

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)  
Description of contents

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- (1) Box no. 2951
- (2) Folder title/number: (16)  
410: Materials, Machines & Hardware
- (3) Date: May 1948 - Nov. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9616, 9621	a, c, e

- (5) Item description and comment:
  - i) Kyoto
  - ii) Includes Contents List (Partial)

(6) Reproduction:      Yes      No

(7) Film no.      Sheet no.

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410 MATERIALS, MACHINES, & HARDWARE

NO.    DATE            SUBJECT/ SYNOPSIS

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1. 25 May 48 Use of Nickel
2. 29 Sept 48 Allocation of Nickel
3. 2 Oct 48 Use of Uranium
4. 12 Nov 48 Disposition of Monazite



*File*  
*EO*  
*OK*  
*EW*

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

ELC/RO/ct  
12 Nov 1948

SUBJECT: Disposition of Monazite

THRU : Kyoto Liaison Office

TO : Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku K.K.  
Kyoto-shi, Ukyo-ku, Umezu, Nakakura-cho #11

*\*365*  
*RR*

1. Reference is made to letter from Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku K.K. to Dr. H. C. Kelly, dtd 1 August 1948, subj: "Request for the Correction of the Approval".

2. For the purpose of record, the instructions given in paragraph 2 of referenced letter should be interpreted to mean that your plant was authorized to use 612 kilograms of monazite per month, for a period of six months, totaling 3,672 kilograms.

3. This does not constitute authority for your plant to dispose of quantities of monazite in excess of the 3,672 kilograms previously authorized.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:  
Ltr, Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku  
K.K., dtd 1 Aug 48 (1cc)

THOMAS R. HARBIN  
1st Lt. Inf  
Adjutant

792K2

*4*



*Eco*

BASIC: Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, subj: Letter of Transmittal, dtd 3 Aug 1948.

AGMGEM 386.7 4th Ind

*MG*

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

4 NOV 1948

*430*

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

Attention is invited to the 3rd indorsement.

**8**

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

*[Signature]*  
R. SCHAFER  
Lt. Col., AGD  
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:  
n/c

AG 312 - BA

5th Ind

EHN/mk

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

NOV 6 1948

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Forwarded for your information.
2. It is directed that the officials of the Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku K.K. be informed of the contents of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the 3rd indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:  
n/c

*[Signature]*  
WILLIAM A. FRANKS  
Capt, AGD  
Ass't Adjutant General

99762

*727KT*



**BASIC: Ltr, Kyoto Military Government Team, dtd 3 August 1948, subj: "Letter of Transmittal"**

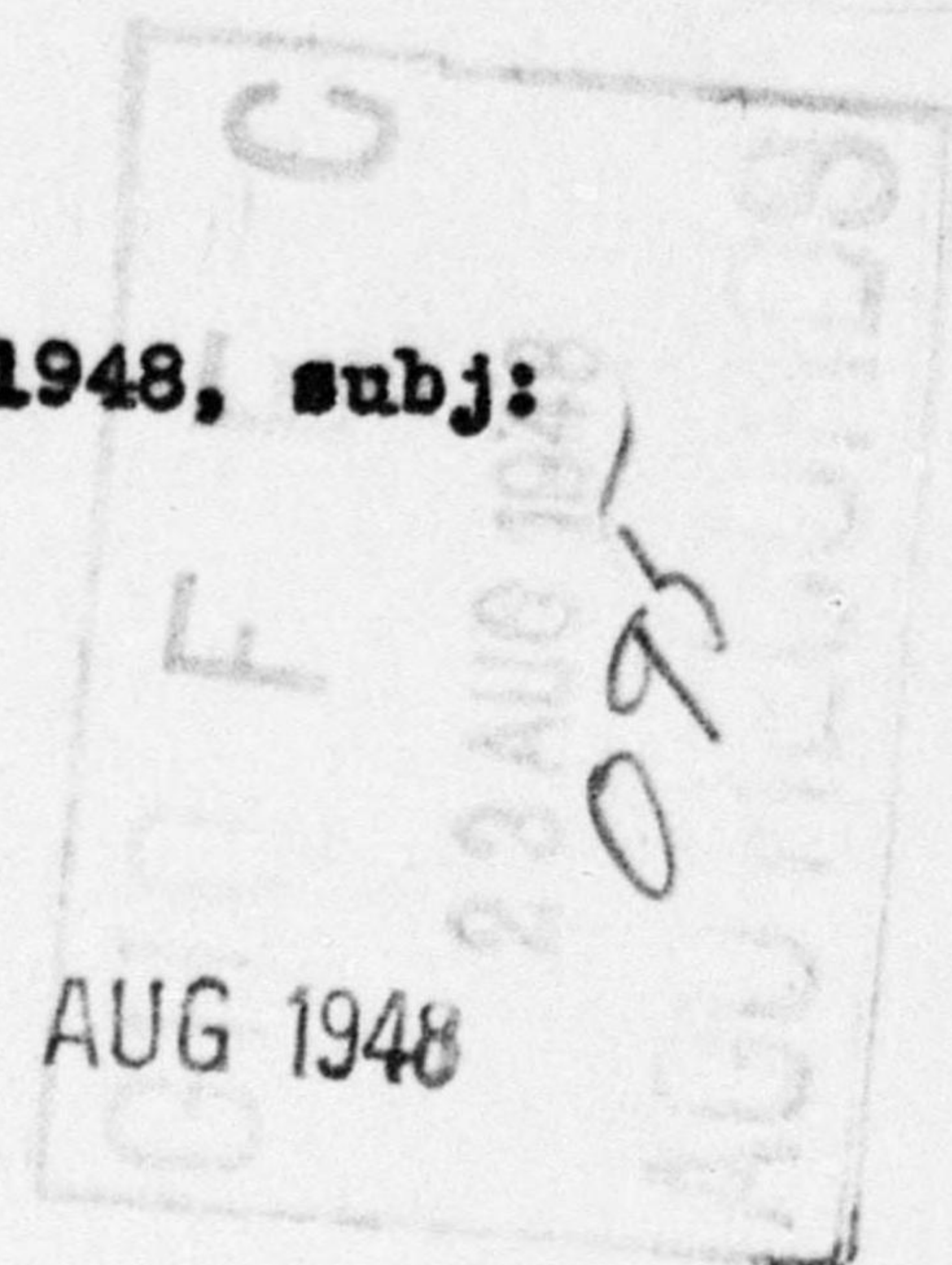
**AGMGEE 091.31 2nd Ind**

**Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343**



**TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500  
(ATTN: ESS/Special Projects Unit)**

23 AUG 1948



**1 Incl:  
n/c**

**AG 095(3 Aug 48)ESS/SPU 3d Ind**

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500  
26 October 1948**

**TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343**

5/75  
1. Reference is letter from GHQ, SCAP, Economic and Scientific Section, Special Projects Unit, to Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku, 19 September 1947, subject: Use of Monazite.

2. For the purpose of record the instructions given in paragraph 2 of referenced letter should be interpreted to mean that Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku was authorized to use 612 kilograms of monazite per month for a period of six months totalling 3,672 kilograms.

3. This indorsement does not constitute authority to dispose of quantities of monazite in excess of the 3,672 kilograms previously authorized.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl  
Copy withdrawn

*J. F. Bradshaw*  
J. F. BRADSHAW  
Major, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen



KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

KGM/JC/ct  
3 Aug 1948

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : CHQ, SCAP  
APO 500  
Attn: ESS/STD

THRU : Channels

1. Forwarding herewith correction letter as submitted to this office by Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku K.K., Kyoto City.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

*Thomas R. Harbin*  
THOMAS R. HARBIN  
1st Lt, Inf  
Adjutant

1 Incl:  
Correction letter  
with 2 copy letters  
attached

AUG 10 1948

8564

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

ABH/vv

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

AUG 16 1948

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343  
Attn: Mil Govt Section

*WAF*  
WAF

1 Incl:  
n/c

92477



COPY

Annex a.

28 Aug 1947

To Dr. H.C.Kelly, Chief, Special Projects Unit  
Scientific and Technical Division  
Economic and Scientific Section  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

From Nippon Kinzoku Kagaku K.K., Kyoto

Subject: Request for Disposition of Monazite

Comment:

Our concern has obtained a monthly order of 150 kg of cerium oxide for next six months from the following concern. For this, 612 kg of monazite (80%) is monthly required; your permission for its disposition is requested.

1. Name of Facilities: Kobe Steel Works
2. Address: 1 Wakinohama-cho, Fukiai-ku, Kobe
3. Use: Flint
4. Amount of Monazite (80%): 612 kg/ monthly  
3,672 kg/ 6 months

Incl-1



KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

ELC/RO/et  
2 Oct 1948

SUBJECT: Use of Uranium

THRU : Kyoto Liaison Office

TO : Japan Metallurgy Co., Ltd, Kyoto Plant  
Kyoto-shi, Shimogyo-ku, Kamitoba, Kamichoshi-chi, #22

1. This is to inform you that your application, subj: "Application for the approval of using possessed Uranium Acetate at Kyoto Plant", dtd 18 August 1948 has been approved.

2. Permission is granted to the Japan Metallurgy Co., Ltd, Kyoto Plant for the use of 13.525 grams of Uranium Acetate during the period 21 Sept 48 thru 20 Jan 49 for the analysis of Na in tungsten and molybdenum.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:  
Petition, dtd 18 Aug 48 (1cc)

THOMAS R. HARBIN  
1st Lt. Inf  
Adjutant

*File copy 7/10/48*

*OK  
286  
et.*

*349A1.*



*File  
Gen*

Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, file 410.2(20 Dec 47)ESS/ST, subj: "Uranium and Thorium," dtd 13 September 1948.

AGMGEN 387.7

1st Ind

20 SEP 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

*M G*

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, file AG 387.7 (MG-En), 27 December 1947, (Classified).
2. Your attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the basic communication.

*1529*

*JS*



BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

*R. Schaffer*

R. SCHAFER  
Lt. Col. AGD  
Asst. Adj. Gen.



1 Incl:  
n/c

AG 410 - BA

2nd Ind

ABH/tn

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

SEP 23 1948

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference of paragraph 1, 1st indorsement was previously distributed to your headquarters.
2. Attention is directed to paragraph 2, of basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

*Wilder A. Johnson*  
WILDER A. JOHNSON  
Capt., A.G.I.  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:  
n/c

95755

285-111



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500**

AG 410.2(20 Dec 47)ESS/ST

13 September 1948

*1719*  
SUBJECT: Uranium and Thorium

TO: Commanding General  
Eighth Army  
APO 343

1. Reference is letter from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to Commanding General, Eighth Army, AG 410.2 (20 Dec 47)ESS/ST, 20 December 1947, subject: Uranium and Thorium (short title).

2. Application contained in attached communication received directly from the Japan Metallurgy Company, Limited (Nippon Yakin K.K.), Kyoto plant, 22 Kamichoshi-cho, Kamitoba, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, is approved.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

*J. F. Bradshaw*  
J. F. BRADSHAW  
Major, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl  
Application



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 410.2(20 Dec 47)ESS/ST

13 September 1948

SUBJECT: Uranium and Thorium

TO: Commanding General  
Eighth Army  
APO 343

1. Reference is letter from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to Commanding General, Eighth Army, AG 410.2 (20 Dec 47)ESS/ST, 20 December 1947, subject: Uranium and Thorium (short title).

2. Application contained in attached communication received directly from the Japan Metallurgy Company, Limited (Nippon Yakin K.K.), Kyoto plant, 22 Kamichoshi-cho, Kamitoba, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, is approved.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

1 Incl  
Application

/s/ J. F. Bradshaw  
/t/ J. F. BRADSHAW  
Major, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen



COPY

JAPAN METALLURGY CO., LTD.  
(NIPPON YAKIN K.K.)

41 Kakuta-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka

August 18, 1948

SUBJECT: Application for the approval of using possessed Uranium Acetate at Kyoto Plant.

TO : Scientific and Technical Division, ESS, GHQ

Item: Uranium Acetate

Possessed Quantity:	13.525 g	Powder	8 g
		(Solution(65cc))	5.525 g
Used Quantity:	13.525 g	Powder	8 g
		(Solution(65cc))	5.525 g

Term: From September 21, 1948 to January 20, 1949

Location: Kyoto plant of Nippon Yakin K.K.  
22 Kamichoshi-cho, Kamitoba, Shimokyo-ku,

Responsible officer: Chief of plant, director  
Yoshifumi Aihara

Use: For quantitative analysis of Na in tungsten and molybdenum

Calculation of the used quantity:

Use 0.425 g of Uranium Acetate per one analysis, (10 analyses per month)

$$0.425g \times 10 = 4.25 g \quad \text{per month}$$

Producing Process:

Add solution of double salt (magnesium acetate and uranyl acetate) to solution of sodium and get sediment of canarine yellow ( $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{Mg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2) \cdot 2 \cdot 3\text{UO}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2) \cdot 2 \cdot 6\frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).

And then dry and weigh.  
Change it to Uranium Acetate by treating of acetate.

Reference Book

Caley and Foulk, J.Amer.Chem.Soc.51 (1929) 1664.  
Sodium-magnesium-acetate - Uranyl method.  
(Caley and Foulk method)

For Japan Metallurgy Co., Ltd.

COPY

Shigemasa Shindo,  
Managing Director

Incl L



*Scan Disc File Copy -*

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

HLC/ct  
29 Sept 1948

SUBJECT: Allocation of Nickel  
THRU : Kyoto Liaison Office  
TO : Nippon Denchi, KK  
Nishioji Kojo

1. GHQ, SCAP has informed this office that your company has been made a special allocation of Metallic Nickel amounting to 1250 kg. This is in addition to your regular monthly allocation.

2. This 1250 kg may be used from any stocks on hand whether or not they have been frozen by previous orders. If present stock on hand does not cover the full amount, the balance may be obtained thru regular Japanese channels.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

THOMAS R. HAREIN  
1st Lt. Inf  
Adjutant

*JH  
281  
RP*



410

2689

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 713 (Kyoto, Honshu)

ELC/ct  
25 May 1948

M64

*Comms  
1-12-48*

SUBJECT: Use of Nickel

TO : Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 301  
Attn: Economics Section

In view of the fact that this office has no personnel technically qualified to investigate this matter the inclosed petition is forwarded without recommendation.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

*Curtis E. Heaton*  
CURTIS E. HEATON  
Major, T.C.  
Acting Adjutant

5 Incls:  
Petition

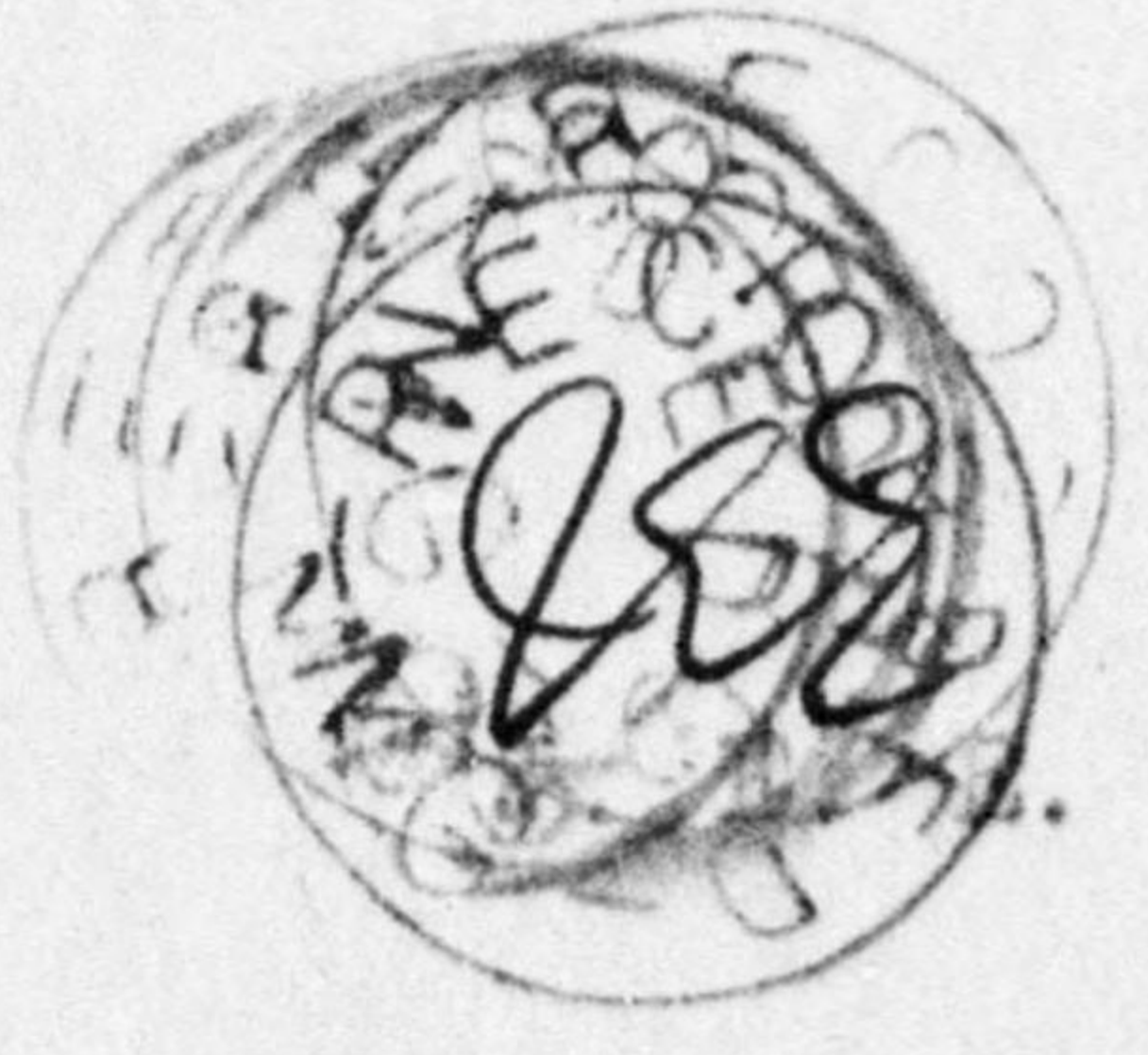
410

1st Ind

EFH/tn

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301, 29 MAY 1948

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301



1 Incl:  
n/c

AG 410 - BA

2nd Ind

EFH/tn

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

JUN 1 1948

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The use of nickel by the Nippon Denchi KK has been the subject of telephone conversation between Capt. Vezner, Military Government Section, your headquarters, and Mr. Hoitz of this headquarters.
2. Subject petition is forwarded for your consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*Walter V. Hickey*  
WALTER V. HICKEY  
C.W.O. U.S.A.  
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:

*BA 85572*



Ltr. Kyoto Mil Govt Team, subj: "Use of Nickel," dtd 25 May 1948.

AGMGEN 004.

3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500  
(Attn: Industrial Div, ESS)

SHOJISCA  
17 JUN 1948  
410.2  
AGO RECORDS

1. The use of nickel by the Nippon Denki K.K. is a problem of allocation of critical materials, which has been the subject of conversation with Mr. Humphrey, ESS, your headquarters, and Captain Vizina, Military Government Section of this headquarters.

2. Subject petition is forwarded for your consideration. Request that this headquarters be notified of decision made on this matter.



FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*S. P. Mohr, Capt CAS*

1 Incl:  
n/c

K. SCHAFER  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

AG 410.2(25 May 48)ESS/IND 4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500  
10 August 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Investigation and discussion with Nippon Denki K.K. has indicated that a worth-while amount of metallic nickel can be conserved by:

- a. Substitution of by-product nickel sulfate.
- b. Chromium plating where possible.

2. The subject company will be allocated the following quantities of nickel for the indicated production:



AG 410.2(25 May 48)ESS/IND, 10 Aug 48, 4th Ind, Subj: Use of Nickel

<u>Month</u>	<u>Kilograms</u>	<u>Mine Lamps/Month</u>
June 1948	1,250	5,000
July 1948	1,100	5,000
August 1948	1,100	5,000
September 1948	250	5,000
Thereafter	250 / Month	5,000

8036

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

*J. F. Bradshaw*  
 J. F. BRADSHAW  
 Major, AGD  
 Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl  
 n/c

1091

AGMGEN 004

5th Ind.

14 AUG 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

MB

Your attention is invited to the 4th indorsement above.

**8**

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

1 Incl.  
 n/c

*A. R. Mohr*  
 R. SCHAFER  
 Lt. Col, AGD  
 Asst Adj Gen





BASIC: Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, subj: "Use of Nickel", dtd 25 May 48.

AG 410 - BA

6th Ind

ABH/ay

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

AUG 18 1948

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 301

Attention is directed to 4th indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:  
n/c

*William A. Franks*  
WILLIAM A. FRANKS  
Capt, AGD  
Ass't Adjutant General

*Central file*

*004.11*



P E T I T I O N

May, 1 1948

To : Major Harold C. Sheffield.  
Commanding officer of Kyoto Military Government  
Team.

From : Kageneri Yamaoka  
President of Nippon Denchi K.K.

Address: 3, Inebaba-cho, Nishineshe, Kisshoin, Shimokyo-ku,  
Kyoto City.

Subject: Petition for release from the prohibition to use  
nickel.

Sir:

We received the information stating that the use of nickel in this company has been prohibited on April 21 1948.

Receiving above mentioned information we hereby beg to submit a petition in order to get your complete understanding and wish to be released from the prohibition to use nickel.

The information says, "it is understood that to make nickel sulphate from metallic nickel as in prepared at your company at present is quite uneconomic, so you should get nickel sulphate which is a normal by-product of copper refining."

Concerning this, we hereby state the inevitable condition to use this material as follow.



P E T I T I O N

May, 1 1948

To : Major Harold C. Sheffield.  
Commanding officer of Kyoto Military Government  
Team.

From : Kagenori Yamaoka  
President of Nippon Denchi K.K.

Address: 3, Inebaba-cho, Nishinoshe, Kisshoin, Shimokyo-ku,  
Kyoto City.

Subject: Petition for release from the prohibition to use  
nickel.

Sir:

We received the information stating that the use of nickel in this company has been prohibited on April 21 1948.

Receiving above mentioned information we hereby beg to submit a petition in order to get your complete understanding and wish to be released from the prohibition to use nickel.

The information says, "it is understood that to make nickel sulphate from metallic nickel as in prepared at your company at present is quite uneconomic, so you should get nickel sulphate which is a normal by-product of copper refining."

Concerning this, we hereby state the inevitable condition to use this material as follow.

*Yamaoka*



We are using nickel in order to make safety mine lamp which is used at coal mines.

There are two kinds of safety mine lamp, one is lead-acid type and the other is alkaline type which needs said nickel. Alkaline type battery was invented by Thomas. A. Edison, U.S.A. in 1900 and our products is entirely following after the Edison type example on both its outward aspects and manufacturing process.

In other words, it can be said that the alkaline type battery is not made of nickel sulphate but made of metallic nickel even in the United States of America as long as we know by literatures and reports.

(1) In the first places, there are two objects to use metallic nickel for the manufacture of alkaline battery: the first is to make active material for positive plates, that is, we convert at first metallic nickel to nickel sulphate and next, nickel sulphate to nickel hydroxide which is the ultimate products, so it seems to be convenient, that we may use nickel sulphate or nickel hydroxide from beginning in stead of using metallic nickel unreasonably or forcibly.

In despite of such opinion the reason why this company make mine lamp out of metallic nickel specially, consists in regard to our manufacturing condition and purity, and that the efficiency of battery can not be displayed completely, however the chemical composition may merely be recognized as nickel hydroxide.

Because of this reason even Edison purposely made positive active material from metallic nickel especially. If nickel sulphate, by-products of copper refining is used in place of metallic nickel, many impurities e.g. Copper, Iron, Manganese, Arsenic, Antimony etc, are expected to be found as compared with nickel



sulphate which is made electrolytically of metallic nickel and pure sulphuric acid.

And these impurities are very injurious and corrosive as active material to the battery, so they must be separated and excluded out completely, but the processes above mentioned are very much complicate and as the conclusion, it is commonly thought that to make nickel sulphate out of metallic nickel is rather economical as the impurities are found negligible.

But in this case, when the resources of this material would face to shortage, we can stand this problem without thinking of the rise of manufacturing cost about it.

(2) The second is to make the parts for battery, for instance, "frame, container, pole, spacer, pocket, etc," which are made of steel and plated by nickel, and the plating in this case is not for ornamental purpose, because unless all the surfaces of all parts of the battery are not covered by metallic nickel, the battery can not perform its function well. This is depend solely upon the electro-chemical reason.

However for this nickel-plating, it is impossible to nickel plate without metallic nickel as the anode.

In accordance with the foregoing reasons, when we bear great inconvenience and don't care the rising of cost, we can save the consumption of nickel, but can not manufacture alkaline battery without metallic nickel.

Alkaline mine lamp, as you know, occupy about 50 percent of all safety mine lamp for coal mine in this country at present.

Furthermore, the coal from coal mines providing this alkaline mine lamp has better quality having high caloric, so if the production of alkaline mine lamp would be disturbed or discontinued by the prohibition to use metallic nickel, we are greatly



anxious that it will give a grave undesirable consequence to the output of coal in this country.

Such being circumstances, we herein wish to be released from the prohibition to use nickel by your warmest considerations.

Very truly yours

*Kagenori Yamaoka*

KAGENORI YAMAOKA

President of  
Nippon Denchi K.K.