He was decorated three times for his Korean service, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit and the second Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star. General Stephens is from Pierre, S.D.

General Fibun had been commanding general of Headquarters and Service Command since May 9, 1951, and prior to that had been Special Services Officer, GHQ, since early March 1951.

General Fibun began his current tour in the Far East Command in May 1948 when he assumed command of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division at Seoul, Korea. He became the division's deputy commander the following September. He was later commanding general of the Northern Command, Japan, and in February 1951 was transferred to the office of Chief of Staff, GHQ, FEC.

General Fibun has been awarded the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Ribbon and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. His home is Lamont, Okla.

Col. Norman C. Caum has been named the new Special Services Officer for GHQ. Colonel Caum moves to his new post from his former position as Chief of the SCAP Civil Historical Section. Colonel Caum served in that capacity since December 1950. He has been in the FEC since August of that year. During World War II, Colonel Caum had an extensive combat record throughout the European theater. His home is Great Falls, Mont.

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BETTY HUTTON USO TROUPE RETURNS TO TOKYO

Betty Hutton and the Skylarks returned late yesterday from a 14-day stand in Korea. During the whirlwind tour of the Kimchi circuit, Betty and her group played to more than 80,000 United Nations Command troops and visited units of all branches of the services.

After a day of rest in Tokyo today, the group will plunge into a final two days' activity in Tokyo.

On Tuesday evening, the Tokyo Variety Club, Tent # 40, will sponsor a festi-  
monial dinner for Miss Hutton at the American club in downtown Tokyo. During the  
affair, an invitational function, several awards will be bestowed upon Miss Hut-  
ton by Japanese film magazine writers and critics.

Wednesday evening at 7:30 the Hutton-Skylark hour and a half show will be  
presented for UN personnel in the Tokyo area at the 6,500-seat Memorial Hall in  
downtown Tokyo.

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Special seating arrangements have been set up to care for hospitalized servicemen and R & R troops on the first floor, with the remainder of the huge arena being open to all other military, DAC and dependent personnel on a first come-first served basis.

Admission will be by ticket only. Tickets will be distributed through organizations on a percentage basis. GHQ personnel and DACs not assigned to a specific organization may obtain tickets while they last at the GHQ Special Services entertainment branch office, room 303, Taisho building, Tokyo.

Miss Hutton and her group are scheduled to depart for America Thursday morning. They will go directly to New York City where they will open a four-week run at the Palace Theater with the same show that played Korea and will play in Tokyo Wednesday evening.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: There will be a special press section at Memorial Hall for the Wednesday evening Betty Hutton show. Admission for accredited correspondents is authorized upon presentation of correspondents press card.

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#### PRESS PARTY ARRIVES TO BEGIN TOUR OF ORDNANCE INSTALLATIONS IN FEC

Eleven newsmen here to observe and report on industry's work in the automotive and ordnance fields arrived at Haneda Air Force Base at 2 p.m. today. They were met by Brig. Gen. R. W. Daniels, GHQ Ordnance Officer.

The press party will spend three days viewing selected Ordnance activities in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas and then fly to Korea to begin a six-day tour of ordnance installations in the combat zone.

The press party consists of Stanley Brams, Business Week; Leo Donovan, Detroit Free Press; Harold R. Gerace, Flint (Mich.) Journal; John Leonard, Newsweek; William H. McGaughey, Automobile Facts; Norman Nicholson, United Press; Guy Nunn, Automobile Workers; Edwin G. Pipp, Detroit News; Ansel E. Talbert, New York Herald Tribune; Karin Walsh, Chicago Sun-Times, and Leonard Westrate, Chilton Publications.

Arriving with the group were escort officers Maj. Walter R. King of the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.; Lt. Col. Thomas A. Rice of the Detroit Ordnance Tank Automotive Center; CWO Donald C. Wingfield, photographic officer from the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., and Ray McIntyre, PIO of Detroit Automotive Center.

The observation trip covers five countries: United States, Alaska, Japan, Korea and Hawaii. Since the tour began at a tank assembly line in Detroit, the party will observe tanks in combat with keen interest.

Here at the invitation of the Secretary of the Army, the press party is composed of working newsmen whose mission is to write the result of Army-industry activity in ordnance.

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#### KOREAN VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT BY UN FORCES

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—Eighth Army revealed today it is giving veterans preference in employment of Koreans by the United Nations ground forces in Korea.

The new policy came as a result of a recent directive put out by General James A. Van Fleet.

Korean citizens are hired by almost every unit in the Eighth Army to provide services ranging from housekeeping chores to relatively high-paying interpreting and translation tasks.

The Van Fleet directive pointed out "many duties now being performed by Korean nationals for the UN are such that they can be performed by honorably discharged wounded and partially disabled veterans of the South Korean armed forces."

Unit labor officers, whenever possible, will implement the directive through branches of the Republic of Korea Wounded Soldiers' Society throughout Korea.

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PRESS & PUBLICATIONS  
Information Division  
C I & E, U S C A R

Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS RELEASE

10 March 1952

#### NINETY-ONE RYUKYUAN EMIGRANTS SAILED SUNDAY FOR NEW HOMES IN ARGENTINA

NAHA -- Ninety-one Ryukyuan men, women and children sailed at 12:30 Sunday afternoon on the Dutch passenger ship Tjisadane for new homes in the South American republic of Argentina; the Customs & Immigration section of Civil Administration reported today.

This is the second large group of emigrants to leave this year for Argentina and the sixth large group since the program got underway in 1949.

In all some 1,287 Ryukyuan have now emigrated to Argentina. Only 83 have gone to other countries in South America.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF RYUKYUS SPONSORS FIRST FIELD TRIP TO RURAL AREA OF OROKU

##### MURA TO STUDY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

NAHA -- The class of 28 students in Cooperative Extension Work at the University of the Ryukyus was conducted on a field trip on Thursday, March 6, to study agricultural and home improvement extension work in Oroku-mura.

The trip was the first of its kind ever to be conducted by the University. It was carried out under the direction of Prof. Kiyomatsu Mezoyato of the Agricultural Department and Russell E. Horwood of the Michigan Mission assigned to the University by Michigan State College.

Mr. Yuichiro Matsuda, Chief of Agricultural Extension Section, Baizo Miyagi and Mrs. Mitsuka Takano head of Home Improvement work in the Agricultural Department of the central government made the arrangements for the class to visit the Mura.

Mrs. Tatsu Shimanaka, Home Improvement Agent, Mr. Kasuke Gushi, Chief of Industry Section, and Mr. Kiyoshi Oshiro, Agricultural Adviser, outlined the extension program of the Mura to the class. Following the explanation of the extension program visits were made to livestock and crops projects in the Mura to illustrate the methods and kinds of educational work carried on by the extension service.

Mr. Akio Magamine, Mayor, and Mr. Ryosho Magamine, assistant mayor, were on hand to meet the students and give their support to the program. Members of the Agricultural Department of the University also participated in the program.

Outstanding interest was displayed by the many questions asked by the students. The 10 girls and 18 boys who make up the class have expressed keen interest in entering the field of extension to aid in carrying on this type of educational work to people outside of schools. They have been studying the basic purpose, plan and organization of extension work as a basis for future training for this important field.

Cooperative Extension work which has contributed so much to rural areas in the United States is just getting started in the Ryukyus. "The University of the Ryukyus has a great opportunity and responsibility in training people for this important type of work," Mr. Horwood stated. One student indicated its value when he said, "This has given us an opportunity to see the results of extension work which we have been studying in the class room," Mr. Horwood reported.

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National Archives of Japan

10 March 1952

MEMA CULTURAL CENTER ASSURED PROGRAM CANCELLATIONS AT  
END WITH ADVENT OF REGULAR ELECTRICAL SERVICE

MEMA -- The experience of program cancellations because of power failures is now ended at the Ryukyuan-American Cultural Center, Naha, it appears, with the advent of regular electrical service. The power was out in Saturday.

The new electrical service will give assurance that motion picture or other programs will be conducted as scheduled, it is announced by Miss Esther Plank, director. Generators at the library formerly supplied the power.

The heavily-used information center is open daily, except Monday, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Miss Plank has announced the recent painting of the auditorium in a pleasing shade of green. The hallway will be painted in the same color this week. The music room will be painted blue, and the offices will be painted yellow soon.

New furniture is on order for the reading room which will also be painted.

Miss Plank is assisted at the center by Miss Alico Kawamura and Mr. Chokyo Shiron.

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ELECTRONICS ENGINEER JOINS COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

N.H.A. -- Earle N. Dotson this weekend joined the Communications department of Civil Administration--ending nearly six years as a technical consultant with the Civil Communications section of SCAP in Japan.

His new position here is that of electronics engineer.

Prior to his employment with the Army in the Far East, Dotson was with Pross Wireless, Inc., for 14 years, and was Pacific division manager when he left the firm in 1946.

Mrs. Dotson, presently in Tokyo, hopes to join her husband when housing is available.

The Dotsons are from San Francisco, Calif.

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JAPAN ONE OF 12 COUNTRIES TO DISPLAY TOYS IN N. Y. EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, (AP) -- Japan is one of twelve countries which will display sample products from their toy industries at the second International Toy Exhibition which opens here March 10. Space for this year's exhibit is twice that for the first show last year.

Diplomats and other officials from various countries will attend the opening of the show. One from each country will present a toy, typical of his country, to an American child as a gesture of international goodwill.

The Journal says toys this year will show a wide range in children's wonderland. Hundreds of ingenious makers vie for popularity and sales. From Japan will come, among others, mechanical animals, including birds with feathered wings which fly and sound their calls.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

10 March 1952

ADVANCE RELEASE

The following information is given IN ADVANCE and IN CONFIDENCE for release at 3 p.m. Monday, March 10, Tokyo time. The Japanese government will distribute the same statement to the local press for release at the same hour.

The joint Japan-U.S. Preliminary Working Group announced today the following set of principles which will govern selection of facilities and areas to be utilized by U.S. defense forces in Japan:

"In the designation of specific facilities and areas to be made available to the United States Forces in carrying out their military mission, full regard will be given to the economic and social life of Japan and the property rights of the individual.

"1. In general, land and air forces will be stationed outside of urban areas, and naval forces will be concentrated in the minimum port areas consistent with their respective missions.

"2. In order to insure close coordination with Japanese authorities, the Commander of the United States Security Forces will maintain a small command headquarters near the seat of government.

"3. In the determination of specific properties to be retained, priority will be given to the utilization of properties formerly used by the armed forces of Japan, and other properties of the Japanese Government.

"4. Public properties formerly used as schools, libraries and the like will be released as rapidly as possible. Special consideration will be given to the need for hospital facilities for the United States Forces.

"5. Public and private recreational and social facilities will be released as rapidly as the forces are relocated. Golf courses, athletic grounds and the like will be released on April 1. Use of such athletic facilities will be as arranged with the recreation grounds management.

"6. Private residences will be released as early as they can be vacated by attrition and relocation of families.

"7. Port and storage facilities will be released as rapidly as practicable. Port and storage facilities necessary for the logistic support of the forces will be designated in close coordination with commercial requirements and the maritime development of Japan.

"8. Maneuver areas on land and sea will be provided with full consideration of the interests of farmers and fishermen. Close coordination with and assistance by the Ministries concerned will be provided to this end. Joint use of such areas will be extended to the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety Corps.

(more--over)

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"9. Prompt consideration will be given to the return of airfields for civil aviation and the joint use of airfields to provide for the increasing needs of civil aviation and the operation of the international airport.

"10. In consonance with these principles the United States Security Forces will be relocated as early as practicable and in full coordination between the forces and the Japanese authorities. In this regard, it is recognized that considerable construction must be undertaken and completed before total relocation can be effected."

Paragraph 2 of the principles locates a small command headquarters near the seat of government. For this purpose the Japanese government has designated the former Japanese War Ministry buildings at Ichigaya.

The bulk of the Army Headquarters now resident in Tokyo will be moved to Camp Zama. Plans for the construction of the headquarters buildings are well under way. With the construction at Camp Zama, the headquarters of Japan Logistical Command, Yokohama, will likewise be moved to the Zama area.

The main operating headquarters of the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East, will be established at Yokosuka Naval Base.

The headquarters of the Far East Air Forces will find its new home at Machikawa Air Base.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND  
Public Information Office

2145  
10 March 1952

Immediate Release:

ENEMY FORCES EMPLOY SOVIET MATERIEL IN KOREA

It is known and accepted that both the North Korean and the Chinese Communist Forces armies utilize Soviet Ordnance materiel in the present Korean conflict. With the exception of a small amount of Japanese materiel left over from the Japanese occupation of Korea and Manchuria and materiel captured from UN forces in Korea, the North Korean army has been entirely equipped and, or, re-equipped with Soviet materiel. This has not been true in the case of the Chinese Communist Forces. At the time of the original commitment of the CCF in Korea, it was armed with a heterogeneous collection of arms from many countries. Recent reports, however, have shown that the main source of supply for present CCF equipping and, or, re-equipping of units in Korea, or earmarked for Korea, is from Soviet furnished materiel.

This Soviet furnished materiel, for both the NKA and CCF, has included tanks, self-propelled armored artillery, trucks, artillery, AAA guns, machine-guns and various types of small arms. While some small part of this ordnance has been manufactured in North Korea proper, the vast majority has come from either Russia or her satellite countries. All of the ordnance materiel listed herein has been captured and positively identified in Korea during present hostilities.

In the armored field of Soviet materiel identified in Korea, there are the BA-64 armored car, the SU 76 self-propelled gun and the T-34 tank. The T-34 tank is armed with an 85mm gun and was the principal combat vehicle of the U.S.S.R. throughout World War II; the SU 76 is a 76mm gun mounted on a tank chassis providing a mobile artillery support; and the BA-64 is a lightly armored, highly mobile vehicle generally used for reconnaissance purposes.

Soviet field artillery, AAA guns and anti-tank guns have been well represented in materiel captured in Korea by UN forces. These have included 45mm and 57mm anti-tank guns; 37mm and 85mm AAA guns; and 76mm howitzers, 76mm guns and 122mm howitzers in the field artillery group. The 45mm AT guns are outdated against modern armor and are useful only in close support of infantry in opposing lightly armored vehicles and against dugouts, etc. The 57mm AT gun is still effective against armor at very close ranges. Both the 37mm and the 85mm AAA guns are of recent enough design and manufacture to be effective anti-aircraft weapons. The 76mm gun model 1902/30 is of antiquated design but has been effective in Korean terrain; the 76mm howitzer model 1927 and 76mm gun model 1938, while outdated, have been more than adequate for close infantry support purposes; the 122mm howitzer model 1938 is a very effective weapon used generally for the same missions as the U.S. 155mm howitzer; and the 122mm howitzer model 1931/37 is a powerful long range weapon normally employed in roles comparable to those of the U.S. Corps Artillery.

The Soviet mortars captured in Korea have been the 82mm model 1937 mortars and 1938 and 1943 models of the 120mm mortars. Both the 82mm mortars and the 120mm mortars are modern, highly effective weapons.

(more over)

guns, and aircraft machine-guns. The AT rifles are of 14.5mm caliber and are effective against lightly armored vehicles only; the balance of the above-mentioned weapons are all of recent enough design and manufacture to be more than adequate to meet modern warfare requirements.

Also included in the Soviet materiel used in Korea by Communist forces have been grenades and mines. The grenades have consisted of two types for use against personnel and two types of high explosive anti-tank grenades. The mines are of two types of anti-personnel mines and two types for anti-tank use. All have been

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In the smaller weapons group have been AT rifles, rifles, carbines, sub-machine-guns, revolvers, pistols, light and heavy machine-guns, tank machine-guns and aircraft machine-guns. The AT rifles are of 14.5mm caliber and are effective against lightly armored vehicles only; the balance of the above mentioned weapons are all of recent enough design and manufacture to be more than adequate to meet modern warfare requirements.

Also included in the Soviet material used in Korea by Communist forces have been grenades and mines. The grenades have consisted of two types for use against personnel and two types of high explosive, anti-tank grenades. The mines are of two types of anti-personnel mines and two types for anti-tank use. All have been more than adequate for their designed purposes.

With the exception of a few old Japanese trucks and some captured U.S. trucks and jeeps, all enemy vehicles encountered have been of Russian manufacture and, or, design. Those captured to date have been the GAZ-51 (4x2) 2.5 ton capacity, the GAZ-63 (4x4) 2.2 ton capacity, the GAZ-67 (4x4) jeep, the ZIS 150 (4x2) 4 ton capacity and the ZIS 151 (6x6) 4-1/2 ton capacity. One GAZ-51 panel truck (4x2) apparently was designed for ambulance use.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1830  
10 March 1952

U.S. FLEET ACTIVITIES, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN--The Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to the staff members of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokosuka today for their outstanding work during the period Dec. 5, 1950 to Jan. 15, 1951.

The citation, received from Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball, was read and presented to the staff members by Rear Admiral Kenneth M. McManes, USN, Commander Fleet Activities Japan-Korea, in a ceremony at the hospital's Recreation Hall.

The ceremony was attended by doctors, nurses and corpsmen on the hospital staff.

Admiral McManes said in a brief speech that he "takes pride in presenting the Presidential Unit Citation to the staff members still here and that remember the rugged days of the fall and winter of 1950." At that time a 100-bed dispensary was made into a modern hospital almost overnight.

He also expressed personal gratitude for their work.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office 1800  
10 March 1952

Immediate Release:

Eight Far East Command general officers and one colonel have received promotions, according to Department of the Army Special Orders 49, dated March 8, 1952.

Temporary appointments to the rank of major general include: Brig. Gen. George W. Smythe, Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, Feb. 28, 1952; Brig. Gen. William E. Shambora, Chief Surgeon, FEC, March 1, 1952; Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, GHQ, March 2, 1952; Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Cross, Commanding General, 3d Infantry Division, March 4, 1952; Brig. Gen. Orlando C. Mood, Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, March 6, 1952; and Brig. Gen. Edwin K. Wright, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, GHQ, March 7, 1952.

Permanent appointments to the rank of brigadier general include: Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, Chief, Korea Military Advisory Group, Eighth Army, Sept. 18, 1951; Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, GHQ, Sept. 20, 1951; and Brig. Gen. Laurin L. Williams, Comptroller, GHQ, Sept. 23, 1951.

Colonel Oliver P. Newman, Assistant Division Commander, Third Infantry Division, received a temporary appointment to the rank of brigadier general, AUS, effective Feb. 26, 1952.

The list of permanent appointments to the rank of brigadier general also included Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., former Chief of Information, GHQ, FEC, and former Assistant Division Commander, First Cavalry Division.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

10 March 1952

TRUMAN'S FOREIGN AID SPEECH  
LAUDED BY NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times commenting editorially on President Truman's recent broadcast to the American people says:

"In his message to Congress, followed up by an address to the nation, President Truman has presented the most powerful and persuasive arguments yet made for continuing our military and economic aid to our allies and friends abroad as an essential part of a larger program to avert a new world war and preserve peace, to enhance our own national security, and to save our civilization. The plea was framed in full awareness of the fact that our huge defense costs and the exigencies of an election year have produced mounting opposition to what is called 'foreign spending' at a moment when our previous expenditures on that score are beginning to produce results beyond anything that could be expected a few years ago. For that reason Mr. Truman does not confine himself to arguing the absolute and urgent necessity for the 7,900,000,000 dollars he requests for the Mutual Security Program for the coming fiscal year; he also anticipates and answers the arguments of the opposition and appeals to congressional statesmanship to see the program through. His arguments and answers will be difficult to refute.

"The keynote of his plea, which is also the keynote of our whole foreign policy, is that we are preparing for peace, not war, and that this peace can be assured in our present-day world only through collective strength, which is also the best insurance of our security. In answer to communist propaganda, which always attributes to others what the communists plan themselves, Mr. Truman points out anew that, however large our defense expenditures, they are not and cannot be large enough to create a military machine for aggression. But he also emphasizes anew that we are confronted with the grim threat of Soviet aggression, which proceeds on the principle of 'divide and conquer' and seeks to pick off the free nations one by one, and that the only effective answer to this is for the free nations to stick together in recognition of the maxim that 'in unity there is strength'.

"In line with this reasoning, which the founders of this nation applied to the states of this continent and which we must now expand to other states in the free world, Mr. Truman presents the plain fact that we are in absolute and urgent need of allies and friends abroad, and that we cannot achieve national security without them. He points out, in reply to 'blind' isolationists who would retreat to our own shores and gamble our security on the one card of air and naval power, that we need many raw materials from outside of the Western Hemisphere, that without allies and friends abroad the threat of aggression would come much closer to our shores, and that in abandoning them we would cripple ourselves militarily and economically. Our help to them is, therefore, not charity but enlightened self-interest. Beyond that, however, in abandoning them we would also abandon not only our own principles but also the leadership of the free world, which history has thrust upon us, and would thereby destroy whatever hope there be that the democratic counter-offensive will some day burst the bonds of tyranny.

"More, Mr. Truman stresses that the funds requested are absolutely necessary to the success of the Mutual Security Program. For unless we provide them our allies will be unable to fulfill their

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10 March 1952

part in it, and our friends in the less-developed areas of the world will be unable to fight the 'stomach communism' that exploits their poverty. In that connection Mr. Truman details at length how much has already been achieved, despite difficulties and occasional frustrations, in raising Europe's defensive strength and setting it on the road to unification, and how much can be achieved through Point Four aid in solving the problems of Asia. As a further point, Mr. Truman stresses that 'foreign' aid is the most economical program for increasing our own defensive strength because the dollar goes much further abroad and yields at least twice as great a return in Europe as it would over here. Finally, Mr. Truman declares, the 'economizers' to the contrary, that the cost of the Mutual Security Program is well within our economic capacity because of our increasing production that permits a defense program totaling 64,000,000,000 dollars without seriously impairing our civilian economy.

"But Mr. Truman's most convincing argument is his picture of the alternative we face if the Mutual Security Program fails. That alternative, he points out, could only be an intensified mobilization which would not only cost much more but would also lead to rationing, increased controls and central regimentation beyond anything we have known. To abandon mutual security, he declares would be to abandon a low-cost plan for national security in favor of a high-cost plan of national insecurity, coupled with a retreat that would represent national suicide. We are confident that the nation will sustain Mr. Truman in this analysis."

# # # # #

JAPANESE TOYS EXHIBITED IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Japan is one of twelve countries which will display sample products from their toy industries at the second International Toy Exhibition which opens here March 10.

Space for this year exhibit is twice that for the first show last year when demand for display space exceeded available area by 100 per cent.

The Journal of Commerce says that the demand for space indicates "American children (and many of their parents) may be playing with more imported toys this year than before."

Show official Gottfried Neuburger says "This year the demand has again doubled. That means next year's show will be at least twice as large as the one this year." There will be twenty-six displays this year from twelve countries.

Diplomats and other officials from various countries will attend the opening of the show. One from each country will present a toy, typical of his country, to an American child as a note of international goodwill.

The Journal says "Toys this year will show a wide range in children's wonderland, as hundreds of ingenious makers vie for popularity--and sales. From Japan will come, among others, mechanical animals, including birds with feathered wings which fly and sound their calls."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

10 March 1952

JAPAN-U.S. WOMEN'S CLUB  
FORMED IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A group of Japanese and American women living in Washington last week celebrated the Japanese annual Doll Festival at a colorful meeting which inaugurated the activities of the Japan-U.S. Women's Club, recently formed in Washington.

The newly formed group met at the home of Mrs. Takechi Watanabe, wife of the financial advisor of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency.

The club is composed of wives of Japanese officials on duty in Washington and American women whose interest in Japan and the Japanese people stems from recent residence in that country.

The club plans to expand to include all Japanese and American women in the Washington area who wish to join. Its purpose is to promote a fuller mutual understanding between the Eastern and Western cultures and to help the Japanese women to feel at home in the United States, in return for the gracious hospitality they have shown wives of American officials living in Japan.

Some of the Japanese women who are members of the club are Mrs. Ryuji Takeuchi, whose husband is Chief of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency; Mrs. Y. Ando, Mrs. Chigoro Sugiyama, Mrs. Zenei Imai, Mrs. Keiichi Matsumura, Mrs. K. Tsurumi, Mrs. Harumi Takeuchi, Mrs. Masae Sawaki, Mrs. Shun-ichi Yamanaka, and Mrs. Akio Yamato, all wives of the assistant representatives at the Government agency.

# # # # #

'DEMOCRACY IN INDIA'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled "Democracy in India" says:

India has reason to be proud of the way it has gone through its first nation-wide elections since achieving independence. Just now completed, the elections began four months ago amid misgivings about how the uneducated masses would vote in response to demagogic appeals by the communists and other charlatans among the candidates. The misgivings, however, have turned out to be quite ill-founded. With most of the results in, the Indian people--the largest unfettered electorate in the world--have demonstrated a democratic political maturity that should be encouraging alike to themselves and to every free people throughout the globe.

"All told, out of a total of 176,000,000 Indians eligible to take part in this great trek to the polls, about 100,000,000--more than half of them women--have made use of their newly acquired franchise to elect representatives of their own choice to 22 state legislative assemblies and to the Central Federal Parliament. With the ballot count virtually complete, Prime Minister Nehru's National Congress Party has won absolute majorities in 18 of the assemblies, the biggest membership bloc in each of the four others, and an overwhelming margin of victory in the Parliament. In the latter, the party's candidates now hold no fewer than 363 of the 496 seats, with the communists trailing as an extremely poor second with only 27.

MORE

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10 March 1952

"Mr. Nehru, together with his followers, thus has scored a notable personal triumph. By the same token, because they have turned thumbs down on demagogues and refused to be taken in by the siren song of the communists, the vast masses of India's voters--in spite of having much to complain about--have won a victory, too, a victory for the democratic process. This has been their first such test as an independent nation, and they have made a decidedly impressive showing in it.

"On the strength of that showing, and assuming that the Congress Party serves them well in promoting the country's progress, they seem admirably equipped to carry on successfully with their great experiment in self-rule.

# # # # #

NEW U.S. STAMP HONORS N.A.T.O.

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--A recent Philadelphia Inquirer editorial titled "New United States Stamp for N.A.T.O." declares:

"The United States has announced that a new postage stamp commemorating the third anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be issued on April 4. With N.A.T.O. scheduled to have a new flag, it will be well equipped with symbols.

"Our commemorative stamps do serve to mark history. But sometimes they remind us of the queer turns which history takes. During the Second World War, for example, the United States issued a set of 13 stamps in honor of the nations overrun by Hitler. All were countries we sought to liberate.

"Yet today, of those same countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania have been overrun by Stalin. Korea is half-overrun and wholly at war. Greece escaped Stalin's conquest by a narrow margin. And Austria is, at best, both divided and menaced.

"The new N.A.T.O. stamp is inscribed 'Peace, Strength, Freedom.' Let's hope it can restore them to all of those nations overrun by tyrants not once but twice in a single generation."

# # # # #

PUERTO RICANS CHOOSE  
NEW CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Post editorial titled "Caribbean Charter" says:

"Puerto Rico's new constitution, voted by a huge majority, is a remarkable document. In it the people of this Caribbean island dependence have voted to constitute themselves a Commonwealth--or, as the constitution phrases it in Spanish, a Free Associated State--of the United States. The fact that the constitution is wholly the product of the Puerto Ricans themselves is an effective answer to the propaganda charges that Puerto Rico is being held in a sort of bondage. This is anti-colonialism at its best.

"Credit for this realistic approach to Puerto Rico's problems belong to Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and delegate Antonio Feenos-Isern. The fact is that neither independence nor statehood is a practicable alternative now because of Puerto Rico's economic dependence on the mainland. The island is still an underdeveloped region, but great strides are being made by the Puerto Ricans themselves, under the leadership of Governor Munoz, in improving their economic status. We are confident that Congress will approve the new constitution and that it will be equally sympathetic if and when the Puerto Ricans wish more formal independence."

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1400

10 March 1952

ABOARD USS BAIROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA--An exchange of chaplains Sunday between the Bairoko and the ships of her screen was reminiscent of the circuit riding preachers of old, but their mode of transportation was somewhat different.

The Bairoko's helicopter took her chaplain, Lt. David M. Humphries of Boston, Mass., over to the destroyer escort Monroe, after he had held Sunday Protestant services aboard his own ship.

Then Reverend George Hart of Vancouver, British Columbia, Chaplain, Royal Canadian Navy, was brought over to the Bairoko from the HMCS Cayuga for Catholic Mass.

Chaplain Humphries wanted to hold Protestant services aboard the Cayuga but was unable to do so because of a delay in her arrival from a night patrol.

It was the first helicopter ride for Reverend Hart. "Jolly sensation, this flying straight up and down," said the reverend. "And I might add this is a novel way to be taken to and from a Mass service."

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MUNSAN, KOREA--United Nations Command interpreter First Lt. Horace C. Underwood, USN, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has attended main delegation and staff officer meetings during the past seven months said that although the Communists have changed their minds many times during the course of the armistice negotiations, "my brother and I still believe the Conference will achieve its goal of a Korean armistice."

The Navy Lieutenant and his brother, First Lt. Richard Underwood, USA, also an interpreter for the United Nations Command Delegation, consider Korea their second home. The war and the armistice negotiations dragged the older

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brother, Horace, from his missionary work in Seoul and the younger Underwood from his senior year at Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y., to the conference tent.

Since their arrival last July they have been among the busiest persons on the United Nations Command Delegation staff. The long jeep rides and helicopter hops to and from the conference site afford them some relief from their days of speaking and thinking in two languages.

The two American interpreters are continually faced with new problems. At one conference gathering Lt. Richard Underwood translated "Don't put the cart before the horse" to the Koreans as "Don't put the host before the guest." Another time Richard had to seek his brother's help to find five Korean synonyms for the English one a U.N. negotiator had used to emphasize an Allied point.

When the armistice conference is over Horace Underwood expects to go back to his old job at the Chosun Christian University in Seoul where he was an English instructor, educational advisor and liaison between the university and its supporters in the United States.

Richard, who wants to follow in his brother's footsteps, intends to go back to Hamilton College and earn his Bachelor of Arts degree.

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TOKYO—Marine Major Reuben M. Monson of 821 Jefferson St., Albert Lea, Minn., on duty in Tokyo, received a letter recently which read:

"Enclosed is some money which is to repay you for the theft of an article from your room 14 years ago during our school days at Waldorf College in Forest City, Iowa. It wasn't much but I feel that I must confess it and pay it back."

Attached to the confession was five dollars.

Only Major Monson can't remember anything having been stolen from him while at Waldorf College.

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0143

HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1000  
10 March 1952

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 9, 1952

Task Force 77's Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets from the carriers USS Valley Forge and USS Antietam worked over the Wonsan-Kowan-Yangdok sectors yesterday making 89 rail cuts, killing over a hundred Red troops and destroying six railroad bridges. Other totals included 9 rail cars destroyed, 8 damaged; 1 locomotive, 22 buildings, 6 railroad bypasses, 14 boxcars and 12 trucks destroyed. The locomotive was knocked out by the Antietam's 5,000th combat sortie.

Marine Checkerboard flyers from the USS Bairoko southwest of Chimpampo left 11 supply dumps afire Sunday and destroyed or damaged 37 buildings and 12 gun positions. Bombs and rockets also seriously damaged five bridges, damaged two gun positions and destroyed 10 others. An entire Communist village was destroyed by fire late Sunday when 8 large fires were caught by a strong wind and joined in one huge fire.

Jets, Corsairs and attack planes from the First Marine Air Wing's Death-rattler, Wolfraider and Devilcats Squadrons combined in the Sohui-ri area to knock out 6 mortar positions and cause a heavy secondary explosion. Rockets destroyed a locomotive in the western sector. On the east coast several bunkers were destroyed by the Marine flyers with an undetermined number of enemy troops killed. South of Pyongyang Marine Panther jets attacked vehicles with rockets and knocked out an anti-aircraft position. Near Hoeyang they damaged at least four more anti-aircraft positions. Marine night fighters roamed the east central front throughout the night.

The cruiser Manchester and destroyer Owens, in day and night firing along the battle line, blasted thirteen Red bunkers, gun positions and mortars.

With the aid of airspot the destroyer Higbee in the Kojo area hit bunkers and an ammunition dump which caused a huge secondary explosion.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

10 March 1952  
1045

Operational Summary No. 624:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,  
SUNDAY, 9 MARCH 1952

Fighter bombers concentrated on enemy gun positions Sunday, knocking out mortar and anti-aircraft emplacements, as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 935 sorties with the return of operational weather over Korea.

Marine shorebased pilots accounted for the silencing of multiple gun positions as they flew in close support of UN frontline forces. A total of 45 enemy field pieces were knocked out as a result of widespread strikes by fighter bomber aircraft.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and Marine pilots accounted for 715 of the total FEAF sorties.

While slashing rails and blasting rolling stock, the fighter bombers also effectively attacked mortar and anti-aircraft emplacements. F-80 Shooting Stars silenced two anti-aircraft guns along the Sunchon-Samdong-ni rail line.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs cratered rails in 15 places along the Sariwon-Namchonjom line, and knocked out two anti-aircraft gun positions northeast of Pyonggang.

Marine pilots, besides knocking out gun positions in the sector east of the old Communist Iron Triangle to the extreme tip of the battleline on the east coast, exploded a Red ammunition dump.

F-84 Thunderjets slashed rails in 30 places and destroyed eight rail cars during low-level strikes between Huichon and Kunu-ri.

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They cratered tracks in 30 places in the Chongchong river area on the line between Chongju and Sinanju.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, made patrol sweeps over northwest Korea but sighted no enemy fighters.

Total destruction on the enemy includes 10 troop casualties, 30 supply buildings set afire, 30 vehicles destroyed, five supply dumps blasted, one railroad tunnel sealed, 85 rail and four road cuts effected, one rail bridge and four road bridges damaged, 50 rail cars destroyed, one boat damaged, 25 troop bunkers blasted, two locomotives destroyed and four damaged.

Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point south of Sukchon. Three Superforts flew close air support sorties along the battleline, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply concentrations.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night mounted 80 sorties, attacking enemy supply convoys and locomotives attempting to move supplies to the front under protective cover of darkness. During the strikes, the bombers destroyed 20 vehicles, knocked out three locomotives and damaged three others. They accounted for the destruction of 10 rail cars during the strikes.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division, in continued support of UN combat operations, flew 205 sorties, airlifting 540 tons of personnel and supplies.

END

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

10 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1588:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO --- With the weather operational again over Korea, U.S. Air Force medium bombers last night hit a rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon, on the main rail line between Sinanju and Pyongyang, as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 935 sorties.

Nine B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of high explosives on the important transportation target. Crews reported no opposition by enemy flak or fighters.

Three Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and bunkers just behind the battleline.

Fighter bombers continued destruction Sunday of the Communist transportation system, knocking out rolling stock, supply-laden vehicles and slashing rails.

F-86 Sabrejets flew protective cover for the fighter bombers over northwest Korea, but sighted no enemy fighters.

Light bombers and Marine shorebased aircraft last night attack supply vehicles and rolling stock as Operation Strangle continued around the clock.

Scattered high clouds and unrestricted visibility were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further attacks on Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
10 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1184  
FOR THE PERIOD 090600I - 100600I MARCH 1952

There was little ground action in Korea yesterday. United Nations Command troops on patrols reported scattered minor enemy contacts. Our forces adjusted and maintained positions along the line.

From the air, our fighter bombers ripped enemy rail lines, knocked out box-cars and locomotives and set fire to enemy-held supply buildings. Medium bombers attacked a rail traffic choke point and others flew in close support of our frontline troops. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles. Cargo transports continued their operations in support of the UN efforts.

Carrier-based aircraft in the Japan and Yellow seas launched day-long strikes against enemy troops and transport installations. Naval bombardment at the east end of the battleline continued. Other United Nations Command vessels roamed the coastline of North Korea and fired harassing and interdiction missions.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

10 March 1952  
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ABOARD USS BAIROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA — There was no rest Sunday for Communist forces in the area south and west of Chinnampo as Marine fliers off Bairoko swarmed in again out of the Yellow Sea.

Indications were of an early Spring as most rivers in the area were breaking free of ice and troops were seen in khaki.

Warehouses being in short supply from the accuracy of Checkerboard fliers, supply dumps are now being covered with straw and camouflaged as hay stacks, 11 of these dumps being left afire Sunday.

A Headquarters command post got the full treatment of rocket fire and was extensively damaged with no assessment of enemy troops killed possible. In addition bombs and rocket fire seriously damaged five bridges with a rail line being cut, seven more warehouses leveled by bombs, two others damaged, 36 buildings destroyed and one damaged, two gun positions destroyed and 10 seriously damaged. Eighteen enemy troops were known killed.

An entire Communist village is now in flames from a knockout punch delivered late Sunday by Capt. Carl S. Detmering of 5780 McKenzie st., Springfield, Ore., and Capt. James McDaniel of 220 Nevada st., Anaheim, Calif., and 108 West st., Lowell, Mass. The lethal punch of these Marines with 14 rockets and two 500 pound bombs destroyed completely 15 buildings and started eight large fires. A moment later, a strong wind blew up and the village was doomed with the fires then joining in one conflagration.

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WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA — Marine jet Corsairs and attack planes struck at enemy weapons positions, supply lines and troop emplacements throughout yesterday.

A flight of Corsairs from the Deathrattler squadron used napalm and high explosives near Sohui-ri to knock out six mortar positions and cause a heavy secondary explosion. Leader of the flight was Capt. John S. Danner, USMC, of 205 Edgewood Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A flight of Wolfraiders attack planes led by Maj. Frank C. Kloager, USMC, of Costa Mesa, Calif., drove high explosive rockets into a locomotive in the western sector shattering it and leaving the coal tender straddling the rails blocking them.

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Two warehouses in the same area were left burning.

On the east coast several bunkers were destroyed with an undetermined number of troops killed, while Pyongyang Panther jets attacked vehicles with rockets and knocked out an anti-aircraft position.

Corsairs from the Devilcats squadron knocked out three anti-aircraft pieces near Hooyang damaging at least four more. Marine night fighter planes roamed the enemy's east central front throughout the night hurling tons of bombs and rockets into enemy troop and gun positions.

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ABOARD USS MANCHESTER IN KOREAN WATERS — The cruiser Manchester accompanied by the destroyer USS Owens continued the relentless bombardment of enemy defense positions along the battle line on a day and night basis.

After firing all night on 13 Red bunkers and gun positions the Manchester refueled, took on more ammunition and returned immediately to the firing line to blast two 76 millimeter gun positions, two 81 millimeter mortars, and defensive bunkers and trenches.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1830  
10 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. FLEET ACTIVITIES, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN—The Presidential Unit Citation was awarded to the staff members of the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokosuka today for their outstanding work during the period Dec. 5, 1950 to Jan. 15, 1951.

The citation, received from Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball, was read and presented to the staff members by Rear Admiral Kenneth M. McManes, USN, Commander Fleet Activities Japan-Korea, in a ceremony at the hospital's Recreation Hall.

The ceremony was attended by doctors, nurses and corpsmen on the hospital staff.

Admiral McManes said in a brief speech that he "takes pride in presenting the Presidential Unit Citation to the staff members still here and that remember the rugged days of the fall and winter of 1950." At that time a 100-bed dispensary was made into a modern hospital almost overnight.

He also expressed personal gratitude for their work.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
Public Information Office

10 March 1952  
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST — Corsair and Skyraider dawn hecklers opened another full day of operations for Valley Forge and Antietam attack groups with damaging strikes in the Wonsan-Kowon area. A truck, gun position and two small buildings were destroyed with 25 enemy troops killed. A later count revealed another truck and large building damaged.

Lt.(jg) John W. Berry of 175 Via Palma, San Lorenzo, Calif., and Lt. Howard A. Bergerding of 2005 Alameda ave., Alameda, Calif., figured prominently in strikes by Valley Forge dive bombers in the Kowan and Yangdok sectors. The fighter squadron 194 planes made 22 rail cuts and destroyed four railroad bypasses, a road bridge and four boxcars. The Skyraiders later teamed up with Corsairs from fighter squadron 656 to knock out another bypass, make 16 rail cuts and destroy 10 boxcars and kill 35 enemy troops. Earlier Corsair missions over Wonsan had accounted for 50 enemy dead, 15 rail cuts, 10 trucks destroyed and 20 buildings damaged.

Antietam based Skyraiders from the Glenview, Ill., reserve squadron, Attack Squadron 727, scored heavily on railroad targets in the Wonsan-Kowin area. Damage totals from a morning strike included eight rail cuts, one locomotive and four rail cars destroyed, one railroad bridge, one highway bridge and eight rail cars damaged. Flight member Lt.(jg) John Shirmules of 2300 South Oakley, Chicago, Ill., knocked out the locomotive with two direct bomb hits. Shirmules was making the 5000th combat sortie from the Antietam.

Fighter Squadron 111 jets recorded most of their best rail interdiction strikes in the Wonsan area. Eight rail cuts were made and five rail cars destroyed as 75 per cent of all bombs dropped found their target. Fighter Squadron 52 Panthers also hit the Wonsan area and wrecked two railroad bridges. On a later hop near Hungnam pilots Lt. A. Hayek of 165 North Pine ave., Chicago, Ill., and Lt.(jg) Charles G. S. Thaley of 934 Muirlands Drive, La Jolla, Calif., destroyed a railroad bypass.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1645  
11 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL MARQUAT, BACK FROM U.S., DISCUSSES LOAN OUTLOOK FOR JAPAN

Individuals and agencies in the United States are sincerely interested in the continuation of mutual good will with Japan as a friendly sovereign nation and are anxious for full development of mutually beneficial economic relationships. There is a sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties facing Japan in the exercise of regained sovereignty, but Americans exhibit a profound confidence that Japan will face these obstacles with full courage and capacity to conquer them.

These are the impressions brought back to Japan by Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, Chief of SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, after a month in Washington, D.C., on a special mission devoted to, among other issues, a reexamination of the prospects for favorable economic relationships between the U.S. and Japan after ratification of the peace treaty. His mission, he states, did not include the consummation of commercial deals or the extension of specific loans, as erroneously reported, but rather to determine the future bases upon which these matters might be resolved.

The mission, which included Brig. Gen. Leroy Watson, Lt. Col. James Landrum, Kenneth Morrow and Eugene Reed, laid the groundwork for some \$150 million worth of business not previously negotiated and for the continuation of industrial cooperation activities at a satisfactory level.

General Marquat today made these observations on the subject of loans to Japan by United States Government and private sources:

1. The international credit rating of Japan will be established by Japan herself in terms of how she sets up her domestic fiscal and financial policy, economic stabilization procedures and debt servicing programs. Japan should be able to meet all requirements for necessary credit.
2. The extension of credit will be based entirely upon the economic justification which can be made for the amount requested and the general commercial benefits to be derived therefrom. Japan will enjoy full equity treatment with all other foreign nations with respect to requests of this nature.
3. American institutions will consider requests for individual loans after examination of full documentation of the requests on a loan by loan basis if they are within the credit policies of the institutions concerned. Full documentation should include, among other things, indications of total amount involved, contributions of domestic funds in terms of amounts and sources, participation by other foreign financial agencies or institutions, details of the project to include date of realizing returns, means and rates of liquidation, interest rates, collateral guarantees, distribution of profits and similar factors.

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4. U.S. firms and agencies frankly state that most previous requests from Japan have been in too general terms and have not been justified in specific economic terms. The case of the Export-Import Bank cotton loan is a notable exception.

5. U.S. financial agencies prefer direct requests from Japanese governmental bodies or concerns rather than through intermediaries from the U.S. or other countries.

General Marquat said that government loans are no different from private loans -- both must be fully justified to begin with and repayment prospects and earning rates are prime considerations. Japan should not hesitate to seek loans when they are actually required. She can be sure of full consideration but should be prepared for rejection of any request that cannot be fully supported.

He stated that his investigations have revealed that U.S. financial experts do not look favorably upon dollar loans to finance yen investment even if the foreign credit can be obtained at a lesser interest rate than a domestic loan. The predominant opinion in the U.S. is that if the project is of an economic value to justify a foreign loan to finance yen investment, indigenous financing should be furnished from government budget or private sources and domestic interest rates should be adjusted to make the loan attractive.

General Marquat said that the issue of foreign bonds would be another solution considered preferable to requests for bank credit, although the value of the bond would be affected by many of the same factors influencing the loan application.

Membership in the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may provide Japan with a source of funds more nearly approximating a general line of credit than any other type available at the moment. The amount of deposit by Japan in these agencies will establish a drawing fund available for special loans justified on the same basis as any other loan.

"How about political loans?" the General was asked.

"The United States has no such category," he replied. "If you are speaking of grants in aid, that is an entirely different consideration. Such aid must be justified on premises equally as stringent as bank loans and must be approved by the Congress. I do not think, however, that Japan is in a financial condition today to justify such type of assistance."

General Marquat claims that U.S. Government economic aid has been generously granted to Japan during the Occupation but was discontinued because it was no longer required. Current U.S. international aid in general is directly related to participation in regional defense programs in which Japan is not yet involved.

Questioned about specific U.S. loans to certain countries for economic development, the General explained that in these cases each separate project comprising the total loan was examined, analyzed and accepted precisely in the manner he described as being applicable to Japan.

"It is entirely a matter of the validity of the request for the loan and the actual provisions for its use," he said. "The right of the U.S. to withhold funds if standard required conditions are not met is right now preventing the use of credit already extended to some nations."

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General Marquat said that conditions in U.S. industry are considerably different than they were one year ago when he was in America. He said that steel and aluminum are not nearly so scarce as they were at that time. Outbacks in some of the larger industrial areas and price indices are leveling off or dropping. Industrial capacity has rapidly expanded.

Offshore procurement is becoming an important problem. The fallacy that the United States can finance and is willing to buy anything anywhere and at any price is being rapidly exploded. The U.S. Congress justifiably is becoming gravely concerned over the mounting impact of the demand for U.S. funds to be used in global disbursements.

There is sincere interest in offshore procurement in Japan when the full value of the dollar expenditure is obtained and time or expediency factors are served. The extent to which Japan can participate in this business is limited only by funds available to the U.S. and Japan's ability to return value received. General Marquat believes Japan has the capability of meeting all requirements including the expansion of trade with Southeast Asia and the United States. His group discussed several new programs for Japan while in Washington. Its main purpose was to obtain recognition for Japan in the allocation of any offshore procurement funds that may become available in present or future U.S. budgets.

He said his SCAP section has advised the Japanese of the possibility of the changes now occurring and that active steps are being taken in Japan to improve production methods, develop new and more economic sources of supply and reduce prices.

The Chief of ESS admits that the cost of imported raw materials in Japan is high but adds that there are important compensating factors. He points out that approximately 60 percent of the cost of finished steel in Japan represents indigenous materials and labor as against 40 percent expended on imports. He favors expanded production to realize lower unit costs, rather than the use of control devices to maintain high selling prices.

He believes Japan should give special attention to power and shipping development programs and that these programs should not be delayed. He is of the conviction that sufficient domestic yen credit can be made available for essential industrial developments and for adequate commercial transactions, provided efforts are made to direct credit into proper channels and away from non-essential uses.

General Marquat said that U.S. authorities recognize Japan's merchant fleet shortage but granting of authority to Japan to charter ships from the U.S. "moth ball fleet" would require a change in existing U.S. legislation. He said the Japanese government's presentation of its shipping problem has convinced most Americans that Japan's purpose is to resolve the issue of high-priced imports to permit the adjustment of selling prices toward world levels, and not with the objective of creating unfair competition in world markets.

He praised the efforts of Mr. Takeuchi and his staff in handling the Washington Japanese office, Shigeru Matsumoto representing the Bank of Japan in the U.S., and others who are developing most amicable relationships with U.S. official and business leaders.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1805  
11 March 1952

Immediate Release:

AMERICAN CLOTHING FLOWN TO HOKKAIDO FOR QUAKE VICTIMS

SAPPORO--Fifty-seven cases of American-made clothing were en route to quake victims on the island of Hokkaido today thanks to a triple-play from American Red Cross to Air Force to Army.

Five of the cases, the spearhead of the shipment, were landed at Camp Chitose on the southern tip of Hokkaido early today by a courier plane of the 374th Troop Carrier Wing and immediate transshipment northward was arranged by Chitose's Army commander, Col. Robert J. Martin. Fifty-two other cases are being moved northward by rail and are expected to arrive in Sapporo Wednesday.

All of the clothing was made in the United States by volunteer workers of the American Red Cross and had been stored in a Yokohama warehouse for many months awaiting its need. The shipment by air and rail was arranged as soon as the supplies were turned over to the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo.

The clothing, selected for all ages and both sexes, will be distributed in quake-stricken Hokkaido by Japanese Red Cross officials, an Army spokesman at Camp Chitose said.

The courier plane, making a regular flight, but with the clothing included in its cargo, was met this morning by Colonel Martin and other Army personnel. Also on hand was Yoshihiro Kondo, director of the Hokkaido chapter of the Japanese Red Cross, and Hiroyuki Furuta, public relations director for the Japanese organization.

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST  
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1000  
11 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 10, 1952

The cruiser Manchester's accurate 6-inch guns killed at least 75 Red troops while firing into 18 enemy positions on the east coast of Korea yesterday, while the carrier Bairoko launched Marine planes on the west coast north of Chinnampo to hit at Communist supply efforts.

The Manchester, accompanied by the destroyer Owens, began at dawn to shell bunkers, trenches and mortar positions south of Kosong, and later in the day shifted to the Kojo area, 57 miles north of the 38th parallel, to hit Red troops and supply storage areas.

Marine flyers from the Bairoko caught rail cars unloading supplies and damaged five of them with rockets. Other Bairoko pilots hit vehicles and camouflaged supplies.

Other Marine planes from the First Marine Air Wing's Wolfraider Squadron hit warehouses on the west coast of Korea, destroying two and damaging several more. They also destroyed at least seven bunkers, a machine gun position and a mortar emplacement in the same area. On the east coast Marine Air Wing Panther jets destroyed mortar positions, two vehicle bridges, several bunkers and killed an undetermined number of enemy troops. In the Sariwon area they made 13 rail cuts.

The cruiser HMS Belfast and the destroyer HMS Cossack fired night harassing and interdiction fire on bivouac areas and gun positions on an enemy-held island and on the mainland along the west coast. The Cossack struck at troop concentrations and a Bofors gun position in the Haeju approaches.

A large tank near Hungnam was destroyed by the destroyer USS Silverstein with two direct hits and two near misses.

In the Kojo area the destroyer Higbee dispersed troops and set a village on fire during night harassing and interdiction missions along the battle line.

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Marine Wolfraider attack... planes drove rockets and other high explosives into warehouses Monday on the enemy's west coast destroying two and damaging several others.

Planes from the same squadron destroyed at least 7 bunkers, a machine gun position and a mortar emplacement in the same area.

On the east coast Panther jets destroyed mortar positions, two vehicle bridges and several bunkers and killed an undetermined number of Communist troops. Other Marine planes dropped tons of explosives on enemy trenches, bridges and supply lines scoring 13 rail cuts in the Sariwon area.

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0158

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945  
11 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1185  
FOR THE PERIOD 100600I - 110600I MARCH 1952

There was a brief flurry of fighting on the western sector of the battleline as United Nations forces regained an advanced position from which they had been driven by the enemy at the beginning of the period. Elsewhere along the front friendly elements reported only minor patrol contacts with the enemy.

Naval aircraft, flying from carriers off Korea's west coast, struck at enemy rail cars and supplies while surface elements of the United Nations fleet continued their bombardment of enemy positions at the eastern terminus of the battleline.

Land-based fighter bombers attacked enemy rail lines, supply buildings and gun positions as United Nations jet fighter planes, flying protective cover for the fighter-bombers, damaged or destroyed several enemy aircraft in air-to-air engagements. Medium bombers attacked the Sinhung-dong rail bridge, the Samdong-ni marshalling yards and the rail head at Chinnampo, and flew in close support of frontline forces. Light bombers struck at enemy supply vehicles during the night. Cargo-transport aircraft continued their support of operations in Korea.

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HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

11 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1589:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---U.S. Air Force medium bombers last night bombed three important Communist rail targets in devastating attacks over northern Korea, as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 1,052 sorties.

Ten B-29s of the Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group hit the Sinhung-dong rail bridge, using radar aiming methods and dropping 500-pound high explosives on the target. Crews reported meager flak but no opposition by enemy fighters.

Two Superforts made strikes on the Samdong-ni marshalling yards while another hit the rail head at Chinnamoo. No flak nor fighters were reported over either target.

Two 19th medium bombers flew in close air support of UN front-line forces, dropping quarter-ton air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

Fighter bombers continued destruction blows Monday on the Communist transportation system, knocking out rolling stock, supply-laden vehicles and effecting multiple rail cuts. In close air support attacks, they knocked out gun positions, inflicted enemy troop casualties, and blasted an ammunition storage dump.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, blasted seven enemy MIG-15s out of the sky over northwest Korea and damaged three others.

Light bombers and Marine landbased aircraft last night attacked enemy vehicles and rolling stock, destroying trucks and damaging a locomotive as Operation Strangle activities continued around the clock.

Scattered clouds and unrestricted visibility were forecast as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further attacks on Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

0160

HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
APO 925

12 March 1952  
0830

Immediate Release No. 1591:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO--The enemy's battered transportation network in northern Korea was subjected to further attacks by U. S. Air Force medium bombers last night as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Tuesday mounted 1,100 sorties.

Ten of the Superforts from FEAF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing dropped 100 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point east of Sunchon. There was no groundfire or Red fighters encountered during the strike.

Two B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations immediately behind the battleline.

Fifth Air Force fighter bombers yesterday blasted the enemy's main rail routes, scoring multiple trackage cuts and knocking out rolling stock and bridges. Communist-held supply buildings were set afire during the strikes with bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire. F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, encountered enemy jet fighters for the second consecutive day, with four MIGs destroyed, two probably destroyed and six damaged. Light bombers destroyed enemy supply vehicles and locomotives during the hours of darkness.

Partly cloudy skies were forecast for the target areas of Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the enemy in support of UN combat operations.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1830  
11 March 1952

Immediate Release:

LARGEST SHIPMENT OF POW MAIL REACHES UN COMPOUND AT KOJE-DO

WITH THE 2d LOGISTICAL COMMAND, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—Communist prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the UN on Kojé-do received their largest mail shipment of the war recently when 1,038 pieces of mail were distributed to them by camp postal officials.

The eighth batch of POW mail, accepted from the Communist delegation at Panmunjom by UN postal authorities last Monday, was immediately placed on the EUSAK Express, southbound for a fast trip to Pusan.

Upon arrival in the 2d Logistical Command port city, the mailbag was handed to SFC John P. Griffin, Salinas, Calif., 2d Base Post Office mail clerk, who carried the pouch to the waiting hands of Pvt. Donald E. Vincent, Conway, Mich., a Kojé-do mail clerk, who was waiting on an FV boat which had been delayed in sailing so that the shipment would go through.

Meanwhile, waiting at the island-prison dock, Cpl. Earl F. Lovetinsky, Bryan, Ohio, another mail clerk, made preparations to receive the mail and facilitate it to the UN's "guests." Upon receipt of the package, Corporal Lovetinsky took it to the island post office where it was registered. The mail was then taken to the office of Maj. James A. Stevenson, San Antonio, Texas, where it was processed through locator files.

Then, less than 48 hours after receipt at Panmunjom, it was being delivered to the anxiously waiting POWs and CIs on Kojé-do. SFC Billy R. Alexander, Longview, Texas, a compound commander, who supervised the mail delivery in his compound, said, "Mail-call to these men is just about as important as it is to our soldiers. Each time I handed a letter to one of them, I was thanked with a big smile. The ones who didn't receive mail from home also responded, but with looks of disappointment."

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FIVE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY

Posthumous awards of the nation's second highest combat medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, recently have been made to two officers and three enlisted men for extraordinary heroism in action in the Korean conflict.

Those decorated were:

First Lt. Louis H. Davis, P.O. Box 177, Victoria, Texas, for action with Company K, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, near Kung-dong, Oct. 6, 1951.

When his attacking platoon had to take cover, Lieutenant Davis exposed himself to heavy fire to spot enemy emplacements and direct his men. The counter-fire of his troops enabled other friendly units to drive the enemy from the objective. Mortally wounded in this action, he remained with his men to direct them until he succumbed.

Cpl. Floyd A. Keacher, son of Martin J. Keacher, route 3, box 75, North Branch, Minn., for action with Company C, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, near Tangunop-ni, Sept. 9, 1951.

When forward elements of his company were pinned down, Corporal Keacher took his machine-gun and crawled forward in view of the enemy to a point from which he could direct fire. He then began firing his weapon and had destroyed three of four key enemy emplacements when he was killed. Capturing the positions later, friendly troops counted 12 enemy dead nearby.

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PO Daniel J. Machinski, 1649 Avendale ave., Toledo, Ohio, for action with Company B, 5th Regimental Combat Team, 24th Infantry Division, Oct. 13, 1951, near Pangdangdong-ni.

Private Machinski's company was pinned down on a bare hillside, with heaviest fire coming from one enemy bunker. He voluntarily moved through intense enemy fire to within a few yards of the bunker and eliminated the occupants with rifle fire and grenades. As the company once more advanced he spotted another enemy bunker and was killed while singlehandedly assaulting it.

First Lt. Peter H. Monfore, son of H.S. Monfore, Springfield, S.D., for action with Company L, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, near Sataeri Sept. 18, 1951.

After an all-night battle which secured the objective, a fierce counterattack on Lieutenant Monfore's company began. He moved among his men for five and one-half hours as they repeatedly hurled back the enemy. With supplies running low, he gathered ammunition and weapons from casualties of both sides, and manned the machine-gun of a dead crew. He was killed while directing withdrawal when the ammunition again was depleted.

Cpl. George W. Otto, son of Mrs. Beryle Helen Otto, route 1, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, for action with Company D, 32d Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, near Ch'u-dong, Aug. 27, 1951.

Corporal Otto was occupying a recently captured forward emplacement when the enemy launched a full-scale counterattack. Ordering the troops about him to withdraw, he provided covering fire with his machine-gun until it jammed. He was continuing the fire with a pistol when he was killed. The friendly troops later recaptured the position and found many enemy dead lying nearby.

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#### ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRING AT TWO JAPANESE RANGES SCHEDULED THIS MONTH

YOKOHAMA—Antiaircraft firing is scheduled this month at the Katakai and Misawa ranges, the 40th AAA Brigade announced today.

Practice firing is slated at the Katakai range, located near Tokyo, from March 19 through April 3. The danger area is seaward from the range within a radius of 31,000 yards, and up to an altitude of 60,000 feet. Firing hours will be from noon to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday.

At the Misawa range, near Itsukawama in northern Honshu, firing will take place from March 24 through April 8. Hours of firing will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, with the danger area seaward from the range within a radius of 23,000 yards, and up to an altitude of 60,000 feet.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Admission to the Betty Hutton USO-Camp Show performance at Memorial Hall Wednesday evening will be by ticket only, according to Headquarters and Service Command Special Services — NOT by presentation of correspondent's accreditation card as previously announced. A limited number of tickets for the show are available for Allied correspondents at the GHQ PIO News Room, Radio Tokyo, and will be distributed on a first come-first served basis.

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#### TWO COLLEGE BASEBALL COACHES ARRIVE TO OPEN FAR EAST COMMAND CLINIC

Two prominent American college baseball coaches arrived in Tokyo this morning and are making plans to begin the first of the 1952 Far East Command Special Services athletic clinics.

Arthur W. Mansfield of the University of Wisconsin and Charles Maher of Western Michigan College will open the baseball coaches clinic Monday, March 17, at Stateside Park in Tokyo for members of the Far East Air Forces, the Army's Headquarters and Service Command and Navy personnel of the Tokyo area.

Following the one-week Tokyo clinic, they will move on to Yokohama to conduct a similar school for Japan Logistical Command and island command personnel.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mansfield and Maher will hold a press conference for Allied and Japanese newsmen on Thursday, March 13, at 2 p.m. on the 8th floor of the Taisho building, Tokyo.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

11 March 1952

#### NEW M.S.A. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FAR EAST ANNOUNCED; JAPAN BIG SUPPLIER

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Six Far East countries are authorized by the U.S. Mutual Security Agency to spend 3,497,000 dollars in new purchase approvals.

China (Formosa) was allotted 110,000 dollars, of which 45,000 was for brass and bronze and other products from the U.S., Japan and Canada; 56,000 for industrial machinery, including office machines, appliances and parts from the U.S. and Japan; and 9,000 dollars for copper and copper products from the U.S., Japan and Canada.

Burma was authorized 45,000 dollars for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies.

The sum of 1,294,000 dollars was allotted to Indo-China, of which 1,250,000 was for raw cotton from the U.S.; 35,000 for motor vehicles and spare parts from the United Kingdom; 2,000 for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies from the U.S.; and 7,000 dollars for technical assistance.

Indonesia was authorized 20,000 dollars for machine tools from the U.S., France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, and 54,000 dollars for technical assistance.

The sum of 1,900,000 dollars was allotted the Philippines for commodities and equipment for public road construction from the U.S. and Japan, and 20,000 dollars for technical assistance.

Thailand was authorized 40,000 dollars for technical assistance; 6,000 for engines and turbines from the U.S. and Japan; 4,000 for scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies, and 4,000 dollars for powdered 2-D weed killer from the U.S.

These authorizations brought the cumulative total of ECA-MSA assistance to Far East countries to 759,892,000 dollars.

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#### SOVIET WAR MACHINE BUDGET INCREASED SAYS N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial commenting on the Soviet Union's new budget opines:

"The 1952 budget of the Soviet Union, announced recently, gives us some most illuminating information. For this year direct military appropriation is slated to be almost 114,000,000,000 rubles, a peacetime record some eighteen percent above last year's figure, which had been a previous peacetime high. As compared with 1949, the last full year before the Korean conflict, this year's Soviet military budget in ruble terms is some forty-three percent higher. Even taken at face value, in other words, the official data of the Soviet budget provides the clearest evidence of intensified Soviet armament.

"But as is so often true with Soviet figures, data themselves do not tell the whole story. Since 1949 there have been a series of price cuts, particularly at the beginning of 1950 and at the beginning of this year, which have substantially reduced the cost of many items entering into the military budget, including metals,

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11 March 1952

machinery, gasoline and the like. The result has been that the purchasing power of the Soviet military ruble is now appreciably greater than it was in 1949. If we make the most modest assumption that this purchasing power in 1952 is only ten percent higher than in 1949 we must conclude that the real value of this year's military budget is almost sixty percent higher than the corresponding figure three years ago. The true percentage may be much higher.

"Soviet propagandists will, of course, argue that the military budget this year is only about twenty-five percent of all scheduled expenditures, a smaller percentage than in our own budget. Seriousness of this reasoning is evident, however, on any consideration of the vastly greater scope of the Soviet budget as compared with our own. Moreover, Soviet prices for military goods are relatively much lower than prices for non military commodities, so that even in any one year the ruble assigned for armament purchases has more real purchasing power than the ruble appropriated for education or social services. In short, no amount of statistical juggling can hide the hard fact that the Soviet leaders are expanding their military might as rapidly as possible, using peace propaganda only to confuse and bedevil the free world."

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PREAMBLE TO FREEDOM OF PRESS ETHICS  
CODE APPROVED BY U.N. GROUP

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--Voluntary action on the part of newsmen to seek the truth and to maintain the highest sense of responsibility is called for in the preamble to the Code of Ethics being worked out by the United Nations sub-commission on freedom of information and of the press.

Final action on the preamble was taken last week over the objections of the Soviet representative, whose amendment against "war propaganda" and "fascist-nazi views" was rejected, paragraph by paragraph.

China's representative, P. H. Chang, described the Soviet proposal as a plan to prevent newsmen from writing about nations with plans of aggression. Carrol Binder, the U.S. representative, described it as a plan which actually would result in state regimentation of journalists.

Adoption of the full preamble, by a vote of six to one, with three abstentions, followed adoption of two individual paragraphs of the preamble. They read:

"Whereas; that freedom will be better safeguarded when the personnel of the press and of all other media of information constantly strive to maintain through their voluntary action the highest sense of responsibility, being conscious of a moral obligation to be truthful and to search for the truth in reporting, in explaining and in interpreting facts; therefore, the following code of ethics is proclaimed as a standard of professional conduct for all engaged in the gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and information and in commenting thereon."

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HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST AIR FORCES  
 APO 925

11 March 1952  
 1340

Immediate Release No. 1590:

FEAF COMBAT CARGO, KOREA --- A possible record for a high-altitude paratroop landing may have been established yesterday by the 315th Air Division (Combat Cargo), when 1st Lt. K. S. McKinnon of the 8th Army Quartermaster Section was airdropped to a mile-high snow-covered peak near the battleline in North Korea.

A C-46 Commando of the 437th Troop Carrier Wing made the record drop shortly after airdropping ten tons of supplies to a Fifth Air Force mountain radio station. It was the highest personnel drop yet made by the 315th in Korea.

FEAF Combat Cargo has airdropped over 175 tons of supplies to this radio station since the start of the bitter Korean winter. This marked the first time that personnel had parachuted to the area. The lieutenant jumped onto the mountain top to study means of reclaiming supply parachutes dropped there.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Cenners of Chicago, Ill., and Hart, Mich., chief of combat operations, 315th Air Division, reported that the airdrop of the officer and supplies was successful.

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