

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1205
11 March 1952

Immediate Release:

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WINS DECISIVE BATTLE ON LAST NIGHT OF COMMAND

WITH THE 7th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--On the last night of his command of the 17th Infantry "Buffalo" Regiment, recently, Lt. Col. Hal D. McCown of Ruston, La., planned and executed a maneuver which virtually destroyed an attacking Chinese Communist battalion.

The "Buffaloes" had baited a trap for the Reds by appearing to abandon their positions. For a 24-hour period, the Chinese were given a respite from the hammering of artillery and constant probing by 17th patrols.

The Reds began to "nibble" immediately. When no activity was observed on the 17th's ridgeline, Communist patrols probed into former "Buffalo" outposts, which had been vacated in order to bait the trap. Keeping well hidden, McCown's men allowed them to search but didn't molest them with even a rifle shot.

With darkness, the Red patrols came out in force. When enemy observers saw several of the 17th's tanks, the tankers started their motors, turned on their lights and "retreated." But other tanks were hidden close by, their crews readying their weapons, waiting for the trap to snap shut.

As midnight approached, every "Buffalo" was in position, silently awaiting the impending Red attack. Ahead of I Company's positions, Communists cut barbed-wire while the battalion of Red soldiers patiently waited for a path to be cleared through the entanglements.

In his command post Colonel McCown was notified of the mounting Red activity. His instruction to the men on the line was:

"Don't show your hand unless absolutely necessary; but if you do, give them everything you've got."

Cannoneers from the 49th Field Artillery Battalion slammed high explosive shells into their 105mm howitzers and tensely awaited the command to fire. On the front, the "Buffaloes" drew back wall-oiled bolts to slide bullets into the chambers of M-1s and machine guns.

The signal to fire was given when the entire Communist battalion charged the 17th's positions. Attacking in "Banzai" style, familiar to the "Buffaloes" in battles from Inchon to the Yalu river, the Chinese sounded bugles and blew whistles as they ran up the hill.

Simultaneously every weapon that could be brought to bear on the Reds was fired. Backed by the deep-throated roar of the 49th Field Artillery's howitzers, "Buffalo" riflemen and machine-gunner's sprayed the Red tanks with a curtain of .30 caliber slugs.

The battle was quickly ended. The Reds deserted the battlefield in headlong retreat. Although the "Buffaloes" continued to fire for several minutes, the Red attack had been crushed in the first seconds of the fight.

The fight was the quickest and one of the most decisive ever won by the 17th. An estimated 96 Reds were killed and 130 more wounded in the brief but bitter battle. Not a single casualty was suffered by the "Buffaloes."

The victory brought to a close Colonel McCown's career with the "Buffaloes," whom he had commanded since mid-July. The next morning he turned over the regiment to Col. Richard A. Risden, Arlington, Va., former personnel officer of the Military District of Washington.

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ENGINEERS IN KOREA TO SET BRIDGE BUILDING RECORD WITH 850-FOOT GIRDERS

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Eighth Army last week started work on an unprecedented bridge operation involving the launching of two 850-foot, built-up steel girders over a river somewhere in Korea.

The girders are being placed by the 499th Engineering Construction Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Marlin C. Miller of McPherson, Kan.

Rolling and piecing together the girders over concrete piers emplaced by the Japanese when they occupied Korea will take two to three weeks, according to Lt. Col. Ellis O. Davis, Climax, Mich., operations officer of Eighth Army's engineer section.

The longest girder used in Korea prior to this operation was a little more than 200 feet on a railroad span south of Wonju. Colonel Davis and other Eighth Army bridging experts do not know of an instance in U.S. engineering history where a continuous girder has been anywhere near as long as those projected for the bridge now under construction.

The girders, shaped like an "I," weigh 245 tons. They are 36 inches high.

Davis said the principal problem is that a piece of steel that long is lumber and therefore difficult to keep aligned during the operation.

Three weeks after the girders are in place it is expected that the permanent one-way traffic highway bridge will be completed. The old bridge, a temporary wood structure erected by the Japanese, was destroyed last winter during the United Nations withdrawal action.

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KOREAN VETERANS REUNITED AS BOTH RETURN TO FORMER OUTFIT

WITH THE 7th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Two men who landed at Inchon with Company F of the 31st Infantry "Polar Bear" Regiment, served in Korea for 11 months and rotated home, are back together again with their old outfit.

Sgt. Robert B. Paige, 625 Maywood ave., San Bernardino, Calif., and Sgt. Burton D. Douglas, Berwick, Maine, were squad leaders eight months ago. Paige returned to Fort Ord, Calif., and Douglas went to Fort Dix, N.J., but volunteered recently to get back in the fight.

By coincidence the two men met at the Camp Stoneman, Calif., replacement center. There they decided they wanted to return to their old "Polar Bear" unit.

At Camp Drake, Japan, they were assigned to the 7th Infantry Division and eventually to the 31st Regiment. Finally, at the division replacement depot, they received orders for Company F.

When they reached the company area the veterans were greeted by two sergeants who had served under them. M/Sgt. John G. Peters, 832 Tulip ct., Warren, Ohio, and Sgt. Mitchell C. Clay, route 1, Rush, Ky., are now first sergeant and squad leader, respectively.

"Some people give us very inquisitive glances when they find out we volunteered to return to Korea," said Paige, "but we both feel we are doing the right thing and prefer to be over here in the thick of things."

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BUSY RED CROSS CANTEN IN JAPAN MOVING TO KOREA

SASEBO--The only Red Cross canteen in Japan has closed its doors at Camp Mower in order to move its facilities to Korea. The six-woman staff, headed by Miss Ida Weaver, Wichita Falls, Texas, has served gratis 4,000,000 doughnuts and 157,000 gallons of coffee to rotating combat troops from Korea in the past eight months.

Miss Weaver and her staff are expected to leave for Korea shortly.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

11 March 1952

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA--(Delayed)--Eight Marine flyers recently completed that "one in a million hop" when they destroyed 10 Communist tanks.

Maj. Jay W. Hubbard of Huntington Park, Calif., was leading his eight-plane flight of "Checkerboard" fighter-bombers on an armed reconnaissance mission over western North Korea when a controller plane broadcast a call for available aircraft to attack tanks he had spotted.

Maj. Hubbard and his flight were 90 miles away, but they headed for the spot under full power, hoping for the proverbial "pot of gold" at the end of their flight.

When the flight arrived over the area south of Wonsan, Hubbard and his wingman, 1st Lt. Fred J. Drinkwater III of Chicago, Ill., went down to investigate the target. On the next run they dropped napalm and fired rockets on the tanks. They were followed by Capt. Erwin J. Bruchman of Chicago and Tech. Sgt. Jack Pittman Jr., of Amarillo, Tex., who dished up additional doses of the same medicine.

"A rolling wave of fire seemed to engulf everything," Hubbard said later as he described the scene. "Ammo and fuel dumps were exploding all over the place. Coming out of our dive, we saw a cluster of three more tanks farther down the road, so I called on the rest of the flight to work them over with 1000-pounders."

The second division, led by Capt. Charles L. Woodbridge of Fredericksburg, Va., came in for the kill, and on his first run Capt. John C. Smith of Washington, D.C., scored a direct hit with a 1000-pound bomb on the cluster of tanks.

Capt. Arthur W. Bauer of Hanford, Calif., and Maj. David H. Pepper of Telford, (Bucks County), Pa., joined the other two Leatherneck airmen in plastering the area with bombs, rockets, napalm and cannon fire.

In the approaching darkness the flyers saw livid fingers of enemy anti-aircraft fire reach out for them. A pass at one anti-aircraft position disclosed the flight was out of ammunition, so another flight was called upon to polish off the positions.

Hubbard and Drinkwater made a dry run on the gun emplacements to draw fire so the new arrivals could spot the target. Then Major Hubbard led his flight southward, satisfied that they had done a good day's work.

"It was one hop in a million...the best one we ever had," he said later. "The Reds haven't had such armor in the open lately, and catching that dozen was a real stroke of luck."

Hubbard is the son of Mrs. A.J. Duval of 10502 Clancey Ave., Downey, Calif. His wife, Dorla lives at 3643 Randolph St., Huntingham Park, with their son, Clint.

Drinkwater is the son of Mr. J.F. Drinkwater Jr., of 4331 N. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill. His wife, Florence, lives at 1501 Woodland St., East Palo Alto, Calif.

Bruchman is the son of Mr. John T. Bruchman of 5756 Giddings St., Chicago, Ill.

Woodbridge is the son of Mrs. Mary M. Woodbridge of 605 Hawke St., Fredericksburg, Va.

Bauer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bauer of 45 Desmond St., San Francisco, Calif. His wife, Marie, and daughter, Jacquelyn, live at 255 Colonial Drive, Hanford, Calif.

Pepper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Pepper of State Road, Telford, (Bucks County), Pa.

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NAVY HEADQUARTERS, TOKYO—Interservice cooperation has reached a new high in the Far East with the Air Force offering to fly a bale of hay to the aircraft carrier USS Essex.

Basis for the unusual offer is a photograph of a group of forlorn long-horn steers which appeared recently in a Lubbock, Texas, daily with the following caption: "Fighter planes, both jet and conventional, wait with wings folded on the snow-covered deck of the aircraft carrier USS Essex at sea off Korea..."

The mis-captioned photo prompted the Commanding Officer of the Air Force's 136th Fighter-Bomber Group to write the Commanding Officer of the Essex: "We of the Air Force were distressed to learn of your plight as evidenced by the enclosed clipping. We would like to assure you as allies of our full support. If you could notify us, without breaking security regulations, of your present location, we have an aircraft standing by to drop a ton of hay."

Signed, Deputy Commander, Air Group."

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

11 Dec. 1952

ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS HYMAN WITH DESTROYER DIVISION 122 ENROUTE FROM SINGAPORE TO COLOMBO, CEYLON—Less than one hour after leaving Singapore Sunday, holiday routine was set on board the ships of Destroyer Division 122 and sailors relaxed, attended religious services and spent the rest of the day sunning on deck and catching up on sleep they lost during their liberty in exotic Singapore.

In Singapore officers and men spent their free time touring, shopping for souvenirs, visiting Mohammedan Mosques, Hindu and Buddhist temples and relaxing at swimming pools and clubs. White hats of the U.S. Navy were to be seen in the Raffles Hotel, Shackle Club, Capitol Club, and the three famous Singapore amusement parks, the Great World, New World, and Happy World.

Some of the natives of Singapore were disappointed by the actions of the destroyer men. An article in a newspaper, the "Singapore Standard" said, "Expected 'invasion' of Singapore cafes and curio shops by officers and men of the visiting American destroyers, did not materialize."

"Fresh from operations in Korean waters, the sailors were content to wander the city with cameras, photographing the sights. Canadian owners of restaurants and bars who had kept a reserve supply of Canadian rye whisky and beer for the sailors were the most disappointed. The majority preferred 'cokes' rather than alcoholic drink."

Commenting on the article, Capt. William H. Groverman, USN, of Newport, R.I. and Huntington, W.Va., the Commodore of Destroyer Division 122, said, "I would class our liberty parties here in Singapore as normal for Destroyer Division 122."

An observer standing on deck of one of the destroyers at liberty expiration time and watching souvenir laden sailors returning, would agree with the Commodore. Souvenirs included snake skin belts, alligator and crocodile leather goods, carved wooden objects from Bali and Sumatra, and sarongs.

Navy ships try to be of service to Americans where ever they might be. Destroyer Division 122 service in Singapore included aiding a Marine Reserve Officer obtain a promotion.

Robert B. Hewett, correspondent in charge of Singapore's A.P. Bureau was a Marine Officer in World War II. He served with the Fourth Marine Division at Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian, and with a Marine Air Support Control Unit at Iwo and Okinawa. He was released to inactive duty as Captain in December 1944 and

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was in Teheran, Iran, in October 1951 when he received word of his promotion to Major. All that he needed was a physical examination by a Navy doctor.

That was the kicker. There weren't any Navy doctors in his area.

Hewett's chance came when Destroyer Division 122 arrived. Division Surgeon Lt.(jg) William J. Godfrey, MC, USNR, of 141-54 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N.Y., gave him a Navy physical.

Hewett passed. Now the Marine Corps has another reserve Major thanks to Destroyer Division 122's world cruise.

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA--(Delayed)--Two helicopter pilots, two transport pilots and a doctor recently teamed up in a perfectly coordinated evacuation to save the life of an unnamed Marine Infantryman.

It started when a 1st Marine Division medical aid station radioed: "A Marine is dying...must reach hospital ship for proper treatment!"

Majors Robert E. Kelly and William P. Mitchell, pilots of a 1st Marine Aircraft Wing's helicopter squadron, received the call. Though already late at night, with weather conditions extremely hazardous, Kelly and Mitchell volunteered to bring out the wounded man.

Their helicopter, accompanied by Navy Lt.(jg) Donald O. Hillian, squadron doctor, arrived at the division aid station at 9:00 p.m.

Before loading, a call was placed to have a transport plane meet the helicopter at an advance Marine air base. At midnight the helicopter reached its second destination and landed with the aid of jeep headlights.

In spite of snow and ice covered runways, which had kept fighter-bombers grounded for a week, the Marine transport was waiting. It had arrived minutes earlier from a base further south.

Master Sergeant's Major O. Crews and Robert A. McWatters, volunteer pilots of the transport, stood by as the wounded leatherneck was brought from the helicopter. A Catholic Chaplain administered last rites, in case time should run out.

Dr. Hillian was still with the patient as the plane taxied down the strip at 12:15 a.m. After a pre-flight check, the transport roared into the night for Pusan.

At the Pusan airfield an ambulance was waiting when the transport landed. With siren blaring, the patient was whisked to the hospital ship, ending a four and a half hour race against death. The Marine's life was saved.

Maj. Kelly, 34, pilot of the helicopter, is from San Antonio, Texas. While he is overseas, his wife, Jeanne, is living at 2945 Maiden Lane, Altadena, Calif. Kelly's 32-year-old co-pilot, Maj. Mitchell, is from Crescent, Ga.

The Marine transport pilot, Sgt. Crews, 32 was born in Tivoli, Texas. His father, Humphreys Crews, lives in Tivoli. His wife, Myrtle, lives at 217 General Gardiner, Lafayette, La.

Sgt. McWatters, 30 the transport co-pilot, is from Cleveland, Ohio. His wife, Helen, and daughter, Carolyn, 2, now live at 1239 W. Raymar St., Santa Ana, Calif. McWatters' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. McWatters, Sr., live at 17822 Ingleside Rd., Cleveland.

Dr. Hillian, 27, is from Wentworth, S.D. His father, Adolph L. Hillian, lives in Wentworth.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

11 March 1952
1200

Operational Summary No. 625:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
MONDAY, 10 MARCH 1952

Communist MIG-15s, attempting to interrupt interdiction missions by fighter bombers over northwest Korea, ran into a fiery reception from F-86 Sabrejets Monday as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 1,050 sorties.

Flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, the Sabrejets knocked down seven Russian-made enemy jets in swirling air clashes and damaged three others.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and Marine landbased pilots flew 835 of the total FEAF sorties.

In one of the heaviest attacks in recent weeks on the enemy transportation system, fighter bombers Monday inflicted 145 rail cuts in widespread strikes and virtually destroyed a 15-mile stretch of track between Sunchon and Songchon by dropping almost half a million pounds of high explosives on the rails at that point. It was one of the most concentrated attacks of the war on enemy rail lines.

F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars slashed the rails along the Sunchon-Songchon line, and the F-80s attacked a marshalling yard inside the north Korean capital city of Pyongyang, dropping napalm on more than a score of rail cars. The Shooting Stars inflicted 15 enemy troop casualties near Sibyon-ni.

The Thunderjets cratered rails in 10 places farther down the line from Sukchon to Sunan, destroying five rail cars in that area. They cut rails in five places in the Chaeryong area.

F-51 Mustangs made 15 rail cuts on the important supply route from Sariwon to Namchonjom, destroyed 20 supply buildings near Yonan and made five more rail cuts near Chaeryong.

In close air support strikes, Mustangs and Marine fighter bombers silenced 20 gun positions and inflicted 30 enemy troop casualties along the battleline. An ammunition dump was blasted, 15 bunkers destroyed and three damaged by the low-flying aircraft.

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Total destruction inflicted on the enemy includes 90 supply buildings set afire, 65 vehicles destroyed, five supply dumps blasted and five damaged, two rail bridges damaged, a tunnel sealed, seven road bridges blasted, and two boats destroyed.

Although F-86 Sabrejets on patrols of northwest Korea drew no challenge from enemy jets during the morning, the Red jets showed up in force during the afternoon when F-80s and F-84s were concentrating on the 15-mile stretch of railroad east of Sunchon. Fierce aerial battles, ranging from 40,000 feet down to 3,000 feet, followed.

The first encounter with the MIGs came when 20 MIGs attempted to bounce a RF-80 being escorted by four Sabrejets. In a brief clash, the Sabrejets sent two MIGs spinning to the ground in flames and damaged two others. Another enemy jet was destroyed in the Sinuiju area early in the afternoon as eight F-86s clashed with six enemy jets.

Another MIG was destroyed in the Yalu river area as 20 Sabrejets attacked elements of a 20-enemy jet formation. One other MIG was destroyed and one damaged in a later clash between 18 Sabrejets and 30 MIGs in the same sector. Eight F-86s attacked seven MIGs in the Chongchong river area, destroying two. In two other encounters during the afternoon, negative claims were reported by the Sabrejets.

Ten medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the Sinhung-dong rail bridge last night, encountering meager flak and no fighter opposition. Two other Superforts bombed the Samdong-ni marshalling yards/while two of the medium bombers were effective in close air support of UN frontline forces. They dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 30 of a light sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles. They damaged a locomotive and destroyed five rail cars as Operation Strangle continued around the clock. Most of the vehicles were sighted from Yongpong-ri toward the eastern front, and in the Sariwon-Singye area.

The night intruders also dropped bombs and napalm, and made strafing attacks on the Wa-dong supply complex west of Yangdok. Two B-26s were on close air support sorties during the night.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 200 sorties, airlifting 550 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office.

12 March 1952
0930

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST ---
Yesterday was designated New York Day aboard the Antietam and the two New York Panther jet squadrons Fighter Squadron 831 and Fighter Squadron 837 were joined by Antietam Corsairs and Skyraiders along with Air Group One planes from the Valley Forge in making it a memorable occasion.

In addition to 161 rail cuts Task Force 77 attack groups destroyed three railroad bridges, four railroad bypasses, 34 rail cars and 126 troops. Listed as damaged were two railroad bridges, three railroad bypasses, one highway bridge, two wooden trestles, 30 rail cars, four warehouses, 20 buildings, 16 boats, and 25 sampans.

Fighter Squadron 831 pilot Lt. George Asip, USN, of 218-18 121st St., Cambria Heights, Queens, N.Y., and Fighter Squadron 837 pilot Lt. Roger Hall of 47-59th Place, Woodside, Long Island, N.Y., contributed heavily to successful missions by their respective squadrons.

Returning from strike missions, Antietam's Corsairs and Skyraiders flew over the ship forming the letters "NY" in salute to New York and its fighting representatives.

Since joining Task Force 77 the two all reserve squadrons, formerly of Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y., have destroyed or damaged 100 trucks, 21 locomotives, 32 bridges, 275 rail cars, 67 sampans, killed 537 troops and made 490 railcuts.

Panther jets from the Valley Forge attacked troop concentrations near Hamhung, leaving more than 100 enemy dead. The Fighter Squadrons 111 and 52 planes also made 23 rail cuts and burned three boxcars.

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ABOARD USS SAINT PAUL OFF COAST OF KOREA --- The veteran heavy cruiser USS St. Paul moved deep into North Korea, only 70 miles from the Manchurian border, to blast several bothersome Communist shore batteries yesterday near Chongjin on Korea's east coast.

The shore batteries which have bothered United Nations ships in the last few weeks were no match for the powerful eight-inch guns of the Saint Paul. Another target which received attention from the fighting cruiser's main battery was a boat basin which held many small boats. The basin and several boats were damaged. A building was set on fire by the concentrated fire of the eight-inch high explosive projectiles.

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WITH THE CRUISER USS MANCHESTER IN KOREAN WATERS --- The cruiser Manchester and the destroyer USS Owens continued yesterday for the sixth straight night to shell Red troop and gun positions opposite the United Nations ground forces along the Korean east coast.

With a spotter adjusting during the day the Manchester, and the Owens later in the day, brought their accurate gun fire to bear on enemy positions destroying three artillery and mortar positions, seven defensive bunkers, one machine gun and one observation post. Enemy troop casualties were undetermined.

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WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA --- Marine Corsairs from the Devilcat Squadron struck at enemy positions near Ando-ri yesterday to score an expensive blow.

As the fighter bombers streaked down hurling rockets and bombs into the Red positions, at least nine mortar positions were blasted out of the war and 30 enemy troops were reported killed. Planes of the same squadron also knocked out four buildings and destroyed or damaged at least five troop bunkers with unassessed casualties to the Communists.

Corsairs, Panther jets and Wolfraider attack planes ganged up on enemy rail lines in the northeast to score at least 22 cuts along a broad expanse of track. The Wolfraiders destroyed four supply buildings and damaged 14 more.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

12 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1186
FOR THE PERIOD 110600I - 120600I MARCH 1952

There was little ground action in Korea yesterday as United Nations patrols reported only scattered minor contacts with small enemy groups.

Naval aircraft, flying from carriers in waters off Korea's east coast, blasted rail targets, bridges and warehouses. Planes from west coast carriers hit rail and road traffic south and west of Chinnampo. United Nations surface elements shelled enemy positions along the east coast.

Land-based United Nations aircraft made widespread attacks on enemy transportation facilities, cutting rail lines, destroying boxcars and locomotives and setting enemy supply buildings afire. Friendly fighter planes destroyed several enemy MIG-15 fighters in air-to-air engagements. Gun positions were silenced, bunkers blasted and troop casualties inflicted in close support strikes. During the night, medium bombers attacked enemy rail facilities east of Suncheon and flew close support missions. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to support operations in Korea.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1000
12 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 11, 1952

Navy and Marine planes from three aircraft carriers, land based First Marine Air Wing aircraft, and surface elements which included the heavy cruiser St. Paul and the light cruiser Manchester, hurled bombs, rockets, shells and napalm at enemy positions on both coasts of Korea yesterday.

Task Force 77's carrier planes from the Valley Forge and Antietam celebrated "New York" Day by making 161 rail cuts on the east coast. Three railroad bridges, 4 railroad bypasses, 34 rail cars and over 125 troops were also destroyed by the Navy pilots. Damaged were 2 railroad bridges, 3 railroad bypasses, 1 highway bridge, 2 wooden trestles, 30 rail cars, 4 warehouses, 20 buildings, 16 boats and 5 sampans.

Bairoko's Checkerboard Corsairs roamed the areas south and west of Chinnampo to hamper Communist rail and road movements. They wiped out two villages, destroyed 33 buildings and damaged 9 and bombed, rocketed and napalmed fleeing enemy troops trying to hide in rice paddies. Other flights accounted for 1 rail bridge damaged, 3 road bridges damaged and one gun position destroyed and two damaged. An ammunition dump furnished a terrific secondary explosion.

Communist shore batteries near Chongjin deep in North Korea, only 70 miles from the Manchurian border on the east coast, were pummeled by the big 8-inch guns of the heavy cruiser St. Paul. A boat basin was destroyed and many small boats damaged in other firing.

For the sixth straight day the Manchester and the Owens shelled Red troop and gun positions opposite United Nations ground forces along the east coast. With the aid of airspot they destroyed 3 artillery and mortar positions, 7 defensive bunkers, 1 machine gun and one observation post.

First Marine Air Wing planes hurled rockets and bombs into Red positions near Ando-ri and destroyed at least 9 mortar positions. Thirty of the enemy were reported killed. Enemy rail lines in the northwest suffered at least 22 cuts, while other planes knocked out 4 buildings and destroyed or damaged 5 troop bunkers.

At Wonsan the destroyers Kyes and McGinty performed interdiction firing. They wrecked several buildings and caused a large secondary explosion.

The destroyer Higbee at the battle line on the east coast fired night harassing and interdiction missions. Daytime firing with the help of an air spotter accounted for 11 bunkers destroyed, three damaged, a village and supply area hit and troops dispersed.

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0178

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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COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

12 March 1952
0930

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ABOARD USS BAIROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA — Checkerboard Corsairs from the Bairoko Tuesday maintained their control over Communist rail and road movements and fanned out over areas south and west of Chinnampo to preassigned village and supply targets.

Two villages were wiped out with a total score of 33 buildings destroyed and nine damaged, and one warehouse damaged.

A mid-morning strike caught numbers of troops in the open and on strafing runs, troops ran into rice shocks evidently prepared for this emergency. The flight then proceeded to thoroughly work over the area with bombs and rockets. The area then got a heavy dose of napalm but damage could not be assessed due to smoke from the previous sortie. The area now is burned out, with seven enemy troops known killed.

Other flights on Tuesday accounted for one rail bridge damaged, three road bridges damaged, one gun position destroyed and two damaged.

All's well that ends well and it remained for Bairoko's last Checkerboard strike of the day to bring in the best score. In a day filled with successful strikes, Capt. Robert B. Sinclair, USMC, of Elizabethtown, Kent., Capt. John P. Thomas, USMC, of 3250 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va., Capt. Wilbourn Waller, USMC, of 3213 Post St., Jacksonville, Fla., and Capt. Antonio Granados, USMC, of South Main St., New Hope, Penn., late Tuesday wiped out two villages on their sortie. The first target contained eight buildings and was quickly flattened. The second village was given the balance of bombs and rockets. Three 500 pound bombs and 29 rockets nicely patterned and the area was wiped clean. An ammunition dump furnished a terrific secondary explosion, and treated the countryside to a pro-Fourth of July display.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Information Office

1800
12 February 1952

Immediate Release:

SCAP PROTESTS SOVIET SEIZURE OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS

In a sharply-worded note delivered to the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan today, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers protested against unwarranted seizure of Japanese fishing vessels by Soviet forces in the waters off Hokkaido.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed, SCAP turned over a complete summary of information on the seizures to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The complete text of the note follows:

"The Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, presents its compliments to the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, and has the honor to refer to previous correspondence concerning Soviet seizures of Japanese fishing vessels. Information available to this Headquarters indicates that Soviet forces occupying islands in the vicinity of Hokkaido have seized 178 Japanese vessels since the beginning of that occupation. Of this total, 114 have been released, 29 are known to have been confiscated, and 33 have disappeared without trace. In addition, one vessel has escaped from its captors and another was wrecked after its seizure. The whereabouts of 13 other vessels normally operating in the same area are unknown, but there is as yet no confirming evidence of their capture.

"As the Soviet Member is well aware from the Diplomatic Section's letter of May 9, 1949, and a number of other communications on this subject, all Japanese fishing operations in waters adjacent to Japan are governed by regulations issued by the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers. For this purpose an authorized fishing area was established by this Headquarters wherein Japanese fishing operations are permitted.

"It should be clear to the Soviet Member, therefore, that it is solely the responsibility of this Headquarters to enforce the Supreme Commander's regulations with respect to Japanese fishing operations on the high seas, and it cannot be conceded that any Allied or other Power can unilaterally arrogate to itself the right to take measures against Japanese fishing craft on the high seas which may have violated the Supreme Commander's regulations. As the Soviet Member was clearly advised in the communications in reference, in case of any actual or suspected violations it is required that the Soviet Member furnish this Headquarters with full particulars in order that the offenders in question can be properly identified and prosecuted in Japan in accordance with duly established procedures.

"It is evident from information now available to this Headquarters that the Soviet authorities in islands adjacent to Hokkaido have totally disregarded previous representations to the Soviet Member on this subject. Soviet authorities have continued to make unwarranted seizures of Japanese fishing craft on

(more)
(over)

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

the high seas both inside and outside the authorized fishing area. They have, moreover, forcibly taken many of these craft to islands under Soviet occupation where the Japanese crews have been held captive and subjected by Soviet officers to prolonged interrogations, most of which have had nothing to do with the alleged violations of the authorized fishing area, but on the contrary have been solely for the purpose of securing political, economic and military information concerning conditions in Japan. Furthermore, Soviet authorities have without legal basis confiscated at least 29 Japanese vessels, and in a number of instances, as admitted in the Soviet Member's letter to General Headquarters of October 19, 1948, have attempted to levy fines in United States dollars against the captains of certain Japanese craft on the totally unsupported grounds of their having "plundered" fish in Soviet "territorial" waters.

"The action taken by the local Soviet authorities in the Soviet-occupied islands adjacent to Hokkaido has not only been in willful disregard of the regulations of the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers but has also been contrary to all principles of international law and custom. Therefore, this Headquarters once again insists that the Soviet Member inform his Government of the serious view which the Supreme Commander takes of this matter and that instructions be issued promptly to the local authorities on the Soviet-occupied islands adjacent to Hokkaido to cease forthwith all seizures of Japanese fishing vessels on the high seas, whether inside or outside the authorized fishing area, to abrogate all confiscation orders heretofore issued with respect to these craft, and to release immediately all vessels together with their crews presently being illegally detained in Soviet custody."

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

Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS RELEASE

12 March 1952

BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW NAHA POSTOFFICE BUILDING TO BE OPENED MONDAY

NAHA -- Bids for the construction of the new multi-million yen Naha post-office building will be opened by the Provisional Central government on Monday, the Public Services department of Civil Administration reported today.

Plans and specifications for the building, which were drawn up by the Matsushita Engineering & Construction Company of Japan, already have been accepted.

The building will be a two-story, concrete-block and reinforced concrete structure with 50,000 square feet of floor space.

It will be located on Highway 1 a few hundred feet north of the Civil Administration headquarters building in Naha and will house the central postoffice, telephone exchange and inter-island and international communication facilities.

The building also will provide office space for the Communications, Transportation and Public Works departments of the Provisional Central Government.

JAPANESE LEPROLOGIST TO DIRECT MAKO-EN LEPROSY COLONY ON AMAMI O'SHIMA

NAHA -- Dr. Kaoru Chira of the Hagashima Leprosy colony in Japan has been hired by the Amami Gunto government as director of its Mako-en Leprosy colony on Amami O'Shima, the Public Health & Welfare department of Civil Administration reported Tuesday.

PACKAGE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS RECEIVED HERE FOR KOSEI-EN ORPHANAGE

NAHA -- A package of children's books has been received by the Public Health & Welfare department of Civil Administration through CARE for the Kosei-en orphanage at Shuri.

The donor was Mrs. Charles Sharp, 316 East E Street, Hutchinson, Kansas.

NEW INDUSTRY PROMISES SPARE TIME WORK FOR NEARLY EVERY WOMAN IN RYUKYUS

NAHA -- Nearly every woman in the Ryukyu Islands who has some spare time from her domestic duties will be able to put it to work earning money in an industry that was established here this month.

The new industry is the hand finishing of linen products.

Behind it is H. S. Azar, a New Yorker who has been in this type of occupation for the past quarter of a century in Swatow and Shanghai, China, before he was forced to leave by the Communists.

During the height of his activities in China he had a million and a quarter women hand finishing linen products on a piece work basis.

He now is operating on a much smaller scale in the British Crown colony of Hong Kong.

In the Ryukyu Islands it is estimated that some 70,000 women could be employed in this industry--earning money during their spare time to supplement the family income.

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

12 March 1952

"I only wish there were more women in the islands," exclaimed the New York businessman.

The Ryukyu Provisional Central government issued Azar his foreign investment license on March 11.

Construction of the first building to house the new firm, The H.S. Azar Company, which will be located in Kawashi will go just off Highway 1 and near the Machinato Dependent housing area, is scheduled to begin this week and be completed by July.

Under the plan here the building will be used for the training of Ryukyuan women in the fine hand finishing of the linen products and as a central office to export the items to world markets which were established during the years Azar was in business in China.

Chinese needlework exports, whom Azar will bring here from Hong Kong, will conduct the first phases of training the Ryukyuan women.

When one group is trained the women will return to their respective cities, towns and villages and train additional women.

Each successive group when trained will do the same.

Azar expects that it will take at least three years before Ryukyuan women are adept enough to produce top grade linen products, but this does not mean that they will not be earning during that period of time.

Following their primary training and while gaining additional experience, Azar pointed out, the women will be finishing linen items fitting their present skill.

The New York and China businessman believes the Ryukyuan women will be able to finish linen items of sufficient quality to export by December--or six months after his building is completed in July.

The raw and semi-processed linen will be imported here and then farmed out to the women for finishing through the Federation of Ryukyuan Women's Associations.

The industry really took off back to July, 1950, when a group of Ryukyuan women asked Mrs. Evelyn R. Kendrick, business analyst with the Commerce & Industry department of Civil Administration, for suggestions on types of spare time work with which they could supplement their family incomes.

The piece work industry was one of the suggestions.

However, it fell through when the Ryukyuan group could not raise sufficient money to establish such an industry.

Shortly thereafter, Azar, contacted through Civil Administration channels, expressed interest in just such an industry since he had been in exactly that type of work for the past 25 years and because he had been forced out of business by Communist China.

Azar has been on Okinawa, off and on, for the past four and a half months laying the groundwork for the establishment of the new industry.

BUSINESSMAN HAS SENTIMENTAL REASONS FOR INVESTING IN FUTURE OF OKINAWA

NAE -- Presently here is a young man who has sentimental reasons for investing in the future of Okinawa.

He is Yetsuo Higa, a Hawaiian-born nisei whose parents are from a small village in Yonagusuku near White Beach.

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His family and he have done well in the Hawaiian Islands and have built up a very successful trucking, warehousing and packing and crating business.

Higa who took over the business before the war at the death of his father now runs it with his brothers and is considered one of the foremost Oriental businessmen in Hawaii.

But Higa, for all of his success in Hawaii, never forgot the homeland of his parents--Okinawa.

Higa always found time from his pressing business activities to sparkplug numerous drives in Hawaii for food, medical supplies and other welfare items to help the people of a struggling, postwar Ryukyus.

Recently, "Yets," as he is called by his many friends, decided to help even more.

So, with a directness typical of him, he came to Okinawa a few weeks ago to look into the possibilities of entering business here and, of course, to visit his relatives he had never seen, including a half brother and an aunt.

It did not take him long to negotiate packing and crating contracts with the Air Force that will mean additional employment for many of his fellow Okinawans.

Higa is still here tying up loose ends in the contracts, but expects to fly back to Hawaii next week for a short stay before returning here and beginning operations in July.

The Hawaiian-born Okinawan feels that he is in a good position to help Okinawa--first because he knows the people and second because he brings with him "know-how" gained during his years of business in Hawaii.

"Okinawans," he said, "will have every opportunity to buy shares and participate directly in any business venture I may establish in the islands."

Indicative of his faith in the future of Okinawa is the fact that he already has invested \$1,000 in purchasing shares of the South Okinawa Sugar Company.

Higa said he also hopes to interest some of the thousands of Okinawa residents of Hawaii in similar ventures here.

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UN GROUP TO STUDY PROPOSED PLAN TO AID BLIND

UNITED NATIONS, New York -- A program for rehabilitating blind persons throughout the world will be considered by the United Nations Social Commission at its meeting in May.

The program was proposed by Ernst Jorgenson, a Danish rehabilitation expert who has been blind for 42 years. He conducted an eight months study of the problem as a member of UN Social Welfare Division.

His report underscores the need of the world's blind persons -- estimated at between 5,500,000 and 10,000,000 -- to become productive members of their communities. Most of these handicapped persons, he said, live in underdeveloped regions.

The 52-year-old Dane suggested that suitable programs for helping the blind could be included in the over-all technical assistance programs that the world organization is undertaking. The UN Technical Assistance Administration, he added, could help by training specialized personnel and providing scholarships, fellowships or demonstration centers in underdeveloped countries.

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REDS BLOCK RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR POW'S

SEOUL, (USIS) -- The communists are blocking the distribution of relief supplies to American prisoners of war in Red North Korea.

An American Red Cross official here stated that the Red Cross has 11,000 food packages ready to send the POWs if the communists will agree to their distribution.

He said the Red Cross has 7,000 standard packages, containing canned foods and vitamin tablets to supplement the basic rice diet in the communist POW camps. The organization also has 4,000 special packages for invalids, containing easily digestible high protein soft foods.

The communists, however, have rejected United Nations Command attempts to send these packages to prisoners, he said.

REDS OWN GOLD IN TEETH OF DEAD

PRAGUE, (USIS) -- Even the teeth of the dead are not safe from the demands of the communist bureaucrats of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak dentists' organization has announced that gold for filling tooth can be obtained only at the National Bank.

To get the gold, suffering patients must sign a certificate stating that the government can take the gold back in case of death.

NEGRO'S SYMPHONY WINS AWARD

NEW YORK, (USIS) -- "Shout Symphony," composed by 42-year-old Howard Swanson was judged the best orchestral work performed in New York City between October 1950 and the end of 1951 in a poll recently conducted by the New York Music Critic Circle. The symphony of Mr. Swanson, a New York Negro, was first played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony under the direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos.

U.N. YEARBOOK TELLS STORY OF HUMAN PROGRESS

WASHINGTON, (USIS) -- With the cooperation of all the nations of the world except those in the Soviet bloc, the Statistical Office of the United Nations has collected facts and figures that tell an exciting story of human progress over a period of 20 years. These facts and figures recently were published in a U.N. Statistical Yearbook.

In the economic field, the progress achieved during the last two decades is almost unbelievable. For example:

Total world industrial production is just about double what it was in 1929. During those same 20 years, industrial production in the United States increased by 83 percent. This huge increase accounted for more than half of the world's total increase.

Steel production has gone up even more rapidly than total output. Of course, the U.S., R. and its satellites do not report such figures, but all other countries together produced 37 percent more steel than before the war -- and 155 percent more than 20 years ago.

Canada, the United States, India, Sweden and the United Kingdom have led the advance in steel output during this period. Rapid expansion of output also has taken place in newer steel-making countries such as Australia, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa.

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

PRESSE RELEASE:

13 March 1952

DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES PRIMARY ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON, (USIS) -- Recently the state of New Hampshire, one of the smallest among the forty-eight United States, chose its delegates to the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions in what is called a 'primary election'. New Hampshire is one of sixteen states which hold primaries. The other states retain the older practice of choosing their delegations at state conventions--meetings of party members.

The delegations will in turn, of course, participate in the nomination of the presidential candidates of the two parties in June and July, in the city of Chicago.

A word or two is in order about the primary election system, what it is, why it came about, how it works. The idea of a primary election is relatively new. The first one was instituted in 1905, in the state of Wisconsin.

The primary system varies in the different states, but its essential principle is that the state holds an election for party delegates. Backers of one or another leading candidate for the presidential nomination then offer alternative delegations. In some states, these delegations are legally pledged to vote for an Eisenhower or a Taft or a Kefauver or a Truman for a certain number of ballots at the convention.

In some states, this pledging is on the honor system. In some, such as New York, delegates may not be pledged.

What happened in New Hampshire is that Republican Party members chose among delegates pledged to Senator Taft, those pledged to General Eisenhower, those pledged to General MacArthur, and those pledged to ex-Governor Stassen. General MacArthur's name, on the other hand, did not appear on the ballot but his followers at the last minute urged voters to write it in. At the same time Democratic voters chose between delegates pledged to Senator Kefauver and those pledged to President Truman.

In New Hampshire in addition there was a place on the ballot where voters could mark their preference for the individual candidate --they could choose directly among Taft, Eisenhower or Stassen. But this preference is not binding on the delegates; it simply tells them how strongly New Hampshire voters feel, and guides the delegates in their decision on voting at Chicago. For, of course, at Chicago, unless there is a quick decision in the first ballot or two, delegations will begin to change their minds, shifting to second choices, and so on.

If they did not, obviously, deadlock would persist, and no nomination would be possible. As it is, deadlocks do persist sometimes for very many ballots. The current rule for both parties is that a candidate to be nominated must have an absolute majority of convention delegates. The Democratic Party once had a stipulation for two-thirds of the vote, and the deadlocks this produced were historic.

The New Hampshire primary was a small one. Only fourteen Republican and twelve Democratic delegates were chosen, out of a total of some 1,200 for each party. The importance of New Hampshire's

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primary was that it is the first of the sixteen, and that it was the primary for which General Eisenhower made himself available in his now-famous January 7 statement. The contest between him and Senator Teft had been its engrossing feature.

There will be another primary in Minnesota next week, and in the month of April there will be no less than seven. The last of them will be June 3, in California and South Dakota.

In the course of election contests, American differences seem magnified out of proportion, the world must recall that the United States has held elections repeatedly in the midst of major wars, in prosperity and depression, under all conceivable circumstances--and that the fundamental unity of the country has survived. The differences among election candidates are differences among loyal rivals, determined to accept the verdict of the polls.

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EPIDEMICS REPORTED ON CHINA MAINLAND

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Epidemics of measles, smallpox, influenza, pneumonia and "relapsing fever" have broken out on the mainland of China, according to an official Chinese Communist dispatch.

The dispatch said the epidemics had occurred in "some areas" of Hopeh and Shangtung provinces in North China and north Anhwei in east-central China above the Yangtze River.

The dispatch, from the official Hsinhau News Agency, said "the diseases spread very fast" and that the number of "patients" in the Tinghsien administrative district of Hopeh had reached 33,000.

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PRESS ENDORSES TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON RED DIPLOMATS

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer comments that "World communism got a series of jolts this week from the State Department and the Supreme Court. They were needed, but a long time coming."

According to the Inquirer, "The State Department's travel restrictions--on Russian diplomats, Tass News Agency attaches and employees of the Amtorg Purchasing Agency at New York--are not exactly rigorous."

"Incidentally," points out the Inquirer, "France has tied down Soviet diplomats and newspapermen in a similar way. Holland has restricted Russians, Rumanians and Hungarians to two of its 11 provinces. Other Allied nations are preparing to follow suit. Moscow's boorish game of kicking international decencies in the face is producing results that may be understood even in the Kremlin."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

13 March 1952

GERM PROPAGANDA LATEST TWIST IN COMMUNIST 'BIG LIE'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled "Germ Propaganda" declares:

"According to the Peiping Radio, extraordinary emergency measures are being taken to combat bubonic plague in communist-controlled North Korea. The announcement has followed ten days of strident propaganda broadcasts--from Russia, Rumania and Albania, as well as from Red China--accusing the United States of waging germ warfare. The charge, which has been denied vehemently by General Ridgway's United Nations Command, may be dismissed for what it is--a colossal lie. Still, it serves as another good example of how the Kremlin and its minions make the most of any event that can be exploited in their ceaseless effort to spread anti-American poison throughout the world.

"Judging from the Peiping announcement, there can be little doubt that the North Koreans, together perhaps with the Chinese 'volunteers', are suffering an epidemic of some sort and that it is serious. But whether it is actually bubonic plague, or cholera, or smallpox, or a mixture of all three, is not clear. The communist broadcasts in Europe and Asia have given out differing descriptions. The only thing they have agreed upon is that it has been caused by American 'bacterial weapons' and that it constitutes a 'horrible crime' proving that the United States is mankind's worst enemy. Needless to say, no mention has been made of General Ridgway's denial or of the U.N. charge that the propaganda is a 'cover up' for failure on the part of the Reds to provide adequate protection against natural scourges that can be prevented by proper hygiene, inoculation and other measures.

"The truth, however, never interferes with the communists. In this particular instance, besides trying to convince the Chinese and North Koreans that the sickness is American-made, they have been doing their best to sell the same story to as many people as possible elsewhere in the world. It is the sort of thing that can do us damage, even though we may think that only a gullible handful will believe such propaganda. Accordingly, speaking for itself and the U.N. Command, the United States should insist that the accusers agree to an impartial Red Cross inquiry of the sort proposed by Secretary Acheson. The epidemic, whatever it is, may be hurting the enemy, but it can hurt us too if we do not counter the Reds' lying version of it."

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TOURIST EXPENDITURES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States Commerce Department this week released the amount of expenditures of Americans who travelled abroad last year. Americans spent 733,000,000 dollars for foreign travel in 1951, 6,000,000 dollars more than in 1950. The figure does not include 232,000,000 dollars spent on international air travel and ocean fares, of which 137,000,000 dollars went to foreign ships and planes and 145,000,000 dollars went to United States carriers.

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TRUMAN M.S.P. REPORT "MOST ENCOURAGING,"
MANILA PAPER SAYS

MANILA, (USIS)--President Truman's first report on the implementation of the global Mutual Security Program is "a most encouraging document particularly to peoples who live on the fringes of communist controlled areas." It will "cause much uneasiness in the communist camp, for it enumerates not what the United States plans to do to contain subversion but what the United States has accomplished so far to achieve that end." This evaluation was expressed in a recent editorial in the Manila Chronicle.

Observing that "There is no question that a long way still has to be traveled by America and her allies to secure the democratic world against the communist threat," the paper points out that "During the brief period in which the Mutual Security Program has been in operation, effective steps toward safety and security have been effected." The Chronicle cites "the commendable pace of economic rehabilitation going on in the Far East" as an example.

The Manila paper points out, however, that American aid--no matter how large in amount--can be of no value unless the governments of Asia take effective action to improve the living standards of their people.

In his report on the Mutual Security Program, President Truman said that economic reforms, particularly in the agriculture field, must be accomplished in order to improve social conditions and raise living standards "to the level at which the peoples of Southeast Asia can obtain the tangible benefits of democratic methods and gain the necessary confidence in their own political organizations. Unless this is done," he said "the fledgling governments of the area will prove easy prey to the forces of subversion and aggression."

In the words of the Chronicle, "Experience has shown that reactionary governments are the most effective allies of communist forces anywhere, especially in Asia."

The Manila paper considers the most logical solution to the Asian problem President Truman's recommendation that plans to raise agricultural output in Asia include consideration of the distribution of land and agricultural income, institutional and economic reforms in taxation, land tenure, rentals, price regulation and credit measures to give the farmer a more equitable share in the fruits of his labor.

"The cause of peace and democracy in the Far East can only be served," the Manila paper concludes, "if the governments of Asia do their part by making these recommendations a basic part of their national policy."

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

PRESS RELEASE:

13 March 1952

AMERICANS COMPUTE THEIR 1951 TAX

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--This week some 42,000,000 Americans are burning the midnight oil as they sit bent over their 1951 income tax forms. And as they sharpened their pencils for use in determining the amount of their 1951 income they must pay beginning on March 15, their radios and television sets almost daily carried explanations of the use their Government is making of the tax money.

But the American taxpayer really needs no explanation of the uses made of his tax money. Every cent in taxes he pays is the result of legislation which his duly elected representatives in the U.S. Congress have adopted after widely publicized debate.

He knows that the tax increases voted since the communist invasion of Korea--two income tax increases and three corporation tax increases--are necessary. He knows that the price of peace means expenditures for defense at home, for military assistance to other nations seeking peace, for aid to underdeveloped areas which must build up their economic structure.

Who is the American taxpayer?

Virtually every American with income is a taxpayer. When the 1951 income tax returns are filed it will be found that some 1,500,000 of the taxpayers were Americans with incomes of under 1,000 dollars during the year. In all, nearly 34,000,000 taxpayers will show incomes of under 5,000 dollars.

About 6,300,000 will show incomes of between 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. And 95,000 taxpayers are expected to show incomes of over 50,000 dollars each.

All together, the individual income taxes of Americans will provide about 29,300,000,000 dollars. The balance of the 62,600,000,000 dollars to be raised by taxes--federal, state and local--will come from non individual types of levies. Luxury items, such as cosmetics, liquor and theater tickets are large sources of revenue in this category.

From President Truman himself the American taxpayers received the clearest, world-wide picture of the role he must take in support of the U.S. Mutual Security Program. He heard the President's call for another appropriation of nearly 8,000,000,000 dollars for military, economic and technical assistance abroad.

In his message President Truman explained perhaps more plainly and more realistically than ever how much collective security means to America's own safety. In the words of the President; "Aid to other nations is not charity, not a handout, but an action dictated by wisdom."

"The nations being aided," Truman reminded his fellow Americans, "are friends, not satellites, and that is why they can be trusted. The unconquerable power of the free world," the President said, "lies in the fact that loyalties are not coerced."

In answer to calls from some sources for reducing the proposed expenditures, President Truman said such calls certainly are popular, especially in a year when the United States elects a President, as well as all members of its House of Representatives, and one-third

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of its Senators. But, he said, as he spoke to Americans over all television and radio networks, "I think most of you will agree with me that we would be better off to win the fight against communism than to win any particular election."

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'UNNEUTRAL RUSSIA'

KANSAS CITY, (USIS)--A Kansas City Star editorial titled "Un-neutral Russia" declares:

"With straight faces, the Red truce delegates are insisting that Russia should be represented on the proposed team of 'neutral' observers to supervise whatever kind of peace that might come out of the Korean fighting. Our spokesmen are opposed to this because they know Russia to be anything but a neutral. Now General Ridgway's headquarters has documented this stand by releasing a previously secret report.

"It states and then proceeds to prove that 'the main source supply for present Chinese Communist forces...in Korea...is from Soviet furnished materiel'. There follows a long list of the various types of guns, vehicles and other equipment captured by United Nations troops during the last year and a half.

"All of these items are of Soviet make or design except for a small amount of Japanese arms which were seized by the Russians at the close of World War II and later issued to the North Korean Army when it was organized and trained by Soviet officers. Some of the Soviet guns are models developed as far back as 1927 but they are described as having been effective in Korea. This suggests that the Russians have been turning some of their older equipment over to their Oriental allies.

"The Russians certainly suspect and probably know by now that the U.S. Army collected and catalogued all articles of Soviet military equipment that could be found on the battlefields of Germany near the close of the Second World War. Ordnance intelligence teams assembled these items at the same time they were rounding up all types of German weapons. Thus it is a simple matter to compare captured materiel in Korea with what was obtained in Europe seven years ago.

"Throughout the Korean war Russia has pretended to be standing aside in neutrality. Yet it is perfectly obvious that the aggression was ordered, masterminded, organized and supplied by the Soviet Union. The only missing element has been the Russian Army, which has let others do its fighting for it. It is therefore the phoniest of hypocrisies for the Red delegates at Panmunjom to claim for Russia the right to become a 'neutral' truce supervisor.

"Russia is no more disinterested in the Korean war than we are. The only way Russia could properly be accepted for the armistice commission would be to have the United States represented on it and to acknowledge in honesty that it is not a neutral body."

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

13 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA--Revival of the old Navy custom of "Plank Owners" highlighted the first "in-the-field" commissioning of a Marine aviation photographic squadron during the Korean war.

At a recent ceremony Col. A.F. Binney, 46, of Newport, R.I., commanding officer of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing's Air Group 33, commissioned the squadron by authority of the Chief of Naval Operations. The squadron is attached to the colonel's air group.

After the commissioning, which was attended by Brig. Gen. Frank H. Lemson-Scribner, assistant commanding general of the Marine Aircraft Wing, each member of the new squadron marched up to their commanding officer, Lt. Col. A.D. Gould of Santa Ana, Calif., saluted smartly, and received a small plank of wood.

Each plank was numbered and engraved: "Marine Photographic Squadron One." Col. Gould, as commanding officer, was awarded plank number one.

The idea dates back to the days when naval ships were built of wood. When a new ship was commissioned, each original crew member was awarded ownership of one plank in the hull.

When steel hulls replaced wood, the idea carried over for a while and each original crew member received a token plank—a small piece of wood.

Lt. Col. Gould, an Annapolis graduate, remembered the unique idea. He felt the Marines, as part of the Navy, were entitled to revive the custom.

In 1949, lacking funds, the Marine Corps disbanded its photographic squadrons and reduced them to small units. Recent congressional appropriations have enabled the Corps to bring these units back to full strength.

Ordinarily, aviation squadrons are formed, trained and commissioned before leaving the states. But because the new squadron has been operating as a unit

(more)
(over)

0193

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

0100
13 March 1953

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN — More clothing and money to rebuild their homes are the two greatest needs by residents of the areas hardest hit by the two earthquakes in Hokkaido in the past eight days, a First Cavalry Division staff officer said today.

Lt. Col. Lachlan Sinclair, 37-year-old G-2 of the division who represented Major General Thomas L. Harrold, First Cavalry commander, on the division's "mercy train" to the stricken area last week, made this statement today in a final report on the train's activities.

"The people all gave thanks for the blankets, food and medical supplies furnished by the Americans," the Burlingame, California, officer declared. "They wished, though, that they had clothes and money to rebuild their homes. The morale of the people, however, was good."

Col. Sinclair, a 1937 graduate of the University of California who taught at the Grant Union High School in North Sacramento, California, before entering the army in 1941 with the California National Guard, said he believed the First Cavalry's "mercy train" was a success.

"It was greatly appreciated by the Japanese people and authorities," he asserted. "They feel honored that General Ridgway has enough feeling for them to send a special train to aid them." The train, which carried 1200 army C-rations, 1200 blankets, and medical supplies, went to Kushiro and then to a railroad station nearest Kiritappu. Supplies were dropped off at both places, the two hardest hit communities in the first earthquake. Col. Sinclair said the train party, including a four-man army medical team from the 8165 Army Hospital in Seppore, went into Kiritappu by wasol. The train returned to Sapporo Monday morning.

At Kiritappu, Col. Sinclair reported, three persons were found dead. They died, he added, because they failed to heed warnings given them of the impending tidal waves following the quake.

Col. Sinclair, no stranger to Japan or to the Japanese language, said additional medical supplies were being sent to the stricken areas, including sectors not reached by the train.

A native of San Francisco and a graduate of Commerce High School there, Col. Sinclair has been associated with the Japanese or their language since 1942. During World War II, he spent two and a half years in the Central Pacific and later Japan as an intelligence officer. From February 1946, to August 1949, he was director of academic training at the Army Language School at Monterey, California. He returned to Japan in August 1950 for assignment with the G-2 section of GHQ, and was assigned to the First Cavalry Division in Korea in August 1951. He speaks Japanese fluently and has traveled throughout Japan many times before coming to Hokkaido with the division last December.

Col. Sinclair's report gave added stock to the appeal made Sunday by General Harrold. The division commander, a native of San Diego, California, had urged First Cavalry troops to donate money and clothing toward relief for the earthquake victims. He renewed his appeal today during a special staff and unit commanders' meeting at Camp Crawford. ENDDIT

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0195

in Korea since 1950, an in-the-field commissioning was necessary. As a squadron, the outfit's size and work output will be more than doubled.

Specialty of the photo squadron is aerial pictures of enemy terrain. These pictures provide targets for bombers, show damage after an attack, map unknown territory, and locate anti-aircraft positions.

Lt. Col. Gould, who was officer in charge of the old unit, will continue working his outfit for the 5th Air Force, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, and the 1st Marine Division.

The 37-year-old colonel has been a Marine since 1932, except for four years from 1934 to 1938 when he attended the U.S. Naval Academy. He became an aviator in 1942 and spent a year, during World War II, commanding a Solomon Islands based Marine bombing squadron of B-25's.

His wife, Elizabeth, and two children, Jay, 7, and Leslie, Ann, 8, live at 2408 Poinsettia St., Santa Ana, Calif.

Executive Officer of the photo squadron, Maj. B.R. Readi, 33, is from Lawton, Okla. His wife, Ruth, and two children, Lilah Melissa, 5, and Randal, 2, are living at 178 Pineview St., Havelock, N.C.

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NOTE: Pictures available...

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

13 March 1952
1100

Immediate Release No. 1593:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO --- B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night dropped their 30,000th ton of the Korean war when they attacked the main airfield at Pyongyang and blasted other Communist targets.

The mission also rounded out the 13,000th combat sortie for the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command since its entry into the conflict as a unit July 13, 1950.

Last night seven Superforts of the 307th dropped 70 tons of high explosives on the airfield at the North Korean capital city, where rebuilding activity has been observed during recent weeks. Snow and clouds obscured results of the attack.

Capt. Robert E. Peckham, Pomona, Calif., aircraft commander of the 13,000th Superfort over Communist Korea, reported: "The weather prevented us from seeing bomb results but it also kept the flak off our tail. It was one of the few times I've enjoyed flying through a snow storm."

"We ran into a blizzard at our altitude," said Sgt. Karl E. Kristofferson, 519 West 21st St., Jacksonville, Fla., central fire control gunner in one of the first planes over the target.

"You can imagine what it must have been like on the ground. We had a good bomb run, however, thanks to our radar equipment."

The bomb load was aimed onto a 4200-foot sod strip which parallels a main runway. The field was last hit by the medium bombers on Oct. 7, 1951.

During last night's attack two of the B-29s struck a steel mill at Kyomipo being used as a storage area and four flew in close air support on UN frontline forces.

None of the attacking aircraft was challenged by groundfire or enemy fighters.

Total FEAF sorties for the 24-hour period was 1005.

Fighter bombers yesterday continued their daily interdiction on Communist rail lines, inflicting 125 cuts and destroying rolling stock. Troop casualties were inflicted on the enemy and supply buildings and bunkers were set afire by the low-flying aircraft.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, knocked four MIG-15s out of the sky in fierce aerial clashes and damaged two more of the Russian-built jet aircraft.

Light bombers and Marine shorebased aircraft attacked supply-laden vehicles last night as the Red trucks attempted to move supplies to the frontline under protective cover of darkness. The B-26s also flew close air support missions, dropping bombs, napalm and rockets close behind enemy lines. They also attacked locomotives.

Medium and high cloudiness and possible snow showers in northern Korea were forecast as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further interdiction strikes at Communist targets.

END

0196

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

13 March 1952
1145

Operational Summary No. 627:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH 1952

For the third consecutive day, Far East Air Forces warplanes Wednesday mounted more than 1,000 sorties to continue heavy interdiction attacks against the Communist transportation system in North Korea and knock enemy jet fighters from the sky. Sorties flown yesterday totaled 1,005.

While Communist rail lines were subjected to 125 cuts in three main areas, F-86 Sabrejets downed four enemy MIG-15s in fierce aerial duels over northwest Korea and damaged two others. The air-to-air destruction was made as the Sabres flew protective cover for the deadly fighter bombers.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and landbased Marine pilots flew 780 of the total FEAF sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets and F-80 Shooting Stars scored 65 cuts on the main rail lines from Sonchon to Chongju in extreme northwest Korea, and from Huichon to Kunu-ri. The Thunderjets, flying on the deck along the Huichon-Kunu-ri line, destroyed a locomotive and five rail cars, and made one road cut. Two tunnels were sealed by the F-84s near Huichon, and a rail bridge blasted in the same area.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, some of which were flown by SAAF pilots, worked over areas close behind enemy lines, destroying 10 supply and troop shelters, 20 buildings, five revetments, and closed the mouth of a railroad tunnel. They also destroyed 10 boats in the Bay of Changjin off the east coast.

Other Mustangs, accompanied by Marine fighter bombers, blasted rails in 10 places from Pyongyang to Sariwon, in 10 spots from Sariwon to Sinmak, and cratered the rail line east of Sunchon in 15 locations.

(more)

0197

-2-

In close air support sorties, Mustangs teamed with Marine aircraft to make strikes by direction of T-6 Mosquitoes. They hit targets from the area northeast of Kaesong all the way to the east coast, silencing five mortar positions, destroying 15 troop revetments, knocked out an anti-aircraft gun, and inflicted 15 troop casualties.

Total destruction against the enemy includes 35 supply buildings destroyed and 35 damaged, 15 vehicles destroyed, 20 gun positions silenced, five supply dumps set afire, 10 rail cars destroyed, and two searchlights rendered inoperative.

In the air-to-air clashes, the enemy jets were knocked down and damaged in an encounter between 25,000 and 40,000 feet altitude near the Yalu river. Twenty Sabrejets clashed with elements of a 17-enemy jet formation, which was attempting to break through the protective screen and attack fighter bombers which were blasting rails.

In three other patrols during the morning and early afternoon, the Sabrejets observed MIGs but did not encounter the enemy aircraft.

Seven B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing using radar aiming methods, last night dropped 70 tons of high explosives on the Pyongyang airfield. Three Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies close behind the battleline. The mission marked the 30,000th ton of bombs dropped by the 307th since the start of the Korean war and rounded out the 13,000th mission of the conflict for FEAF Bomber Command.

Two medium bombers blasted a steel mill at Kyomipo being used as a storage area, while another Superfort used visual methods in dropping its bombs on a supply area. No enemy flak or fighter opposition was reported by any of the B-29s.

Light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 15 enemy vehicles and one locomotive was damaged. Eleven B-26s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division yesterday flew 210 sorties, airlifting 580 tons of personnel and supplies in support of UN operations.

END

0198

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0935
13 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1187
FOR THE PERIOD 120600I - 130600I MARCH 1952

Principal ground action in Korea yesterday occurred along the east-central sector of the front where United Nations forces repulsed several enemy attempts to probe friendly positions. Elsewhere, activity was limited to patrolling, with only scattered minor contacts reported.

Naval air and surface elements hit enemy rail lines, bridges, gun positions, bunkers and warehouses along Korea's east coast, and gun positions, supply areas, bridges and bunkers in the west coast areas.

Land-based United Nations fighter aircraft clashed again with enemy jet fighters over North Korea, damaging or destroying several enemy planes. Fighter bombers inflicted troop casualties, silenced gun positions and blasted enemy bunkers in close support strikes. During the night, medium bombers attacked the Pyongyang airfield, a steel mill at Kyomipo and flew support missions for front-line forces. Light bombers concentrated on enemy rail and road traffic. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to provide logistic support for United Nations combat operations.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

13 March 1952

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST — Valley Forge and Antietam aircraft cut Communist rails in 146 places, smashed 5 railroad bridges, 5 railroad bypasses, and scored heavily against other strategic targets yesterday.

Valley Forge's Skyraiders led by Air Group I Commander C. S. Crabill of Route 2, Petersburg, Va., accounted for 19 rail cuts south of Wonsan.

During an earlier strike Ens. Delbert D. Hofferth of Rural Route 2, Valparaiso, Ind., made 6 railcuts. Fighter Squadron 194 planes totaled 45 cuts for the day.

In morning strikes the Antietam Fighter Squadron 728 Skyraiders and Fighter Squadron 713 Corsairs destroyed 2 railroad bridges, 1 railroad bypass, damaged 2 buildings and made 29 rail cuts. The bypass was credited to Skyraider pilot Lt. Gavin Weir of 3800 Raymond Ave., Brookfield, Ill. Corsair pilot Lt. Raymond L. Calhoun of 244 Hooker St., Denver, Colo, knocked out a one span railroad bridge.

Antietam jets made 14 rail cuts, destroyed 1 railroad bypass, 10 trucks and damaged 1 railroad bridge between Wonsan and Hamhung.

Bombs and napalm loosed by Valley Forge Corsairs destroyed 10 buildings, damaged 20 more and set fire to a lumber pile. Led by Lt. Nip Wilson of 5134 Westminister Place, Pittsburgh, Pa., the flight also made 2 rail cuts destroyed 6 small boats and damaged about 24 others.

Another Corsair hop north of Wonsan headed by Lt. Jack Gray of 889 Lincoln St., San Luis Obispo, Calif., cut rails in 10 places, destroyed 1 railroad bridge, 9 trucks, 2 buildings and 25 troops. A second railroad bridge was damaged.

Panther jets of Fighter Squadron 111 and 52 knocked out 1 railroad bypass and made 41 rail cuts. Squadron 52 pilot Lt. (jg) William R. Dillen of 3628 Loma Way, San Diego, Calif., destroyed the railroad bypass. Lieutenant Commander John Ramsey of 16591 Trinity Ave., San Leandro, Calif., led a Squadron 111 mission that scored 22 of the rail cuts.

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0200

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ABOARD USS BAIROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA—First Lieutenant Timothy J. Keane, of 1410 South Magnolia st., Santa Ana, Calif., on Wednesday successfully completed his 150th combat mission flown in the Korean hostilities and celebrated by scoring a clean, one punch knockout of a railroad bridge west of Haeju in North central Korea. The total of 150 missions is tops in the veteran Checkerboard Marine attack squadron 312 aboard the Antietam.

Wheeling out of the early afternoon sun, Lt. Keane spotted the important railroad bridge stretched across the marshes north and west of Haeju. In a roaring dive, he placed the western end of the bridge in his bombsight and let with the one 500 pound bomb which his Corsair carried. The bomb hit square in the center of the western span, and it crashed to the ground in a geyser of mud, water, and twisted steel.

Other Marine fighters roared off Bairoko into the area south and west of Chinnampo. Eighteen more buildings housing possible Red supplies and troops were flattened by bombs and rockets, with 11 more listed as damaged. One warehouse was destroyed and two damaged, one railroad car destroyed and one damaged, five bunkers damaged, three gun positions destroyed and two damaged, one highway bridge was damaged, and eight enemy troops known killed in the symphony of death and destruction being wrought in the area of the Marine Checkerboard Squadron.

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Leatherneck aircraft raided a wide area of Red Korea yesterday further tightening the grip of operation "Strangle."

Large numbers of ox carts sighted by Panther jets and Skyriders gave evidence the Communists are resorting these for hauling high priority cargo. A Panther jet formation ignored the on the hoof targets for more lucrative trucks near the Sariwon area, flaming 5 and 1 large warehouse. Near Songchon the jets blasted rails in 10 different places.

Wolfraider formations stalked the skies over Sinnak to main rail tracks in 9 spots, set fire to 4 barracks and destroyed several ox carts.

On close support strikes Devilcat Corsairs exploded ammunition dumps, gun positions, bunkers and trenches southeast of Hoayang, achieving secondary fires.

Flying Nightmare, Tigercats and Corsairs ambushed trucks south of Singosan during the hours of darkness. A one plane close support mission by this squadron attacked 7 mortar positions and 14 personnel shelters.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

13 March 1952
0930

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 12 MARCH:

Bombs and rockets from the planes of the aircraft carriers USS Valley Forge and USS Antietam and the cruisers USS Saint Paul and USS Manchester hit railroad bridges, gun positions, bunkers, warehouses and cut rails in 146 places yesterday on Korea's east coast.

Valley Forge and Antietam aircraft, operating in the Wonsan-Hamhung area, smashed five railroad bridges, five railroad bypasses, and 34 buildings housing troops or supplies. Destroyed or damaged were 19 trucks and 30 small boats.

Marine planes from the carrier USS Bairoko swarmed south and west of Chinnampo and flattened 18 buildings housing possible Red supplies and troops. Eleven more buildings were listed as damaged. One warehouse was destroyed and two damaged, one railroad car destroyed and one damaged, five bunkers damaged, three gun positions destroyed and two damaged and one highway bridge damaged. A railroad bridge west of Haeju was knocked out with one 500 pound bomb.

The light cruiser HMS Belfast and the destroyer Charity pounded gun positions on the west coast southwest of Chinnampo with unobserved results.

In the Kosong-Kansong area along the east coast the heavy cruiser Saint Paul destroyed three bunkers and damaged five and shelled troop shelters, automatic weapons and artillery positions.

The light cruiser Manchester on the east coast battle line fired night harassing and interdiction fire on 18 targets. During the day with the aid of an air spotter she hit supply targets and scored direct hits on two camouflaged supply dumps which started fires.

The destroyer USS Higbee, also at the battle line on the east coast, fired night harassing and interdiction fire. During the day she scored direct hits on mortar positions, a 76 millimeter gun, bunkers, a bridge and an observation post. Another hit on a known supply dump caused a secondary explosion. At Hungnam the destroyer Silverstein destroyed a warehouse and hit barracks areas.

First Marine Air Wing pilots raided the Sariwon, Sinnak and Singosan areas to cut rails in 19 places, explode ammunition dumps, bomb gun positions and hit bunkers.

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0202

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

13 March 1952

TOKYO— A new phrase has been added to Navy slang. It's "Frontline Admiral"! Strange for Navy lingo, but none-the-less true when referring to Rear Admiral Carl A. Broadus, MC, USN, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, Staff Medical Officer.

Admiral Broadus has just completed an extensive three week inspection tour of United Nations medical facilities throughout the Far East, his fourth trip to the area since the outbreak of hostilities. The inspection tour included a five day jeep trip through the snow covered North Korean mountains to visit all but two of the many medical officers attached to the First Marine Division on the front lines.

After inspecting the Hospital Ship USS Consolation which recently had a new flight deck added to her fantail to facilitate the embarkation of patients from the shore by helicopter, Admiral Broadus said, "The Consolation is a tribute to modern medicine and a living example of the deep concern of the Navy for the health and comfort of the Armed Forces. The ability to transport wounded by helicopter is one of the greatest aids to wartime surgery that I have ever seen in my 34 year Naval career."

The Admiral inspected the Hospital Ship USS Haven and the Korean Naval Hospital located next to the ROK Naval Academy in southern Korea. He also visited the Hospital Ship Jutlandia, Denmark's contribution to the United Nations effort.

The Admiral's son, Lt. Carl A. Broadus Jr., MC, USN, is also in the Navy's Medical Corps. He was stationed aboard the Hospital ship Haven for 12 months while in Far Eastern waters and is currently attached to the Naval Hospital in Maryland.

Rear Admiral Broadus is the first Admiral in the Navy's Medical Corps to be a member of a Fleet Staff.

He is entitled to wear the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Bronze Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit Medal, and Letter of Commendation from the Army for his outstanding work during World War II on the Island of Attu, in the Aleutian Islands.

The Admiral is from Newtown, Virginia but is currently residing at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii with his wife, the former Miss Virginia C. Henshaw of Bowling Green, Virginia.

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0203

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

13 March 1952
1445

Immediate Release No. 1594:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Brig. Gen. Joe W. Kelly, commanding general of Far East Air Forces' Bomber Command, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his meritorious service in directing the retention of UN air superiority over Korea, and maintaining maximum tactical effectiveness during a critical period.

The medal was presented to General Kelly by Lt. Gen. O.P. Weyland, commanding general of FEAF, during brief ceremonies today at FEAF Headquarters.

The award to Gen. Kelly came at an opportune time considering that he received it on the day following Bomber Command's 13,000th combat sortie, on March 12, 1952. The record sortie came as a result of successful missions by the 307th Bomb Wing, based at Okinawa, which also dropped its 30,000th ton of bombs of the Korean war Wednesday night.

Pointing to his outstanding leadership ability, the citation which accompanied the medal recalled that the enemy imposed a sudden major threat to UN air superiority in the fall of 1951 by the construction of new airfields in North Korea.

Although General Kelly had only recently taken over the direction of Bomber Command at that time (October, 1951), he effectively met the challenge by devising a series of attacks which rendered the airfields unserviceable.

During the succeeding weeks, when the enemy exerted a major effort employing hundreds of MIG-15s to oppose Bomber Command's operations, General Kelly implemented a change from day to night operations, utilizing an electronic bombing technique, achieving unprecedented accuracy.

The general's command accomplished this change-over, maintaining tactical effectiveness at a maximum throughout.

General Kelly, 42-year-old West Point graduate, class of 1932, has been an active member of the Air Force since his graduation from flying school in 1933. He has been in various echelons of command, and served as a group commander and wing staff officer in Europe during World War II.

Besides the Distinguished Service Medal, General Kelly has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the British DSO, the Belgian and French Croix de Guerre, and the Chilean Legion of Merit. He is rated a command pilot.

He is a resident of Columbus, Ind. His wife, Virginia, and their three children now live at Travis Air Force Base, Calif.

END

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1715
13 March 1952

Immediate Release:

JOINT WORKING GROUP REPRESENTATIVES TO INSPECT FACILITIES ON HONSHU, HOKKAIDO

The joint Japan-U.S. Preliminary Working Group met for one hour and 30 minutes this morning and agreed to establish subcommittees to deal with the following subjects: jurisdiction, reparations plants; land maneuver areas; sea maneuver areas; commercial ports; private housing; and manufacturing and rebuilding.

Arrangements were completed for representatives of the joint Group to inspect areas and facilities in Northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

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GENERAL VAN FLEET SENDS LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO 24th DIVISION

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY DIVISION IN JAPAN--In a letter of appreciation and farewell to the 24th Infantry Division, General James A. Van Fleet, Commander of the Eighth U.S. Army, extolled the role the division played in the Korean war.

The letter follows:

"It is with a profound feeling of loss that I bid farewell to a fighting division that has so clearly demonstrated its superiority on the field of battle against the Communist enemy.

"As the first American ground forces to be committed in Korea, the 24th Division began the fight in the vicinity of Osan, Korea, on July 1, 1950. Fighting a bitter and heart-breaking delaying action against a numerically superior and fanatical enemy, the division gained precious time for the assembling of Eighth Army. During the trying days of the Pusan Perimeter, the division closed many a gap by repulsing numerous and heavy enemy attacks. The courageous and gallant actions of every unit, indeed every individual, during this period will take its place in the annals of military history along with the most famous.

"On 16 September 1950, the 24th Division spearheaded the Eighth Army's breakout offensive, driving through the deepest part of the enemy's defenses. Under this fierce onslaught the enemy suffered enormous casualties and the 24th Division continued its drive deep into North Korea, advancing to within 16 miles of Simuiju.

"When the Chinese intervened in November 1950, the division successfully evaded a Chinese trap and executed an effective delaying action. During the enemy's April offensive the right flank of the division was dangerously exposed by the forced withdrawal of an adjacent unit. The division fought a limited withdrawal while making the enemy pay a high price in casualties for his small gain in ground. In May, following a second enemy offensive, the 24th Division executed a strong counterattack as part of a double envelopment, capturing over 3,000 GCF prisoners in one day's action.

"Throughout the remainder of the year the indomitable spirit of the division in attacks against a stubborn, well-entrenched enemy has been an inspiration to all members of the Eighth Army's United Nations Team.

"With a deep and abiding pride, I extend to the 24th Division my personal appreciation and that of the Eighth Army, for the division's gallant and heroic action in Korea. Your departure will be felt keenly by your comrades of the Eighth Army. I know any task assigned this division in the future will be executed with honor and distinction."

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THREE IRISH SOLDIERS LAUNCH "ST. PATRICK" SNAKE CAMPAIGN ON OKINAWA

RYOKU, Okinawa--Appeals of Sgt. Geoffrey (Shamrock) Keating, 23, Chicago, 29th Infantry Regiment, for Irish recruits to help him rid Okinawa of the deadly habu, a poisonous snake, already have paid off. He now has two partners, true sons of the Emerald Isle, who have pledged themselves to duplicate the fearless work of St. Patrick.

Cpl. Timothy O'Connell and Sgt. James T. Lavin, both of Chicago and also members of the 29th Infantry, have volunteered to join Sergeant Keating in this "worthy project." All three were born in the "isle of the wonderous little people," and all left Ireland in 1949 for their home in the United States. All found themselves in the Army a short time later.

"I agree with Keating," Sergeant Lavin told his buddies. "We should be able to rid this island of great many habus between now and the day-of-days, St. Patrick's Day. If our glorious patron saint could clean all Ireland of snakes, surely the three of us can kill a goodly number of them in a short time, provided we pledge our Irish hearts to the task."

Corporal O'Connell, the third Irishman, expressed his faith that the three sons of old Eire can "do the job better than any other group on the island, and this includes the mongoose," he said.

The three Irish members of the Ryukyus Command's 29th Infantry Regiment expect to spend as much free time as possible in the pursuit of the deadly habu to show just what the Irish can do when they set their minds to it.

Sergeant Keating originally hails from Fair Green, Cahirciveen, County Kerry; Sergeant Lavin came to the United States from Ardgullen, Swinford, County Mayo, and Corporal O'Connell left Knocknagoshel, County Kerry, to come to the country of his choice.

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ENGINEERS USE PSYCHOLOGY TO REDUCE ACCIDENT RATE AMONG KOREAN LABORERS

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--A practical use of the Oriental psychology of "loosing face" has cut the accident rate among Korean laborers by more than 30 percent in the two months since the plan went into effect at an engineer supply depot operated by the 501st Engineer Supply Point Company.

First Lt. Oscar Wilks, Vicksburg, Miss., depot master, originated the idea of having any Korean who injures himself through carelessness wear around the yard for a full day a sandwich board sign bearing the words "Always be Careful" written in English and Korean.

The sign itself is a part of the safety program begun at the depot in an attempt to reduce the number of laborers being treated for carelessly incurred injuries. When the program was initiated as many as 80 laborers a day were being treated for minor hurts.

Made of scrap material, the sign is alike on front and back. The two sections are connected at the top by rope worn on the wearer's shoulders.

The sign says, in effect, "I fouled up. I am a clumsy oaf who pays no attention to safety rules." It is so effective that on occasions a laborer's best friends have refused to speak to him while he wore the sign.

It is given to anyone who comes to the depot office for treatment of minor injuries. Lieutenant Wilks emphasized that it is not given to those who are sick, or who are injured through no fault of their own.

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0206

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

14 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 13 MARCH:

Cruisers and destroyers heavily bombarded Communist positions on the east coast of Korea yesterday. Meanwhile, Task Force 77 planes continued to concentrate on enemy transportation and supply facilities.

The light cruiser Manchester and the destroyer USS Fox at Wonsan carried out a coordinated gun strike with the air spot during the morning. They scored direct hits on large supply buildings, boat repair facilities, railroad cars, locomotive repair facilities and a railroad trestle. Both ships were straddled by enemy shore batteries from Kalma Gak peninsula late in the afternoon. The enemy guns were silenced by return fire from the U.S. ships and an air strike by Task Force 77 planes. Neither ship was damaged.

Enemy rail lines from Wonsan to Tanchon suffered 127 rail cuts from the planes of the carriers USS Valley Forge and USS Antietam. Attack groups also destroyed 89 small craft in coastal waters. The Kowon-Hamhung area was worked over with rail road bridges, marshalling yards, rail cars and supply areas bearing the brunt of the attacks. One large tank also was destroyed.

The destroyer Kyes and destroyer escort McGinty carried out interdiction missions on bridges and buildings in the Wonsan area. A spotter reported several warehouses severely damaged by the McGinty. Extensive damage was also inflicted on train and truck repair and storage areas, marshalling yards and railroad cars. The Kyes made one direct hit and eight near misses on a tank. Both ships received near misses from enemy shore batteries but sustained no damage.

Enemy bunkers, trenches, automatic weapons and troop shelters took a pasting from the eight-inch guns of the U.S. heavy cruiser Saint Paul in the Kosong-Kansong area. She was aided by the five-inch guns of the destroyer Isbell.

The destroyer USS Shelton fired on suspected gun positions southwest of Chinampo on the west coast. The destroyer HMS Cossack in the Haeju approaches fired with excellent results at troops in a village.

At Songjin the destroyer USS Samuel N. Moore, destroyer minesweeper USS Doyle and patrol frigate HMS Morecambe Bay shelled highway and railroad bridges with unobserved results. Several hits were made on an ironworks and troop billets.

Marine flyers from the squadrons of the 1st Marine Air Wing in the Sariwon and Kumsong areas cut rails in 26 places, damaged bunkers, killed troops and hit trucks and gun positions.

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0207

RA'-0056

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
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SEA QUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 1900 14 March 1952

ABOARD THE USS BAIROKO OFF THE KOREAN COAST — Medical officers aboard the USS Bairoko off the west coast of Korea today permitted Marine Captain Clarence W. Tuxbury to tell of a dunking and rescue in the frigid waters of the Yellow Sea on Monday afternoon.

Safe and uninjured, he reconstructed his ill-fated flight, his bail-out and his rescue one hour later.

He saved his warmest praise for his wingman, First Lieutenant Timothy J. Keane, Jr., who steered rescue craft to the scene. Keane, whose hometowns are Santa Anna, Calif., and Weymouth, Mass., was just rounding out 150 combat missions over Korea when he was diverted to the rescue chore.

"I remember I had just pulled up after a third pass at some railroad marshalling yards we were attacking," Tuxbury said, "when my plane was hit. It was ground fire alright and must have been a 50-caliber bullet right in the oil cooler. The oil pressure dropped immediately, the cockpit filled with smoke and I knew I had to bail out."

Captain Tuxbury said he was flying at about 2,000 feet. He experienced some difficulty clearing the cockpit, his parachute not opening until he was down around 500 feet over the sea.

"I landed in the water about a mile and half from shore," Tuxbury went on, "and that's when I could really be thankful for my wingman, First Lieutenant Keane. He did a wonderful job circling about 25 feet over me and keeping me in sight."

A "Dumbo" flying boat made the first attempt at rescuing the downed pilot but after four or five attempts was unable to land in the rough sea. Rescue was finally effected by helicopter after Captain Tuxbury had been in the 30 degree water for almost 50 minutes, during which time Lieutenant Keane continued circling over the pilot.

"I was very cold. My immersion suit must have torn slightly when I bailed out because the legs were filled with icy water. I had a little difficulty getting into the loop that was lowered by the copter because my legs and arms were numb. I couldn't even feel them. It was mighty good to feel myself lifted out of the water." Tuxbury was taken to the nearest friendly base ashore and returned to his carrier Wednesday evening.

MORE/OVER/MORE

0208

RA'-0056

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Tuxbury heaped more praise on his fellow pilot, Keane, who braved danger himself in order that the rescue might be made quicky without additional searching. "I know, being a pilot, that one of the hardest things to do is to circle at such low altitude and keep your eye on one spot for so long. Keane did not dare remove his eyes I know, because I had a white helmet on and with those white caps running around me, he would have lost me when he looked the other way. The rescue service is wonderful and gives any pilot a sense of security if he does have to go down. I can't thank Keane enough."

Captain Tuxbury wife lives at Riverside dr., New York City. His mother Mrs. Leila W. Tuxbury, lives at 12 1/2 Washington ave, Marblehead, Mass.

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0209

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
1500
14 March 1952

ABOARD USS BAIROKO OFF WEST COAST OF KOREA—Marine Checkerboard pilots from USS Bairoko yesterday lashed into coastal areas south and west of Chinnampo. The principal targets were Red rail and supply lines.

Bad weather washed out late flights but 24 sorties were flown. The day was highlighted by the destruction of a railroad bridge. Three hundred feet of the structure was smashed by the bull's eye drop of a 1,000-pound bomb by Capt. Donald C. Mitchell of 417 East 22nd St., Santa Ana, Calif.

Napalm and bomb runs were made on possible supply buildings 20 of which were destroyed and eight damaged. Camouflaged troops and equipment were worked over and one gun position and two bunkers were damaged. One road was cut by a near miss of a highway bridge.

As Bairoko paused briefly for replenishment her scoreboard for nine consecutive days stands as follows: Two railroad bridges destroyed and three damaged, ten road bridges destroyed and 10 damaged, 157 buildings destroyed and 158 damaged, nine box cars destroyed and 26 damaged, seven rail cuts, six road cuts, 17 warehouses destroyed and 10 damaged, 15 gun positions destroyed and 335 damaged, 3 small craft destroyed and 133 damaged, and 89 enemy troops known killed.

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National Archives of Japan

ABOARD USS LOWRY (DD-770) IN KOREAN WATERS—It took over 11,000 miles and 40 days of travelling to get there, but the USS Lowry, a 2200-ton destroyer has arrived at her station off the East coast of Korea to pour Atlantic Fleet ammunition on strategic North Korean targets.

One of four ships in Destroyer Division 261, the Lowry left Norfolk in late January as a unit of the Navy's rotation scheme, whereby duty in the war area is spread among a number of ships. The division is permanently attached to the Atlantic Fleet and is on loan to the Naval Forces Far East.

The first round fired at the rugged Korean shoreline climaxed the first 14 months of her second tour of duty with the fleet.

She was built at San Pedro, Calif., late in 1943. A veteran of Okinawa and other Far Eastern Campaigns of World War II, she spent the unsettled years between 1946 and 1950 in moth-ball row at San Diego. With the flare-up of the Korean War she was recommissioned in 1950 and devoted 1951 to training and to operations in the Atlantic Fleet, based at Norfolk.

The long voyage around provided the opportunity for final preparations for combat, in addition to liberty ashore for the crew of 300 men and 20 officers at Panama, San Diego, Pearl Harbor, Midway and Japan.

The Lowry is commanded by Commander C.B. Carroll, U.S. Navy, of 1705 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md. He came to his present duty from Headquarters, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.

Other ships in Division 261 are USS J.C. Owens, USS Laffoy and USS D.H. Fox.

LOS ANGELES 14 MAR 52

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
0211

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

14 March 1952
0930

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST — Enemy lines from Wonsan to Tanchon continued to serve as principal targets for Task Force 77 bombs yesterday. Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets from the Valley Forge and Antietam made 127 rail cuts. Attack groups also destroyed 89 small craft in coastal waters.

Striking south of Tanchon a morning flight of Fighter Squadron Skyraiders slashed enemy rails yesterday. Most of the cuts were made by Lt. (jg) Lester L. Stoakes of 2538 Ivy Drive, Oakland, Calif.

Fighter Squadron 753 "Flying Circus" Corsairs made 17 rail cuts and knocked out a railroad bridge in the Tanchon area yesterday morning. Lt. Robert Balser, USN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., demolished the structure with a direct bomb hit. The Pittsburgh reserve squadron teamed with Fighter Squadron 194 Skyraiders for an afternoon strike at a marshalling yard near Hamhung. Corsair pilot Ens. Sam McKee, USN, of 1134 Lakewood ave., Lakewood, Ohio, destroyed a coal bunker and set fire to a 100 foot long stack of stores. Damage was not fully assessed because of dense clouds of smoke and dust.

Antietam Skyraiders of Attack Squadron 728 struck a marshalling yard and destroyed eight loaded rail cars. The entire area was reported left in flames.

Ens. Robert A. Courtney, USN, of 4011 Speedway, Austin, Tex., blocked a rail tunnel with a direct bomb hit on one end and cut rails on the other.

After expending their bombs on an afternoon strike, Antietam Panther jets spotted a large tank and called in the Attack Squadron 728 Skyraiders. Skyraider pilots Lt. Charles J. Noth, USN, of 643 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill., and Ens. John T. Higgins, USN, of 1831 West Farmont ave., Milwaukee, Wis., destroyed the tank and demolished a bulldozer busy on a road repair job nearby.

In the Kowan and Hungnam areas Valley Forge Panther jets from Fighter Squadron 111 and Fighter Squadron 52 made 18 rail cuts, bombed out one span of a railroad bridge and destroyed 14 boats and two boxcars.

MORE/OVER/MORE

0212

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WITH THE CRUISER USS MANCHESTER IN KOREAN WATERS — The cruiser Manchester commanded by Capt. Lawrence H. Frost, USN, of Washington, D.C., escorted by the destroyer USS Fox, commanded by Cdr. James A. Dare, USN, of Seattle, Wash., sped northward from Rear Admiral F. W. McMahon's fast carrier task force before dawn yesterday morning to carry out a coordinated air and gun strike on Wonsan, the big transportation complex on the east coast of Korea.

The Manchester, firing with an air spotter from Task Force 77, scored direct hits on two large buildings, boat repair facilities, small buildings, railroad cars, locomotive repair facilities, and a railroad trestle.

Late in the afternoon enemy shore batteries opened fire from Kalma Gak peninsula on the Manchester and Fox, straddling the ships on several occasions. Both ships immediately returned fire, suppressing the enemy guns while the Manchester directed an air strike on the Red battery position. Task Force 77 airmen scored direct hits with napalm, bombs and strafing runs on the caves from which the Communists were firing.

During the day the Manchester fired her 37,000th round of six-inch and five-inch shells in the Korean waters, a good percentage of which has been fired at targets in or near Wonsan. Neither the Manchester nor Fox sustained any damage.

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WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA — Marine planes of the Panther jet and Deathrattler squadrons attacked the vital Communist rail lines in the Sariwon area yesterday accounting for 16 cuts, one supply shed destroyed and a two story factory building left burning. In close support strikes Wolf Raider attack planes damaged several bunkers and accounted for 20 enemy troops killed and one gun position and at least two trucks destroyed. Planes from the same squadron raised the total of rail cuts to 26 for the 24-hour period.

Other Marine aircraft destroyed three anti-aircraft positions in the Kumsong area.

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0213

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

14 March 1952
1055

Operational Summary No. 628:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
THURSDAY, 13 MARCH 1952

In spite of increasingly poor weather during daylight hours yesterday, Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 680 sorties as fighter bombers continued their interdiction strikes against Communist rail lines and supply areas in North Korea.

The fighter bombers, flying under protective cover of the F-86 Sabrejets, slashed rails at 120 points and also set supply buildings afire and attacked rolling stock.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and shorebased Marine pilots accounted for 475 of the total FEAF sorties.

Communist troop and artillery positions along the battlefield were hard hit as F-51 Mustangs bombed and strafed targets from the area northeast of Kaesong all the way to the east coast. The propeller-driven Mustangs wiped out 15 troop revetments, silenced 10 gun positions and inflicted at least 20 troop casualties.

Marine fighters teamed with the Mustangs to destroy five more troop revetments. The Marines also levelled five supply buildings in the Haeju area, starting several large fires.

F-84 Thundejets scored 30 rail cuts along the lines between Suncheon and Samdong-ni and between Sonchon and Chongju. Other Thunderjets destroyed 10, damaged 15 rail cars, and cratered rails in five places near Kanggye, deep in north central Korea.

Near Yangdok, the F-84s destroyed a large warehouse which was apparently full of ammunition. Pilots reported that smoke rose as high as 4,000 feet and debris as high as 1,000 feet following the heavy blast.

Marine aircraft and ROK Mustangs teamed to inflict 40 rail cuts along the lines from Hwangju to Namchonjom and from Sinchon to Changyon. They also destroyed nine large supply buildings near Sinmak.

(more)

0214

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F-86 Sabrejets, continuing to fly protective cover for the fighter bombers, encountered no enemy jet fighters on their patrol sweeps of "MIG Alley."

Total destruction on the enemy includes 35 supply buildings set afire, 15 vehicles destroyed, 14 gun positions silenced, 1 railroad and two road bridges damaged, 15 rail cars destroyed and 15 damaged, one locomotive damaged, two warehouses blasted, and 15 troop bunkers knocked out.

Ten medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of 500-pound high explosive bombs on a rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon. The crews reported no opposition by enemy fighters, but they said meager flak was encountered over the target area. Two Superforts struck the Samdong-ni marshalling yards, encountering no enemy flak or fighters; and one B-29 flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft attacked enemy supply trucks attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness. They destroyed 35 of the vehicles. Eleven light bombers struck the Hwangju supply center north of Sariwon, leaving several large fires in the area.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division, continuing to fly in support of UN combat operations, made 195 sorties and airlifted 520 tons of personnel and supplies.

END

0215

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

PRESS RELEASE:

14 March 1952

SOVIETS CONTINUE TO HINDER
UN PRISONER OF WAR PROBE

GENEVA, (USIS)--Columnist Olwen Williams writing in the Christian Science Monitor on the UN prisoner of war probe says:

"The recent session of the United Nations Commission on Prisoners of War seems at first sight to have been unable to accomplish anything, since the Soviet Union, the country in which the bulk of war prisoners are still held, refused to attend or submit information.

"The main purpose of this session, was none the less fulfilled, however, in the view of the chairman, J.G. Guerrero, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice. This was to make known, first to governments, and then to the many thousands of waiting people throughout the world, for whom this problem 'has a very personal meaning,' what the United Nations has been able to do in the way of appraising the evidence laid before the commission by the chief sufferers among the nations.

"The countries most directly interested in ventilating the whole problem are Germany and Japan, although the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Italy and France are also greatly concerned because of thousands of their nationals who are still detained in Russian prisoner of war camps as German prisoners of war. Most of these non-German war prisoners in Russia were forced to join the German Army, and have few identity papers left in their possession to prove their case.

"The United States representative, Donald G. Blaisdell, spoke, not only for the United States, but also for those countries participating from humanitarian motives, Great Britain, Australia and so on, when he said:

"It is regrettable that the Soviet Union, which holds the key to the mystery of the missing men, has thus far refused its cooperation.' He emphasized that the world must persist in its effort 'until the last of these unfortunate persons has returned.'

"United States representative Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, dismissed the Soviet claim that all prisoners of war had been repatriated as unacceptable, because of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary. He deplored the 'total absence of information regarding hundreds of thousands of human beings' as a 'flagrant violation of accepted international legal and moral standards.'

"British delegate, G. S. Beith, supported the United States standpoint 'with the utmost vigor.' He said that the commission to be really effective, should be entitled to act as a recognized international authority.

"The German delegation, headed by Herr Von Trutzschler, said that the work of the commission was being watched with 'anxious interest by hundreds of thousands of families in Germany today.' He submitted reliable statistics, listing by name 100,000 German prisoners of war and the prison camps where they are held.

MORE

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14 March 1952

"This, he said, is only a minute fraction of the numbers concerned. The total number of missing war prisoners and civilian detainees has been estimated by the German federal and state governments at about 1,300,000. Thousands of Germans--soldiers and civilians--are also said to be held in Czechoslovakia, Poland the former East Prussia, and the Danubian satellite countries.

"The Japanese delegate also gave statistics as to numbers still held in Russia totaling some 370,000, if China and Korea are included. He spoke particularly at this session of a group of 326 Japanese nurses now in Chinese captivity, whose whereabouts are known. He also thanked the U.N. and voluntary agencies like the Red Cross and YMCA for their help in this matter.

"The French representative told of unsuccessful negotiations with the Soviet authorities on repatriation of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine taken prisoner along with German troops on the Eastern front.

"The fate of some 63,000 Italian soldiers taken prisoner on the Russian front, is still unknown, according to the Italian delegate. In addition, 21,000 Italian soldiers and civilians disappeared on the Balkan front, and many are still believed interned in Albania. On this latter question, the commission decided to ask the Albanian Government for information. The Italian case will also be forwarded to the Soviet Government."

#

MANILA PAPER SAYS COMMUNISM
MEANS MISERY, POVERTY

MANILA, (USIS)--Through economic and political enslavement of the people, communism imposes the conditions of poverty and misery that it promises to alleviate.

The Manila Times makes this editorial comment in connection with a statement by United States Ambassador Chester Bowles on U.S. aid to India. In his statement, Bowles stressed that America sought "not to fight communism" but to help India combat misery, hunger and disease.

The Manila newspaper agrees with Bowles that communism is not responsible for these conditions in every country. In the case of India, it points out, poverty, misery and disease, recurrent famines and plagues, have existed for centuries. The Times points out, however, that to the extent they prevail today these conditions provide a fertile ground for communism.

In the Times view then, "Mr. Bowles is right when he says that America's prime purpose in India is to fight the conditions of misery to which the inception and growth of communism is incidental."

But says the Manila paper: "He might have added that the fight against the conditions that make communism possible must include a struggle against the conditions which a victorious communism would impose--and which in the final analysis will keep the people in the same state of misery and poverty.

"For it is not alone the political rights of the free man that communism destroys. It also destroys the economic security which men can only assure to themselves if they are free politically.

"What shall it profit a man if he receives food, when the means of producing food is taken away from him, and given to an oligarchy of officials? Or if he is given work, but the proceeds of his labor are taken away from him in the interest of a thing called 'the socialist state'."

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0217

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0955
14 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1188
FOR THE PERIOD 130600I - 140600I MARCH 1952

United Nations ground troops repulsed several enemy attempts to probe friendly positions on the east central sector of the battleline again yesterday while a single enemy probe was repulsed in the western sector. Elsewhere along the front action was confined to patrolling.

Carrier-based naval aircraft attacked small craft, rail bridges, marshalling yards, supply areas, rolling stock and rail lines in the Wonsan-Tanchon and Kowon-Hanlung areas. Surface elements of the United Nations fleet bombarded enemy targets at the eastern terminus of the battleline and at Wonsan. Other surface craft struck at suspected gun emplacements on Korea's west coast.

Land-based fighter bombers cut rail lines, silenced gun positions and set enemy supply buildings afire. During the night, medium bombers attacked a rail point south of Sukchon, the Samdong-ni marshalling yards and flew in close support of frontline troops. Light bombers struck at enemy rail and road traffic. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to support operations in Korea.

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0218

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

14 March 1952.
0845

Immediate Release No. 1595

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---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 680 sorties.

Ten B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the traffic choke point. Meager flak and no enemy fighter opposition were reported by the crews.

Two Superforts struck at the Samdong-ni marshalling yards, reporting no flak nor fighters. Another medium bomber flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply areas just behind the battleline.

Although poor operational weather hampered air crews during the day, fighter bombers continued their interdiction missions. They inflicted multiple rail cuts, destroyed rolling stock, set supply buildings afire, inflicted troop casualties, and silenced gun positions.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, encountered no enemy jets for the first time in four days.

B-26 night intruders and Marine shorebased aircraft last night attacked enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness.

Cloudy skies and rain were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further attacks on Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

0219

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

PRESS RELEASE:

14 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries, by Guy Sims Fitch, noted American correspondent.

ECONOMIC LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES

by

Guy Sims Fitch

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Still further conversion of Soviet industry to direct armament production is likely in the months ahead, according to U.S. economists who have studied the 1952 Soviet budget. They predict the bulk of the increased Soviet military outlays will be used to raise the output of guns, tanks, atom bombs and other weapons.

Direct military expenditures listed in the budget adopted by the Supreme Soviet totaled 113,800,000,000 rubles, an increase of 18 percent over last year's figure. However, the Soviet budget contains many military items not so listed which bring planned military expenditures, concealed or otherwise, to more than half of the total budget of 476,900,000,000 rubles (about 119,225,000,000 dollars at the official exchange rate) and close to one-third of the gross national product.

In contrast, about eight percent of the gross national product of North Atlantic Treaty nations is being applied to defense programs. For the United States, the proportion is about 15 percent.

According to analysts here, even the allotment for direct military costs of the Soviet Union is some 43 percent higher than in 1949, the last full year before the Korean conflict, and exceeds even the military expenditures during 1942, the first full calendar year of Soviet participation in World War II.

As a result of artificial price cuts for basic industrial materials, the purchasing power of the Soviet military ruble is now appreciably greater than it was in 1949. Consequently, it is believed that this year's overall output of military items may rise as much as 25 percent over the already high production volume achieved last year.

Because the facilities for producing tractors, trucks, locomotives and similar products for the civilian economy will probably have to be converted to arms production, a reduced output of such goods is believed likely. In fact, the reshaping of Russia's civilian goods output to direct armament appears already well advanced.

For example, Soviet figures on tractor production show how conversion to tank manufacture is being pushed. The number of tractors supplied to Soviet farms during 1951 was reduced to 137,000 (in terms of 15 horsepower units) from 180,000 in 1950 and 150,000 in 1949.

The increased tempo of direct military production also is likely to slow down the expansion of basic industrial facilities such as steel mills and to force the Soviets to rely even more on maximum utilization of existing facilities. That is because steel used for military equipment cannot be used to create basic facilities.

MORE

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14 March 1952

Harry Schwartz, Russian expert of the New York Times, points out another development which the Soviet armament drive is likely to bring.

"As Soviet domestic output of civilian machinery declines or remains stagnant," writes Mr. Schwartz, "Soviet efforts to import such items, plus raw materials--such as nonferrous metals--in very short supply, will increase correspondingly. Next month's International Economic Conference in Moscow is expected to be the main propaganda center of such efforts to break down present barriers impeding Soviet importation of badly needed items required to complement the present armament-distorted domestic production pattern."

#

'DIPLOMACY IS A TWO WAY STREET'

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Herald Tribune editorial titled "Diplomacy Is A Two Way Street" declares:

"The Western nations--including the United States--have imposed their restrictions upon the travel of Soviet emissaries 'reluctantly' because no free society willingly establishes barriers to free movement within its borders and because the privileged status of diplomats in particular has been one of the oldest tributes paid by warring man to the hope of a more peaceful world. But it was manifestly impossible to tolerate a state of affairs in which Russia and her satellites derived simultaneously all the benefits of their own policy of secrecy and suspicion as well as of the hospitality accorded their envoys in the free nations. Russian treatment of foreign representatives, walled in, spied upon, cut off from all communication with Russian subjects, as well as the manner in which Russian diplomatic personnel abused the freedom they have been accorded in the West built up public reaction which had to be heeded.

"Moreover, it has become apparent that holding up the example of freedom to the Kremlin was like scattering money before a kleptomaniac. It did not fill the Russians with a remorseful desire to reciprocate; rather, it was taken as an open invitation to exploit a one-sided situation for all the communists could extract. Probably it would be naive to assume that moderate retaliation ordered by the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands will produce any marked effect on Soviet policy toward diplomats. American intimation that if Russian regulations are relaxed, the course of this country will be 're-examined' can be considered chiefly an expression of a pious hope for the record. But the Soviet Union has been placed on notice that patience of the West in these matters, as well as of affairs of greater import, is not inexhaustible; that diplomatic privileges are reciprocal and not designed for exclusive enjoyment of the Russian Foreign Office. The lesson may be of value. It should certainly help the morale of that harassed group of exiles, the diplomatic colony in Moscow."

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0221

COMMUNICATIONS
Information Division
C I & E, U.S.C.A.R.

Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS RELEASE

14 March 1952

IMPOSING ARRAY OF SPEAKERS AT END-OF-SEMESTER PROGRAM ON SATURDAY MORNING AT UNIVERSITY OF RYUKYUS

NAHA -- An imposing array of speakers will address the University of Ryukyus faculty and student body in an end-of-semester program at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning in the University auditorium.

The speakers will include: Toshio Onaga, business manager of the University; Dr. Koshin Shikiya, president of the University; Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general of the Ryukyus Command and deputy governor of the Ryukyu Islands; Arthur Lead, University advisor, and Russell E. Horwood, chief of the Michigan State College Mission.

RYUKYU UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICES PLANS EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS IN SOUTHERN ISLANDS OF YAEYAMA AND MIYAKO

NAHA -- The University of the Ryukyus extension service is sponsoring a series of educational meetings this month in the southern Ryukyus.

Headed by Genshu Usato, the extension service group is scheduled to depart for the meetings in Ishigaki City, Yaeyama, and Hirara City, Miyako, about March 26.

Included in the group will be the Michigan State College Mission, in charge of Russell E. Horwood.

The series of educational meetings were scheduled in the southern Ryukyus following requests by Ryukyuan educators there and members of the Miyako and Yaeyama Civil Administration teams.

The meetings will be similar to those already conducted by the extension service in Ishikawa, Nago and Naha, Okinawa, and in Naze City, Amami Oshima, last October.

TWO NEW ADULT PROGRAMS AT NAHA CULTURAL CENTER TO BEGIN SUNDAY

NAHA -- Two new adult programs will be inaugurated at the Naha Cultural center (Yuu-Bei Bunka Kaikan) this Sunday, according to its director, Miss Esther Plant.

One is motion pictures, scheduled at 2 each Sunday afternoon, while the other is a filmstrip English class, scheduled at 5:45 each Sunday evening.

Besides these new programs the following are scheduled for this weekend and next week:

Young Peoples' Gathering at 1:30 Saturday afternoon--Topic will be current world affairs featuring motion pictures, filmstrips, music and discussion.

Monthly Music Concert at 4 Saturday afternoon--Each recordings.

Reading of English Newspapers at 6 Saturday night--By Seitoku Oshiro.

Adult Motion Pictures at 7 Saturday night.

Beginners' English at 2:30 Sunday afternoon--By Seitoku Oshiro.

Intermediate English at 3:30 Sunday afternoon--By Shigeru Nakmohi and for the general public.

0222

14 March 1952

Adult Filmstrip English Class at 5:30 Tuesday evening.

Filmstrip English Class at 5:30 Wednesday evening--For the general public and junior and high school students.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CONFERENCE AT MAEHARA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

M.H. -- Forty-eight village mayors, school principals, agriculture teachers and farm advisers from the Maehara School District attended a one-day conference sponsored by the Extension Division of the University of the Ryukyus at the Maehara Senior High School on March 4.

Mr. Jun Nakamura, principal, and Mr. Seishoin Asato, agriculture teacher of the Maehara Senior High School, acted as hosts and were responsible for the initial preparations for the meeting. Mr. Genshu Asato, Director of Extension for the University, was in charge of the meeting.

The conference was devoted to the role of vocational training in the public schools, with particular reference to agriculture. The morning session consisted of addresses by Mr. Russell E. Horwood on "Vocational Agriculture in the Ryukyuan Schools" and by Mr. Edward Pfau on "What Are the Vocational Responsibilities of the School and the Community to Young People." Mr. Tomoaki Iyo and Mr. Shimoi Nashiro from the University acted as interpreters.

The afternoon was given over to group discussions on agricultural education and on vocational education. At the final afternoon session, both groups were brought together, and the results of their thinking were presented and summarized by members of each group.

-30-

LACK OF CUSTOMERS CLOSING COMMUNIST PAPER IN U. S.

NEW YORK, (USIS) -- The only Hungarian-language communist newspaper in the United States is closing, not because of any official restrictions, but because prosperous Hungarian-Americans are not interested in buying it.

In announcing its intent to go out of business, the newspaper Magyar Jovo (Hungarian Future) said in a lead editorial:

"Too many of our potential readers, particularly those working in the automobile, machinery and steel industries, buy cars, television sets and houses. Many of them have retired to Florida and California."

The newspaper adds that since its readers prefer to "spend \$2,500 for automobiles and \$700 for television sets, they have not bought the subscriptions the paper needs to survive.

Editor and Publisher, trade journal of the U. S. press, shows that Magyar Jovo had a circulation of 6,752 in 1951.

Two other Hungarian-language papers are listed in Editor and Publisher. They are the New York Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, with a circulation of 22,365, and the Cleveland, Ohio, Szabadsg, with a circulation of 20,724.

WHO EXPERTS DISCUSS TRACHOMA CONTROL

GENEVA, Switzerland, (USIS) -- World Health Organization experts have been meeting here to discuss measures for trachoma control in underdeveloped countries and to prevent spread of the disease through international traffic. Countries represented are Italy, Egypt, Japan, Portugal, Tunisia, Morocco and the United States. WHO estimates trachoma cases at "hundreds of millions," although the exact number has never been precisely determined.

0223

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1100
15 March 1952

Immediate Release:

TWELVE PRISONERS DEAD, 26 WOUNDED FOLLOWING OUTBREAK AT KOJIE-DO COMPOUND

WITH THE 2D LOGISTICAL COMMAND, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Twelve Communist prisoners of war are dead and 26 wounded as a result of an outbreak at 9:30 Thursday morning March 13, at the United Nations Prisoner of War Camp, Kojie-Do Island.

One American officer and one Republic of Korea civilian were injured.

An investigation immediately ordered will disclose the full facts. So far as is at present known, the latest outbreak, the second within a month, occurred when a work party of cooperative prisoners of war, and a detachment of ROK troops under a ROK captain, were suddenly stoned when passing an area containing a large number of unruly Communist prisoners. The guard company opened fire upon the attackers.

Quiet has been restored and all prisoners are complying fully with the orders of the authorities. The International Red Cross has been informed and will make an independent investigation.

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0224

RA'-0056

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 15 March 1952

ABOARD USS ANTIETAM IN KOREAN WATERS—The Armed Forces are mostly made up of "little guys." One of them is Barry Nicholas Washam, airman, U.S. Navy. Nick is a "plane pusher" on the Essex-class carrier USS Antietam. At present the ship, loaded with Navy fighters and bombers, is operating off Korea.

Spotting planes on the carrier's deck is a dangerous job for the plane pushers have to work around the spinning propellers and the red-hot tails of the jets, but Nick likes it.

The first planes of the day to leave the carrier are the "Morning Hecklers." They keep the Communists from getting a full night's sleep by arriving over their targets before dawn. Getting up at 3 a.m. to help get the "Hecklers" on their way gives Nick a pretty full working day. After the morning planes take off, the real job of the day begins. Then the planes start warming up for the big strike and for the next hour the flight deck is a roaring bedlam. During that time Nick is working at top speed—pushing and tugging the planes into position for warm-up, then standing by awaiting the signal to pull the wheel chocks so the plane can move into the take-off spot.

Then the planes are gone and the flight deck becomes quiet. While waiting for the aircraft to return for more fuel and ammunition, Nick and his crew usually have a game of touch football or other recreation. It takes some of the strain out of waiting, for everyone on the carrier "sweat out" the planes until they are safely back on the ship. Although he enjoys working the planes when they are taking off, Nick doesn't like it on the flight deck when they land. Very few crashes occur, but all the men "tighten up" until all the planes are back safely.

After the last flight comes in, sometimes as late as 9 at night, Nick can relax and think of home back in Charlotte, N.C. His thoughts of home also include a girl by the name of Betty, a 17-year-old classmate of his younger sister. He tries to get a letter off to Betty every time mail leaves the ship but many times he is too tired to do anything but fall into his bunk. Since a carrier normally operates around the clock for three days then replenishes her supplies and armaments on the fourth, Nick occasionally has one day out of four off. But usually he is hard at work pushing bombs instead of planes on that fourth day.

When he does get a day off Nick generally studies his training manuals to qualify for aviation boatswain's mate, the first step up the promotion ladder for his rating. He also doesn't want to lose the habit of studying for he hopes some day to attend a college or trade school. Nick likes the Navy too, but right now it's just adventure and travel for him and any thoughts about the Navy as a career will have to wait until he finishes his four year hitch.

In the meantime, Nick is doing his job aboard the Antietam with the same kind of spirit and ability as that shown by millions of young Americans doing "little jobs" throughout the Armed Forces. He is too busy to think much about the war other than how it affects him personally, but he feels the same about fighting a war 10,000 miles from home as do most of the fellows in Korea. Nick says, "I'm sure glad I'm doing this job over here instead of off the coast of California or North Carolina."

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(more)
(over)

0225

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Forty-seven years young, 23-years a Marine and 19-years a leatherneck pilot, Master Sgt. Sidney R. Wooley of Santa Ana, Calif., is climaxing a colorful career by "pioneering" in Korea.

Oldest enlisted pilot still flying with the Corps, Wooley is winging over North Korean skies with the first transport helicopter squadron ever to see combat action.

Stationed in Korea with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing helicopter unit since October, 1951, he has been flying blood and vital supplies to front line troops. He also flies military officials on "birds-eye" battlefield inspections.

Wooley is no newcomer to pioneering in aviation. He was one of the first pilots to test the famous "Tigercat" night fighter. This twin-engine Marine fighter-bomber currently is one of the planes nightly spreading destruction behind Korean Communist lines.

During World War II Wooley piloted an unarmed plane in the South Pacific on reconnaissance and rescue missions.

When he earned his "wings" at Pensacola, Fla., in 1933, the helicopter was a new and considered by some as an "impractical" invention. Wooley had no idea he would wind up in Lakehurst, N.J., 17 years later, learning how practical it turned out to be.

Formerly from Oswego, Ill., Wooley was stationed at the Marine Air Base, Cherry Point, N.C., before coming to Korea. His wife, Dorothy, and daughters, Diana, 16, and Beverly, 13, now live at 1719 W. 9th St., Santa Ana, Calif.

WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA—Two Marines were walking up the hill that was the Korean front. Entrenched Marines were visible on the peak.

Capt. Charles C. Angle, 29, of 122 Challen Ave., Jacksonville, Fla., a Marine pilot, had been assigned duties as a forward air controller to call in air strikes upon Red targets ahead of the Marines. First Lt. Charles R. Davidson, 28, of 310 Main St., Terentum, Pa., was giving him the details on the life of an infantryman.

"Anything exciting happen around here?" asked the captain.

"Incoming and outgoing mail keeping us awake at night is about all in the last few days," was the answer.

"What do you mean?" asked the fugitive from a fighter plane.

Before an answer could be made, a low, muzzy blast sounded nearby. The lieutenant violently shoved his superior into a nearby shell hole. The explosions continued, but closer. When it was over, both looked up, faces covered with mud and snow.

"That," offered Davidson in positive tones, "is incoming mail!"

0226

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

15 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 14 MARCH:

Seafury and Firefly planes from the British light carrier HMS Glory were back in action yesterday off Korea's west coast. Her flyers demolished three warehouses, a marshalling yard and a road bridge and hit sampans and junks. She was screened by the destroyers EMCS Nootka and HMAS Warramunga.

Enemy shore batteries were engaged again by the cruiser Manchester and the destroyer Fox at Wonsan. With unusually heavy fire from the shore bracketing the U.S. ships, they raked the gun positions. They also made direct hits on a boat yard, direct hits on two large buildings and on motive repair facilities. Direct hits likewise, which started large fires, were made on boxcars, a bridge, a bypass and a marshalling yard. Planes from Task Force 77 placed two direct napalm and bomb hits on the enemy shore batteries hiding in the mouth of caves.

The U.S. vessels sustained no damage from the enemy shore guns.

In the Kosong-Kansong area the heavy cruiser Saint Paul and the destroyer Isbell followed up a night of harassing and interdiction fire with a barrage on bunkers, trenches, gun positions and buildings during the day. They destroyed or damaged 15 bunkers, five trenches, two gun positions and caused two secondary explosions by blasting supply and storage buildings.

Enemy buildup areas on Chansan peninsula on the west coast were bombarded by the light cruiser HMS Belfast with the aid of airspot. Twelve houses containing troops were flattened by her shells and many camouflaged buildings were damaged. The destroyer escort Munroe fired at gun positions and boats in the same area.

North of Songjin on the east coast the patrol frigate HMS Morecambe Bay made two hits on a pillbox, four hits on troop billets and holed 10 sampans. The destroyer Samuel N. Moore made hits on enemy gun positions and boats.

The destroyer escort Silverstein destroyed three guns of about 75 millimeter calibre near Hungnam and performed interdiction fire on a railway bridge and track activity. One 90 millimeter gun in a cave also was destroyed.

Marine flyers from the 1st Marine Air Wing ranging across Korea destroyed eight and damaged at least four supply shelters, knocked out eight supply buildings and damaged five and started mammoth fires. Rails were cut north of Pyongyang and four rail cars were knocked off the tracks near Sinchon. Other Marine flights destroyed 17 trucks and damaged 15 others.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

15 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA — Seventy-five combat missions in Korea and the Marine Fighter Pilot's mother thought he was selling life insurance in Jacksonville, Fla.

Lt. Joseph R. Schiavo, USMC, 29, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Schiavo of 806 Houghton st., Rockford, Ill., carried out his masquerade for a full year.

But now his mother knows he's back in the Marines and the story can be told.

Recalled to active military service in March, 1952, Schiavo decided to keep it a secret from his mother because "she had been in ill health for sometime, and I didn't want to have her worry about it."

Carrying out his purpose was not without difficulties.

During training at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., and since coming overseas in September, he disguised his true actions by writing letters to his mother, telling her of his "activities in Jacksonville," and then sending them to his wife, Dorothy, who lives at 1501 Ore Dr., Jacksonville, with their two children, Kathy Lynn, 4, and Cynthia Jane, 2. The letters were then sent on in envelopes which the Marine had addressed to his mother before leaving home.

Schiavo was forced to take a number of Rockford, Ill., Marines into his confidence, explaining why he didn't want it mentioned in their letters home that he was in Korea.

Combat missions completed, Schiavo is now serving as a staff officer of the 1st Marine Air Wing at a rear area base. It was after receiving orders to this duty that he wrote his parents, telling them of his real whereabouts.

However, while his folks thought he was leading a safe and peaceful life in Jacksonville, here are a couple of things that happened to the life insurance salesman:

With the 1st Marine Air Wing's "Deathrattlers" squadron, Schiavo flew one strike on which he knocked out two enemy command posts in North Korea. The flight bombed the "CP" and supply dumps in the area, Schiavo getting a direct hit with napalm. Strafing runs were made on another command post in the area. Swinging southward, his wingman told him that one of his napalm bombs had failed to release. Schiavo, receiving permission to return to the target alone, planted the fire bomb on the second command post. He had seven bullet holes in his aircraft upon landing.

On another flight, a plane was shot down near Red-held Sunghwa-ri. Schiavo and his fellow pilots covered the pilot, who had parachuted. Each time enemy troops attempted to reach him, strafing and bombing runs drove them back to cover. When another plane was badly hit, Schiavo was elected to lead him through the flak-flecked area to their air base.

MORE/OVER 0228

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945

15 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1189
FOR THE PERIOD 140600I - 150600I MARCH 1952

The only ground action on the Korean battlefield during the past 24 hours consisted of minor, scattered patrol contacts.

In the air, UN land-based planes continued to attack the enemy's transportation network although operations were restricted by poor weather. Fighter bombers attacked rail lines, gun positions and troops. Medium bombers struck a rail center northeast of Kunu-ri without opposition from enemy antiaircraft or fighters. Light bombers and Marine aircraft destroyed enemy supply vehicles during the night. There were no air-to-air encounters. Cargo transports continued in support of UN operations.

UN naval surface craft and carrier-based planes hit enemy gun positions, troops and buildings on the west coast of Korea. Cruisers and destroyers on the east coast hit enemy bunkers, boxcars and sampans in the Songjin, Hungnam and Wonsan sectors. Ships at Wonsan drew heavy enemy counter-battery fire but sustained no damage.

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0229

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

15 March 1952

Immediate Release No. 1596:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO--- U.S. Air Force all-weather medium bombers last night struck an important Communist rail choke point and blasted a North Korean marshalling yard as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Friday mounted 840 sorties despite poor operational weather.

Nine B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of high explosives on the traffic choke point northeast of Kunu-ri. Crews reported no flak or enemy fighter opposition.

One Superfort struck the Hamhung marshalling yards without being challenged. Two B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies just behind the battleline.

Although cloudy skies and rain hampered operations, fighter bombers continued their interdiction sorties, attacking rails, enemy-held supply buildings and rolling stock. They inflicted 110 enemy troop casualties in multiple close air support strikes.

F-86 Sabrejets made patrol sweeps over "MIG Alley," but failed to sight enemy fighters.

B-26 night intruders and Marine landbased aircraft last night attacked supply-laden vehicles attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness.

Cloudy skies were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for another day of interdiction attacks against Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

0230

RA'-0056

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

UN Weekly News Summary
For Immediate Release

Public Information Office,
Pusan, Korea
15 March 1952

TRYGVE LIE

U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie declared Thursday at a press conference, he was now "less optimistic" about the success of the Korean armistice negotiations.

He said that for the last 9 months, "in spite of many delays and disappointments, I have consistently expressed a strong hope that the armistice negotiations would succeed. Now I am less optimistic than I was".

He added "U.N. wants to end the fighting and continue every effort to achieve an armistice. But during the past nine months I have asked myself more and more often the question: 'Do the North Koreans and their Chinese allies equally desire an armistice?'". Mr. Lie then said: "The way the negotiations have been going in recent weeks cannot help but create few doubts of that. There is still a chance for an armistice, but it is not as good as it was and it will not get better unless the other side demonstrates they really want a fair and reasonable agreement."

At the same time the Secretary-General declared he thought it would be "a great mistake to underestimate the importance of the United Nations Disarmament Commission to world peace."

Mr. Lie said this new Commission was one of the few things the Soviet Union and Western powers had agreed on for four years. Beginning Friday, he said, U.N. "is going to make a fresh start on the whole problem of control and reduction of armaments after years of deadlock in which nothing constructive happened."

The Secretary-General said it was not a paradox to talk about disarmament when the policies of governments and the taxes upon peoples are aimed at more armaments. It was not paradox, he said, because "every sensible person knows that we cannot prevent a third world war by armaments alone, no matter how necessary they may be for the time being." Mr. Lie declared "if we are going to prevent a third world war, in the long run, we must sooner or later arrive at an agreed plan for the control and reduction of armaments. The way to do that is through the United Nations."

While on the subject of Korea, Mr. Lie declared that the charges of Germ warfare by U.N. forces are "of course utterly false". He said he had been informed of the request of the USA Government to the International Red Cross to investigate reports of epidemics in North Korea. This request has been accepted by the Red Cross. He said he had no doubt the World Health Organization would also be prepared to answer such requests for assistance.

KOREA

In Korea itself there was no progress in the negotiations at Panmunjom this week. General Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Commander in Korea declared that the Korean truce talks have now reached a state where it is impossible to predict what will happen next.

After a two-day visit to the peninsula, where he conferred with his team of negotiators, General Ridgway asserted that the talks were "very trying to the patience of the negotiating staff". He added: "It is a very difficult thing for men of integrity and principle to have to deal day after day with men who see little relation between the spoken word and fact - who resort to intemperate language and deliberately employ known falsehoods as part of their tactics."

The latest in the truce talks themselves came in Thursday's communique in which the Unified Command said that it had "repeated its request for an explanation of what the communists term 'a new proposal' made by them on 5 March for a solution of the basic prisoner-of-war question." The Unified Command said careful study since had "failed to show any new approach to the problem."

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The communique said the other side did not reply directly to the Unified Command request for clarification "either because it was unwilling or unprepared".

TRUSTEESHIP

At United Nations Headquarters, the Trusteeship Council completed its general debate on New Zealand's administration of Western Samoa and began examining Australia's report on its administration of the trust territory of New Guinea.

A special Australian representative reported that there had been steady progress in all aspects of administration and development of the trust territory of New Guinea, which covers about 93,000 square miles, about a fourth of the main island. The Australian Government, he said, was always mindful of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement.

GERMAN ELECTIONS

The United Nations Commission to investigate conditions for free elections in Germany addressed another letter this week to the Soviet Control Commission for Germany again inviting the authorities in the Soviet Zone of Eastern Germany and Berlin to give the Commission their co-operation in carrying out its task. The Commission called attention to the fact that its previous letter of 22 February had not been answered. It also informed the Soviet authorities that the appropriate authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany had made arrangements to meet with the Commission on 17 March and that on the 21st March, the Commission would meet authorities from the Western Sector of Berlin. The Commission proposed that the East German authorities and those from Berlin's Eastern Sector, meet with the Commission on those same dates. Should they be willing to do this, the Commission said it would divide itself into two groups, so as to be able to meet simultaneously in all zones of Germany.

JOURNALIST'S CODE

Groups of experts who have been meeting at United Nations Headquarters on a draft International Code of Ethics for Journalists, completed their work of revision.

The code, which sets forth standards of professional conduct for all engaged in gathering, transmission and dissemination of news and information, now goes to the Drafting Committee to determine its final version.

The code asks that all new personnel will assign and accept only those tasks which are compatible with the integrity and dignity of the profession; that full responsibility be assumed for all information published; that individual reputations be respected, and that discretion and professional secrecy be observed concerning sources of information and matters revealed in confidence. The final article asks that journalists acquire the necessary background knowledge for accurate reporting about countries other than the journalists' own.

-ENDS-

0232

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

PRESS RELEASE:

15 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries by J. Lawrence Dean, noted American news analyst.

THE U.S. POLITICAL SCENE

by

J. Lawrence Dean

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Political observers are analyzing the results of the primary elections in New Hampshire for clues to American public opinion regarding the leading candidates for the presidency.

First reaction to the voting indicates that the results gave encouragement of some kind to nearly all the candidates. A newspaper cartoon portrayed the election as an ultra-modern painting which looked good to some observers from any angle.

General Eisenhower polled the largest popular vote in the Republican Party nomination for president, winning 46,441 votes. Senator Robert A. Taft, generally considered the leading active Republican candidate, received 35,691 votes.

In the popular contest for the Democratic Party nomination, Senator Estes Kefauver polled 20,240 votes, and President Truman 16,128.

Among other Republicans, Harold Stassen received 6,673 votes. General Douglas MacArthur got 3,160 votes, although he had asked that his name be withdrawn from the ballot.

In addition to capturing the popular vote, Eisenhower also won the support of the state's 14 delegates to the Republican National convention to be held in July. Delegates are elected on the basis of district-by-district voting, without reference to statewide total voting. On the Democratic side, Senator Kefauver likewise won the entire 12-man Democratic convention delegation.

Observers immediately noted, however, that the New Hampshire delegates to each party convention are only a small number of the total of more than 1,200 who will select the nominee. It was also noted that New Hampshire, as one of the smallest of the 48 states accounted for but 4 of the 531 electoral votes that will decide the presidency next November.

Eisenhower supporters were enthusiastic over the showing he made without taking any part in the campaign. Some observers saw in the result the "clear-cut call to duty" which Eisenhower indicated in January was the only basis on which he would accept nomination.

Taft supporters, too, were pleased at the popular showing of their candidate. They noted that a vigorous campaign had been conducted in behalf of Eisenhower and that several prominent delegates were Eisenhower supporters.

In the Democratic Party contest, the strength shown by Senator Kefauver was a surprise. It was regarded as a demonstration of the value of the personal meet-the-voter campaign conducted by the Senator.

MORE

0233

15 March 1952

Supporters of President Truman pointed out, however, that the President had only reluctantly permitted his name to be entered in the primary, and had not campaigned actively.

One result on which all observers agreed was that the New Hampshire primaries showed an increased popular interest in the preliminaries of selecting a president. The total vote of 129,000 in this election was far beyond the total vote of 75,000 four years ago.

Political experts already are training their eyes on 15 other primary elections to be held before the party conventions in an effort to detect a trend. The next primary will be held March 13 in Minnesota, home state of former Governor Stassen.

However, there is no direct vote on a preference for president and delegates may or may not be pledged to a particular candidate.

Another direct test of the relative popularity of candidates will come in the primaries in Wisconsin on April 1. Delegates pledged to Senator Taft and Stassen have been entered in this contest.

A further test of the popularity of General Eisenhower is expected on April 15 in the selection of 38 Republican delegates in the large eastern state of New Jersey.

#

PRISONERS IN U.N. CAMPS REDISCOVER
FREEDOM OF WORSHIP

KOREA, (USIS)--Thousands of North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners in the United Nations' camps on Koje Do Island in Korea are experiencing freedom of worship for the first time since China and North Korea were taken over by the communists.

Keng San Lin from China, a Buddhist chaplain, holds daily services for any of the more than 20,000 Chinese Communist prisoners who care to attend. But no prisoners are obligated to go to these services, and they can also attend Protestant and Catholic services if they wish.

Keng San Lin held 33 Buddhist services during one typical week in February 1952, and about 4,000 Chinese soldiers came to each service. A total of more than 93,000 Koreans and Chinese attended these Buddhist services or other daily services held by three Catholic and three Protestant chaplains at the camps. More than 6,000 prisoners attended the Catholic services. And about 83,000 came to worship with the three Protestant ministers during the sample week. Four of the Christian chaplains speak the Korean language, and two speak Chinese.

Because there are about 155,000 prisoners of war separated into about 30 compounds, the seven religious leaders hold several services daily to give all the prisoners who wish to worship a chance to hear them.

Some of the communist prisoners, who are used to having religion suppressed in their totalitarian homelands, sometimes try to obstruct the religious services.

A few prisoners have crowded close to the chaplain and shouted communist songs to try to interrupt the prayers and meditation of their fellow prisoners. But the vast majority of the prisoners regard participation in religious worship as a privilege they do not choose to miss.

0234

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

PRESS RELEASE:

15 March 1952

EDITORS: Following is another in the series of commentaries by Paul L. Ford, noted American foreign correspondent.

COMMUNIST GERM CHARGES

by

Paul L. Ford

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Communist propaganda in recent days has touched a new low by charging that the United Nations Command is resorting to germ warfare in China.

The people of the United States have been greatly angered at this lie. They resent it all the more since it is known that one of the chief reasons the Reds gave birth to it was to excuse, if that were possible, the incompetence of their health services to cope with an epidemic.

In China there is only one doctor for every 25,000 and it will be recalled that in 1942 a cholera epidemic killed more than 60,000 people in the China coastal provinces.

The Reds charge that the U.N. Command is spreading cholera, typhus and bubonic plague by dropping containers of infected insects from the air and firing them from guns.

Insight into the truth has been provided by a medical expert, U.S. Brigadier General Crawford B. Sams, who a year ago led a four-man team behind the enemy lines to study health conditions there.

Sams reported that conditions were deplorable, that the communist authorities had no idea how to cope with an epidemic, and that the present accusations against the U.N. Command were undoubtedly made as an alibi for incompetence.

The Red position becomes weaker and weaker when faced by fact. The fact is that at least once every month since the beginning of the Korea war the International Red Cross has offered all its facilities to combat disease there.

This was no idle offer. The I.R.C. went so far as to ship large supplies of serums, medicines and other medical equipment to United Nations depots in Korea. Other large supplies lie in readiness in Hong Kong and Japan.

The Communists know full well that if there really is an epidemic raging in their territory all they have to do to halt it is to say: "Come. Help us."

But what did they do? They told the Red Cross, in effect, to mind its own business. That Communist refusal is a fact that cannot be denied.

There are no political strings attached to this humanitarian offer to alleviate suffering. The reputation of the International Red Cross over a century devoted to helping stricken peoples is too well known to impute political designs to its activities.

The people of the United States feel the same way about it. They have no quarrel with those who might be suffering.

MORE

0235

15 March 1952

The Red refusal to admit outside help is but added evidence, if that be necessary, that for a communist politics is everything, humanity nothing.

#

TRUMAN DOCTRINE FIVE YEARS OLD

WASHINGTON, (UPI)--The Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey has produced great benefits for the free world in its five years of existence.

It was March 12, 1947, when President Truman went before Congress and asked for 400,000,000 dollars in aid for the two countries.

In that message five years ago he said that "The very existence of Greece is threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men led by communists." Turkey was threatened by aggressive pressures by the Soviet Union, he added.

Congress granted the 400,000,000 dollars and later added to it. Today the two nations have taken their places as strong cooperating members of the free world community.

When General Eisenhower visited them last week to welcome them into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said he was "really lifted up." He found 50 divisions of well-trained troops, equipped with modern weapons and machines to make them a flexible and mobile defense force.

With U.S. aid, Greece and Turkey in the past five years have not only built up their defense forces, but have also improved their economic conditions for the benefit of all their people, and have given the rest of the world an example.

They provide an example of how, with proper outside assistance, even the economically less-advanced countries can create effective defenses against the threat of communist aggression--as long as they have the will to defend themselves.

Since their recovery Greece and Turkey have shown their desire to contribute their proper share to the free world's struggle against aggression. Both have sent substantial forces to join the U.N. effort in Korea. Both have become a part of the N.A.T.O. effort to deter aggression in Europe.

When the President first enunciated the Truman Doctrine five years ago, he said one of the primary objectives of U.S. foreign policy was "the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion."

"We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose on them totalitarian regimes."

That is the principle that has guided all U.S. aid to other free nations, whether under the Marshall Plan, Point Four, or the new Mutual Security Program.

The wisdom of that policy has been proved in Greece and Turkey. As Athenes Politis, Greek Ambassador to the United States, said recently, U.S. aid to his country "literally saved the nation from national collapse."

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

Released by Rycom PIO

PRESS RELEASE

17 March 1952

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD PRESENTED TO TAIRA DISTRICT JUNIOR AT UNIVERSITY OF RYUKYUS CEREMONY

NAHA -- The announcement of the establishment of a Good Citizenship Award for presentation to the junior student who has shown the most outstanding progress in the attributes of civic leadership highlighted the end-of-semester program Saturday at the University of the Ryukyus.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, commanding general of the Ryukyus Command, who was the principal speaker, made the surprise announcement of the award and gave the principal address. Mrs. Beightler was present with him on the platform of the University auditorium.

At the conclusion of the program it was learned that the winner of the award was Takeichi Toguchi, 22, of 8-han, Isagawa-ku, Hanachi-son, Taira District, Okinawa. Toguchi will return to his studies on April 21 after the spring vacation as a senior. He is majoring in English.

The award is in the form of a plaque on which is inscribed: "Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler Good Citizenship Award, University of the Ryukyus." Also inscribed on the plaque is: "Government Is a Trust, and the Officers of the Government are Trustees, and Both the Trust and the Trustees are Created for the Benefit of the People - Henry Clay." The name of the honored student will be added yearly.

In his address General Beightler told the students that the end-of-semester ceremony marked not only their advancement as scholars but their advancement toward full citizenship, "to the day when the destiny of the Ryukyu Islands rests in your hands."

Free Nations Belong to Inhabitants

"Free nations," he said, "must always belong wholly to the people who inhabit them, and one day it will undoubtedly be your privilege and duty to govern every square inch of the Ryukyu Islands and every Ryukyuan institution."

"Your University is already well equipped to perform its destiny as the center of Ryukyuan culture in order to bring this day closer. In a little more than a year of its existence, it has advanced at a faster pace than most world-famous educational institutions did in their earliest years."

"Better still, as you students yourselves are well aware, this pace of growth is on the increase. Best evidence of this is provided by the widening scope of your school's curricula--the steady addition of new and broader courses covering more advanced subjects."

"This growth is also reflected in your University library which is building up at an amazing pace and is already perhaps the finest in this domain. This library daily grows more valuable to you who are so eagerly seeking knowledge since its reference works are written in the mother-tongue which will forever be the language in which you transmit your thoughts with the utmost clarity."

University's Influence Growing

"This growth of your University is reflected, too, in the manner in which its influence is spreading and in the fact that more and more Ryukyuan youths are being drawn to its study halls with each passing term. The school year which is closing today finds about 750 students on the class rolls, and there is every reason to indicate that with the start of the new school year on April 24th, this number will be increased to 1,000--a phenomenal increase of 25% which is very unusual in so large an institution of learning."

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"All of this speaks well for the future of your native land which will so soon be placed in the hands of your generation, since, in order to be governed well, it is necessary that you who will one day do the governing must be educated well. So you can readily see why I say that today marks your advancement, not only as scholars, but as citizens as well.

"Throughout the history of the world, the best governed nations have been the best educated nations. More than two thousand years ago one of the world's greatest thinkers had this to say:

"NOT STONES, NOR WOOD, NOR THE ART OF WORKMEN MAKE
A NATION. BUT WHERE THERE ARE CITIZENS WHO KNOW....
THESE CITIZENS ARE THE TOWNS AND THE WALLS."

"You and all other youthful students who will soon be Ryukyu leaders must continue striving to reach a new peak in knowledge so that your country may reach its peak in strength.

"There is much to spur you in this quest for the knowledge that will make your country great, but to your youthfully-inexperienced eyes the day when you will take over the task of guiding the destiny of your country from your elders may seem far off.

Announces 'Good Citizenship Award'

"To bring it closer and thus into your immediate and foreseeable future and because of the high esteem and the confident hopes I have for the University of the Ryukyus, I want to announce the establishment of a Good Citizenship Award which will go each year to the one among you showing the most outstanding progress in the attributes of civic leadership. Each year the winner of this award will have his name properly inscribed on the plaque which will be hung in the auditorium of your honored institution.

"However, not only the member of the junior class who receives this award each year will be the winner. Each of you who tries a bit harder to gain knowledge which will prepare you for your future trust will be benefited. And the greatest benefits of all will go to your beloved country, which will begin to reap the harvest of your increased knowledge far sooner than you now think.

"You must forever keep in mind that all human institutions, including government, must be born anew in the hearts and minds of each generation. When the moment of your generation comes, each of you, as a sovereign citizen of a free nation, will bear upon your shoulders the responsibility of self-government.

Individual Responsibility Stressed

"This is so even though you entertain no thought of a political career and live your lives without ever holding political office. You will one day still be the government of your country through your voting, your supervision of the actions of your elected representatives, your vigilance in protecting your freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion and freedom from want.

"The knowledge that you are gaining in University classes will help you to be ever watchful of this priceless heritage.

"You will be well equipped for the courageous action and creative thinking which will forever assure government of the Ryukyuan people, by the Ryukyuan people, and for the Ryukyuan people.

"You must never for a moment forget that democratic government can rise no higher than the intelligence, purpose and conscience of the individual citizen."

Dr. Koshin Shikiya, president of the University; Chosho Goya, vice-president, and Toshio Onaga, business manager, represented the University in the program.

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STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF RYUKYUS IS PRAISED BY CHIEF OF MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE MISSION

NAHA -- The progress of the University of the Ryukyus was highly praised by Russell E. Horwood, chief of the Michigan State College Mission, one of the principal speakers Saturday at the end-of-semester program.

Mr. Horwood declared that the University, at the end of two years of operation, is "ahead of many of our universities when they had been in operation only two years." The following improvements, he said, had been observed by the Michigan State College Mission.

"The University has been reorganized and a four-year curriculum has been developed. Much time and effort has been put into this by the faculty.

"The teacher training program is to be expanded to train teachers for all levels of the public schools and will very soon be able to meet the entire teacher needs of the Islands.

"Additional staff of the best training and qualifications to be found in the Ryukyus are being considered to put the new curriculum and teacher training into effect.

"An improvement in the business management system has been instigated in the fields of accounting, inventory and the establishment of a custodian to supervise the maintenance of the plant and its equipment.

"The Library and the Departments have been strengthened by the addition of many texts and reference books in the Japanese language. In addition a substantial quantity of research publications and reports have been added from Formosa and Japan.

Student Activities Underway

"Student activities are getting underway. A student paper is now being published and several clubs are operating. This program promises to expand materially.

"Departments have been strengthened by the return of a number of staff members who have spent from three months to a year studying in the United States. This program is still in progress and will add more strength.

"The Extension Program has expanded to the point it is carrying educational information through class room teaching and meetings to the people on all the major Islands.

"A campus beautification program has been put in operation by faculty and students to again build this historic spot into a place of beauty.

"May I repeat you should be proud of the many accomplishments. It is important this institution be built slowly and soundly in the interest of all the Ryukyuan people. You can acquaint the people as you return home with these outstanding accomplishments.

"We of the Michigan State College Mission are proud to have had an opportunity to work with you students and faculty while you were making these accomplishments. We feel this is just a start in the development of this University and the part it will play with the Ryukyuan people in the future."

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR INSPECTS WORK ON TYPHOON-DAMAGED SEAWALLS IN YONE

NAHA -- Brig. Gen. James M. Lewis and other Civil Administration officials Saturday morning inspected reconstruction progress on typhoon damaged seawalls at Yone, Tomigusuku-son, in Southern Okinawa.

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Recalling the appearance of the seawalls on an inspection trip following typhoon Ruth in October, the Civil Administrator praised the Yone villagers on their reconstruction progress and workmanship.

Some 3,400 feet of seawall are now under reconstruction and are expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Materials for the remainder, about 8,600 feet, already have been allocated by Civil Administration, but villagers must find additional money to pay labor costs before this portion of the project gets underway.

Gen. Lewis was accompanied on the inspection by Lt. Col. Sidney C. Jenkins, liaison officer; Luke A. Westenberger, director of the Public Services department; William J. Homan, chief of the Public Works section; Shubei Higa, chief executive of the Provisional Central government, and Atsuo Yamashiro, acting governor of Okinawa gunto.

COL. WALTER D. TOBIN TO HEAD YAEYAMA CIVIL ADMINISTRATION TEAM

NAHA -- Col. Walter D. Tobin left here yesterday to head the Civil Administration team in the southern Ryukyu gunto of Yaeyama.

He will replace Lt. Col. Hazen C. Schouman, present chief of the team.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR LIFTS CURFEW FOR RYUKYUANS ON OKINAWA

NAHA -- Brig. Gen. James M. Lewis, Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands, has lifted the curfew for Ryukyans in Okinawa gunto with an amendment to Military Government Ordinance 1.

The amendment lifting the curfew is effective immediately.

Previously all Ryukyans in Okinawa gunto, except those with valid curfew passes, had to be in their "ku" or "aza" of residence between 12 midnight and one hour before sunrise.

RYUKYUANS FORBIDDEN TO SELL U.S. MILITARY CLOTHING TO OCCUPATIONAIRES

NAHA -- An order forbidding Ryukyans to sell any item of United States military clothing and equipment to members of the Armed Forces has been signed by the Civil Administrator, Brig. Gen. James M. Lewis.

However, the order, which was effective immediately, does not affect the sale, barter or purchase of U.S. military clothing among the Ryukyans.

Members of the Armed Forces, in an earlier order, already have been forbidden to purchase military clothing from Ryukyans.

Ryukyans, in dire need of clothing following the war, received large quantities from military roll-up and surplus stock.

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17 March 1952

ANNOUNCE SIGNING OF CA ORDINANCE #70 CALLING FOR ELECTIONS IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

NAHA -- CA Ordinance #70 entitled Special Election Law For School Board Members and District Treasurers of School Districts has been signed by Brigadier General James M. Lewis, Civil Administrator, to affect the election of school board members and a district treasurer in each School District or Shi, Cho, Son in the Ryukyus.

The new ordinance is really an election law for school districts to provide for carrying out one of the important tasks set forth in the new Education Code for the Ryukyus which was recently promulgated to give control of local school programs to local citizens of each Ryukyu community.

The election law calls for elections to be held in every school district sometime between 4 May and 11 May inclusive at the discretion of each Electoral Administrative Committee. The law is as nearly as possible like the election law for Mayors and Assemblymen.

There are to be elected three school board members and a district treasurer in each school district except that in districts of less than five thousand people, only one school board member will be elected. A fourth school board member will be appointed by those who are elected acting together with the mayor who is a member ex-officio of the school board. In the small communities there will be only three school board members. The appointed member in each case shall be a woman if no woman has been elected to the board.

The ordinance provides for a ballot which will permit the election of School Board members and a treasurer in one election or for two ballots where districts want to elect School Board members one day and a District treasurer on another day. With the large amount of time between now and the date of election there is ample opportunity for voters to learn to use the double purpose ballot where communities desire to save the cost of holding two elections. The choice is up to the Electoral Administrative Committee in each school district.

The law provides that the Electoral Administrative Committee shall revise its Supplementary Register of Voters for the purposes of these school district elections. This means that people who want to vote but who don't have their names on a voter's register will have an opportunity to register if they are qualified.

The Director of Education is empowered to continue the educational services in each district as have been provided by the guntos until the properly elected school board takes over its new duties in a school district.

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Hejmadi also pointed out that the wives and children on the American farms are working for improvement. He said that the children learn the fine details of farming through such youth organizations as the 4-H Clubs.

He said that some of the assistance recently given to India by the United States will be used to carry out full farming-production schemes in the Madras area. The people of Madras, he said, will benefit by the new assistance program.

Typical of American farming, Hajmadi said are the large mechanized farms worked by small families. He estimated that the average American farm was about 100 acres or more and the farmer on the land owned his farm.

COOL RECEPTION GIVEN RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR 'BIG FOUR' MEETING TO DISCUSS PEACE TREATY FOR A REUNITED GERMANY

BALTIMORE, Maryland, (USIS) -- A Baltimore Sun editorial on March 13 titled "Hocus Pocus About a German Peace Treaty" declared:

Two days ago the Russians unveiled their proposal for a Big Four meeting to discuss a peace treaty for a reunited Germany. The response to this proposal -- by the Western Powers and by the Germans--has been nil. The reason for this negative response is clear enough; the proposal is a phony.

By whatever test one cares to apply to the proposal, its phonicness emerges. Consider just one of the elements in the draft treaty, which the Russians offer, namely, that--

"Democratic rights must be secured for the German people so that all persons under German jurisdiction, irrespective of race, sex, language, or religion, should enjoy the rights of man and the fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of speech, press, religion, political convictions, and assembly."

When one considers the Russian domestic attitude toward such matters as freedom of speech, press, religion, political convictions, and so forth, it is obvious that this provision is inserted solely for propaganda purposes, to tempt and dazzle the Germans.

Or consider what has gone before. The Western Powers have already stated as a precondition to a discussion of a peace treaty for a united Germany that the Russians must agree to the holding of free elections in the Russian zone. Yet the Russians have been refused entry into eastern Germany of a commission to find out whether free elections would be feasible....

The plain and bitter truth of it is that, for the present, there is no real prospect for reuniting the severed parts of Germany and for agreeing upon a peace treaty. This Russian proposal is mere diplomatic hocus-pocus and everybody knows it.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 FAR EAST COMMAND
 Public Information Office

1330
 17 March 1952

Immediate Release:

COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN BEGINS FOUR-DAY VISIT IN KOREA

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Countess Mountbatten of Burma arrived in Korea Sunday afternoon and spent the first day of her four-day tour visiting General James A. Van Fleet and patients of his United Nations ground forces command.

Her plane, personal transport of Lt. Gen. William Bridgeford, Commander in Chief of the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea, was met by high Commonwealth officials.

The Countess, reported recently to be one of the most influential members of the English court, was immediately whisked by sedan to General Van Fleet's advance headquarters war room for a 40-minute tactical briefing. Later, at the U.S. 121st Evacuation Hospital, she chatted with every patient (12 of them British Commonwealth casualties), posed patiently for nurses, doctors and ambulatory patients gone on a photographic spree, and thoroughly investigated every hospital facility.

The Countess is a Grand Dame of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a volunteer first aid, nursing and ambulance corps; and chairman of the British Red Cross.

Purpose of the four-day visit, which will take her to most sectors of Allied Korea, is to study UN medical facilities and installations. She will concentrate on Red Cross activities.

At the hospital escort officers eyed their watches and the close schedule helplessly as the Countess proceeded to chat, sometimes for as long as five minutes, with each patient. Her ready smile, lively blue eyes and obvious interest invariably left each of her conversants cheered. She kept hospital commander Lt. Col. Leo J. Butler of Lafayette, Calif., busy with a steady stream of questions, including how many patients the hospital has treated (75,000), what care is given psychiatric patients (a complete military hospital is being set up for them), whether there is a shortage of nurses (no) and the extent of recreational activities carried on by the Red Cross.

In the central supply room she stopped to admire the new Japanese camera aimed at her by Sgt. Rey G. Barger of Vandergrift, Pa. She told him it was "indeed a handsome camera," but that she herself relies on a "foolproof" box Brownie. "It's the only camera I can operate."

At the Red Cross hall she engaged in a discussion on the merits of solitaire with PFC Earl Pike of Cleveland, Tenn., and the U.S. 45th Infantry Division.

After inspecting a nurses' quonset, with the rueful misnomer "Shangri-La," she told them they "certainly have very ingenious and nice quarters."

The Countess said she had to cut her visit to Korea short because she intends to leave England for her husband's new Mediterranean Command early in May. "And there will certainly be a lot of medical work to do there, too," she added.

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TACOMA TWINS IN KOREA, WORRIED ABOUT EACH OTHER, REQUEST SEPARATION

WITH THE 3d INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--A pair of identical twins from Tacoma, Wash., in the 3d Infantry Division have decided to separate for the first time.

(more)
 (over)

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

PFC Jacob Camoza and PFC Gene Camoza, of Company F, 15th "Can Do" Infantry Regiment, have concluded after four months of combat that "fighting alongside your brother just doesn't work."

Arriving in Korea last November, the twins were assigned as automatic riflemen in the same platoon. During the battle for "Little Gibraltar" Jacob was wounded. Said Gene, "I almost went crazy trying to locate him on the hill."

Jacob was evacuated and, after a month's recuperation from a head wound, returned to the company. The 18-year-old brothers then made several patrols together before Gene asked for a transfer to another company. "We were worrying about each other too much," he explained. The transfer was approved and he recently was assigned to the 622d Military Police Company.

The Camoza twins, who have two older brothers, entered the Army in April 1951. During basic training at Camp Roberts, Calif., they served in the same squad, and they shipped overseas together in September.

When he learned of his brother's new assignment, Jacob said, "It will really seem strange not to have my better half around. We always did everything together -- even dated the same girl in high school."

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187th AIRBORNE RCT CANINE PETS HAVE COMPILED ENVIABLE JUMP RECORD

WITH THE 187th AIRBORNE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM IN JAPAN--You have heard of airborne pets, no doubt, but here is one outfit that has three.

Parachute Maintenance Detachment, 187th Airborne RCT, has three dogs who together have compiled a record of 30 jumps -- enough jumps to qualify as senior parachutists.

Brownie, Ponski, and the lately deceased Trooper, who was killed accidentally by running after a jeep, each has 10 jumps to his credit. These dogs have led many a stick out of an aircraft and something seems amiss when one of the animals is absent when the Parachute Maintenance Detachment makes its jumps.

These dogs show the polish of a cool experienced jumper, veteran paratroopers say, and stand ready to be second to no animal when it comes to jumping out of a plane. It's all in a dog's work for them.

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SOLDIER LOSES RING IN KOREA, FINDS IT MONTHS LATER

WITH THE 2d INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Things have a way of turning up most unexpectedly, even in Korea. PFC Raymond Johnson of 9418 Tulley Ave., Oaklawn, Ill., will vouch for that.

Johnson was given a cameo ring last May, before the carpenter in Company G of the 38th "Rock of the Marne" Regiment left for Korea.

Last August, when the 38th was fighting up on the front, the ring slipped off Johnson's finger and he didn't see it again.

Months passed. The 2d Division moved to another sector.

One day Johnson was in charge of a ditch-digging detail. He saw a shovelful of dirt come out of the hole and on the hand gripping the shovel was Johnson's cameo ring.

The wearer, Cpl. Walter Roberts of Oneonta, N.Y., explained he had found it on a forward hill and had been wearing it ever since.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0930
17 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1191
FOR THE PERIOD 160600I - 170600I MARCH 1952

Ground action along the Korean battlefield was confined to scattered patrol contact and two enemy probes which were repulsed.

In the air war, good weather permitted UN planes to strike hard at enemy targets. Fighter bombers hit rail lines, rolling stock and troop and supply areas just behind the battleline. Medium bombers attacked a traffic center south of Sukchon, encountering meager flak and no enemy fighters. Light bombers struck at the enemy supply vehicles moving to the front under cover of darkness. Fighters engaged and destroyed enemy jet fighters.

Naval surface elements off both coasts shelled enemy supply and transport facilities. Carrier-based aircraft aided in attacking troop installations on the west coast.

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

17 March 1952
0845

Immediate Release No. 1600:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---All-weather medium bombers of the U.S. Air Force last night struck a rail traffic choke point south of Sukchon as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces mounted 1000 sorties Sunday.

Ten B-29s of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the rail target about 10 miles south of Sukchon on the main line between Sinanju and Pyongyang. Crews reported meager flak, but no opposition from enemy fighters.

Two 19th Superforts dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline as they flew in close air support of UN frontline forces.

Fighter bombers continued to blast the Communist rail system, also attacking rolling stock and destroying supply buildings and bridges.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, knocked three enemy MIG-15s out of the sky, probably destroyed two others and damaged eight during swirling aerial duels over North Korea.

B-26 light bombers and Marine landbased aircraft last night attacked a moderate sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles, destroying 60 of the Red trucks. They also attacked locomotives which were attempting to move supplies to the frontlines.

Partly cloudy skies were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for another day of destruction against Communist targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

17 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ABOARD USS SAINT PAUL OFF EAST COAST OF KOREA --- The heavy cruiser USS Saint Paul conducted a gun strike against the Kojo area off the east coast of North Korea yesterday. This followed an early morning attack along the Kosong battle line during which she destroyed two Red personnel bunkers and killed a number of Communist troops.

Upon arriving in the Kojo area Saint Paul commenced firing on buildings. Later she trained her guns on North Korean artillery positions causing seven or eight secondary fires and explosions. The pilot of the spotting plane reported that the firing was 80 per cent effective on these targets. Later in the day the eight-inch and five-inch guns were turned on supply and ammunition dumps.

-30-

ABOARD USS WISCONSIN IN KOREAN WATERS --- The USS Wisconsin, flagship of Vice Admiral R. P. Briscoe, USN, Commander 7th Fleet, escorted by a destroyer, USS Higbee, returned to the Kansong-Kosong area yesterday to continue round the clock bombardment in support of UN ground forces.

Pouring over 70 tons of 16-inch projectiles inland up to 18 miles, the Wisconsin destroyed trenches, bunkers, and command posts plus three 76 millimeter guns. Many troop casualties were also reported. The spotters described the shooting of the veteran battleship as excellent.

At dusk the Wisconsin and Higbee commenced night-long harassing and interdiction fire.

-30-

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA --- The Korean Red's Pyongyang-Sunchon railroad has one less train today. "Wolf Raider" pilots yesterday destroyed an engine and 18 cars it was pulling. The flight led by Capt. Robert J. McInnis, USMC, 28, of Santa Ana, Calif., hit the train with bombs and rockets near Myogo. Capt. Robert L. Elliott, USMC, 28, of Santa Ana and Bay City Mich., drew first blood by stopping the locomotive. The trio of Marine pilots rounded out by Capt. Leon Pearce, USMC, 29, of Edgewood, R.I., then proceeded to pound the train to pieces.

-MORE/OVER/MORE-

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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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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

Planes from the "Wolf Raider" squadron also knocked out a railroad bridge, damaged eight boxcars and scored 10 railcuts in the area around the enemy's capitol city.

"Panther" jets of the 1st Marine Air Wing hit a supply area near Changdo-ri to destroy four major buildings. The same squadron also scored numerous rail cuts near the Red's west coast. Gull-winged Corsairs from the "Deathrattlers" squadron made repeated sorties against enemy positions along the east coast. They destroyed or damaged at least 20 mortar, artillery and anti-aircraft positions. Troop bunkers in the same area were also shattered.

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST — Planes from the Valley Forge and Antietam raked from Wonsan to Sinpo yesterday to continue the siege of Communist transportation arteries.

Corsairs, Skyraiders and Panther jets made 199 rail cuts and destroyed six bypasses.

Valley Forge Fighter Squadron 111 Panther jets made 52 rail cuts. On a morning strike north of Wonsan Lt. (jg) John C. McCoy of Route 1, Pullman, Wash., made seven cuts with eight bombs, probably an individual pilot record. Bombs dropped by his flying mates brought the total to 22. Ens. Earl R. Reimers of 776 Maul ave., San Leandro, Calif., scored five cuts with six bombs.

Fighter Squadron 52 Panther jets made nine rail cuts, destroyed two anti-aircraft and six boxcars near Kowon.

Fighter Squadrons 653 and 394 Corsairs and Skyraiders teamed up this morning to hit a marshalling yard near Sinpo. Gasoline supplies, storage buildings and anti-aircraft positions were bombed heavily. The "Flying Circus" Corsairs also made 12 cuts on a nearby rail line. Another Fighter Squadron 653 strike south of Kowon cut enemy rails in 14 places. Lt. Tom Davis, USN, of 324 Kenmont ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lt. Roy Johnston of 2429 32nd st., Moline, Ill., destroyed nine buildings.

An afternoon Skyraider patrol made 20 rail cuts in the Yonghwang area.

Antietam Skyraiders and Corsairs made 47 rail cuts. Fighter Squadron 714 Corsair pilot Lt. Charles R. Klem of 2554A Vey Dr., Oakland, Calif., had a direct hit on one of the rail bypasses. The attackers also destroyed four buildings and damaged 16 boats. Fighter Squadron 726 Skyraider pilots Lt. Glen A. Cego of 3122 North Alcott ave., Chicago, Ill., and Lt. Carl A. Dorfler of 149 East Newberry, Liberty Belle, Ill., paced the strike groups.

Antietam Panther jets destroyed seven trucks, damaged six more boats and made 18 rail cuts. One jet flight led by Cdr. D. V. Van Gordon of Terril Road, Plainfield, N.J., dropped two spans of a bypass bridge.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

1000
17 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 16, 1952

Bombardment of enemy positions, supply and transport facilities by naval elements was increased yesterday with the battleship Wisconsin throwing 16-inch shells as far as 18 miles inland in the Kansong-Kosong area.

The Wisconsin continued her round-the-clock bombardment of Red positions pouring over 70 tons of ammunition on three 76 millimeter guns and on trenches, bunkers and command posts.

Communist transportation arteries from Wonsan to Sinpo were again raked by Task Force 77's Corsair, Skyraider and Panther jet planes. Valley Forge and Antietam flyers made 199 rail cuts and heavily bombed gasoline supplies, storage buildings and anti-aircraft positions. They also destroyed 6 bypasses, 6 boxcars, 7 trucks and 9 buildings and damaged 22 boats.

Wolfraider pilots of the First Marine Air Wing destroyed a locomotive and damaged 18 boxcars on the Pyongyang-Sunchon railroad. Other Wolfraiders knocked out a railroad bridge, damaged 8 boxcars and scored 10 rail cuts near Pyongyang. Other Marine flyers hit a supply area near Changdo-ri, made rail cuts on the west coast and destroyed or damaged 20 mortar, artillery and anti-aircraft positions on the east coast.

After hitting Red bunkers on the Kosong battle line early in the day the heavy cruiser USS St. Paul steamed to the Kojo area and trained her guns on artillery positions, storage buildings, supply and ammunition dumps. She started many fires and caused secondary explosions among her targets.

An enemy night raid on Yongmae-do was repulsed by the destroyer HMS Concord. Using starshell for illuminating, the Concord sent high explosives on enemy troops trying to cross the mud flats at low tide. When she was through with her night chore she proceeded to bombard troop concentrations.

Also on the west coast southwest of Chinnampo the LSMR 404 fired 836 rockets at camouflaged boats and concealed gun positions. The destroyer HMS Charity and patrol frigate HMS Cardigan Bay engaged enemy gun positions in the same area.

British pilots from the light carrier Glory had perfect flying weather to bomb gun positions and large buildings near a marshalling yard in the Yanan and Ongjin sectors.

Heavy enemy fire greeted the patrol frigate HMS Morecambe Bay near Songjin, but she was able to make 6 hits on a train and hits on bunkers, gun emplacements and an iron works. The destroyer USS Samuel N. Moore used airspot to make hits on railway bridges in the same area.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

17 March 1952
1120

Operational Summary No. 631:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
SUNDAY, 16 MARCH 1952

For the first time in four days, Communist MIG-15s yesterday erupted from their Manchurian sanctuary and attempted to stop the fierce destruction being inflicted on North Korean targets by Fifth Air Force fighter bombers.

But the Russian-built jets met a fiery reception from the screening F-86 Sabrejets as warplanes of the Far East Air Forces Sunday mounted 1,005 sorties.

During the skybattles, Sabrejets sent three of the MIGs crashing into the ground in flames, probably destroying two others and damaging eight of the aircraft. Three other possible MIG damages are awaiting gun camera evaluation.

It was disclosed yesterday that gun camera film established damage to two additional MIGs March 3, along with a MIG destroyed which previously had been listed as a probable. These claims are in addition to previously announced figures for that date.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and shorebased Marine pilots flew 810 of the total FEAF sorties Sunday.

During the persistent interdiction by the fighter bombers, a key Communist communications center in northwest Korea was blasted by F-84 Thunderjets. The low-flying aircraft rained tons of bombs on the center, located near Sakchu, a few miles south of the Yalu river. They left buildings in flames, 10 automatic weapon positions knocked out and two trucks destroyed.

Along the battlefield, F-80 Shooting Stars and Marine fighters blasted troop and artillery positions in close air support of UN ground forces. They knocked out 10 mortar emplacements, fired 10 troop revetments and silenced two anti-aircraft positions while inflicting more than 100 enemy troop casualties.

The fighter bombers, including the propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, slashed rails in 140 places near Huichon and along the line between Sariwon and Haeju. Four rail bridges were blasted in these areas while 10 boxcars were destroyed, 10 field pieces silenced, eight anti-aircraft positions knocked out and three supply dumps left blazing.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy during the period

(over)

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includes 55 supply buildings set afire, 15 vehicles destroyed, two boats damaged, one locomotive destroyed and four others damaged, and 35 troop bunkers blasted.

During the morning, 31 Sabrejets sighted about 120 MIG-15s swarming down to the Chongchong river. They encountered elements of the formation, damaging five in duels which ranged from above 40,000 feet down to 25,000 feet altitude.

In the afternoon, three MIGs were sent down in flames and two others damaged during a clash between 12 Sabrejets and approximately 30 enemy jets.

During another afternoon battle, two of the Russian-built interceptors were probably destroyed and one was damaged as 29 F-86s clashed with more than 50 MIGs in racing air duels between the Yalu and Chongchong rivers. One other enemy encounter during the afternoon resulted in no claims by the Sabrejet pilots.

Ten medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, last night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the rail traffic choke point just south of Sukchon. The crews reported meager flak, but no opposition from enemy fighters. Two Superforts, flying close air support sorties for UN frontline forces, dropped air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline without enemy fighter resistance.

B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 70 of a heavy sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward the frontlines under protective cover of darkness. They also attacked two locomotives.

The Marauders made 10 rail cuts south of Huichon, and nine night intruders attacked the Sariwon airfield. They also worked over rail lines between Sariwon and Pyongyang, Wonsan and Hungnam, and Singye and Sibyon-ni. One B-26 flew in close air support of UN frontline forces.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division yesterday flew 185 sorties, airlifting 550 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

0251

END

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

17 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IN KOREA--The baby plane bounced over the explosion like a well tossed soap bubble.

That was when an ammunition dump exploded and flattened the top of a hill under 2nd Lt. Freddy Seitz, 22, USMC, and his light observation spotter plane.

The Marine flyer from 317 Edison st., Baltimore, Md., was maneuvering his aircraft in low, lazy circles over an enemy-held ridge when a hail of bullets started whizzing up past the small plane.

"Those people down there were getting real nasty," he explained, "so I limbed back up out of there."

Meanwhile, circling above were three Air Force F-51 fighter-bombers waiting for a target. Lt. Seitz radioed to them he had a "hot target."

So down again to mark the target area, Lt. Seitz dropped a number of smoke grenades. "Then I pulled over to the side to watch the F-51's go to work."

The first plane dropped a bomb on the reverse slope of the hill and the second pilot's 500-pounder slammed against a row of bunkers.

It was the bombs from the third plane that took Lt. Seitz and his plane for a ride.

"A big cloud of dirt and smoke plunged toward me," Lt. Seitz said. "It lunged about 500 feet into the air as a series of explosions in the ammunition dump below flattened the hilltop."

Lt. Seitz, who is a 1st Marine Division Air Officer, then directed the F-51's against a nearby series of mortar positions.

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WITH THE FIRST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA--Are communist gun crews in Korea now reading American flying manuals?

It looked like it to Marine Capt. Richard Bauer as he dived his F-9F Panther jet at a Red anti-aircraft position in North Korea.

"The commies were rushing out of their bunkers and running for the guns," the flyer from 17601 Fries Ave., Lakewood, Ohio, described.

And like an illustration in the manual, the enemy gun crews were out in the open and massed around their anti-aircraft weapons.

Captain Bauer then re-enacted the next page in the manual. A well-placed bomb eliminated the gun and crew from future action.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1800
18 March 1952

Immediate Release:

AMERICAN MEDICS REVIVE JAPANESE WORKMAN BURIED IN LANDSLIDE

Kazuo Taka of Tokyo owes his life to two U.S. Army medics who move in a hurry and know what to do when they get there.

The Japanese was digging scrap iron today at noon in the vicinity of the Russian Embassy when he was suddenly buried under huge quantities of earth and stone which caved in as a result of his digging. Spectators who freed Taka found him unconscious. They summoned a Japanese doctor who was unable to revive him.

Military Police investigating the accident telephoned the Tokyo Dispensary for help. Dr. (Lt.) Albert G. Smythe, Quincy, Ill., and Corpsman (Sgt.) Otis R. Hunter, Muskegan, Mich., came to the rescue, succeeded in reviving the Japanese workman, and carried him to a local hospital where he is recuperating from his injuries.

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UN OFFICIAL VISITING KOREA PRAISES "INVALUABLE" WORK OF UNCACK

WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND, KOREA—Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations, has described the UN's Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK) as "invaluable" in the battle to preserve Korea as a free and independent nation.

Cordier made his remark last Wednesday during a visit to UNCACK headquarters. He was the guest there of Brig. Gen. William E. Crist, commanding the civil assistance organization. The work of UNCACK in its fight against disease, starvation and unrest among the civilian population throughout South Korea was outlined to him briefly.

The UN official said he was highly impressed with UNCACK activities. "They represent a genuine lift to Korean economy and to the millions of refugees who need help," the UN official said.

"There are many, many people at United Nations headquarters who are intensely interested in the work you have been doing in Korea," he added. "They are proud of your accomplishments and are giving their full support to your future programs."

Cordier is visiting the Far East on a special UN mission. In addition to his visit to UNCACK, he conferred with Georges J. Mathieu, principal secretary of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRING AT MISAWA SCHEDULED TO START MARCH 24

YOKOHAMA—Anti-aircraft firing at the Misawa Range is scheduled from March 24 through April 8, according to an announcement today from Headquarters, 40th AAA Brigade.

Firing hours at the range, located near Itsuikawame, Honshu, will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The danger area will be seaward from the range within a radius of 28,000 yards, and up to an altitude of 60,000 feet.

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WEARY SOLDIER RETURNS TO KOREA AFTER EMERGENCY TRIP TO IRELAND

WITH THE 3d INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—A 3d Division soldier is back with his outfit after traveling more than half way around the world on emergency leave.

PFC Timothy O'Donovan, an automatic rifleman in Company G, 15th Infantry Regiment, arrived in Korea last fall. After three weeks of combat he was notified that his father, Patrick O'Donovan of County Cork, Ireland, was critically ill.

Granted an emergency leave, O'Donovan flew from Seoul to San Francisco, by way of Tokyo, Midway Island and Honolulu. He then traveled across the United States by rail to his uncle's home in the Bronx, New York. Somewhere along the line, the 25-year-old soldier's leave orders got mixed up, so he made a side trip to Washington, D.C., to get them straightened out.

O'Donovan next flew to Springfield, Mass., where he caught a plane for Dublin, Ireland, passing through Newfoundland, Iceland and Scotland along the way.

After spending 40 days with his sick father, the "Can Do" soldier began the long journey back. Upon arriving back at the front, he discovered that in his absence he had been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for gallantry in action last October.

What is the first comment of a soldier returning to Korea from a journey of some 24,000 miles? O'Donovan just grinned and asked, "When do I go on R and R (Rest and Recuperation)?"

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1000 18 March 1952

WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING IN KOREA — Swedish Captain Eric Reinhold-Asp, Chief of supplies for the Swedish Red Cross in Korea, recently had much of the 1st Marine Air Wing "shaken up!"

Reason: A Swedish Captain wears stars on his shoulders...two of them, as do major generals among U.S. forces.

"Everywhere the Captain went, people were snapping to attention, not at all sure of exactly what was going on," described Marine Capt. Carl O. Haroldson, 29, of 213 N. First st., Geneva, Ill., a transport pilot with the Wing.

The Swedish officer was Haroldson's guest for several days at this advanced Marine air base in Korea. The Marine officer was himself born near Falkenberg in Sweden, and speaks the Swedish language.

During the Swedish captain's visit, Haroldson took him on several flights close to the front, allowing him to get better acquainted with both the air and infantry Marines.

"He'd heard about Marines before coming to Korea last year," said Haroldson. "There's no doubt after this visit that we'll have a booster back in Stockholm when this thing's over....and plenty of Marines who won't forget him or the stars!"

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1300 18 March 1952

TOKYO -- Combat artists in American fighting history have played an important part in recording historical events of American wars. Today the U.S. Navy in the Far East is carrying on the work begun more than 175 years ago with actual on-the-scene painting of American fighting ships and men.

Along the mountain ranges of Korea, into the front lines with the Marine Corps, and under the gun emplacements of the Communists firing on U.S. Naval vessels, the combat artists, with pen, crayon, notebook and camera, are depicting graphically the actions of America sea and land fighting men.

Operating with the Navy's Public Information Office at Commander Naval Forces, Far East, two men are at present painting lasting canvasses of the Korean Campaign. They are Hugh Cabot, Ill, seaman and Russell Connor, personnelman seaman, both of Boston, Mass.

Cabot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cabot, Sr., 95 Mt. Vernon st., Boston, has served with Navy ships, U.S. Marines, the British Commonwealth Division and other United Nations forces since July, 1950. His father is a Harvard University professor.

Connor, who has been in the Far East since November, 1951, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy E. Connor, 13 Belton st., Arlington, Mass.

Both attended art school in Boston. Cabot at Vesper George Art School and Connor at the Massachusetts School of Art.

While Navy photography has increased in value with the years to portray scenes and action of warfare, the palette, brush and personal touch of the artist and the artist's conception and viewpoint still hold a high place in the historical archives of American Naval history.

—USA—

0256

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 March 1952

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917
CALLED "EIGHT MONTHS OF FREEDOM"

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The New York Times in a recent editorial commenting on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution of 1917 declares:

"It is good that on March 12, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Revolution that overthrew the Czar, was marked so widely here and abroad. The world needs to be reminded that between Czarism and Bolshevik tyranny Russia had a brief eight months of freedom under a representative regime supporting the same ideals as those we defend today. As a distinguished group of Americans pointed out, that first 1917 revolution 'was the culmination of a century of Russian struggle for freedom' and we in this country can still be proud 'that the United States was the first nation to recognize the new democratic Russian Government'.

"That the regime of March-November, 1917, fell before Lenin's onslaught is one of the great tragedies of history, one for which we are still paying the price. Many factors contributed to the Bolshevik triumph, but two at least stand out and bear remembrance for the future.

"First, the leaders of the new democratic Russia allowed Lenin's Bolsheviks to appropriate unjustifiably the reputation of backing the popular demands, demands of the workers for bread, of the peasants for land and of the army for peace.

"Second, the Kerensky regime was far too gentle in its handling of the Bolsheviks, even after their intention of violently overthrowing the new Government had become clear beyond doubt. There were other mistakes as well in the record of the democratic leaders of that time, but these two at least we should remember and avoid, today and in the future. The Soviet peoples are paying and have paid heavily for those errors.

"In remembering this anniversary we do more than mark a date in history. Through the Voice of America and other media we remind the Soviet peoples of their best traditions and help keep alive the hope that freedom will come again. We assure them anew that the free world understands that the ideals of Herzen and Belinsky, of Gogol and Tolstoy are their aspirations, while the rule of Stalin, Molotov and Beria is an unwanted tyranny which lies heavily and equally upon Russians and Ukrainians, Estonians and Kareakhs, Armenians and Uzbeks. And we state again our unshakable confidence that some day a new free family of peoples, independent or federated as they choose, will replace the concentration camp for all nations which is now the Soviet Union."

##

MSA ANNOUNCES EXPECTED
EXPENDITURE IN FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The United States Mutual Security Agency expects to spend 167,000,000 dollars in programs for economic and technical assistance in six Southeast Asian countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

MSA made this estimate recently as Congressional committee hearings continued on President Truman's request for Mutual Security

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18 March 1952

Funds for the 1953 fiscal year.

The total of 167,000,000 dollars, MSA said, is earmarked by countries as follows:

81,000,000 for Formosa; 32,000,000 for the Philippines; 24,500,000 for the independent states of Indo-China; 14,000,000 for Burma; 8,000,000 for Indonesia; and 7,000,000 dollars for Thailand.

MSA activities in these countries include programs for improvement of public health, agriculture, education, public administration, transport, power, communications and industry. The programs are designed to meet the long-range need of these areas for economic growth and stability.

The projected Mutual Security program for the fiscal year 1953 in the Far East and Pacific areas calls for 408,000,000 in economic and technical assistance and 611,000,000 dollars in military aid.

#

MISERY AND POVERTY FOR
ALL IN RED HUNGARY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--The predominant form of equality in Communist Hungary today is the grim equality of misery and poverty, shared by the rank and file.

Hungary's oppressed millions however, look hopefully to the democratic world for the assistance that will free them from the communist terror, declared former Hungarian cabinet minister Charles Peyer, now in exile.

Peyer made these statements here in connection with Hungarian Independence Day this week.

"March 15 is celebrated even by the communist rulers of Hungary," Peyer said. "Communists are masters of how to misinterpret and misuse history. The celebration of the late Sandor Petofi and Louis Kossuth is a good pretext for them to march up under the sign of the sickle and hammer and the giant posters of Stalin. The faces around the statues of Petofi are sorrowful now and express constant fear of persecution."

Tens of thousands are condemned to concentration and liquidation camps, the former minister said. Workers and peasants share the same fate. Members of the intelligentsia are deported and systematically exterminated unless they surrender to the regime, said Peyer, who fled communist persecution in 1947.

U.S. Senator Irving M. Ives, commemorating the anniversary of Hungarian Independence Day, paid tribute to the memory of Louis Kossuth, a leader in the struggle for Hungarian independence.

"This year Hungarian Independence Day takes on added significance," said Ives. "One hundred years ago the great Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, paid a memorable visit to the United States. The memory of this champion of freedom has given to the brave people of Hungary the will to resist all oppressors and will continue to sustain them until their ultimate liberation is secured from the Russian invaders."

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0258

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 March 1952

JAPANESE TOYS LAUDED
AT NEW YORK EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Displayers of Japanese merchandise at the Second International Toy Exhibition which was held here from March 10 through 14 said today many more orders were received this year than last. They, as well as other foreign representatives, considered the exhibition a great success although it lasted just five days compared with ten days last year.

Many of the Japanese articles shown by importers were novelties which had not been shown in the American market before. Here was particular emphasis on mechanical toys, many of them operated by friction. Among the Japanese toys that attracted considerable interest were motorboats of good design and workmanship.

Japanese manufacturers also contributed Christmas tree decorations to the exhibition. Before the war such decorations were imported mainly from Germany but as factories making them are in the Russian zone, Japanese importers appear to have taken their place.

#

SOVIET PROPAGANDISTS
LOSE OLD STANDBY

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Russia Wears Out An Index" declares:

"Statistics are commonly thought to be dull, but there is little that is dull about the announcement that the Soviet Government, at long last, has given up calculating and planning industrial production in terms of so called '1926-1927 prices' and has shifted to valuation in terms of current prices--units termed '1952 permanent prices'. The day this decision was taken must have been one of mourning for Soviet propagandists--'1926-27 prices' index always produced such satisfactory results for them. Whatever progress the capitalist countries made, communist propagandists could always be sure that the inherent inflationary bias of the non-discarded index would be more than sufficient to 'prove' that the Soviet Union increased its production more rapidly.

"What finally forced abandonment of this cherished propaganda tool must have been the realization that by the present time its exaggeration of Soviet production had reached such fantastic levels that it was seriously hampering internal planning. What incredible results were being produced is evidenced by an article last month in the 'USSR Information Bulletin', published by the Soviet embassy here. The writer, E. Frollov, was so carried away by the wonderful results obtained from '1926-27 prices' that he looked forward to the Soviet Union in 1956 producing four times as much industrial products as in 1940. Stalin himself was more modest when in 1946 he suggested that by 1960 the Soviet industrial output might be three times as great as in 1940.

"It will be interesting to see whether the Soviet Government revises its past data in light of the new price index. As for the future, it remains to be seen whether the next index will be a reasonable and accurate measure of production growth or whether it has had built into it features which will solace propagandists for the loss of their old reliable standby."

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(MORE)

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18 March 1952

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CHURCHES JOIN
DRIVE TO AID WAR VICTIMS

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Herald Tribune editorial points out that "This week will be an important one to Americans who are gravely concerned over the plight of other human beings throughout the world."

"Protestant and Catholic Church organizations," explains the Tribune, "have set aside the week of March 16 through 23 for fund drives aimed at relieving the distress of people who, through no fault of their own, have been impoverished by war and disaster."

"It is chiefly through appeals such as these that the dire distress of the worlds need can be lightened, for it is the American people of all faiths who, despite their own pressing problems, still are in the most advantageous position to give help to those who need it. The churches, which are dedicated to the preservation and elevation of the human spirit, are perhaps more aware than most of the great tragedies that have followed the wars of our time; therefore they take a lead in extending aid where it is needed. Surely we can do no less than support their work. Both of these appeals deserve the generous backing of all who, like the sponsoring organizations, know the importance of reaching the hand of charity across the world."

#

OATIS PRESENTED AS
WITNESS IN CZECH COURT

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer in a recent editorial titled "From A Czech Prison" says:

"After eleven weary months William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent, has briefly reappeared from the Czechoslovakian prison to which he was sentenced following a 'conviction' of espionage by the Czech Reds.

"This time he is presented in the role of chief witness against eleven Czechs and Yugoslavs who were, of course, convicted of collaborating with Oatis in his alleged spying activities.

"This revival of the case, so long after Oatis' trial, is a palpable attempt to bolster the communist position regarding him and particularly to obscure the truth about Oatis' captivity.

"That truth is that Oatis was seized and railroaded to the Red jail purely and simply because, as a good reporter, he sought information for the Associated Press on Czechoslovak economic and political affairs. This is what any capable newsman does in this country as a routine part of his job. It is what the Soviet news agency in the United States, Tass, does as a matter of course.

"It is precisely this kind of activity, however, that behind the Iron Curtain is warped into 'spying' and has again been used, in conjunction with the all too familiar methods of pressure on witnesses, to heighten the picture of Oatis as a spy when he was nothing of the sort."

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0260

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 92518 March 1952
1330Immediate Release No. 1602:

HQ FEAMCOM, JAPAN---Prompt action by U. S. Air Force officers and airmen, with assistance from Japanese civilians, effected the successful evacuation of the hospital at Far East Air Materiel Command this morning when fire broke out at the facility.

The fire, which raged through two wards before it was brought under control about 11 o'clock, started on the second floor of the central section of the hospital. Officials have temporarily listed the cause as unknown, pending further investigation.

The 219 patients in the hospital at the time were evacuated swiftly and without incident. Several airmen fighting the blaze were temporarily overcome by smoke, but there were no patient injuries.

Three operations had just been completed when the blaze began about 10:20 a.m. Hospital officials said no operations were going on or being prepared when the fire broke out.

Approximately 40 non-ambulatory patients, including two newborn babies -- were transferred to the hospital at Johnson Air Force Base. The remainder of the patients were transferred temporarily to the FEAMCOM Service Club, but will be returned to the hospital later today.

Besides the FEAMCOM fire equipment, other fire-fighting apparatus was brought from air bases at Tachikawa and Yokota. Three pieces of Japanese fire equipment were brought from the city of Tachikawa.

Brig. Gen. John P. Doyle, commanding general of FEAMCOM, paid tribute to all the personnel involved in fighting the fire, especially the Japanese who volunteered their assistance.

Lt. Col. L. E. Gatto, acting commanding officer of the hospital, said the evacuation of patients and equipment was very orderly. He paid special tribute to medical personnel for their action in the emergency.

Although no estimate of damage had been made Tuesday, it was known that two wards and the administrative offices of the hospital commander would be unserviceable until proper repairs can be made.

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 March 1952

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

by

Benjamin E. West

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--On March 9 the Rumanian Communist Government announced that Vasile Luca had been removed from his post as Minister of Finance.

Less than two months before this fall from grace Luca had engineered a reform of Rumanian currency. He issued a decree calling for the old inflated currency and substituted a new one.

The immediate cause of the inflation was the refusal of the farmers to sell their crops at the prices fixed by the regime. But the real, underlying cause was the strain placed upon the Rumanian economy by Soviet exploitation of the country's oil and other resources.

The inflation situation clearly called for a remedy and the Communist Government dealt with it in the same way as the Soviet regime had dealt with the problem in their monetary reform of 1947--by simply robbing the citizens of their savings.

However, the Soviet citizen had only been required to give up ten old rubles to obtain one new one. The Rumanian was ordered by Luca to part with anywhere from one to 40 times as much.

Under the Rumanian reform there were two different rates of exchange, depending on whether one had deposited his money in a state savings bank or, distrusting the banks, had kept it hidden away.

The more favorable rate for those with bank accounts was 50 old lei for one new on accounts up to 1000 lei, 110 to one on accounts up to 2000 and 200 to one on accounts over 3000.

Those who did not keep their money in banks had to turn in 100 old lei for a single new one on amounts up to 1000, 200 to one for the next 2000 and 400 to one for amounts above 3000.

In simple terms the reform meant that a farmer or worker who had managed by dint of hard work to accumulate a meager bank account of 1000 lei would have this sum reduced at a single stroke to 20 lei. With the old 1000 lei he would have been able to buy two new suits, a pair of boots, a pound of bread and a pair of socks. With the 20 new lei the best he would be able to do would be two pairs of socks, a loss of 98 percent in his savings.

Czechoslovakia also is in the grip of a runaway inflation. In the year ending September 1951, prices increased about 300 percent while wages remained almost stationary. Beef which sold for 120 crowns a kilo in 1950 now costs 399 crowns--about eight U.S. dollars. Bread which cost five crowns a kilo in 1950 now costs 16 crowns, nearly 40 U.S. cents.

Inflation like this is inevitable under a satellite economy. Legalized robbery even when dubbed "currency reform" does not offer any solution. As is indicated by the removal of the Finance Minister, it has already failed in Rumania.

MORE

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18 March 1952

What is the solution? Ask any oppressed satellite farmer or worker and he will be quick to point out that only one "reform" can truly end Eastern Europe's misery--the end of Soviet exploitation.

#

'BIGGEST LIE YET'

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--A Philadelphia Inquirer editorial titled "Malik's Germ Warfare Charge Biggest Lie Yet" says:

"With effrontery that outreaches almost any of the other amazing Soviet liars who have carried on a campaign of defamation against this country for years, Jacob A. Malik has thrown into the United Nations the 'biggest lie' yet--that the United States is using germ warfare in Korea.

"For days the North Korean and Peiping Radios have been building up that foul slander, intensifying their attacks as the meeting of U.N. disarmament commission, now under way, drew near.

Last week General Matthew Ridgway denounced the Reds' germ warfare propaganda as an attempt to cover up the filth and shocking inefficiency of their own crude and scanty hospital facilities beyond the Korean front.

"With a gall that would be incomprehensible in anyone but a Russian, Malik, fresh from Moscow and undoubtedly carrying out orders, shouted, 'The whole world is indignant at the United States use of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China'.

"He knows, and his masters know, there has been no use of 'bacteriological weapons' by U.N. forces and that, far from the 'whole world' being 'indignant', this rank communist falsehood has received no credence except in communist countries, and, if the truth were known, probably little there.

"But this is the same Malik who, nine months ago, set off the Soviet truce talk moves that are now known to be largely trickery, guided at every turn by Russia and aimed at increasing world tensions and confusions.

"And note these facts: Previous to the U.N. body's meeting the United States asked the International Red Cross to make an immediate investigation of the germ warfare charges. This week The Red Cross accepted on condition that both sides must permit its inquiry to be searching and conclusive.

"Further, on the same day, the Peiping Radio itself astonishingly denied the basis of its own propaganda by declaring that no epidemics of bubonic plague or cholera had broken out in North Korea.

"The Reds can't have it both ways. But that doesn't deter Malik. With the foundation of his lie swept away by his own side, he repeated it, nevertheless, before the U.N. group.

"It is time to put a stop to this. The United States must press for a full scale Red Cross probe and smash this latest, rottenest and wildest of Moscow's slanders."

#

0263

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

18 March 1952
1330

Immediate Release No. 1602:

HQ FEAMCOM, JAPAN---Prompt action by U. S. Air Force officers and airmen, with assistance from Japanese civilians, effected the successful evacuation of the hospital at Far East Air Materiel Command this morning when fire broke out at the facility.

The fire, which raged through two wards before it was brought under control about 11 o'clock, started on the second floor of the central section of the hospital. Officials have temporarily listed the cause as unknown, pending further investigation.

The 219 patients in the hospital at the time were evacuated swiftly and without incident. Several airmen fighting the blaze were temporarily overcome by smoke, but there were no patient injuries.

Three operations had just been completed when the blaze began about 10:20 a.m. Hospital officials said no operations were going on or being prepared when the fire broke out.

Approximately 40 non-ambulatory patients, including two newborn babies -- were transferred to the hospital at Johnson Air Force Base. The remainder of the patients were transferred temporarily to the FEAMCOM Service Club, but will be returned to the hospital later today.

Besides the FEAMCOM fire equipment, other fire-fighting apparatus was brought from air bases at Tachikawa and Yokota. Three pieces of Japanese fire equipment were brought from the city of Tachikawa.

Brig. Gen. John P. Doyle, commanding general of FEAMCOM, paid tribute to all the personnel involved in fighting the fire, especially the Japanese who volunteered their assistance.

Lt. Col. L. E. Gatto, acting commanding officer of the hospital, said the evacuation of patients and equipment was very orderly. He paid especial tribute to medical personnel for their action in the emergency.

Although no estimate of damage had been made Tuesday, it was known that two wards and the administrative offices of the hospital commander would be unserviceable until proper repairs can be made.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

18 March 1952
1115

Operational Summary No. 632:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
MONDAY, 17 MARCH 1952

Roaring across the battlefield, Fifth Air Force fighter bombers yesterday inflicted heavy troop casualties on the enemy, silenced gun positions and blasted 155 rail cuts on main rail lines as Far East Air Forces warplanes Monday mounted 1,010 sorties.

F-80 Shooting Stars led the searing attacks, inflicting 75 of the total 140 enemy troop casualties while knocking out 10 field pieces, two anti-aircraft guns and two mortar emplacements. They also blasted 30 troop bunkers and damaged a tank.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and landbased Marine pilots flew 805 of the total FEAF sorties.

Yesterday's close air support strikes were directed by T-6 Mosquitos which reported excellent results of attacks by the Shooting Stars.

Other fighter bombers continued to hammer away at North Korean supply lines. F-84 Thunderjets cratered rail lines in 90 places between Huichon and Kunu-ri, and along the Chongchong river.

Propeller-driven F-51 Mustangs, of Fifth Air Force and ROK Air Force, teamed with Marine pilots to rip rails in 30 places south of Pyongyang.

In the Chinnampo area, Royal Australian Meteors leveled eight supply buildings, and inflicted 20 troop casualties. ROK Mustangs destroyed two supply dumps, fired five buildings and two supply shelters, and blasted three revetments in the Namchonjom area. Between Haeju and Yonan, Marine fighters levelled 15 supply buildings and knocked out a rail bridge.

Total destruction inflicted on the enemy yesterday includes 50 supply buildings destroyed and 10 damaged, 75 vehicles destroyed, 20 gun positions silenced, one rail tunnel sealed, 155 rail cuts made, four rail bridges and five road bridges damaged, and two rail cars destroyed and 20 damaged.

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F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for fighter bombers, clashed with about 60 MIG-15s late yesterday afternoon. The formation of 25 Sabres ripped into elements of the enemy jets, but made no damage claims. Two other sightings of MIGs were made yesterday, but no encounters were reported.

Ten medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, last night dropped 100 tons of high explosives on the Sinanju airfield. The crews, which dropped their bomb loads on the 5,500-foot rolled earth and gravel runway, reported meager flak over the target, but no opposition from enemy fighters. The airfield was bombed last on January 7, and last night's bombing came as a result of recent Communist repair activity on the airfield.

Three Superforts flew close air support sorties in support of UN combat operations, dropping tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supply areas just behind the battleline.

B-26 light bombers and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 55 of a moderate sighting of Red supply trucks attempting to move toward the battleline under protective cover of darkness. Other night intruders flew close support sorties along the battlefront, made 10 rail cuts and destroyed 15 buildings in the Sonchon area and effected strikes at a personnel build-up area in the vicinity of Sinchon.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 190 sorties, airlifting 590 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

END

0266

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1000 18 March 1952

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD USS VALLEY FORGE OFF THE EAST KOREAN COAST --

Task Force 77 planes slashed enemy rails in 140 places yesterday to round out ten operating days with an average of 145 cuts per day.

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets from the USS Antietam accounted for 51 rail cuts this morning. VF-713 pilot LCDR B.M. Richards of 300 Ivanhoe st., Denver, Colo, and VF-728 pilot Lt(jg) Richard Egeland of 3714 Ciddings st., Chicago, Ill., dropped two spans of a railroad bridge and damaged a third span.

VF-831 and VF-837 Panther jets made five rail cuts and knocked out five trucks. Antietam's tally for the day also included

24 boats damaged. Ensign Robert Evans of 917 North Garfield, Lebanon, Ind., made three bomb hits in one run on a rail bypass.

Early morning strikes north of Wonsan by Valley Forge planes destroyed one truck, five buildings and damaged a railroad bridge and three factory buildings. The truck and three buildings were credited to VC-3 Corsair pilot Lt Robert F. Taylor of 594 Madrone ave., Sunny Vale, Calif. Taylor's plane was hit by AA fire and forced down at a friendly field. Repairs were effected and he flew back to the ship.

VF-194 Skyraiders and VF-653 Corsairs revisited the Sinpo area Monday and destroyed 11 buildings, three trucks and made two rail cuts. A number of fires were started in the area of underground supply dumps.

Valley Forge Panther jets continued their current hot streak with 50 rail cuts in the Kowon-Yonghung vicinities. A locomotive and an oil storage area erupted with multiple explosions under bombing and strafing attacks by VF-111 Planes. VF P52 Panthers added six boxcars and two gondolas to the day's score.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

18 March 1952
0845

Immediate Release No. 1601:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---Medium bombers of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command last night rained destruction on the Sinanju airfield in North Korea as FEAF warplanes Monday mounted 1,010 sorties.

Ten B-29s of the Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 100 tons of 500-pound high explosives to crater the runway on the field, which was being attacked for the first time in over two months. Crews reported meager flak, but no enemy fighter opposition.

Three Superforts flew close air support for UN frontline forces, dropping tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply areas just behind the battleline.

Fighter bombers made multiple close air support strikes during the day, blasting Red gun positions and supply areas, and inflicting troop casualties. In other attacks, they ripped rails and set fire to enemy-held supply buildings.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, failed to encounter enemy MIG-15s over northwest Korea.

Light bombers and Marine aircraft last night successfully attacked supply-laden vehicles attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness.

Cloudy skies and possible rain or snow showers were forecast as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for another day of destruction against the Communists in support of UN combat operations.

END

0268

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0940
18 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1192
FOR THE PERIOD 170600I - 180600I MARCH 1952

A series of sharp company-size enemy attacks in the western sector of the battleline highlighted ground action in Korea yesterday. Elsewhere along the front activity was confined to patrolling.

Carrier-based naval aircraft attacked east and west coast areas, while surface elements of the United Nations fleet bombarded shore targets along the east coast.

Land-based United Nations fighter bombers continued to strike at enemy rail lines, gun positions and supply buildings. During the night, medium bombers attacked the Sinanju airfield and flew in close support of frontline forces. Light bombers attacked enemy supply vehicles. Cargo-transport aircraft continued their support of Korean operations.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

18 March 1952

ABOARD USS ST. PAUL IN KOREAN WATERS—For a well-rounded career in the Navy the thing to do is get aboard a heavy cruiser. Consider the USS St. Paul. Besides being a tough, aggressive man-o-war, she has aboard a touch of the Navy air arm, with her helicopter whose landing field is the ship's fantail. The "whirly bird" has participated in many types of activities from acting as air spotter for the big guns of the St. Paul, to rescuing downed U.S. pilots from the icy waters, when they were forced to ditch their planes in the ocean. Too, the St. Paul doubles as a tanker by fueling its escort destroyers when they run low during the gun strikes and shore bombardments. One of the most recent jobs of the St. Paul has been as a combatant U.N. hospital ship (without nurses, of course).

The St. Paul ended its current "stint" as a hospital ship when she went alongside the battleship Wisconsin recently to transfer several wounded South Korean marines to the battlewagon for further transfer to a Navy hospital in Japan.

The route of the South Koreans was a varied one and in several types of vessels. After they were picked up off a small island on the coast of Korea where they were wounded in an attack by Chinese Communist troops, they were taken to the New Zealand frigate Taupo, aboard which they were administered emergency first-aid. Then on to the heavy cruiser St. Paul where they received expert medical attention under the care of Dr. Leroy Allen Jr., Lt. USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Allen of 328 Morgan st., Raleigh, N.C., and husband of Mrs. Gloria Eason Allen of Gatesville, N.C., and Dr. Clifford Charles Roosa, Lt. (jg), USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosa of Ideal, S.D., and husband of Mrs. Audrey Marie Roosa of 343 Orizaba Ave., Long Beach, Calif. After several days aboard the St. Paul they were transferred by highline to the Wisconsin, to continue their journey.

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When the two ships maneuvered into position alongside each other the rails were lined with "camera bugs," each intent on getting a picture of the transfer, and of the other ship.

While the St. Paul was on one side of the Wisconsin, the destroyer USS Buck (DD-761) was on the other side of the battleship, transferring mail.

When the transfers were completed the St Paul proceeded to the front line to give United Nations troops gunfire support. The Wisconsin returned to Task Force 77 with its patients.

When the wounded South Korean Marines learned that they were to be transferred from the St Paul, one of the most severely wounded of the group, a doctor himself, started preparing a farewell message for the Medical Department of the St Paul, and the rest of the crew.

With the help of an interpreter and the rest of the wounded men a speech was composed. Just before leaving, the doctor delivered the speech, from his bed. He had spent many hours learning it in English. The little dedication thanked the men of the medical Department for the fine care and attention the marine had received while on board the St Paul, and told with great sincerity how thankful they were to be aboard.

NOTE: Pictures available.....

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1130
18 March 1952

THIRTY-ONE WAR CRIMINALS TO BE PAROLED FROM SUGAMO PRISON NEXT WEEK

Thirty-one war criminals were ordered paroled from Sugamo Prison next week, SCAP's Legal Section announced today. Seventeen will be paroled at 9 a.m. on March 24, and 14 more will leave the prison at the same hour on March 27.

This action brings to 757 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.

In addition, Legal Section officials pointed out, 365 others have had their sentence termination dates accelerated due to good conduct credit and have been released, thus making a total of 1,122 war criminals released from Sugamo Prison under the SCAP clemency system.

To be paroled March 24 are:

Rikie Yabuki, 41, Fukushima-Ken, former warrant officer in the Japanese army stationed in Hong Kong, in custody since Sept. 25, 1945, serving an 11-year sentence.

Wahai Kawaguchi, 39, Kanagawa-Ken, former lance corporal in the Japanese army stationed in Palau Islands, in custody since Jan. 15, 1948, serving an 8-year sentence.

Yoshio Kaneyama, 31, Korea, former civilian guard attached to a POW camp in Burma, in custody since Nov. 14, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Hideo Kamisako, 30, Hiroshima-Ken, former lance corporal in the Japanese army stationed in Malaya, in custody since Oct. 2, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Keichi Yoda, 28, Nagano-Ken, former superior private in the Japanese army stationed in Malaya, in custody since Oct. 2, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Tamotsu Onishi, 36, Tokyo, former probationary officer on duty with the legal section of the Western Army Headquarters at Fukuoka, in custody since May 16, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Nobuyuki Higaki, 33, Kumamoto-Ken, former sergeant in the Japanese army stationed in Burma, in custody since June 4, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Saneo Hidaka, 32, Kagoshima-Ken, former sergeant major in the Japanese army stationed in Burma, in custody since June 4, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Suichi Nitta, 32, Hiroshima-Ken, former sergeant in the Japanese army stationed in Burma, in custody since June 4, 1947, serving a 10-year sentence.

Toraô Zaima, 32, Hiroshima-Ken, former sergeant major in the Japanese army stationed in the Netherlands East Indies, in custody since Oct. 18, 1945, serving a 13-year sentence.

Tatsuji Tateoka, 48, Miyagi-Ken, former warrant officer in the Japanese army stationed in Cambodia, in custody since May 27, 1945, serving a 15-year sentence.

Miyaji Matsuyama, 37, Nagasaki-Ken, former sergeant major in the Japanese army stationed in Sumatra, in custody since April 9, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Yukio Matsuyama, 29, Korea, former civilian employee attached to the Japanese army in Sumatra, in custody since April 15, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Kunio Yamashita, 32, Shizuoka-Ken, former sergeant major in the Japanese army stationed in New Guinea, in custody since April 27, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Kakuji Ogawa, 32, Saitama-Ken, former sergeant in the Japanese army stationed in Burma, in custody since May 27, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Kyutsui Murata, 33, Yamaguchi-Ken, former sergeant in the Japanese army stationed in Singapore, in custody since July 10, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Yagohéiji Iwata, 43, Nagasaki-Ken, former mess sergeant in the Japanese army stationed in Japan, in custody since Sept. 30, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

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To be paroled March 27 are:

Ryohel Yamamoto, 29, Gunma-Ken, former second lieutenant assigned to a military police unit on Ceram Island, in custody since April 26, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Mitsuki Hirakawa, 58, Kumamoto-Ken, former lieutenant on duty with the 12th Naval Base Garrison at Andaman Island, in custody since Feb. 12, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Yoshio Fujimoto, 29, Korea, former civilian guard attached to the Japanese army at Amboina, Moluccas Islands, in custody since June 3, 1946, serving a 10-year sentence.

Teijiro Yamashita, 29, Fukui-Ken, former lance corporal on duty with a military police headquarters at Penang, Malaya, in custody since Oct. 2, 1945, serving a 12-year sentence.

Kiuya Kawai, 31, Gifu-Ken, former lance corporal assigned to a military police unit in French Indo-China, in custody since May 27, 1945, serving a 15-year sentence.

Sunao Nishiyama, 39, Okayama-Ken, former warrant officer assigned to a military police unit at Sumatra, in custody since April 30, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Mitsuyuki Ito, 31, Ibaraki-Ken, former superior private in the Japanese army stationed in the Palau Islands, in custody since Jan. 29, 1948, serving a 10-year sentence.

Seichu Kanazawa, 32, Chiba-Ken, former sergeant assigned to a military police detachment in Burma, in custody since Aug. 20, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Toshiaki Tanabe, 30, Shiga-Ken, former ensign assigned to the 29th Aerial Torpedo Adjusting Unit in the Celebes Islands, in custody since April 16, 1948, serving a 10-year sentence.

Shoji Imura, 38, Ibaraki-Ken, former warrant officer assigned to a military police detachment in French Indo-China, in custody since Jan. 22, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

Shigeo Koosaka, 40, Tochigi-Ken, former warrant officer assigned to a military police unit in British North Borneo, in custody since Oct. 25, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Etsuji Noguchi, 40, Tottori-Ken, former sergeant major in the military police assigned to duty in Tokyo, in custody since Dec. 10, 1946, serving a 12-year sentence.

Hisatada Hiraoka, 32, Kagawa-Ken, former civilian police sergeant attached to the Taihoku city police in Formosa, in custody since April 9, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

Rikio Iwama, 34, Iwate-Gun, former sergeant major attached to the Japanese army in Shantung, in custody since June 12, 1946, serving a 15-year sentence.

While serving the remainder of their sentences under parole arrangement, the 31 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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EIGHTH ARMY CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS DRIVE PASS \$30,000 MARK

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--American soldiers in Korea so far have "answered the call" of the American Red Cross 1952 drive for funds to the tune of more than \$30,000.

The exact figure, announced Sunday as the Eighth Army ARC campaign ended the second of five 10-day periods, was \$31,601.72. The first 10-day phase, ending March 5, netted only \$4,693.99.

Lt. Col. Francis W. Haskell of New York City, campaign chairman in Korea, said the 45th Infantry Division led all major units for the period. The Thunderbirds contributed a total of \$5,754.87 during the 10 days.

Before the drive ends on April 10, two more reports will be announced, Haskell said.

No quota has been set in Korea. But ARC officials are hoping for 100 percent participation among American personnel of the United Nations ground forces command.

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0273

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

PRESS RELEASE:

18 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, D.C., (USIS)--The contrast in medical care and public health measures in communist held areas of Korea as compared to South Korea has been emphasized by communist charges of germ warfare.

There are no serious epidemics or uncontrolled health problems in South Korea. The serious epidemics have been reported in North Korea in territory held by communist troops.

The explanation is simple. The energetic campaign of United Nations medical teams in disease control work has prevented major outbreaks of epidemics. Mass inoculations of U.N. troops and South Koreans, modern hospital facilities and use of the latest preventive measures have erased the fear of uncontrolled disease.

In shocking contrast, epidemics have broken out not only in communist-held territory in North Korea but in north and east-central China.

The one fact that emerges unchallenged from the latest unsuccessful attempt of the communists to cover up their own shortcomings by charging someone else with misconduct is this: The North Korean and Chinese Communists are unable to handle or prevent epidemic outbreaks.

The usual procedure when such a charge is made is to call in a recognized international organization to investigate the charge. The side that proposes such a plan has nothing to hide and is certain that such an inquiry if permitted, will show up the claim as false.

This has been done by the United States. Secretary of State Dean Acheson on March 11 asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate and determine the nature and real causes of the epidemics in communist areas.

Acheson's request put the U.S. and U.N. on record as urging an investigation of the charges--charges which have been met with general skepticism and official denial.

This is not the first time that the communists have made false charges of germ warfare. They made the same charge last year. The U.N., at that time, proposed that the Red Cross investigate. But the communists, fully aware of the falseness of their charge, refused permission for such an investigation.

These epidemics in North Korea are stimulated by shocking health conditions in the communist armies and by primitive health measures. The epidemics have broken out because conditions for the epidemics were present.

MORE

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18 March 1952

The International Red Cross has consistently offered its full facilities to the North Korean regime and just as consistently has been refused. The communists have refused to permit Red Cross medical supplies to enter North Korea.

On the other hand, the Red Cross has always been welcome in South Korea for the obvious reason that the U.N. has nothing to hide.

While Moscow has supplied the North Koreans and Chinese Communists with tanks, guns and planes, the Kremlin has not shown equal concern for the health of those who use the weapons or for the civilian population. The Kremlin can be counted on for weapons of destruction but not weapons of health.

Secretary Acheson's request for an impartial investigation puts the use squarely up to the communists who have manufactured the charges. In other words, the U.S. and U.N. have thrown down the gauntlet.

The comment of the Manchester Guardian of Great Britain is an example of the general skepticism that has greeted the latest communist charge. The newspaper pointed out that the communists have failed to explain how flies which carry the disease germs manage to live in the freezing conditions of North Korea and that "their survival must be considered another triumph for U.S. logistics which must have provided each germ carrier with special winter fly clothing."

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NEW PLASTIC STRIP
FINISH DEVELOPED

LINDEN, New Jersey, (USIS)--Development of a versatile plastic strip finish, said to provide excellent protection against corrosion, weather and abrasion, and when desired can be peeled off easily like a banana skin, was announced today by the United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation.

Trade named V.C. 12, the new vinyl finish may be used on all metal surfaces and wood; and peels off all nonporous surfaces in sheet like form, the company said.

United Lacquer officials said that the new finish will be especially useful for the following purposes: Temporary masking of objects during manufacturing operations, as in automobile and appliance industries; for lining paint spray booths in factories; protection of a thin chrome plating on automobiles while in transport; and for protection of automobiles being shipped overseas.

It may be applied by spraying or by brush, and sets to touch in fifteen minutes. It dries to packing hardness overnight and is available in clear and in tints.

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0275

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1000 18 March 1952

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001- 2400 MARCH 17, 1952:

Skyraiders, Corsairs and Panther jets of fast carrier Task Force 77 ranged widely over North Korea yesterday to attack both the north-south and east-west rail complexes.

Rails were cut in 140 places for a total of 1450 cuts in the past ten operating days. Fifty of the cuts were in the Kowan and Yonghung areas.

Valley Forge planes struck north of Wonsan in early morning to destroy one truck and 5 buildings and to damage a rail bridge and three factory buildings. One Corsair pilot was shot down but he landed in friendly territory, made emergency repairs and then flew back to his ship.

Eleven buildings and three trucks were destroyed in the Simpo area and fires were started in what appeared to be an underground supply dump. Two rail bridges and 24 boats were also destroyed during the day's operations.

The heavy cruiser St. Paul made a St. Patrick's day patrol north to Songjin to fire at targets of opportunity along the coastal rail line. The destroyer USS Arnold J. Isbell was in company.

Two box cars were destroyed and the rail line was cut in ten places. A number of 8-inch rounds were also fired into supply caves and buildings along the way.

USS Wisconsin fired harassing and interdiction fire during the night in support of two UN infantry divisions. USS Duncan was in company. The battleship was hit by an enemy shore battery on Sunday and suffered minor damage. Three crewmen received slight wounds.

Wisconsin's 16-inch guns employed both ground and air spots during a pinpointed call fire mission. After 20 rounds observers reported a score of bunkers completely destroyed and many damaged. One 76-mm gun was knocked out.

USS Higbee also operated off the eastern front line.

USS Silverstein patrolled northward to Hungnam to deliver indirect night fire against an important rail bridge. At daylight carrier based pilots reported the bridge damaged and four track cuts in the approaches. Repair crews were already assembling.

In the Yellow Sea aircraft from HMS Glory flew in good weather against buildings, bridges and troop concentrations west of Haaju. In one sweep along

MORE/OVER/MORE

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the coast 16 sampans and four gun positions were rocketed and strafed.
A particularly heavy attack was delivered against mainland targets opposite the friendly island of Sokto. Ten buildings and an equal number of boats were destroyed or damaged.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1615
18 March 1952

Immediate Release:

PRIME MINISTER SENDS SCAP LETTER OF THANKS FOR EARTHQUAKE ASSISTANCE

The following letter of thanks from Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida for the assistance given by the Occupation Forces to the recent Hokkaido earthquake and tidal wave sufferers has been received by General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

March 11, 1952

Dear General:

Mr. Uichi Noda, Minister of Construction, and his party have returned from Hokkaido, whither they flew on a military plane provided through your kindness.

He reports that in spite of the violence of the earthquake and the extensive damage it has done, the measures for the relief and succor of the stricken areas are proceeding smoothly, thanks to the prompt assistance and cooperation afforded by the U.S. military authorities on the spot, and to the transportation facilities by plane and rail furnished by your Headquarters for the distribution of blankets, food, and medical supplies. I am told that General Harrold, Commanding Officer of the First Cavalry Division, not only took personal direction of relief measures, but also initiated the collection of monetary contributions among the officers and men of his division.

On behalf of the Government and people of Japan I desire to tender to you our sincere thanks and also beg you to convey our boundless gratitude to all those gallant American forces of yours, who have once more demonstrated to our nation their generosity and helpfulness in its hour of need.

Yours sincerely,

SHIGERU YOSHIDA

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187th AIRBORNE RCT OFFICER FOUND DEAD IN QUARTERS OF BULLET WOUND

SENDAL, Japan—Capt. Warren S. Conlon, Durham, N.H., assigned to Company C, 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team, was found dead of a bullet wound in the head on the morning of March 14 in the officers' quarters at XVI Corps headquarters corps officers announced today.

Captain Conlon was serving on temporary duty with XVI Corps at the time of his death. An investigation into the circumstances of his death is being conducted by Army authorities, the announcement said.

The deceased officer is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice Yancey Conlon, University Department, Durham, N.H., and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Nester, P.O. Box 46, Harrison, Maine.

The 187th Airborne RCT is stationed on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu.

-0-

HOKKAIDO ASSEMBLY GIVES SCROLL OF THANKS TO 1st CAVALRY COMMANDER

CAMP CRAWFORD, Hokkaido—Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold of El Paso, Texas, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, has received a scroll of appreciation from Yokichi Makita, chairman of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly.

(more)
(over)

0278

RA'-0056

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

The token of thanks from the Japanese people was presented last week for the assistance rendered by troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division during the recent earthquake disaster that hit the eastern section of Hokkaido leaving thousands in need of aid. This assistance included the "mercy train," "medicine drop" and other relief measures.

The scroll read as follows: "Wishing to express our appreciation for your relief to the district stricken by the earthquake:

"After having suffered from the disaster caused by the Tokachi-Offing earthquake, your timely assistance based upon warm-hearted love for humanity, such that you immediately facilitated us with military planes so that we could know how the circumstances really stood.

"You have furnished in considerable quantity such relief articles as clothing, foodstuffs and medicine. The great services rendered have not only helped to relieve the area of disaster, but have afforded stabilization of the people's minds. Your kindness really overwhelms us with sincere gratitude.

"With the decision of the Hokkaido assembly, I would like to have the honor of expressing our gratitude to you from the bottom of my heart."

Upon receiving the scroll from Chairman Makita, General Harrold summed up the willingness and preparedness of the 1st Cavalry Division in the following statement: "I am very happy and feel honored to have you call on me. The 1st Cavalry Division is always ready to help in the case of an emergency and we are more than happy to be of help."

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COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN MADE HONORARY MEMBER OF 38th PARALLEL MEDICAL SOCIETY

WITH I CORPS, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--"This is one of the finest honors ever bestowed upon me," stated Countess Mountbatten of Burma today as she received an honorary appointment to the 38th Parallel Medical Society before the headquarters tent of the 8055th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

"Furthermore, it is one derogation that my husband, Lord Louis, does not have!"

The petite, world-famed English noblewoman received the handsome scroll from Lt. Col. Charles E. Mason of Alhambra, Calif., I Corps surgeon and president of the medical society after she had completed a tour of the hospital. During her visit Countess Mountbatten stopped at the bedside of each wounded veteran and conversed in English, Greek, French and Indian with the United Nations soldiers.

Countess Mountbatten was welcomed by an old friend at I Corps early Monday by Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel. Their acquaintance dates to the days of World War I when the Countess was prominent in ambulance and hospital work and the I Corps commander was in charge of amphibious training of American troops in England.

She was accompanied on her tour to this corps by Maj. Gen. A.J.H. Cassels of the Commonwealth Division; Col. Geoffrey Anderton, Chief Surgeon for British Forces in the Far East; and Miss B.M. Coneybeare, chief of the British Red Cross in Japan. During the day visits were made by Countess Mountbatten to the 6th Field Ambulance RAMC, the 25th Canadian Field Ambulance, the 60th Indian Field Ambulance, and the Norwegian Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

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RED CROSS SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT WORLD GIVE \$900,000 TO KOREAN RELIEF

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Fifteen Red Cross societies throughout the world have contributed \$900,000 worth of supplies to Korean civilian relief since the start of the Korean war, according to John C. Smith, American Red Cross public information officer in Seoul.

The total included some \$400,000 contributed by the American Red Cross and the American Junior Red Cross. The supplies, including such items as medicine and clothing, were channeled through the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK).

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0279

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0935
19 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1193
FOR THE PERIOD 180600I - 190600I MARCH 1952

There was little ground action in Korea yesterday as United Nations patrols reported only minor contacts with small enemy groups. In the western sector of the battleline, enemy pressure forced a small friendly unit to withdraw from an advanced position.

Surface elements of the United Nations fleet shelled enemy troop areas, personnel shelters and bunkers at the eastern terminus of the battleline. Other United Nations warships bombarded enemy positions on Korea's west coast.

Though hampered by poor operational weather, land-based aircraft struck at enemy frontline installations, hitting gun positions and troop facilities. During the night, medium bombers attacked a rail target northwest of Sonchon, the Chinnampo marshalling yards and flew in close support of friendly ground troops. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to support combat operations.

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0280

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

PRESS RELEASE

19 March 1952

FOUR NEWCOMERS JOIN CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

NAHA -- Civil Administration's Information & Education department has four new employes, all with long careers in education, radio and public information.

The newcomers and their positions are:

Mrs. Alberta L. Grey, St. Petersburg, Florida, head of the Ishikawa Information Center.

Mrs. Grace K. Yokouchi, Berkeley, California, head of the Nago Information Center.

Richard W. Lieban, New York City, who is with the Plans Branch.

Mrs. Ruth W. Lieban, New York City, chief of the Audio Visual Branch.

Mrs. Grey comes here after a year with the U.S. Department of State as an international press and publications consultant on Japan, Korea and Formosa, and earlier was chief of the Far East unit of the Department of Army field office, responsible for selecting articles for use in the Far East. She also has a long career in the newspaper, magazine and radio fields.

Prior to her arrival on Okinawa, Mrs. Yokouchi was in the U.S. with her family, but looks back on five years with G-2 Translations, GHO, in Tokyo, Japan, and about two years as an instructor in the Japanese Language school for Naval officers at Boulder, Colorado.

Lieban, holder of a masters degree in anthropology, was in the graduate school at Columbia University working on his doctorate when he accepted the position on Okinawa.

Following World War II he was in Nanking, China, as an advisor to the Chinese Minister of Information, and later joined the Economic Cooperation Administration (now the Mutual Security Agency) at Shanghai as a public information officer.

The new chief of the Audio Visual Branch, Mrs. Lieban, accepted her present position with Civil Administration following two years with the former New York field office, Reorientation division, Office for Occupied Areas, which serviced Japan and the Ryukyus with books, periodicals, films and film slides.

She also was with the postwar ECA mission in China following a long career in the radio producing, directing and writing fields.

Her radio experience includes three years writing the "Coronet Story Teller" program over ABC, director of WBBZ (Chicago Board of Education radio station), and director of the day-time serials, "Helen Trent" and "Back Stage Wife." In all, she has been in radio work for 15 years.

CID QUESTIONING ARMY PRIVATE IN DEATH OF OKINAWA POLICEMAN AND STABBING OF THREE SERVICEMEN

NAHA -- Criminal Investigation division officials of the Ryukyus Command today are holding an Army private for questioning in the death of an Okinawan policeman and the stabbing of three servicemen during a brawl at a Tauboya restaurant Sunday.

The dead man was identified as Kensai Higa, an Okinawan patrolman.

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19 March 1952

Doctors at the Ryukyus Army hospital in Machinato released the three servicemen after treatment for their stab wounds which were described as being "not of a serious nature."

Military authorities identified the suspect as Pvt. George Kaloian of the Ryukyus Command General Depot. He is being held at the CID sub office in Naha.

Meanwhile, military crime investigators reported that the investigation will continue on an around-the-clock basis until all loose ends of the killing and stabbing are gathered and charges are preferred.

Preliminary reports indicated that the fatal stabbing followed a brawl over a group of hostesses at the Ukishima restaurant Sunday evening between the three servicemen, five enlisted men of the 596th Engineer Base Depot, Pvt. Kaloian and another man from Headquarters, 8104th Army Unit.

Patrolman Hig received the fatal stab wound in the neck after he and another Okinawan police officer rushed into the restaurant to quell the fighting.

He was dragged from the restaurant by his partner after he received the wound and rushed to the Shuri hospital, but was pronounced dead on arrival.

CID agents are still looking for the knife with which the fatal wound was inflicted.

NAHA CENTRAL LABOR OFFICE ANNOUNCES POSITION OPENINGS

NAHA -- The Naha Central Labor Office announces that it has positions open for persons qualified and not presently employed. Qualified persons desiring employment in any of the following classifications are asked to see Mr.amura or Miss Tamaki in the Applicants Section, Naha Central Labor Office, for more information.

The following positions are open to qualified personnel immediately:

Laundry Equipment Mechanic - 1
Truck Drivers - 50 (Compound Furnished)
Typist - 1 (Japanese Typewriter)
Labor, Male - 40
Radio Operator, ship - 1 (Must Understand English)
Baker - 1 (Must Understand English)
Draftsman, male or female - 1
Administrative Assistant - 1 (Compound Furnished)
Translator - 1 (Must have 4 years experience)
Warehouseman - 40 (Must Understand some English)
Surveyors - 3

FAR EAST EXPERT HERE TO GATHER MATERIAL FOR HISTORY OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

NAHA -- George H. Kerr, research associate in the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, arrived here this week to gather material for writing a short history of the Ryukyu Islands.

On loan from the Hoover Institute to the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council, Kerr is here in the Scientific Investigation of the Ryukyu Islands (SIRI) program.

0282

19 March 1952

The Far East expert, who has been lecturing on Japanese history and colonial policy for a number of years in the United States, expects to be here about two months traveling extensively throughout the islands.

His brief history of the Ryukyus will concentrate on the period between 1853 when Commodore Matthew C. Perry landed on Okinawa and 1945.

In the Far East off and on since 1934, Kerr has many friends in the Ryukyus, having handled repatriation from Formosa following World War II.

In all he spent five years on Formosa.

Kerr last visited Okinawa in January when he accompanied Dr. George P. Murdock, professor of anthropology at Yale University and a director of the National Research Council, and Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, director of the Pacific Science Board, on a trip involving SIRI matters.

0283

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

PRESS RELEASE:

19 March 1952

MALIK REACHES NEW LOW IN
'FALSEHOOD AND FANTASY'--N.Y. TIMES

NEW YORK, (USIS)--A New York Times editorial titled "Falsehood and Fantasy" declares:

"Jacob A. Malik, the Soviet Union's Deputy Foreign Minister, has managed to reach a new low in falsehood and fantasy even for him. In a committee of the United Nations he has now associated his country with formal charges that the United States is using germ warfare in Korea and China. The Peiping Radio, with a mendacity that would be comic if it were not so tragic, had paved the way for him with a fairy tale about how a United States plane had dropped germ-infested vermin over Tsingtao on March 6.

"Two aspects of this parade of nonsense give it more significance than such otherwise monstrous silliness would warrant. In the first place, the charges can be readily examined and readily disproved if the Communists permit inspection by the International Red Cross. Mr. Malik knows this, and he knows also that the Communists have no intention of permitting such an inspection. The charges, both his and Peiping's, have therefore no basis whatever in a desire to put an end to bacteriological warfare, even if the warfare existed anywhere other than in the Communist lie factory.

"In the second place, Mr. Malik in this instance is speaking as the official representative of his country to a formal body of the United Nations. He is, presumably, not merely making a propaganda broadcast to deceive the innocent. Theoretically, at least, he is calling upon a great international organization to take cognizance of an alleged violation of the codes of warfare and of decent humanitarian behavior.

"At the same time there is no reason to suspect for one moment that Mr. Malik is possessed of any conviction as to the truth of his assertions. On the contrary, it may be reasonably assumed that the Soviet representative is only too well aware of how false and preposterous are the charges that he has made. The conspicuous Communist opposition to proper inspection is eloquent testimony to the fact that the Communists dare not expose their manufactured nightmare to the daylight of honest observation.

"The gravity in such a situation arises from the fact that the United Nations itself is being abused. This abuse, of course, is no novelty to the communists, nor indeed to Mr. Malik himself. It is, however, continually shameful and increasingly exasperating that an organization designed to promote world peace and world understanding should be still further subjected to the use of its public position for purposes of cheap and malicious propaganda.

"It is quite understandable that the Communists might wish to use all sorts of subterfuge to confuse and delay the negotiations in Korea. It is long since established that the Soviet representatives have no basic respect for fact or truth in the determination of tactics. At the same time it is hard to tolerate such further evidence of the degree to which the Communists hold the United Nations and its members in cynical contempt."

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MORE

0284

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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

19 March 1952

RUSSIA FEARS KATYN FOREST PROBE

KANSAS CITY, (USIS)--A Kansas City Star editorial commenting on the Katyn forest massacre says:

"The Russian Government has been hit where it hurts by the House investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre of at least 10,000 captive Polish officers in World War II. Enough embarrassing facts have been brought out already to warrant the decision by the House as a whole to send a special committee to Germany, Paris and London to continue the investigation.

"This move next month is expected to provide witnesses who were not available for the recent inquiry in Washington. Yet even without them there has been strong testimony to the effect that the Soviet version of what happened at Katyn Forest was tommyrot. The Russians blamed the mass murders on the Germans after the Nazi Government announced finding the bodies of the massacred officers in 1943. We swallowed this story at the time because Russia was then our ally.

"But now there is a considerable reason to doubt the Russian stories of what happened. Two Americans and one Pole who were at the scene of the Katyn entombment have pinned the responsibility on the Russians. Their obvious motive was to destroy the backbone of the Polish army and thus make it easier for Russia to rob Poland of her independence.

"Propaganda agencies of both the Russian and Polish Governments have taken worried note of the House investigation so far. Their line of course, has been to belittle it. But the fact that they are saying anything about it all indicates a fear that the truth of what really took place in the forest near Smolensk, Russia, will slip through the Iron Curtain and serve to weaken the Soviet control over the Polish people.

"Extending to Europe the House investigation of the terrible episode thus can serve to drive deeper a wedge between the Kremlin and one of its most useful satellite states."

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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ASSISTS
TOKYO AND STANFORD UNIVERSITIES

PALO ALTO, California, (USIS)--A program to encourage study of the United States in Japan carried out cooperatively during the past two years by Stanford University and the University of Tokyo will continue during the next five years under a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation.

President Wallace Sterling of Stanford announced recently that the Rockefeller Foundation had appropriated a grant of 165,000 dollars to extend the program through 1956.

Funds will cover expenses of study of both universities, provide two scholarships annually for two Japanese to study in the United States, and promote building up a collection of contemporary materials on the United States at Tokyo University. A group of United States scholars under the leadership of Dr. George Knowles, Stanford professor of history, will go to Japan this summer for a series of seminars lasting four weeks.

The seminars will be attended by graduate students and professors from all over Japan. In addition, the United States group will take part in conferences, deliver public lectures, and give a series of talks at a provincial university.

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0285

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

19 March 1952
0900

Immediate Release No. 1603:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO---U. S. Air Force all-weather medium bombers flew through heavy clouds last night to again inflict destruction on the enemy's crippled transportation network in northern Korea as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Tuesday were limited by poor operational weather to 660 sorties.

Six Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing used radar aiming techniques to drop 60 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point northeast of Kunu-ri. They were not challenged by enemy groundfire or fighters.

Three other B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping 500-pound air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations, while one struck the marshalling yards at Chinnampo.

Clouds covered many target areas of north Korea yesterday and restricted interdiction strikes of fighter bombers. Multiple rail cuts were effected, however, and in close air support strikes immediately behind the battle lines gun positions were destroyed, bunkers blasted and troop casualties inflicted. F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, made patrol sweeps over northwest Korea but failed to encounter enemy MIGs.

Extremely poor weather last night sharply restricted combat activities of the B-26 light bombers.

Clouds and rain were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against enemy targets in support of UN combat operations.

END

0286

RA'-0056

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National Archives of Japan

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

0930
19 March 1952

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 18, 1952

Enemy troop and supply positions on both coasts of Korea were shelled yesterday by the battleship Wisconsin and other smaller United Nations surface craft.

The Wisconsin and the destroyer USS Duncan both fired harassing and interdiction missions throughout the night for United Nations troops along the battle line on the east coast.

Daytime call-fire missions on bivouac areas, personnel shelters and bunkers were called for the Wisconsin in the same area. Guided by an air spotter, she destroyed bunkers, made several cuts in trenches and hit mortar or artillery positions. A boat yard and several boats also were destroyed by her big guns.

Rockets and shells from the destroyer USS Shelton and USS LSMR-404 silenced mortars and dispersed troops on the mainland near Hodo on the west coast. The troop concentrations were disclosed by flares from Fifth Air Force planes.

Enemy positions in the Haeju approaches were bombarded by the destroyer HMS Concord.

The destroyer USS Higbee performed night harassing and interdiction missions in the Kojo area and along the battle line on the east coast. A spotter helped her direct her shells on a platoon defensive position, a supply area and on several bunkers.

Other naval and air ships continued their patrol and blockade missions on both coasts.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1000 19 March 1952

WITH THE USS WISCONSIN OFF THE EAST COAST OF KOREA — Lieutenant (jg) Charles D. Shrake, USNR, today was debating whether to request a new room assignment aboard the flagship of VADM Robert P. Briscoe.

Lieutenant Shrake, a communications officer on the Seventh Fleet Commander's staff, lives with three of his shipmates. He has no objection to the room itself but is beginning to believe it may be jinxed. Last spring the battleship New Jersey was serving as Fleet flagship. By coincidence Lt. (jg) Shrake had the same room on the New Jersey as he now has on her 45,000 ton twin sister, the Wisconsin.

On May 21, while the New Jersey was bombarding Wonsan Harbor a Communist shell registered a "near miss" near Lt. Shrake's room. The concussion warped the bulkheads and rattled things about considerably.

Last week the Wisconsin was blasting a Red rail line with her 16-inch guns when a Communist shell struck the deck above Lt. Shrake's ill fated room. None of the occupants were hurt but the explosion ripped through the bulkhead and damaged the room's ventilating system. Now Lt. Shrake, whose home is at 1332 Tyler st., Topeka, Kan., is wondering if lightning ever strikes thrice in the same place.

0288

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

19 March 1952
1100

Operational Summary No. 633:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 1952

Hampered by heavy clouds which obscured most target areas of northern Korea, fighter bombers of Fifth Air Force made concentrated close air support strikes immediately behind the battleline as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Tuesday were restricted to 660 sorties.

F-80 Shooting Stars employed bombs, napalm, rockets and machine gun fire to blast Communist positions in the central and eastern sectors of the front. They silenced more than 15 gun positions, blasted 35 bunkers and inflicted 10 troop casualties. During the strikes, two large supply areas at Anak and Changyon near the west coast were hit. Two large warehouses were demolished, with resulting secondary explosions.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and landbased Marine pilots flew 480 of the total FEAF sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets slashed rails in 35 locations on the route between Chongju and Sinanju in northwest Korea.

On the key lateral rail line between Sariwon and Namchonjom, Corsairs and Pantherjets of the First Marine Air Wing cratered tracks in 40 places.

F-51 Mustangs teamed with the Thunderjets in ripping rails between Chaeryon and Haeju. In the Chinnampo area, five fuel dumps were damaged, 10 supply buildings destroyed or damaged, and a road bridge knocked out.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, made patrol sweeps over northwest Korea but failed to sight enemy MIG-15s.

Total destruction inflicted during the period includes 95 rail cuts, more than 15 supply buildings blasted and 60 vehicles destroyed.

FEAF Bomber Command B-29 Superforts of the Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night blasted Communist targets in northern Korea as attacks against the enemy continued around the clock despite

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National Archives of Japan

poor operational weather. Six of the medium bombers used radar aiming techniques to drop 60 tons of 500-pound high explosives on a rail traffic choke point northeast of Kunu-ri. They encountered neither groundfire nor enemy fighters. Three Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on Red troop and supply concentrations, and one attacked the marshalling yards at Chinnampo.

B-26 light bombers mounted only 12 sorties last night due to weather. Three of the night intruders made close air support strikes immediately behind the battleline.

Cargo transports of the 315th Air Division yesterday flew 70 sorties, airlifting 630 tons of supplies and personnel in continued logistical support of UN operations.

END

0290

19 March 1952

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

PRESS RELEASE:

19 March 1952

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0292

MORE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1700
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

HUDELSON PREDICTS 40th DIVISION WILL RETURN TO CALIFORNIA GUARD IN SEPTEMBER

WITH THE 40th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Southern California's 40th Infantry Division, which has participated in three wars in its 34-year history, will reestablish itself in the California National Guard on Sept. 1, Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson, division commander, predicted today.

The General's statement was coupled with the commencement today of a homeward trek for more than 400 soldiers being "phased out" of the division prior to the expiration of their terms of service, in conformance with announced Department of the Army policies.

The division was called up on Sept. 1, 1950, for 21 months. Later the term was extended to 24 months and at the same time enlistments were extended one year.

Hudelson said that the first of what is expected will be monthly quotas of officers and men being released prior to the termination of their periods of service is headed by Lt. Col. William B. Henderson, Manhattan Beach, Calif., who will start reorganization of the 40th on a "peace strength" footing in the California National Guard.

"There will be a National Guard division in Southern California and it will be the 40th," Hudelson told newsmen.

Hudelson stressed that the 389 enlisted men and 50 Reserve and Guard officers scheduled to leave the division on March 20 on the first leg of their homeward journey are being released earlier than expected because of a Department of the Army policy calling for release of National Guard men earlier than originally scheduled. Reserves are terminating their 17 months.

The enlisted men being released are those who were due for discharge in May and some for release in June. Hudelson said the men with unexpired enlistments will revert automatically to the California National Guard.

"The first two groups to leave Korea will be composed of men who enlisted in May and June of 1948," Hudelson said. "I am extremely proud of their record. They acquitted themselves well."

"Many of the non-commissioned officers in the group are eligible for commission and we expect about 400 of the men being released will give us our peace strength complement of officers," the General added.

The "advance detachment" of the 40th will establish headquarters in the former Pacific Press building at 34th and Hope sts. in Los Angeles.

(more)
(over)

0293

RA'-0056

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

"We will be in business as the 40th Infantry Division, California National Guard, on Sept. 1, 1952," Hudelson declared.

Col. Kerwood B. Rohrer, chief of staff, said, "The Guard officers being released now are going back for the specific purpose of reorganizing the 40th in the area the units previously occupied. The division's numerical designation will be returned not later than Aug. 31, but Southern Californians may expect Guardsmen to be returned piecemeal prior to that date.

"The Adjutant General of California is making provision for orderly reception of these Guardsmen into special detachments for the sole purpose of providing training and pay for Guardsmen prior to return of their unit designations.

"We will have the personnel there before the units. The Adjutant General has recommended to the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, that the state headquarters detachment be enlarged to accommodate returning Guardsmen whose enlistments have not expired.

"It is our understanding that the designation of the 40th must be returned to the State of California Sept. 1 unless its retention is extended by an act of Congress."

Both Hudelson and Rohrer emphasized that Guardsmen were not being released on a "point system."

"The primary consideration," Hudelson said, "is maintenance of the combat efficiency of the division. But of course, the man whose extended enlistment is expiring goes first."

Because of the need to stay in fighting trim, Hudelson explained, it may not be possible to give uniform weight to factors such as prior service, participation in combat and existence of hardship conditions at home.

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0294

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1640
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL TYCHSEN LEAVING JLC's NORTHERN COMMAND FOR NEW U.S. ASSIGNMENT

SENDAI--Brig. Gen. Andrew C. Tychsen, Commanding General of Japan Logistical Command's Northern Command on northern Honshu and Hokkaido with headquarters at Camp Fowler here, will leave soon for a new assignment in the United States.

The General has been overseas since 1944, serving continuously in Europe and the Far East with the exception of a 17-month interim with the Pentagon's Special Joint Planning Group in the United States beginning in January 1949. He was sent to Korea as chief of staff with I Corps in August 1950 and later served as chief of staff of IX Corps.

Under General Tychsen's leadership since February 1951, Northern Command has greatly expanded living facilities for its troops. Tent camps were initially erected to house troops in northern Japan until H-type quonsets could be constructed as winter quarters.

This enormous construction project was compared to the development of a city the size of Tallahassee, Fla., with its sewage system, electricity, water, telephone and other facilities. A pioneering project under General Tychsen's supervision, the so-called "city" was ready for occupation by the 45th Infantry Division before Hokkaido's heavy winter set in.

General Tychsen will have completed 38 years of Army service on April 23 of this year.

Born in Hoboken, N.J., June 27, 1893, General Tychsen began his military career in April 1914 when he enlisted as a private in the Minnesota National Guard. After service on the Mexican border from June 1916 to March 1917, he was commissioned a captain of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps in August 1917. He later served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and in 1920 received his Regular Army commission.

During World War II General Tychsen served as assistant commanding general of the 100th Infantry Division in Europe, receiving the temporary rank of brigadier general in March 1945. He commanded the 100th Division until it was inactivated in January 1946.

After post-war service in China, he was ordered to Korea in 1947, remained until 1949, and returned in August 1950.

General Tychsen became Commanding General of JLC's Northern Command on Feb. 22, 1951. He will join his family at Mt. Ranier, Md., upon his return to the United States.

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U.S. REGIMENT MEN DONATE \$465 TO MOTHER OF BRAVE KOREAN COMRADE

WITH THE 7th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--A month-long search for the mother of a Korean soldier killed in action with the 31st Infantry "Polar Bear" Regiment recently was brought to a successful close.

Welfare officers of the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea, presented 2,795,000 won (about \$465) to the mother of the deceased soldier, Cpl. Lee Kook Sik.

His buddies in Company F collected the money for his mother, Mrs. Yunpil Soon. Her husband is dead. Another son, Lee Sung Wo, is a sergeant with the 3d Division.

(more)
(over)

0295

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More than 13 months have passed since Lee first joined the "Polar Bear" Regiment near Osan, Korea. Lee's incredible stamina and courage marked him as a first-rate fighting man in his initial combat engagements.

In the battles that followed his first fire fight, Corporal Lee often was point man. His American friends quickly learned that Lee was a dependable soldier. Many times he volunteered to lead combat patrols on tough assignments. If Lee had any fear it never was apparent to the men who followed him.

One morning recently, Lee led a platoon-sized patrol into enemy territory. The patrol went well as the men attacked the enemy and destroyed his bunkers. But when the patrol attempted to disengage to return to friendly lines, it was delayed by fire from one last bunker.

The patrol was pinned down by grenades and rifle fire. Lee crawled forward, fought his way into the bunker and opened up on the hidden Reds. The bunker was silenced.

Seconds later Lee stepped from the bunker to rejoin his unit. It was then that a grenade exploded at his feet, killing him instantly.

Corporal Lee later was recommended for the Silver Star. The respect Lee had commanded from the men of Company F was shown again when the Americans collected the money for Lee's widowed mother.

WOJG Andrew J. Combs, 809 S. Vassar st., Albuquerque, N.M., the company's unit administrator, enlisted the aid of Col. Charles R. Munske, San Antonio, Texas, commanding the Seoul UNCACK team. Colonel Munske directed the efforts to find the mother and deliver the gift to her.

Peter Cross, Sacramento, Calif., welfare officer for the Seoul UNCACK team, carried the money to Pusan. The UNCACK team in Pusan immediately began to seek the boy's mother.

After all attempts seemingly had failed, Lee's mother was finally found -- living in a tiny home on the outskirts of Pusan -- by Maj. Maurice L. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., public safety officer for the Kyongsang Namdo Civil Assistance team.

In a brief ceremony which showed little trace of the complex chain of events leading to it, the "Polar Bear" gift to Lee's mother was presented by Obie S. Mueiting, Springfield, Mo., welfare officer of the UNCACK team in Kyongsang Namdo province.

The mother, grieving over the loss of her son and not wholly understanding the American soldiers' generosity, could only repeat, over and over, "Kaw-mahp-SOOM-nee-dah, kaw-mahp-SOOM-nee-dah" (Thank you, thank you)."

ARMY'S CHIEF DENTAL SURGEON ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR THREE-WEEK VISIT IN FEC

Maj. Gen. Walter D. Love, DC, Chief of the Dental Division, Surgeon General's office, Washington, D.C., arrived in Tokyo today for a three week's inspection tour of dental facilities in the Far East Command.

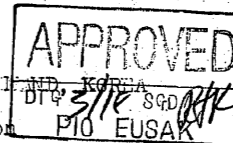
He is accompanied by Brig. Gen. Lynn H. Tingay, DC, director of dental activities at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The two generals will inspect Army dental activities in the Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Sendai areas in Japan, and in Korea and Okinawa. This is General Love's first tour in the FEC since becoming Army Dental Chief in April 1950.

The officers were met at Haneda Air Base by Col. Harold G. Ott, Omaha, Neb., Dental Surgeon, FEC, and Col. Charles N. Buttermore, Uniontown, Pa., Japan Logistical Command Dental Surgeon.

0296

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND, KOREA
8201st Army Unit
Public Information Section



GENERAL RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CIVIL ASSISTANCE COMMAND IN KOREA (UNCACK).... Grain shipments totalling 85,923 long tons, imported under the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea (UNCACK) program have been received in Korea during the past three months, an UNCACK report revealed today.

The report further revealed that since the start of the current program in July 1951 through March 7 of this year a total of 242,943 long tons of grain has reached Korea.

Largest of the recent shipments came on March 8 when the Brown Victory unloaded 9,500 long tons of grain at Pusan. Four other ships with large grain cargoes are scheduled to arrive during March.

The major portion of the grain comes from the United States, although a considerable amount of rice is being imported from Thailand. Rice, barley, wheat, pulses, and sorghum comprise the grain shipments. Of the total of 242,943 long tons received in Korea to date, 102,722 tons was rice.

Destined for distribution to Korea's war sufferers, the grain is allocated on a monthly basis to the provinces by the Central Relief Committee, made up of representatives of the Korean government and UNCACK. The February allocation totalled 25,800 long tons. March allocation figures have not as yet been announced.

END

0297

RA'-0056

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

20 March 1952
1115

Operational Summary No. 634:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH 1952

Although rain-filled skies and heavy overcasts restricted the interdiction activities of fighter bombers Wednesday, F-86 Sabrejets destroyed one enemy MIG-15 fighter and damaged seven others as Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted 425 sorties.

In the high-speed touch-and-go aerial battles over northwest Korea, the Sabrejets made a single destruction and three damages during late afternoon in the Chongchong river area as the weather improved. The battle, fought between 28 Sabrejets and more than 30 MIGs, raged from 30,000 feet down to 18,000 feet.

Just after noon, 18 F-86s clashed with elements of a 35-MIG formation, damaging two of the Russian-built aircraft in the duels which swept as low as 5,000 feet from the 30,000-foot level. Two other MIGs were damaged in the Sonchon area late in the afternoon as 10 Sabrejets turned into elements of a formation of 40 enemy jets. The latter duel ranged between 30,000 and 40,000 feet.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African and shorebased Marine pilots flew 240 of the total FEAF sorties.

F-80 Shooting Stars led the interdiction against the Communist targets yesterday, slashing rails in 20 places between Huichon and Kunu-ri and knocking out an anti-aircraft position during the rail attacks. The F-80s also started landslides in three places where high slopes rose on either side of the tracks, covering the rails with large amounts of earth.

In the Sehung area to the east of Sariwon, F-51 Mustangs and Marine fighters cratered rails in five places and destroyed a supply building. Four other buildings were set afire in the Chinnampo area, and five gun positions silenced near Huichon.

Fifth Air Force announced yesterday that one other MIG, not previously claimed, was damaged by a Sabrejet on February 3.

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0298

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Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, last night dropped 90 tons of high explosives on a rail traffic choke point east of Sunchon. The crews reported meager flak over the target, but no enemy fighters. One B-29 struck the Samdong-ni marshalling yards, meeting meager groundfire, but no enemy fighter opposition. One Superfort flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply areas just behind the battleline. B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft last night destroyed 75 supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward enemy lines from rear areas. They also attacked two locomotives. Other light bombers struck the Undon rail station south of Chongju, and made 10 rail cuts in that area.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 170 sorties, airlifting 605 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

END

0299

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

20 March 1952
0830

Immediate Release No. 1604:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO ---U.S. Air Force all-weather medium bombers last night bombed a rail choke point north of Songchon and blasted a marshalling yard as Far East Air Forces warplanes Wednesday mounted 425 sorties.

Nine medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 19th Bomb Group, using radar aiming methods, dropped 90 tons of high explosives on the choke point. Crews reported meager flak and no opposition from enemy fighters.

One B-29, also using radar, rained bombs on the Samdong-ni marshalling yards, encountering meager flak and no fighters. Two other Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

Although restricted by low-hanging overcasts and rain over North Korean targets, fighter bombers continued interdiction against the enemy's transportation system. Multiple rail cuts were made and gun positions silenced as the planes flew low-level missions over the areas.

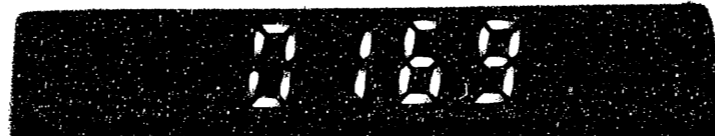
F-86 Sabrejets, flying a protective screen for the fighter bombers clashed with enemy MIG-15s, damaging two of the Russian-built aircraft in high-speed aerial duels.

Light bombers and shorebased Marine pilots flew night intruder missions after sunset yesterday, destroying supply vehicles attempting to move toward the Communist frontlines.

Clear skies were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the Reds in support of UN combat operations.

END

0300



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1330
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

40th DIVISION CHAPLAIN KILLED BY ARTILLERY SHELL WHILE RETURNING FROM SERVICES

WITH THE 40th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA—Chaplain (Capt.) Robert Crane had just finished services for a group of 40th Division troops near the front on March 11 and was bouncing down a road in a jeep.

Suddenly a lone Chinese artillery shell exploded on the road in front of the jeep. Crane was killed instantly and his driver was seriously injured.

"Crane was a good-natured sincere man," 40th Division Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Ottomar H. Tietjen said. "Just recently he said he wanted to stay with the outfit when his duty was up if the boys needed him."

Crane, of 1422 S. San Antonio ave., Pomona, Calif., was a veteran of World War II and only recently was recommended for the Bronze Star for his work among frontline troops. Crane also was awarded a Bronze Star during World War II.

The 35-year-old chaplain was a daily visitor to bunkers and foxholes where soldiers of the 116th Regiment are dug in. Crane had been conducting 10 services each week and when he was killed last week he had been making his usual swing around various outfits where Sunday is any day the chaplain can get there.

Crane served with the National Guard division in California. He was rector of All Saints Episcopal church in San Diego. Between World War II and the recall to Federal duty of the 40th, Crane served as rector of Christ Church in Ontario, Calif.

He graduated from the University of California in 1936 and from the University's Theological Seminary in 1942. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray D. Crane of the same San Diego address.

Funeral services were conducted last Friday at the Far East Command chapel at Wonju.

Chaplain Tietjen described Crane as a "particularly enthusiastic chaplain, active in frontline activities." Crane wanted to become a missionary in Japan before his service days were ended. While the 40th was stationed in Japan before being sent to Korea, Crane was a prime mover behind the division's contributing to a fund to build an Episcopal orphanage at Oiso, Japan. "He had a good sense of humor," Tietjen said. "He was noted for his sincerity."

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SOLDIER DIES OF GUN WOUND INFLICTED WHILE FLEEING MPs IN JAPAN

HACHINOHE, Japan—A 24th Division soldier, Cpl. Charlie Sammut, 22, El Monte, Calif., died Saturday night, March 15, from shock caused by a bullet wound inflicted when he ignored a military policeman's third warning to halt, the 19th Infantry Regiment announced today.

The soldier died at the U.S. Army Hospital at Camp Haugen, near where the shooting occurred.

Sammut and two other soldiers, all from the 19th Regiment, were apprehended following their involvement in a fight in a nearby town, authorities said. The military policemen were escorting the three soldiers to MP headquarters when they were forced to stop because of another incident. During the pause, Sammut and another soldier attempted to escape and were warned to halt. One soldier is still at large.

The deceased soldier was born Oct. 11, 1929. His mother, Mrs. Rosa Galia, resides at El Monte.

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CAMP ZAMA, SLATED TO BE POST-TREATY U.S. HEADQUARTERS, WAS JAPANESE ARMY SCHOOL

CAMP ZAMA—This new home for General Headquarters, Far East Command, and Headquarters, Japan Logistical Command, is destined again to play a key military role in Japan. Not so many years ago Camp Zama was widely known as the "West Point of Japan."

Zama's story as a military post dates back to 1935 when the Japanese Diet appropriated funds for the establishment of the Imperial Army Officers School (Teikoku Rikugun Shikan Gakko), which opened here in 1937.

Hand-picked youth of the Empire came to study engineering, physics, mathematics, foreign languages and military tactics. They finished schooling to take their places in the growing ranks of the Japanese army.

With the school patterned after the U.S. Military Academy, the cadets received training in many respects similar to that of their American counterparts.

Fencing and horseback riding were the chief forms of physical exercise, although judo also was taught. During the first years of the academy's existence, French military leaders taught some courses and during World War II, German officers instructed at the school.

Cadets were chosen from the higher groups in schools all over Japan and sent to what is now Camp Drake, northwest of Tokyo, for a two-year "prep" course. Then, after a weeding out process, the finest of this group were detailed to Zama for an advanced course lasting 22 months.

Graduation day was a highlight, with the Emperor, Prime Minister and high ranking generals from the Imperial army on the reviewing stand. The Emperor's crest is engraved on a stone monument at the camp entrance where he stood during reviews.

From the day classes began until September 1945, more than 12,000 men graduated from Zama to take their places in the Imperial Japanese army.

The school was closed the same day the surrender was signed on the U.S.S. Missouri and Camp Zama was deserted with the exception of a few members of the training staff who remained to guard the buildings. Two of these former staff members are still with the security guard force at Zama.

The camp was taken over by American armed forces on Sept. 24, 1945, and renamed the 4th Replacement Depot. Prior to the establishment of Camp Drake's replacement center, all Far East replacements were processed at Zama upon arrival in or departure from Japan.

A new period in Camp Zama's history began with the arrival of Col. Kenneth N. Decker as post commander in August 1949. Under Colonel Decker's direction a complete renovation and improvement project was begun, which continues even today. This program has changed Zama's appearance from a rather drab and gloomy spot to one of the most beautiful and well kept posts in Japan.

The area was converted into a training center for new units assigned to Japan and with the outbreak of the Korean war, many units carried the results of their Zama training into combat.

Some of the organizations which have trained here are the 8th Cavalry Regiment, the 70th AAA Group of the 7th Infantry Division, the 24th Division's 34th Regiment, and the 160th and 224th Regiments of California's 40th Infantry Division.

CENTRAL COMMAND RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS REACH \$7,496

YOKOHAMA—Contributions to the 1952 Red Cross campaign in Central Command total \$7,496.39, with Camp Yokohama still in first place with \$3,956.44 and Camp Drake second with \$1,437.78, Japan Logistical Command announced today.

Special fund raising programs planned by the command camps and donations from individual installations are expected to double the current total on April 10 when the campaign closes, JLC officials said.

Included in the money raising ventures is a presentation of "The Mikado," slated for the Octagon Theater in Yokohama the evening of April 3.

0302

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0945
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1194
FOR THE PERIOD 190600I - 200600I MARCH 1952

Scattered patrol contact was the only action along the Korean battlefield yesterday.

UN naval elements continued their attacks on the eastern terminus of the battleline, hitting enemy troop concentrations, command posts and supply dumps. Snow, high winds and heavy seas prevented carrier-based planes from launching attacks.

Poor weather also hampered UN air operations of land-based planes. Fighter bombers continued interdiction attacks against the enemy and medium bombers hit a rail choke point north of Songchon and the Samdong-ni marshalling yards. Sabrejets engaged enemy jet aircraft in extreme northwest Korea. Light bombers and Marine shore-based aircraft destroyed enemy supply vehicles during the night.

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0303

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

20 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 19 MARCH:

Naval surface ships including the battleship Wisconsin and cruiser Manchester cruised along the east coast battle line yesterday and shelled enemy positions fronting United Nations forces. Carrier based aircraft were inactive due to snow, high winds and rough seas.

Throughout the night USS Wisconsin fired harassing and interdiction missions in support of front line friendly troops. She took 17 targets under fire. Escorting destroyer Higbee struck at four more targets.

The cruiser Manchester and destroyer Fox steamed through snow storm and heavy seas to support the forces ashore. Continuing the destruction of enemy front line defensive positions and reserve troop and supply centers, Manchester struck at 13 targets. These included regimental command posts, supply dumps and bunkers.

Destroyer USS Hammer during harassing and interdiction missions on the east coast, bombarded bridges, supply points, troop garrisons and bivouac areas with unobserved results.

Patrol and blockading units carried out missions along both coasts.

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0304

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1750
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

CLASSICAL PLAYERS TO OPEN STAND IN TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA SATURDAY

Service audiences in the Far East Command will get their first helping of Army-sponsored classical comedy when Players, Inc., takes to the boards with Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the FEAF theater in Tokyo Saturday night. Moliere's farcical "The School for Wives" will open at the Ernie Pyle Sunday.

Four performances of each play are scheduled for the Tokyo-Yokohama area, according to a GHQ Special Services announcement. The comedies will be shown twice in each city, playing at the Bill Chickering theater in Yokohama.

Tickets for the three showings at the Ernie Pyle fifth floor theater are now available at the first floor information booth, the Special Services Section announced. Admission to all other performances will be on a first come-first served basis, with no tickets required.

Curtain time will be 8 p.m. nightly except for the March 29 performance, which will begin at 2 p.m.

The schedule for the Tokyo-Yokohama area follows:

Tokyo

Saturday, March 22	FEAF theater	"Twelfth Night"
Sunday, March 23	Ernie Pyle (5th floor)	"School for Wives"
Monday, March 24	Ernie Pyle (5th floor)	"Twelfth Night"
Tuesday, March 25	Ernie Pyle (5th floor)	"School for Wives"

Yokohama

Wednesday, March 26	Bill Chickering	"Twelfth Night"
Thursday, March 27	Bill Chickering	"School for Wives"
Friday, March 28	Bill Chickering	"Twelfth Night"
Saturday, March 29	Bill Chickering	"School for Wives"

The itinerary for the rest of the troupe's six-week stay in the Far East Command has not yet been announced.

Sponsored by USO-Camp Shows, Players, Inc. is a group of professional actors and actresses graduated by Catholic University, Washington, D.C. They arrived at Haneda Air Base yesterday to begin their 45-day visit in the Far East.

Father Gilbert Hartke, producer for the group, said that this is "the first time classical comedy has ever been taken to servicemen anywhere." If the tour is successful, USO-Camp Shows, with the Army's blessing, plans to send over more of this type of entertainment, he added.

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0305

RA'-0056

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JOINT WORKING GROUP REPRESENTATIVES CONFERENCE IN HOKKAIDO

SAPPORO--Representatives of the joint United States and Japan Preliminary Working Group arrived at Camp Chitose Wednesday in General Ridgway's private plane to begin talks and inspections of facilities and training areas that will be retained by U.S. security forces after the peace treaty with Japan goes into effect.

This is the first trip to be made by the joint group since it came into existence with the signing of the Administrative Agreement on Feb. 28.

Japanese members, headed by Yujiro Izeki, director of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and U.S. members, headed by Col. Llewellyn C. Ryan, Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, went immediately to Camp Crawford where they began discussions with Japan Logistical Command and 1st Cavalry Division representatives.

The talks are expected to continue for two days with both sides presenting their views and needs.

Thursday morning the joint group was to meet with Governor Toshifumi Tanaka of Hokkaido and members of his prefectural staff to discuss matters directly related to Hokkaido prefecture.

The group was scheduled to make an aerial survey trip over parts of Hokkaido before departing for northern Honshu.

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RETURNING PATROL EXPLAINS LOUD NOISES IN THE NIGHT

WITH THE 45th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--The men waiting and listening along the ridgeline front of the 45th Division's 279th Infantry were used to hearing strange noises come out of the night.

But they cocked their heads in disbelief when, up from the cold valley that separated them from the enemy, floated the cheerful strains of "You had a good home when you left, YOU'RE RIGHT . . . Sound off!"

Then a clear tenor began, "You are my sunshine, my only sunshi-ine."

In came a platoon-strength patrol led by Lt. Carl Stevens, former Oklahoma University football player from Stilwell, Okla. He explained the music from No-Man's-Land.

His platoon had driven the Chinese from a hill stronghold. But the Communists pursued Stevens and his men with mortar fire as the platoon returned to the 45th's lines.

"We scattered, but we kept going," Stevens said. "When we got near our lines, we had to do something to let our men know it was us coming in. Our communications were out. So we started singing and counting cadence -- loud."

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0306

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1700
20 March 1952

Immediate Release:

HUDELSON PREDICTS 40th DIVISION WILL RETURN TO CALIFORNIA GUARD IN SEPTEMBER

WITH THE 40th INFANTRY DIVISION, U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Southern California's 40th Infantry Division, which has participated in three wars in its 34-year history, will reestablish itself in the California National Guard on Sept. 1, Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson, division commander, predicted today.

The General's statement was coupled with the commencement today of a homeward trek for more than 400 soldiers being "phased out" of the division prior to the expiration of their terms of service, in conformance with announced Department of the Army policies.

The division was called up on Sept. 1, 1950, for 21 months. Later the term was extended to 24 months and at the same time enlistments were extended one year.

Hudelson said that the first of what is expected will be monthly quotas of officers and men being released prior to the termination of their periods of service is headed by Lt. Col. William B. Henderson, Manhattan Beach, Calif., who will start reorganization of the 40th on a "peace strength" footing in the California National Guard.

"There will be a National Guard division in Southern California and it will be the 40th," Hudelson told newsmen.

Hudelson stressed that the 389 enlisted men and 50 Reserve and Guard officers scheduled to leave the division on March 20 on the first leg of their homeward journey are being released earlier than expected because of a Department of the Army policy calling for release of National Guard men earlier than originally scheduled. Reserves are terminating their 17 months.

The enlisted men being released are those who were due for discharge in May and some for release in June. Hudelson said the men with unexpired enlistments will revert automatically to the California National Guard.

"The first two groups to leave Korea will be composed of men who enlisted in May and June of 1948," Hudelson said. "I am extremely proud of their record. They acquitted themselves well."

"Many of the non-commissioned officers in the group are eligible for commission and we expect about 400 of the men being released will give us our peace strength complement of officers," the General added.

The "advance detachment" of the 40th will establish headquarters in the former Pacific Press building at 34th and Hope sts. in Los Angeles.

(more)
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"We will be in business as the 40th Infantry Division, California National Guard, on Sept. 1, 1952," Hudelson declared.

Col. Kerwood B. Rohrer, chief of staff, said, "The Guard officers being released now are going back for the specific purpose of reorganizing the 40th in the area the units previously occupied. The division's numerical designation will be returned not later than Aug. 31, but Southern Californians may expect Guardsmen to be returned piecemeal prior to that date.

"The Adjutant General of California is making provision for orderly reception of these Guardsmen into special detachments for the sole purpose of providing training and pay for Guardsmen prior to return of their unit designations.

"We will have the personnel there before the units. The Adjutant General has recommended to the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, that the state headquarters detachment be enlarged to accommodate returning Guardsmen whose enlistments have not expired.

"It is our understanding that the designation of the 40th must be returned to the State of California Sept. 1 unless its retention is extended by an act of Congress."

Both Hudelson and Rohrer emphasized that Guardsmen were not being released on a "point system."

"The primary consideration," Hudelson said, "is maintenance of the combat efficiency of the division. But of course, the man whose extended enlistment is expiring goes first."

Because of the need to stay in fighting trim, Hudelson explained, it may not be possible to give uniform weight to factors such as prior service, participation in combat and existence of hardship conditions at home.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

21 March 1952
0830

Immediate Release No. 1605:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO--- As Far East Air Forces warplanes Thursday mounted the third highest number of sorties of the Korean war--1155-- U.S. Air Force all-weather medium bombers last night struck a rail traffic choke point midway between Sukchon and Sunan.

Eight Superforts of FEAF Bomber Command's Japan-based 98th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, last night dropped 80 tons of 500-pound high explosives on the choke point, reporting meager flak and no fighter opposition over the target.

Three B-29s, flying in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropped tons of air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations just behind the battleline.

Protecting the fighter bombers with an effective screen over northwest Korea, F-86 Sabrejets tore into formations of enemy MIG-15s Thursday, destroying five of the aircraft, damaging five more with nine other possible damage claims awaiting the outcome of gun camera evaluation.

Taking advantage of the Sabrejet cover, fighter bombers attacked with unrelenting fury the rail lines, supply areas and other prime targets in North Korea.

B-26 night intruders and landbased Marine aircraft last night destroyed supply-laden vehicles attempting to move toward the Communist frontlines under protective cover of darkness.

Increasing cloudiness with possible rain showers was forecast as FEAF warplanes took off again this morning for further interdiction strikes against the Communists in support of UN combat operations.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

21 March 1952
1700

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NAVY HEADQUARTERS, TOKYO, JAPAN — Major General William J. Donovan, USA, (retired) and Rear Admiral John E. Gingrich, USN, Commander Training Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, visited the headquarters of Commander Naval Forces, Far East, this afternoon.

They are on a tour of military installations in Japan and Korea.

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0310

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

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1952

SOVIET CRITICIZED FOR
BLOCKING FREE NEWS FLOW

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (USIS)--The Soviet campaign to suppress free expression and to spread hatred of other countries could easily lead to another war, according to the Chinese representative to the U.N. subcommission on Freedom of Information.

In light of this situation, P.H. Chang told the subcommission recently, the United Nations should condemn malpractices in the field of freedom of information by the Soviet Union, Communist China and Soviet-dominated governments in eastern and central Europe.

Chang's recommendations will be included in a subcommission resolution to the U.N. General Assembly.

The subcommission is considering a series of recommendations for future United Nations work in the field of freedom of information.

American representative Carroll Binder told the subcommission that the basic problem is the removal of political and ideological barriers to the free flow of news.

Binder urged the United Nations to establish an annual report on freedom of information. Such an arrangement, he said, would make possible an appraisal of the world situation and the determination of practical measures to improve it.

He suggested that this report cover three main topics: The adequacy of international news coverage to all peoples; censorship and other governmental restrictions on free international news flow; and the extent of coverage given on the United Nations activities and the work of United Nations special agencies.

An international code of ethics for journalists was adopted by the subcommission last week.

The code states that responsibility for observing its standards rests upon agencies and individuals in the information field "and not upon any government." It will be distributed to journalistic associations and information organizations throughout the world. The subcommission also voted to submit the document to a proposed world conference of journalists scheduled to convene before 1954.

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JAPANESE WINNERS OF U.S. SCHOLARSHIPS
TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Names of six young Japanese students are expected to be announced late next month as winners of free, all expense paid scholarships to United States colleges under the auspices of the Jesse Smith Noyes Foundation.

Founded four years ago by the New York real estate dealer as a memorial to his deceased wife, the Foundation has given similar opportunities to hundreds of American students. This is the first time it has offered scholarships to students of a foreign land.

A foundation spokesman says "We are watching this Japanese experiment very closely and we have every confidence that it will be a huge success. We hope to bring Japanese students here primarily

MORE

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21 March 1952

for education, but we also hope to strengthen the relationship between the United States and Japan at the same time. We think it will pay dividends to all."

Japanese students will be picked on the same basis as United States students--ability and financial need. Miss Justine Smadbeck, director of the Foundation's scholarship division is now in Tokyo sifting applications. She will confer with Japanese educators on the final choice.

Scholarships will be awarded to three men and three women for one year. They will start school in the United States in September. Prizes are on a yearly basis but the foundation has a policy of carrying the student through his entire college years "if he has good marks and lives up to his advance selection."

A Foundation spokesman says success of the Japanese experiment will have a great influence on extending the program to other countries. This year 182 students are studying under its sponsorship. The Foundation has helped 450 students since its start in 1947. Scholarships are valued at 1000-1500 dollars a year.

#

ASIAN-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES CAN BE SOLVED THROUGH DIPLOMACY--DULLES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Post today asked its readers "Do you feel that the Japanese Peace Treaty shows that Americans and Asians can still solve their differences through diplomacy? Among those replying was John Foster Dulles who said:

"Yes. The Japanese Peace Treaty brought free East and free West together as never before. Fourteen free nations of Asia joined with the United States and other nations of the West, showing that unity was possible because we invoked the principles of moral law which are shared by all Christian, Buddhist, and Moslem peoples and then, by diplomacy, found a way to give these principles practical expression. It took patience, persistence, and good will on all sides. But if it was done once, it can be done again."

Other replies included that of Miss Susan Vernon of Alexandria, Virginia, a student at George Washington University, who said:

"Yes, I really do. We talk about it at home quite often and everyone in my family feels there is hope for the future of our relations with the people of the East..."

Miss Ruth Branum of Washington, a secretary, replied:

"Yes, I do. After all, is not this what we have been hoping for a long, long time--to be able to show the Japanese that they can live peacefully without fighting? The postwar period in Japan has done a lot for that idea too. It showed them they could prosper by the democratic way of doing things."

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0312

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1715
21 March 1952Immediate Release:UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL VISITS EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA--Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the secretary general of the United Nations, arrived by plane at Seoul City Air Base Thursday.

He was met by Maj. Gen. Orlando C. Mood, Eighth Army Chief of Staff, and went immediately to Eighth Army's advance headquarters.

Before a scheduled lunch with General James A. Van Fleet, Cordier and the UN ground forces commander attended a special tactical briefing at the EUSAK war room.

The United Nations official will spend three days in forward areas of the combat zone during his current Korean tour. He is accompanied by George J. Mathieu of France, principal secretary of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) and George Movshon of South Africa, UNCURK public information officer.

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U.S.-JAPAN REPRESENTATIVES COMPLETE HOKKAIDO TOUR. PROCEED TO NORTHERN HONSHU

CAMP CRAWFORD, Sapporo--Representatives of the joint U.S.-Japan Preliminary Working Group left Chitose by air this morning for Misawa Air Force Base and other stations in northern Honshu after completing their talks and surveys on Hokkaido. It was understood they would continue their surveys at Misawa, Camp Haugen and Camp Sendai this afternoon and tomorrow.

Yesterday the committee, headed by Col. Llewellyn O. Ryan, Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, and Hyujiro Izeki, director of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, held talks with Col. Maurice S. Kerr, San Antonio, Texas, commanding officer of Camp Crawford and regional area commander of all installations on Hokkaido. Various aspects of training areas and other facilities to be retained by the U.S. Security Forces after the peace treaty were discussed and it was understood that accord was reached on most points.

Members of the committee also met with Vice Governor Tsunetoshi Noguchi and members of the Hokkaido prefectural government yesterday to coordinate committee efforts with desires of the local government.

The committee toured Japan Logistical Command's Camp Crawford facilities and made an aerial survey of the training areas under discussion. A press conference was conducted for local newspapermen in the Grand Hotel in Sapporo. Both Colonel Ryan and Izeki termed the trip to Hokkaido a "success."

They said much first-hand information has been gathered but pointed out that no final decision would be made here. They stated further that the information gained would be used to reach decisions in Tokyo when the full committee meets with other sections of the committee now studying other aspects of the facilities, communications lines, and factors relating to the stationing of U.S. Security Forces in Japan.

Other members of the committee included: For the U.S.: Col. Alfred A. Pursall, G-3 Operations Section, GHQ; Lt. Col. Glenn R. Taylor, Engineer, G-4 Supply Section, GHQ; Capt. Robert J. Maier, GHQ Comptroller's Office and secretary to the American delegation.

Representing the Japanese were Fumihiko Kai, director of the contract department, Special Procurement Agency; Haneo Ishiura, vice director of the Account Bureau, Ministry of Finance; Mamuro Hirakawa, director of the Agricultural Land Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and Tsutomu Wada, secretary to the Japanese delegation.

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(over)

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The group expects to return to Tokyo in three or four days.

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FOUR OFFICERS IN KOREA GET DSC, ONE AWARDED DFC

Four Distinguished Service Crosses and one Distinguished Flying Cross recently have been awarded to U.S. Army officers participating in the Korean war.

The following officers received the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest U.S. combat medal, for extraordinary heroism in action:

Capt. Donald J. Arthur, Lake Como, Fla., for action with Company F, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, near Chorwon, Oct. 3, 1951.

Captain Arthur, leading his men against a large hostile force which previously had hurled back two other companies, decided on a rapid fixed-bayonet charge. Observing his men were reluctant to face the heavy enemy fire, he stood fully exposed, charged up a slope, and leaped into an enemy emplacement where he was wounded by a grenade. His wounds made it impossible for him to stand, although he tried repeatedly, but he had so inspired his men they overran the enemy and secured the objective.

First Lt. David R. Hughes, 1225 Wood ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., for action with Company K, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, near Sokkoga, Oct. 7, 1951.

Observing that his attacking company was in danger of annihilation by the enemy, entrenched on a hill, Lieutenant Hughes organized and led a new attack. Disregarding concentrated fire, he charged to the crest of a hill alone, firing his automatic weapon until it ceased functioning and thereafter depending on grenades. The citation said Lieutenant Hughes' assault completely demoralized the enemy and inspired his men to capture the objective.

First Lt. Clair W. Jennett, son of Alva H. Jennett, 206 N. 11th st., Sac City, Iowa, for action with Company C, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, near Fyuru, Oct. 13-14, 1951.

Lieutenant Jennett, the only platoon leader left during an overwhelming enemy counterattack, organized men near him and led them repeatedly in hand-to-hand combat. He next maneuvered behind two enemy machine-guns and destroyed the emplacements with grenades. His fearless actions, the citation said, so demoralized the enemy that they fled, leaving many wounded and weapons behind. (Supersedes award of the Silver Star for the same action.)

First Lt. David G. Landes, son of Mrs. Agnes Landes, Billings, Okla., for action with Headquarters 3d Battalion, Company L, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, near Chorwon, Sept. 7, 1951.

Lieutenant Landes fought his way hand-to-hand to contact each man of a defending squad falling back under heavy enemy pressure. After directing withdrawal to better positions, he saw the command post fall into enemy hands. Finding the field telephone out of order, he maneuvered across a wide expanse of exposed ground to report to his superior. He then returned to his platoon and led it in a counterattack which routed the enemy. (Supersedes award of the Silver Star for the same action.)

The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to 1st Lt. Jesse M. Wright, 409 Single ave., Collins Park, New Castle, Del., for heroic achievement while engaged in aerial flight near Hongchon on May 19, 1951, while with 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2d Infantry Division.

To make artillery adjustments on enemy surrounding a friendly unit, Lieutenant Wright, though he knew proximity fuses were in use, flew for more than three hours through the trajectory of friendly artillery fire at low altitude, often below mountain peaks. The citation said his courageous actions resulted in friendly artillery so demoralizing the enemy that the trapped unit managed to fight clear.

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0314

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

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1952

'GERM LADEN LIE'

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The Washington Star in a recent editorial titled "Germ Laden Lie" declares:

"The United Nations Disarmament Commission has begun its first session in New York to the accompaniment of a typically venomous outburst from Jacob A. Malik, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. Besides attacking our majority-supported plan for arms control, he has in effect placed the Kremlin officially on record as accusing us of waging germ warfare not only against the Communist forces in Korea but also against Red China. The same charge has for many days past been the main feature of violent anti-American propaganda throughout the world behind the Iron Curtain, and now that one of the Stalin Government's chief spokesmen has mouthed it, every effort should be made to expose it for what it is--a vicious fabrication.

"As exploited by the Communist propagandists of Europe and Asia, the idea behind all this has been to make hundreds of millions of people believe that American planes have been bombing Chinese and North Korean areas with bacteriological weapons (which incidentally are not yet outlawed) designed to wipe out great masses of men, women and children--as well as troops--with deadly scourges like cholera and bubonic plague. Speaking for the United Nations Command, both General Ridgway and Secretary of State Acheson have vehemently denied the accusation, and U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie has been at pains to back them up by branding it as utterly false. But that has not deterred the spreaders of the lie. Even though differing in their versions of it, they have kept right on spreading it.

"In an effort to cope with this vile business, Mr. Acheson has called upon the International Red Cross to conduct an impartial on-the-scene investigation, and the International Red Cross has responded that it will do so if the Communist side, like the U.N. side, will guarantee co-operation in advance. Such a guarantee, however, is not likely to be forthcoming. Evidence of that can be found in the way the Red propaganda has been contradicting itself since the announcement of Mr. Acheson's challenging proposal. When the propaganda started, it gave the impression that epidemics were sweeping the areas allegedly hit by our bacteriological weapons, but now the Peiping Radio--disputing its own earlier broadcasts and the broadcasts from Moscow and other points behind the Iron Curtain--has suddenly denied the existence of any epidemics of any kind whatever.

"Such self-contradiction has all the earmarks of a line hurriedly worked out to justify a refusal to co-operate in an impartial inquiry. If there are no epidemics, what can the International Red Cross investigate? The question speaks for itself. Nobody should be surprised if the Reds respond to Mr. Acheson's challenge by saying that they have surrounded and captured our germs before those germs could do harm and that the little creatures have been too thoroughly liquidated to leave behind them any traces of their presence. But the Kremlin and its stooges should not be allowed to get away with a dodge of that sort. By every means possible, we ought to keep pounding at the emptiness of their accusation. That may not shut them up, but if we counterattack vigorously, we can take much of the poison out of their propaganda and make them objects of further scorn and ridicule wherever men are free to have access to the truth."

(MORE)

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21 March 1952

JAPANESE TREATY SHOULD IMPRESS
ASIA OPINES S. F. PAPER

SAN FRANCISCO, (USIS)--A recent San Francisco Chronicle editorial commenting on the Japanese Peace Treaty says:

"The Japanese Peace Treaty... (now ratified by the Senate) draws from its context a significance far greater than most of the treaties of history have possessed. It is unique in the relationship it formalizes between victor and vanquished--a relationship that has had no counterpart in point of enlightenment and absence of fury:

"It is also unique, as Senator H. Alexander Smith observed recently in the potentialities of its impact upon the rest of the Orient. The Senator believes it may hasten restoration of a 'free and independent China'. We think it has an excellent chance of doing exactly that--provided the United States has the good sense to follow a continuing enlightened policy.

"The day will come when China will tire of the Soviet parasite," Smith said. "When that day comes, and it need not be far off, the United States must be ready with an attractive alternative."

"The Japanese treaty strongly suggests such an alternative, and we think the Chinese people can hardly fail to be impressed.

"For here is one concrete answer to the Kremlin's charge of 'Yankee imperialism'. No nation ever lay more abjectly prostrate than Japan before the American military might in 1945. Had we chosen to take Japan as Russia took Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the rest, no one could have prevented it. Instead, we poured several billions of dollars into the rehabilitation of the country, and now are setting up Japan as a free nation, soon to be utterly independent and completely sovereign.

"We doubt if the Oriental Iron Curtain is tall enough to prevent the Chinese from looking across, seeing what is befalling Japan, and contrasting it with the domestic situation. Peiping is the puppet of Moscow and every Chinese by now has learned the price exacted for the privilege of serving the Red regime. The counterfeit land reform program, the thought control, the gala mass trials and blood-lettings in public squares must all stand in conspicuous contrast to the course of events in Japan. An Orient with the prime impulse to achieve a dignity of its own, free of the domination of either faction of Westerners, will find far greater encouragement in the Japanese-American relationship than in the China picture."

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RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR
GERMAN TREATY CALLED HOAX

BALTIMORE, (USIS)--The Baltimore Sun commenting on the recent Soviet proposal for a Big Four meeting to discuss a peace treaty for a reunited Germany says: "Looking at the matter in terms of cold realism, it must be obvious to anyone that the Russians, on the one hand, will not if they can help it relax their grip on the part of Germany that they occupy, and that the Western powers, on the other hand, would not, at the present moment in history, consider any scheme for the reunification of Germany which would offer any prospect whatever for the extension of Russian control from Eastern Germany into Western Germany as well.

"The plain and bitter truth of it is that, for the present, there is no real prospect for reuniting the severed parts of Germany and for agreeing upon a peace treaty.

"This Russian proposal is mere diplomatic hocus-pocus and everybody knows it."

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0316

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

0950
21 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1195
FOR THE PERIOD 200600I - 210600I MARCH 1952

The ground action along the Korean battlefield during the past 24 hours consisted of scattered patrol contacts and several small enemy probes which were repulsed.

With clearing weather, UN land-based aircraft increased the air activity against the enemy yesterday. Sabrejets engaged and destroyed several enemy jet planes while fighter bombers struck at rail lines, supply areas and buildings, and gun positions. During the night medium bombers bombed a rail traffic choke point and light bombers and shore-based Marine aircraft destroyed supply-laden vehicles.

Naval surface elements bombarded both coasts of Korea yesterday, shelling gun positions, troops, bunkers and trenches. Carrier-based aircraft attacked rail lines, railroad bridges and warehouses.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

0930
21 March 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 MARCH 20, 1952

In good weather United Nations naval air and surface forces yesterday pounded the enemy on several fronts.

First Marine Air Wing flyers in the east-central sector rammed ton after ton of bombs, rockets, napalm and other high explosives into a concentrated area near Karhwa-ri during the day. The Marine flyers under Maj. Gen. Christian F. Schiltz flew 276 sorties to break their own previous high day in the Korean war of 205 sorties. The blanket of explosives was dropped on what had been identified as the Reds principal supply area in that sector. Pilots were too busy to immediately assess the damage to Red emplacements, troop areas and supply dumps.

Planes of Task Force 77 were again in action yesterday on the east coast where they scored 138 rail cuts. The action marked the return to the battle area of the USS Philippine Sea, commanded by Capt. Allen Smith Jr. Valley Forge and Philippine Sea flyers destroyed or damaged railroad bridges and bypasses, damaged 12 cars, 20 trucks and 56 boats. The Valley Forge launched her 12000th combat sortie.

Aircraft from the light British carrier HMS Glory on the west coast damaged 22 sampans, destroyed or damaged several buildings and warehouses, made rail cuts and attacked gun positions.

At the eastern terminus of the battle line the cruiser USS Manchester and destroyer USS Fox fired nearly 200 rounds of six and five-inch shells on 18 interdiction targets at night. They scored direct hits on bunkers and troop positions during daylight.

On the west coast the patrol frigate HMS Crane engaged an enemy gun position. An air spotter helped her to make several hits in the target area. The destroyer USS Chevalier and destroyer escort USS Munro made harassing attacks on troop and supply targets.

The five-inch guns of the destroyer USS Hammer were active in the Kojo area. They poured 70 rounds on 13 targets during night harassing and interdiction fire. With a spotter calling the shots, she made direct hits on gun emplacements, anti-aircraft guns and on a supply point.

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WITH THE 1ST MARINE AIR WING IN KOREA — Aircraft of Major General Christia
2. Schilt's 1ST Marine Air Wing flew 276 sorties yesterday to set a new record for
the Korean War

The Marine's previous high was 205 sorties.

The heaviest attack was directed at one area near Karhwa-ri which had been
identified as a major Red supply point for the east central sector of the battle
front.

All pilots had been briefed carefully and the rain of bombs, rockets, napalm
and other high explosives saturated the targets.

Maj. Howard C. Cook of Santa Ana, Calif., declared, "Everything was timed
perfectly. There were absolutely no hitches in the entire plan. The only time we
were worried was when we were returning from the target and feared something might
happen to us on the crowded runway and louse up the schedule we were following."

Capt. James M. Babb, USMC, 31, of Corona Del Mar, Calif., labeled the event
as a "Field Day". We had perfect coordination all the way."

Another pilot reported that no effort was made to keep track of the damage
being done to enemy emplacements, troop area and supply dumps.

"We left that up to the photo planes to record," he stated. "We were too
busy plowing the place under with explosives to hang around afterward and congratu-
late ourselves on the damage we'd done."

Evidence that the Reds were badly hurt in the area came from Col. Stanley
Trachta of Tucson, Ariz., and Lt. Col. Hugh Elwood of Annapolis, Md., who reported
relatively light anti-aircraft fire from the Communist defenders during the morning.
The fire picked up during the afternoon. Col. Trachta is Wing G-3 officer, while
Elwood served as tactical air coordinator on the attack. Both officers took part
flying gull-winged Corsairs.

Credit for the success of the operation and the new record was handed to the
"enlisted men" of the command by the pilots. One unidentified Corsair pilot ex-
plained that "these kids literally broke their backs to get these planes re-gassed
and reloaded with ordnance when we got back from our missions. They seem to reali-
ze even better than we that without them, we can't get off the ground."

Even pilots of the "Flying Nightmares" night fighter squadron gave up
their sleep and juggled schedules to take part, pooling their efforts with the
"Deathrattler's Squadron" to give that unit top honors during the 12 hour attack
period.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

21 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST —
Air operations by Task Force 77 aircraft yesterday were high-lighted by the
launching of the 12000th combat sortie by the Valley Forge and the return to
action of the carrier Philippine Sea.

Planes made 138 rail cuts, destroyed one railroad bridge, one railroad by-
pass and damaged three railroad bridges and one railroad bypass.

The Valley Forge's 12000th combat sortie over North Korea was flown by
Fighter Squadron 52 pilot Lt. Marvin P. South, USN, of 3014 Adriatic ave., Long
Beach, Calif., as he led a Panther jet mission near Hamhung. The flight accounted
for 11 rail cuts, bombed a camouflaged supply area and killed 35 enemy troops.
In the Hungnam, Hamhung and Tanchon areas Fighter Squadron 111 jets made 36 rail
cuts and damaged a railroad trestle.

Planes from the Philippine Sea destroyed one railroad bridge and damaged three
other railroad bridges, one railroad bypass and one highway bridge. Fifty-eight
rail cuts, three buildings destroyed, and damage to 12 rail cars, 14 trucks and
56 boats were included on the day's totals.

Fighter Squadron 194 Skyraiders made 37 rail cuts and destroyed a railroad by-
pass west of Kowon. Leading an early morning flight Lt. Cdr. Robert S. Schreiber,
USN, of 4866 Academy Drive, San Diego, Calif., scored four cuts.

Fighter Squadron 653 "Flying Circus" Corsairs, led by their commanding officer
Lt. Cdr. Cook Cleland, USN, of Cleveland, Ohio, made 12 cuts, damaged six trucks,
two bridges and killed about 25 troops. Another Corsair flight scored 12 cuts
north of Wonsan.

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THE FOLLOWING WAS RELEASED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY — The Navy announced today that Vice Admiral Charles Turner Joy is scheduled to relieve Vice Admiral Harry B. Hill as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy and Commandant of the Severn River Naval Command during the coming summer. When relieved of his duties, Admiral Hill will retire because of having reached the statutory retirement age. Vice Admiral Joy is at present Commander Naval Forces Far East and as such commands the Naval component of General Ridgway's forces. He has served in his present duty since the summer of 1949, somewhat longer than the normal tour in such commands. Vice Admiral Hill has been superintendent of the Naval Academy and Commandant of the River Naval Command since April 28, 1950.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

21 March 1952
1240

Operational Summary No. 635:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
THURSDAY, 20 MARCH 1952

Far East Air Forces warplanes mounted the third highest number of daily sorties Thursday since start of the Korean conflict with 1,155 as fighter bombers tore into Communist rails and rolling stock under protection of F-86 Sabrejets, which knocked five enemy MIGs from the sky over North Korea, damaged eight others and possibly damaged five more.

While the Sabrejets were accounting for their destruction against the MIGs, F-51 Mustangs clashed with other Russian-built jets, damaging one during fierce aerial clashes.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and shorebased Marine pilots flew 970 of the total FEAF sorties. The highest sortie total for FEAF during the Korean fighting is 1,277 on April 30, 1951.

During good operational weather and under the effective screen maintained by the Sabrejets, fighter bombers slashed rails and destroyed rolling stock, silenced gun positions and fired troop bunkers, and knocked out enemy supply-laden vehicles. Rails were cut in four main areas, the slashings totalling 100.

F-84 Thunderjets made 15 rail cuts along the line from Huichon south to Kunu-ri, and damaged a rail bridge northwest of the old Communist Iron Triangle. Other Thunderjets ripped rails in 10 places along the line south of Kangdong near Pyongyang, and in five spots in the Yengyu area northwest of Pyongyang.

F-80 Shooting Stars teamed with Fifth Air Force and attached F-51 Mustangs, Royal Australian Meteors and landbased Marine aircraft to inflict further damage. The fighter bombers slashed the rail line between Namsi-dong and Sinanju in 35 places. Other rail cuts were made in scattered areas throughout northwest and north central Korea.

Marine pilots concentrated their attacks on a supply build-up east of Hoeyang. A total of 285 tons of bombs were dropped in the

(over)

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area, resulting in the destruction of 10 supply buildings, damage to 10 other structures, the silencing of five gun positions and scoring three rail cuts. Other possible damage in the area was unobserved because of heavy smoke and dust.

Total destruction rained on the enemy during the period includes 75 supply buildings destroyed or damaged, 105 vehicles destroyed, 12 gun positions silenced, four supply dumps blasted, two rail bridges and one road bridge damaged, two rail cars destroyed and 10 damaged, 10 road cuts effected and 25 troop bunkers blasted.

In a noon-time aerial duel between 26 F-86 Sabrejets and elements of about 125 enemy MIG-15s, two MIGs were destroyed and four others damaged. The air battle raged around the 35,000-foot level.

Three more enemy jets were sent to the earth in flames and one was damaged in another mid-day encounter between 19 Sabrejets and about 40 MIGs in the Sinuiju area. Dueling in high-speed battles ranged from 40,000 feet down to 20,000 feet.

In two other engagements during the afternoon, three other MIGs were damaged by the Sabrejets with five more possibly damaged pending the evaluation of gun camera film. These clashes occurred in the Kangdong area, near Pyongyang, and along the Chengchong river.

Another enemy jet fighter was damaged when eight F-51 Mustangs observed an unknown number of MIGs. Five of the MIGs were encountered at 10,000 feet near Kangdong, with damage resulting to one of the enemy jets.

A number of enemy Type 15 jets were observed by Sabrejet pilots during the day. They were flying in their own formation.

Eight medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Japan based 98th Bomb Wing, last night used radar aiming methods to drop 80 tons of high explosives on a rail trafficchoke point midway between Sunchon and Sunan. Crews reported encountering meager flak, but no enemy fighters. Three other Superforts flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply areas just behind the battleline.

B-26 night intruders and Marine fighter bombers flew 80 sorties last night, destroying 60 of a moderate sighting of enemy supply-laden vehicles. Eleven B-26s made controlled drops of high explosives on a rail by-pass north of Sunchon.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 170 sorties, airlifting 640 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

END

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

PRESS RELEASE:

21 March 1952

TRAVELERS SAY CHINESE BUSINESSMEN
END LIVES IN COMMUNIST PURGE

HONG KONG, (USIS)--Many businessmen in Communist China, numbering several hundreds by mainland travelers' estimates, are committing suicide to escape relentless Communist persecution.

Driven frantic by persistent attacks inspired by the Communist regime's purge of Chinese businessmen, several hundred merchants in Shanghai alone have killed themselves, it is reported.

Recent arrivals to Hong-Kong say eight officials of the prominent Shanghai Commercial Bank jumped to their death from office windows.

Officials of another influential Shanghai bank, the Chekiang Industrial Bank also have committed suicide, it is reported.

Besides Shanghai, the wave of suicide has swept such cities as Tientsin in the north, and Canton in the south.

Denunciation boxes on the streets of Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Canton today make it possible to lodge irresponsible charges against anyone.

Refugees from the mainland say the Communists often take irresponsible denunciation as solid evidence if it suits their purpose.

The drive against businessmen became so frenzied recently that normal business and government functions were largely paralyzed throughout Communist China, mainland arrivals say. Mail from Shanghai that normally took four days to reach Hong-Kong now takes two weeks.

Recent Communist statements acknowledged this and called for a resumption of business as usual without slacking up on the purge campaign.

Among the many prominent Chinese businessmen reported to have killed themselves are:

1. Lo Ying, assistant general manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank of Shanghai, who ended his life last week.
2. Wu Shou Chen, a department head of the Shanghai Commercial Bank, who was one of the eight officials who plunged to death.

More than 100 businessmen in Tientsin ended their lives during February, according to a former official of Tientsin who has since escaped to Hong-Kong.

#####

RATIFICATION OF TREATY
RENEWS U.S.-JAPAN TIES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--The ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty today renewed the close ties between the United States and Japan first enunciated in the treaty of peace and friendship 98 years ago this month.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry signed the first treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Japan in Tokyo Bay on March 31, 1854.

MORE

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21 March 1952

For several years prior to that date, the United States Government sought to gain the friendship of the Japanese people and enter into "commercial arrangements" with their Government.

Commodore Perry first entered Japanese waters in the summer of 1853. He anchored in Uraga Harbor on July 8, 1853, and went ashore to present a letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor. He also presented his credentials to the commissioners especially appointed by the Emperor to receive him.

The American naval officer, members of his staff and 560 American sailors distributed presents to the Japanese people as a token of their friendship.

After a 10-day visit in Japan, Commodore Perry and his men turned their tillers toward China, saying that they would return in the spring of the next year.

When Commodore Perry returned to Japan on February 11, 1854, he was received with friendship. He anchored his ships in Tokyo Bay and Government officials greeted him with peace and friendship.

Representatives of the governments of Japan and the United States began treaty negotiations almost immediately and six weeks later concluded the first treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Japan.

The treaty stipulated that the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate should be open to American ships and that Americans be allowed to frequent them. The ports were to be constituted as ports for the reception of American ships, where they could buy the supplies they needed.

Other provisions of the treaty cementing closer relations and cooperation between the two nations on either side of the Pacific were:

1. Japanese vessels should assist American vessels driven ashore on the coast of Japan and the crews of such vessels should be properly cared for at one of the two treaty ports.
2. Shipwrecked and other American citizens in Japan should be as free as in other countries, within certain prescribed limits.
3. Ships of the United States should be permitted to trade at the two treaty ports under temporary regulations prescribed by the Japanese Government and that privileges granted to other nations thereafter must also be extended to the United States.

Commodore Perry remained in Japan until June. His visit has been acclaimed through the years as a "successful mission opening Japan for peace and friendship and commerce with the nations of the world."

America's first Consul General, Townsend Harris, arrived at Shimoda in 1856 and soon after his arrival, concluded a convention opening the port of Nagasaki to trade and commerce with the United States. In 1859 another treaty was signed and Yokohama was opened to American vessels.

The Japanese Government wanted to be represented in the United States. In February of 1860, they dispatched their first diplomatic mission to Washington. Although the first envoys remained for only a limited time, a permanent mission arrived soon after they left.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

22 March 1952
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE 77 OFF EAST COAST OF KOREA --- Planes from the USS Valley Forge and Philippine Sea yesterday carried the Navy's interdiction program deep into Communist territory. Striking as far north as Songjin carrier-based aircraft cut enemy rails in 120 places.

Corsairs and Skyraiders from the Philippine Sea attacked 13 warehouses with bombs and napalm. Three were destroyed and six damaged.

In the Tanchon and Songjin areas Fighter Squadron 113 Corsairs from the Phil Sea destroyed one railroad bypass, made eight rail cuts, set two buildings afire and bombed marshalling yards. Lt. Lynn Runquist of Cokato, Minn., scored a direct hit on a boxcar loaded with lumber. Fighter Squadron 114 Corsairs followed up with 15 rail cuts near Pukchong.

Skyraiders from Attack Squadron 115 added 12 rail cuts to the day's total.

Valley Forge Panther jets attacked rail facilities near Kilchu and Hamhung. Fighter Squadron 52 jets made 23 rail cuts.

A marshalling yard in the Hungnam area was heavily bombed by Valley Forge Corsairs and Skyraiders. Several storage tanks and buildings were set on fire. The Corsairs of Fighter Squadron 653 then attacked small craft in the same area. Three were destroyed. A later Corsair strike north of Wonsan led by Lt. William R. Clarke, USN, of Hart's Run Road, Allison Park, Pa., made 20 rail cuts.

An afternoon Fighter Squadron 194 Skyraider strike between Yonghung and Hamhung netted 25 rail cuts, one railroad bridge destroyed and one railroad bypass damaged. Ens. Charles D. Brown, USN, of Hillsdale, Okla., made four cuts and damaged the bypass.

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-MORE/OVER/MORE-

HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

22 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS COVERING PERIOD 0001 - 2400 21 MARCH:

United Nations carrier planes and surface ships continued the Navy's interdiction program in Korea yesterday.

Planes from the carriers USS Valley Forge and USS Philippine Sea roamed deep into Communist territory, striking as far north as Songjin on the east coast and cutting enemy rails in 120 places. Marshalling yards in the Hungnam area and rail facilities near Kilchu and Hamhung were heavily bombed by the Task Force 77 pilots. They also destroyed or damaged warehouses, railroad bridges or bypasses and set fire to several storage tanks and buildings. The Tanchon and Songjin areas were also hit.

Firing on 18 Red strong points throughout the night the cruiser USS Manchester and destroyer USS Fox continued to blast enemy positions opposite the United Nations front on the Korean east coast. During the day the Manchester destroyed two heavy machine guns, three enemy troop shelters, five bunkers, and three small buildings causing one secondary explosion.

At Wonsan destroyers USS Wiltzie, USS Brinkley and USS Bass received light but accurate fire from shore batteries and delivered counter battery with air spot. The ships suffered no damage. In mid-afternoon the ships broke off the engagement to locate and rescue a pilot downed in that area.

Destroyer USS Stickell and destroyer escort USS Hammer fired on interdiction targets along the east coast battle line.

Aircraft from the British light carrier Glory roamed off the west coast of Korea in the Yellow Sea. Glory's pilots silenced mortar and machine gun fire and inflicted several casualties. A large explosion was caused in a village, oxcars were destroyed and spans of a rail bridge dropped in other action.

The patrol frigate HMNZS Rotoiti and the destroyer USS Chevalier engaged enemy gun positions in the Chodo area. With the aid of airspot they shelled the positions and started several fires. The destroyer HMS Concord in the Haeju approaches engaged troop concentrations.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

22 March 1952
1120

Operational Summary No. 636:

AIR OPERATIONAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD 0001-2400 HRS., JAPAN TIME,
FRIDAY, 21 MARCH 1952

Despite heavy overcasts which covered most of the targets in North Korea, Fifth Air Force fighter bombers yesterday continued their relentless pounding of Communist rail lines and supply areas as Far East Air Forces warplanes Friday mounted 730 sorties.

Besides slashing rails in 45 places along main rail lines in northwest Korea, fighter bombers scored damaging strikes on a small marshalling yard near Chinnampo.

Fifth Air Force and attached Royal Australian, South African, ROK and shorebased Marine pilots flew 500 of the total FEAF sorties.

F-84 Thunderjets dipped through openings in the cloud cover to attack the marshalling yard, destroying 10 freight cars and four buildings. They also cut the rail line south from Sukchon in 15 places.

The railroad south of Wonsan was cut in five places by the Thunderjets, and F-80 Shooting Stars slashed rails in five other spots south of Chongju. The Shooting Stars also destroyed five supply buildings in the Haeju area.

South of Wonsan ROK F-51 Mustangs blasted three supply buildings and knocked out two anti-aircraft gun positions.

In close air support of UN ground forces, other Thunderjets damaged enemy-occupied buildings, destroyed five troop revetments, silenced a mortar position and inflicted approximately 30 enemy troop casualties along the eastern sector of the battleline.

Total destruction against the Communists during the period includes 85 supply-laden vehicles destroyed, 10 gun positions silenced, a rail bridge damaged, 10 rail cars destroyed, seven troop bunkers blasted, 20 supply buildings leveled and 15 others damaged.

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In a late afternoon battle north of the Chongchong river, 31 F-86 Sabrejets, flying protective cover for the fighter bombers, encountered elements of a formation which included 75 MIG-15s and two Type-15s. The 30-minute aerial duel raged between 30,000 and above 35,000 feet, with one MIG probably destroyed and two others damaged.

Also in the late afternoon, 26 Sabrejets observed approximately 20 MIGs north of the Chongchong river, but there was no encounter.

Fifth Air Force announced yesterday that an enemy MIG, not previously claimed, was destroyed March 16. Another damage, also not listed previously, was inflicted on a MIG March 19. Both claims were the result of evaluation of gun camera film.

Eight medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing last night dropped 80 tons of high explosives on a rail traffic choke point northeast of Kunu-ri, using radar aiming methods to direct the bombs through heavy clouds. Crews reported/flak over the target, but no fighter opposition. One Superfort made a radar drop on the Chinnampo marshalling yards. Three other B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troops and supplies immediately behind the battleline.

B-26 night intruders and Marine aircraft last night flew 85 sorties, destroying 30 supply-laden vehicles of a light sighting of trucks attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness. Ten light bombers made control drops on the Yangdok marshalling yards, and 14 others hit a road-rail bypass east of Sunchon.

Cargo transports of FEAF's 315th Air Division flew 220 sorties yesterday, airlifting 670 tons of personnel, equipment and supplies in continued support of UN combat operations.

END

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

PRESS RELEASE:

22 March 1952

JAPANESE NEWSMEN ATTEND
TREATY DEBATE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--Representatives of the leading Japanese newspapers occupied places in the press gallery of the Senate along with newsmen of the United States and many other countries during the Senate debate on the Japanese Peace Treaty.

Among those who sat on the leather covered stools in the gallery above and to the left of the Vice President of the United States, presiding officer of the Senate, were reporters of the Kyodo and Jiji agencies, Asahi, Mainichi, Tokyo Shimbun and the Chubu Nihon Shimbun of Nagoya.

Jungo Sakura of Mainichi said that most of the reporters had been present at the San Francisco conference at which the peace treaty was signed last September.

In the visitors gallery a number of Japanese, the most prominent Ryuji Takeuchi, chief of the Japanese agency in Washington, sat among American soldiers and sailors, high school students, housewives and businessmen, here to see how their Government works.

The audience only barely restrained itself from clapping and cheering, both prohibited by the rules of the Senate, when the final vote tally ratifying the treaty was announced.

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BISHOPS' FUND AIDS
WORLD'S DESTITUTE

WASHINGTON, (USIS)--A Washington Star editorial titled "The Bishops' Fund" says:

"The 1952 appeal of the Bishops' Fund for the victims of war emphasizes the present plight of the people of South Korea. Of the 7,233,775 dollars worth of relief supplies dispatched to that suffering country by volunteer agencies in the United States up to January 1 last, 4,123,087 dollars was contributed by persons desiring to help through the channels provided by the Catholic hierarchy. The subscribers included members of all religious groups as well as individuals of no religious affiliation whatever.

"This year the Bishops' Fund seeks 5,000,000 dollars to carry on the work in Korea and to continue aid to destitute and homeless men, women and children in Western Germany, Austria, Trieste, Hong Kong, Taiwan and elsewhere--refugees from Communism. These 'displaced' victims of the world-wide Marxist revolution have existed on the razor edge of starvation for years. They represent a danger to themselves and to their neighbors so long as their pitiful condition remains unrelieved. The Bishops' Fund provides food, clothing, medicine and other help without regard to race, creed or color. It assists in finding new homes for expellees.

"Costs of operation are kept at a minimum by using indigenous charitable agencies for distribution. The Bishops' Fund also has developed a comprehensive program of gifts-in-kind, transmitting supplies of every conceivable variety from America to points of crisis abroad. In this manner commodities which were surplus in the United States have been placed where they could be of service economically and without waste of time."

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22 March 1952

SOVIET OVERTURES TO GERMANY
CALLED TRIUMPH FOR NATO

PHILADELPHIA, (USIS)--The Philadelphia Inquirer says "While Western diplomats continue to debate the new Soviet proposal for an early peace treaty with Germany, the terms suggested by the Reds are themselves high tribute to U.S. policy in sponsoring the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in building the European Army to defend it.

"The Soviet treaty proposal is a plain bribe to the Germans to sever ties with the West, get out of NATO, and have no part of a European Army.

"Over here the progress of NATO and the European Army may have seemed halting and doubtful. But Stalin tells us we're doing all right. Strength does pay off."

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UNION'S HEALTH PROGRAM
GAINS WIDE ACCLAIM

NEW YORK, (USIS)--An unusual program developed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) to maintain the health of its members in the rural and semiurban areas has just completed its fifth successful year of operation. This technique of preventive medicine, paid for by the employers, has been so effective that it is being extended to other areas by the union.

Through this program, hundreds of cases of potentially serious illnesses have been uncovered among workers who have been examined and interviewed on the job in time for them to obtain treatment and cure. Officially, it is called Mobile Health Survey Program under the direction of Dr. James Bloom, medical director of ILGWU Health and Welfare Department in central and western Pennsylvania.

The health survey idea arose because of widespread ILGWU membership in these nonurban areas; consequently a centralized health center would have been inaccessible to large numbers of workers. Instead, the health service was brought right to the factory during working hours with the full cooperation of the employers.

Workers have approved it not only because of the obvious benefit but also because they are guaranteed that no loss of their jobs can result from medical examination. Approximately seventy-five percent of the 18,000 ILGWU membership in the Pennsylvania area have benefited from this program, which a few weeks ago received acclaim of the medical profession at the fifth anniversary celebration in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND0950
22 March 1952

Immediate Release:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE NO. 1196
FOR THE PERIOD 210600I - 220600I MARCH 1952

Patrol action highlighted ground activity in Korea yesterday as United Nations patrols reported only light contact with small enemy groups. Enemy pressure forced a small friendly unit to withdraw from an advanced position in the western sector of the battleline.

United Nations air and surface elements were active on both coasts of Korea. Carrier-based aircraft attacked enemy supply, transport and personnel targets. Warships performed interdiction missions and shelled enemy gun positions, rail and highway bridges in the Chodo area and the Haeju approaches on the west coast, and at the terminus of the battleline on the east coast.

Land-based fighter bombers hit rail lines and supply buildings, bunkers and gun positions. During the night, medium bombers attacked a rail target northeast of Kuru-ri, the Chinnampo marshalling yards and flew in close support of frontline forces. Light bombers concentrated on enemy supply vehicles. Cargo-transport aircraft continued to support combat operations in Korea.

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HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST AIR FORCES
APO 925

22 March 1952
0845

Immediate Release No. 1605:

HQ FEAF, TOKYO -- U.S. Air Force all-weather medium bombers dropped their bombs through heavy overcasts last night to strike the enemy's battered transportation network in northern Korea as warplanes of Far East Air Forces Friday were limited by weather to 730 sorties.

Eight medium bombers of FEAF Bomber Command's Okinawa-based 307th Bomb Wing, using radar aiming methods, dropped 80 tons of high explosives on a rail traffic choke point northeast of Kunu-ri which has been hit by the B-29s several times before, including once previously this week. Crews reported meager flak but no fighters. The target is on the main route leading into Kunu-ri from Huiichen.

One Superfort directed its bombs onto the Chinnampo marshalling yards. No flak nor fighters was reported by the crew. Three other B-29s flew in close air support of UN frontline forces, dropping air-bursting bombs on enemy troop and supply concentrations behind the battleline.

One encounter occurred yesterday between F-86 Sabrejets and elements of an enemy MIG-15 formations, but claims were withheld pending gun camera evaluation.

Fighter bombers continued to pound enemy rails, rolling stock and supply areas while flying under the protective screen of the Sabrejets. A fuel storage area was blasted by the low-flying aircraft. Troop bunkers were blasted and enemy troop casualties inflicted during close air support sorties.

Light bombers and shorebased Marine aircraft last night destroyed vehicles attempting to move supplies to the frontlines under protective cover of darkness.

Overcast skies and rain showers were forecast for Korea as FEAF warplanes took off this morning for further strikes against the Communists in support of UN combat operations.

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HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
Public Information Office

21 March 1952
1000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WITH TASK FORCE 77 ABOARD FLAGSHIP USS VALLEY FORGE OFF KOREAN EAST COAST —

Air operations by Task Force 77 aircraft yesterday were high-lighted by the launching of the 12000th combat sortie by the Valley Forge and the return to action of the carrier Philippine Sea.

Planes made 138 rail cuts, destroyed one railroad bridge, one railroad bypass and damaged three railroad bridges and one railroad bypass.

The Valley Forge's 12000th combat sortie over North Korea was flown by Fighter Squadron 52 pilot Lt. Marvin P. South, USN, of 3014 Adriatic ave., Long Beach, Calif., as he led a Panther jet mission near Hamhung. The flight accounted for 11 rail cuts, bombed a camouflaged supply area and killed 35 enemy troops. In the Hungnam, Hamhung and Tanchon areas Fighter Squadron 111 jets made 36 rail cuts and damaged a railroad trestle.

Planes from the Philippine Sea destroyed one railroad bridge and damaged three other railroad bridges, one railroad bypass and one highway bridge. Fifty-eight rail cuts, three buildings destroyed, and damage to 12 rail cars, 14 trucks and 56 boats were included on the day's totals.

Fighter Squadron 194 Skyraiders made 37 rail cuts and destroyed a railroad bypass west of Kowon. Leading an early morning flight Lt. Cdr. Robert S. Schreiber, USN, of 4866 Academy Drive, San Diego, Calif., scored four cuts.

Fighter Squadron 653 "Flying Circus" Corsairs, led by their commanding officer Lt. Cdr. Cook Cleland, USN, of Cleveland, Ohio, made 12 cuts, damaged six trucks, two bridges and killed about 25 troops. Another Corsair flight scored 12 cuts north of Wonsan.

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THE FOLLOWING WAS RELEASED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY — The Navy announced today that Vice Admiral Charles Turner Joy is scheduled to relieve Vice Admiral Harry B. Hill as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy and Commandant of the Severn River Naval Command during the coming summer. When relieved of his duties, Admiral Hill will retire because of having reached the statutory retirement age. Vice Admiral Joy is at present Commander Naval Forces Far East and as such commands the Naval component of General Ridgway's forces. He has served in his present duty since the summer of 1949, somewhat longer than the normal tour in such commands. Vice Admiral Hill has been superintendent of the Naval Academy and Commandant of the River Naval Command since April 28, 1950.

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U.S. NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST
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SINGAPORE

0335

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Immediate Release:

2130
23 March 1952

HIGH WINDS, RAIN LASH CAMP HAUGEN

WITH THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN JAPAN -- High driving winds up to 45 miles per hour and intensive rain today caused undetermined damage to Camp Haugen, new home of the 19th "Rock of Chickamauga" Regiment. There were no reported casualties.

Company G lost their mess hall as parts of it were blown away and the remainder caved in. Half of the roof of a clothing warehouse was lifted from the main structure by the driving gale and hurled to the earth. Over 30 windows were shattered and signs and markers were down all over the post. At 7:15 p.m. the Air Force weather station at Misawa reported that the storm had abated and that milder weather was expected.

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ROK BATTALION GIVES ATTACK DEMONSTRATION FOR DIGNITARIES

WITH THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY IN KOREA -- Republic of Korea President Syngman Rhee and a host of high United Nations statesmen and military commanders watched a battalion of the revitalized Republic of Korea army stage a two-hour attack demonstration up precipitous hills north of the 38th parallel today. The onlookers figuratively and literally shook hands all around afterwards.

The observers included General James A. VanFleet, UN ground forces commander; U. S. Ambassador John J. Muccio; UN Deputy Secretary General Andrew W. Cordier; Mrs. Rhee; ROK Defense Minister Lee Ki Poong; Korean Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Lee Chong Chan; U. S. Brig. Gen. Cornelius Ryan, who heads Korea Military Advisory Group (KMAG); 17 Allied newsmen; and 7,000 ROK doughboys.

The demonstrating contingent's attack, in a training area on Korea's east coast, followed a five-minute artillery and mortar pulverization of the objectives. Some of the bursts flamed within 300 yards of the spectators' stands.

About 70 per cent of the 1,200 ROK soldiers who participated in the demonstration are combat veterans. They added such realistic touches as evacuation of "wounded" and the return to the rear of "captured prisoners."

Later, President Rhee urged Mr. Cordier to return to the United Nations with the knowledge that "two million Korean boys are begging to fight" for the UN. If they are armed and trained, he said, "it would be good not only Koreans but for the United Nations."

Praising the attack as "a remarkable demonstration of your growing national vitality and strength," Mr. Cordier said it represented "a most eloquent evidence of the determination of Korea to bring about a stable, peaceful and prosperous regime on this soil."

General VanFleet told the battalion the demonstration was "a magnificent job" -- a performance as much as 300 per cent better than it has achieved before, including 11 months of frontline combat.

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