(65)	Manshu Sekiyu K.K. (Manshu Oil Co. Ltd.)	Lost its all properties and enterprises by the termination of war. Directors have all resigned up to Dec. 1946.
(66)	Manshu Sumitomo Kinzoku K.K. (Manchurian Sumitomo Metals Co. Ltd.)	Directors resigned in Nov. 1946, according to the Imperial Ordinance No. 456 prohibiting concurrent office.
(67)	Manshu Tanko K.K. (Manchurian coal Mine Co. Ltd.)	Designated as Closed Institute on 4 Apr, 46
(68)	Manshu Tokushu Tekko K.K. (Manchurian Special Iron-Ore Co. Ltd.)	Absorbed by Manshu Kozan K.K. (No. 59) in 1944.
(69)	Manshu Toshi Shoken K.K. (Manchurian Investment and Securities Co. Ltd.)	Designated as Closed Institute on 30 Sep, 45
(70)	Manshu Toyoboseki K.K. (Manchurian Toyo Spining Co. Ltd.)	Directors have been screened.
(71)	Mitsui Keikinzoku K.K. (Mitsui Light Metals Co. Ltd.)	Directors already screened. Government* Office concerned is the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
(72)	Mitsuzan Tanko K.K. (Mitsuzan Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)	Designated as Closed Institute on 8 Apr, 46
(73)	Mokyo Dengyo K.K. (Mongorian Electricity Co. Ltd.)	Directors have been screened.
(74)	Mokyo Denki Tsushin Setsubi K.K. (Mongorian Electric Communication Equipment Co. Ltd.)	Do.

(75)	Mozan Tekko Kaihatsu K.K. (Mozan Iron Mine Development Co. Ltd.)	Directors have been screened.
(76)	Naka Shina Gunpyo Kokanyo Bussi Haikyu Kumiai. (Central China Distributing Association of Materials for Exchange with Military Notes.)	Government Office concerned is the 1st Demobilization Board.
(77)	Nichiman Shoji K.K. (Japan Manchurian Trading Co., Ltd.)	Designated as Closed Institute on 4 Apr, 46
(78)	Nippon Koshuha Jyukogyo K.K. (Japan High Frequency Heavy Ind. Co., Ltd.)	Directors have been screened.
(79)	Okura Jigyo K.K. (Okura Enterprise Co. Ltd.)	unknown at all.
(80)	Ryuen Tekko K.K. (Ryuen Iron Mine Co. Ltd.)	Lost its all properties and enterprises by the termination of war.
(81)	Sansei Sangyo K.K. (Sansei Ind. Co. Ltd.)	Do.
(82)	Seian Tanko K.K. (Seian Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)	Designated as Closed Institute on 4 Apr, 46
(83)	Showa Seikosho (Showa Steel Mfg. works Ltd.)	Absorbed by Manshu Seitetsu K.K. (No. 63) in 1944.
(84)	Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric power Co. Ltd.)	Directors have been Screened.
(85)	Tohendo Kaihatsu K.K. (Tohendo Development Co. Ltd.)	Absorbed by Manshu Seitetsu K.K. (No. 63) in 1945. (Designated as Closed Institute on 4 Apr, 46)

Economic Report

Composite Report on Progress of Examination regarding Qualification for Public Services in respect to Personnel of Overseas Companies.

1. Of 85 overseas companies given in attached Table No.2, the examination concerning the personnel of the under-mentioned 47 companies (54.1 per cent), with which complete contact was made, has already been completed.

a. Asahi Light Metal Company, Ltd.; Sumitomo Light Metal Company, Ltd., Korea; Central China Iron Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; Central China Tobacco Company, Ltd.; Ishihara Industrial Company, Ltd.; Toa (East Asia) Tobacco Company, Ltd., North China; Karafuto Mining Company, Ltd.; Kinshu Pulp Company, Ltd.; North China Iron Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; Chilin Synthetic Petroleum Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Petroleum Company, Ltd.; Toyo (Oriental) Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., Manchuria; Mitsui Light Metal Company, Ltd.; Sumitomo Light Metal Company, Ltd., Manchuria; Mengchiang Electric Industry Company, Ltd.; Moshan Iron Mining Company, Ltd.; Nihon High Frequency Heavy Industry Company, Ltd.; Taiwan Electric Power Company, Ltd. (The examination concerning qualifications for public services in respect to the officials of the above 18 companies has been completed.)

b. Korea Electric Company, Ltd.; Yalu River Hydro-electric Company, Ltd., Korea; Yalu River Hydroelectric Company, Ltd., Manchuria.

(As

(As the above three companies were dissolved on 31 October, 1945 by order of the military government under the U.S. Occupation Forces in Korea, there is no longer official, of whom examination of qualifications for public services is required.)

c. Korea Electric Industry Company, Ltd. (affiliated with Showa Electric Industry Company, Ltd.)
Korea Shinko Metal Company, Ltd. (affiliated with Kobe Steel Manufacturing Company.)
(In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No.567 of 1946 Prohibiting Officials of Restricted Concerns from Holding Additional Posts, all officials of the above two companies were relieved of their posts in November last year and no new officials have so far been appointed to fill the vacancies as the companies have still suspended their business activity. Accordingly, there is no one, of whom examination of qualifications for public services is required.)

d. Anto Light Metal Company, Ltd.; Fushin Coal Mining Company, Ltd.; North China Light Metal Company, Ltd.; Kakuko Coal Mining Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Electric Industry Comapny, Ltd.; Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Cinema Association; Manchuria Lead Mining Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Aeroplane Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Automobile Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Light Metal Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Mining Company, Ltd.; Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Company.

Company Ltd.; Manchuria Coal Mining Company, Ltd.; Manchurian Investment and Securities Co., Ltd.; Mishan Mining Company,Ltd.; Japan Manchoukuo Trading Company, Ltd.; Shina Coal Mining Company, Ltd.; Lungyen Iron Mining Company, Ltd. (As the above 19 companies were designated as closed institutions after the termination of the war and their officials were released from their offices on the same day as the order for closure was issued, there is at present no person in these companies, of whom examination of qualifications for public services is required.)

e. Penchihu Coal and Iron Mining Company, Ltd.; Manchuria "Special" Iron Mining Company, Ltd. (The two companies were affiliated with Manchuria Mining Company, Ltd.)

Manchuria Magnesium Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; Showa Steel-Works, Tungpintao Development Company, Ltd. (The three companies were affiliated with Manchuria Iron Manufacturing Company, Ltd.)

The above five companies were absorbed before the termination of the war respectively by the companies bracketed hereunder, and accordingly there is no official, of whom examination of qualifications for public services is required.

2. Companies, contact with which has been inpracticable up to date. Three in number (3.5 per cent).

The Chinese Steamship Company, the Chinese Electrical Communications Company, and the Chinese Hydro-electric Company possess no branches or sub-branches in Japan. Data and records in connection

with these companies were not permitted to be brought from overseas, and those kept by the Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs were destroyed when its building was bombed in May 1945. Absence of these data and records renders it extremely difficult for the Foreign Office to locate exactly the directors of the above-mentioned companies and consequently to make any contact with the personnel of these companies.

3. The Central China Association for Distribution of Commodities in Exchange for Military Notes and the Banwa Yoko were under the control and management of the Japanese Army and Navy respectively. Investigations as to these organizations, which cannot be carried on by the Foreign Office, were recently entrusted to the Demobilization Board through the Cabinet.

4. Companies, contact with which was made but directors of which resigned en bloc prior to Jan. 4, 1947. Thirty-three in number (39 per cent).

The remaining 32 companies were virtually dissolved with their factories and assets seized by the Allied authorities after the end of the war. (These companies, with one or two exceptions, own no seizable assets in Japan). Many of the Japanese directors of these companies, regarding their companies as already extinct, take no interest in investigations of this kind.

They say that they declared their intention of resignation in view of the postwar situation, but owing to the inability of such overseas corporations to hold general meetings of shareholders it is difficult to determine the dates of their resignations.

5. Thus, the number is very limited of those executive officers who have been subjected to screening. This is deemed inevitable under the existing situation, and may be explained by the fact that these overseas corporations comprise, as is stated in para.12 of Annex 2, No.1 of the Cabinet Order of 1947, many "dissolved or liquidated companies".

not acceptable!
all officials who
are within purview
purge will be treated
& designated with
the "re-purge" (J 12a

C O P Y

FILE UNDER: Economic Purge-General

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE: Undated

FROM: TO:

SUBJECT: Extracts from FEC-015

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

New Appeal Board Folder

FILE UNDER:

Economic Purge

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 2 April 1948

FROM: Major Napier

TO: Chief, Govt. Sec,

SUBJECT: Memo for Chief, GS.

Telephone conversation between Major Napier and Mr. Walker (General Draper's Group) concerning FEC Directives pertinent to Economic Purge

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Memo for Chief, Govt. Sec.

CLASSIFIED FILE:

Economic

Purge

n-41

Evening

LARGESCALE SHUFFLE
IN ESB PREDICTED

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, April 1 -- There are indications today that a large-scale reshuffle of several top-level officials of the Economic Stabilization Board will be carried out simultaneously with the expected structural reform of the board around May 2, according to sources close to the Cabinet.

The ESB has been established by an executive order limiting the period of the board's operation to one year. So far the period was twice extended by the Government in view of the importance of the board in shaping Japan's postwar economic policies.

As the period provided for by the executive order expires on May 2, the Government is now making hurried efforts to complete drafting of the Economic Stabilization Board Establishment Bill, according to the same sources. (more)

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Authoritative sources said the expected a large scale personnel shift soon after the resignation of Hiroo Wada as ESB chief would be carried out along with the projected re-shaping of the board's organization which will place it on a permanent basis instead of a one year basis.

First of all, these sources said, a clear-cut line would be drawn between the duties of the board's two assistant directors-general, One would be made to specialize in foreign affairs and the other in domestic affairs.

Secondly, the Over-all Coordination Committee would be scrapped and the Economic Recovery Planning Committee placed on an independent status.

Assistand Director-General No.1 Shigeo Nagano was be relieved of his post, remaining, however, as advisor to the board.

His successor would be selected from among the

(more)

leading figures in private business, pending which Assistant Director-General No. 2 Teizo Horikoshi would assume the position concurrently.

The vacancy left by Assistant Director Soichiro Ohara of the Price Board would be filled by Director Nobuo Noda of the Production Bureau, who would be succeeded by Director Kunio Okabe of the Power Bureau.

Tadataka Sata, the outgoing director of the Finance and Banking Bureau would probably be succeeded by a Finance Ministry official.

Director Kiichi Aichi of the Banking Bureau, the Finance Ministry, the sources indicated, is being most frequently mentioned as the most likely candidate for the post.

Shigeto Tsuru, the young American-educated vice chairman of the Over-All Coordination Committee and author of the Economic White Paper, the sources predicted, would resign when the abolition of the committees is formally decided upon.

(more)

Of the members of the Advisors' Council who have already tendered their resignation, Governor Naoto Ichimada o. the Bank of Japan, President Takashi Miki of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Corporation, President Bunpei Hori of the Japan Spinners' Association, President Eizo Nagasaki of the Reconstruction Corporation, and Professor Soiichi Tohata would perhaps remain as members of the council, the sources predicted.

1/n .....

Econ Div
General
File

24 Feb '48

Report From Mukden

1. Number of Letters of Exception received by J. G.
   Economic Prov. Designation. 120

2. Number Rejected or disapproved by J. G. 89

3. Number Pending in J. G. 0

4. Number & Names of those approved by J. G. indirectly..

   a. Reasons Provisionally Designated. 32

ARIMOTO, Tsuyoshi	Manag. of Jogji Karta Branch of Bank of Taiwan.
BAN. Maseya	St. D. of Nomura Bank.
HAMADA, Takao	D. of South Manchurian Railway Co.
HAYASHI, Shigeki	A. of Korean Trust Co.
HIRAYAMA, Sueaki	St. D. of Mitsui Grease and Fat Co.
ISHII, Ryoji	D. of Karafuto Development Co.
ISHIKAWA, Yoji	Manag. of Harbin Branch of Central Bank of Manchuko
ISHIZAKA, Taizo	A. of Manchurian Heavy Ind. Co.
	A. of Manchurian Investment Securities Co.
KAMIMORI, Genichiro	A. of Manchurian Electrical Works Co.
KANAI, Kiyoshi	D. of Central China Development Co.
KISHIKAWA, Yasuichi	St. D. of Chinese Ship Co.
KOBAYASHI, Hideo	St. D. of Japan Diesel Co.
KOIKE, Kakei	St. D. of Manchurian Electrical Works Co.
MIKUMO, Jiro	St. D. of Mitsui Grease and Fat. Co.

#7

MIYOSHI, Takashi	Man. D. of Mitsui Grease and Fat Co.
MORIMURA, Isamu	A. of Central China Aeroplane Mfg. Co.
NAGASHIMA, Yuji	A. of Mitsui Central Co.
NAKAJIMA, Miyohiko	St. D. of Japan Diesel Co.
OHSHIMA, Yoshio	Pre. of Mitsui Grease and Fat. Co.
OHTA, Tamiji	St. D. of Mitsuzan Coal Mine Co.
OSHIKAWA, Ichiro	D. Of Manchurian Electrical Works Co.
SAJI, Takanori	A. of Bank of Taiwan.
SAKUMA, Seiichi	V. pre. of Japan Diesel Co.
SATAKE, Sengo	Pre. of Japan Diesel Co.
SATO, Haruo	Mang. of Hshinking Branch of South Manchurian Railway Co.
SEIKE, Eizaburo	V. Pre, of Japan Diesel Co.
SEO, Akira	St. D. of Nomura Securities Co.
SHIRAISHI, Kosaburo	Pre. of North China Fiber Co.
SHIRAISHI, Yoshiyuki	St. D. of Japan Diesel Co.
TAGUCHI, Gisaburo	ditto
UCHIDA, Genbei	D. of Central China Development Co.
WAKABAYASHI, Eizo	Manag. of Shingapore Branch of Yokohama Specie Bank.
WASHINO, Jinnosuke	St. D. of Oriental Spining Co.

b. Those submitted to GHQ. 32

c. Those answered by GHQ. ..... 31/30 Kanai d Wada Koyama

d. Those pending in GHQ. ..... 1/0 Kanai

e. Approved but not yet submitted to GHQ - - -

List of Person whose protests
were taken action

As of 14 Feb. 1948

Total	2
Rejected	1
Approved	1
Pending	0

Name	Position	Reason
(Rejected)		
YAMAKI, Kohei	Manager of Kanton Branch of Formosan Development Co. Ltd.	Active
(Approved)		
ISHIKAWA, Yoji	Manager of Harbin Branch of Central Bank of Manchuko	Inactive

Re: OHBORI, Koji and YOSHIMURA, Eiji, Managers of Shanhai-kwan Branch of Central Bank of Manchuko, are not listed because they are decided to pass.

Figure on Provisional Designation in Economic Fields

as of Jan. 31, 1948

Provisional Designation ----------1344 {with letter--1184
{with gazette- 160

breakdown

final designation ----------	1312
pending ----------	4
term unexpired yet ----------	0
protest approved (passed) -----	32

About 4 protests are still in GS for consideration.

These are being settled in a few days.

BGW/NCR/mb
6 February 1946

MEMO FOR FILE

SUBJECT: List of Kodans now in Existence or in the Process of being Activated

1. The following Kodans are now in existence:

a. Textile Foreign Trade Kodan
(Sen-i Boeki Kodan)

b. Raw Materials Foreign Trade Kodan
(Tsushutsu Genzairyo Kodan)

c. Foodstuffs Foreign Trade Kodan
(Shokuryohin Boeki Kodan)

d. Mineral & Industrial Products FOREIGN TRADE KODAN
(Kobohin Boeki Kodan)

e. Shipbuilding Kodan
(Senpaku Kodan)

f. Special Procurement Board
(Tokubetsu Chotatsu Cho)

g. Industrial Reconstruction Kodan
(Sangyo Fukko Kodan)

h. Solid Fuels Kodan
(Naitan Kodan)

i. Price Adjustment Kodan
(Kakaku Chosei Kodan)

j. Fertilizer Kodan
(Hiryo Kodan)

k. Petroleum Kodan
(Sekiyu Kodan)

2. The following Kodans have been authorized but not yet activated:

a. Staple Foods Distribution Kodan
(Shokuryo Haikyu Kodan)

b. Foodstuffs Distribution Kodan
(Shiryo Haikyu Kodan)

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BASIC: Memo for File, subj: List of Kofuns Now in Existence or in the Process of being Activated, dated 6 February 1945.

c. Oil and Fats Distribution Kodan
(Yuryo Haikyu Kodan)

d. Grocery Distribution Kodan
(Shokuryohin Haikyu Kodan)

e. Liquor Distribution Kodan
(Shurui Haikyu Kodan)

C. F. S.

NOTE PAGES 19-23 for additions since
1 August 1947

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE E.S.B.

As of 1 August 1947

Remarks: A Auxiliary Allocation Organization
B Sole Agency of Selling and Buying Goods

Coal Board

1.	Nihon Sekitan Kogyokai	Japan Coal Mining Ass.	A
2.	Zenkoku Atan Kogyokai	National Lignite Mining Ass.	A

Bureau of Mines, Commerce and Industry Ministry

3.	Kozan Chosakai	Mining Inquiry Ass. est. 22 Apr 47	A
4.	Shindo Kogyokai	Rolled Copper Ind. Ass.	A
5.	Densen Kyokai	J. Electric Wire Ass.	A
6.	Zen Nihon Do-Gokin Chuzo Kogyokai	All Japan Copper Alloy Casting Ind. Ass.	A
7.	Keikinzoku Chuzo Kogyokai	Light Metal Casting Ind. Ass.	A
8.	N. Daikasto Kogyo Kyogikai	J Diecast Ind. Conf.	A
9.	Sekiyu Kogyokai	Petroleum Mining Ass.	A
10.	Sekiyu Seiseigyo Rengokai	Petroleum Refining Fed.	A
11.	N. Gurisicu Kogyo Kumiai	J. Grease Ind. U.	A
12.	N. Haiyu Saiseigyo Kumiai est. 1 Apr47	J. Exhausted Oil Restoring Ind. U.	A
13.	N. Asufaruto Nyuzai Kogyokai	J. Asphalt Emulsion Ind. Ass.	A
14.	Zenkoku Sekiyu Yusai Seizo Kumiai	National Raw Material of Petroleum Mfg. U.	A

Bureau of Machinery, Commerce and Industry Ministry

15.	N. Tokei Kogyokai	J. Watch and Clock Ind. Ass.	A
16.	N. Chikuonki Recoodo Kogyokai	J. Gramophone & Records Ind. Ass.	A
17.	N. Bearingu Kyokai	J. Bearing Ass.	A
18.	Kogaku Seiki Kogyokai	Optical & Precise Instrument Ind. Ass.	A
19.	N. Kogu Kyogikai	J. Tools Conf.	A
20.	Chokokogu Kyogikai	Cemented Carbide Tools Conf.	A
21.	N. Kikai Hamono Kogyokai	J. Cutting Machine Ind. Ass.	A
22.	N. Nokogiri Kogyo Kumiai	J. Saws Ind. U.	A
23.	N. Seizaiyo Nokogiri Kogyokai	J. Lumber Working Saws Ind. Ass.	A
24.	N. Sagyoyogu Kogyokai	J. Conjoined Tools Ind. Ass.	A
25.	N. Yasuri Kogyokai	J. Files Ind. Ass.	A
26.	N. Daiyamondo Kogu Kogyokai	J. Diamond Tools Ind. Ass.	A
27.	N. Doryokoki Keiryoki Kogyokai	J. Weight & Measures Ind. Ass.	A
28.	Shikenki Kyokai	Tost Machine Ass.	A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY THE E.S.B.
(Continued)

29.	N. Kosakukikai Kyokai	J. Machine Tool Ass.	A
30.	Zenkoku Mokukokikai Kyokai	National Wood-Working Machine Ass.	A
31.	Zenkoku Imono Kyogikai	National Casting Conf.	A
32.	N. Katanchutetsu Kogyo Rengokai	J. Malleable Casting Iron Ind. Fed.	A
33.	Zenkoku Seizukikai Dogyo Kyokai	National Drawing Machine Ass. (est. 26 Feb. 1947)	A
34.	N. Rikagakukikai Kyokai	J. Physical and Chemical Apparatus Ass.	A
35.	N. Jimuyokikai Kyokai	J. Office Machine Ass.	A
36.	N. Kinzokubungu Kogyo Kumiai	J. Metallic Stationery Ind. U.	A
37.	N. Insatsuseihonkikai Seizokogyo Kumiai	J. Printing and Book-binding Machine Mfg. U.	A
38.	Sangyokikai Kogyokai	Industrial Machine Ind. Ass.	A
39.	N. Yoro Kogyokai	J. Furnace Ind. Ass., est. 3 Mar 47	A
40.	N. Dobokukikai Kogyokai	J. Civil Engineering Machine Ind. Ass.	A
41.	N. Mishin Seizokai	J. Sewing Machine Mfg. Ass.	A
42.	Toochirampu Kogyokai	Torch Lamp Ind. Ass.	A
43.	N. Sanshikikai Kogyokai	J. Silk Mfg. Machine Ind. Ass.	A
44.	N. Ryutan Retoruto Kogyokai 4 Oct 47	J. Carbon Bisulphite Retort Ind. Ass.	A
45.	N. Nokigu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai	J. Agricultural Implement Ind. Coop. U. est. 16 Apr 47	A
46.	N. Senikiki Kogyo Rengokai	J. Textile Machine Ind. Fed.	A
47.	N. Harinuno Kogyokai	J. Card Clothing Ind. Ass.	A
48.	N. Kinshin Kogyokai	J. Steel Reed Ind. Ass.	A
49.	N. Senikogyo Mokuseihin Kumiai	J. Textile Ind. Wooden Products Union	A
50.	N. Ritekiriya Kogyokai	J. Reed Wire Ind. Ass.	A
51.	N. Waiyaherudo Kogyokai	J. Wire Hold Ind. Ass.	A
52.	N. Meriasubari Kogyokai	J. Needle for Knitting Machine Ind. Ass.	A
53.	Jidosha Seizo Kogyo Kumiai	Automobile Mfg. Ind. U.	A
54.	N. Kogata Jidosha Kumiai	J. Small Automobile U.	A
55.	Zenkoku Jidosha Buhin Kogyokai	National Automobile Parts Ind. Ass.	A
56.	N. Jidosha Shatai Kogyokai Kumiai	J. Automobile Body Ind. Ass.	A
57.	N. Tokushu Jidosha Kogyo Kumiai	J. Special Automobile Ind. U.	A
58.	Denki Jidosha Kogyokai	Electric Automobile Ind. Ass.	A
59.	Sangyo Sharyo Kogyokai	Industrial Vehicle Ind. Ass.	A
60.	Rikuyo Naienkikan Kogyokai	Terrestrial Internal Combustion Engines Ind. Ass.	A
61.	Kogata Sharyo Kyogikai	Small Vehicle Conf.	A
62.	N. Bane Kogyokai	J. Spring Ind. Ass.	A
63.	Jitensha Kyogikai	Bicycle Conf.	A
64.	Jitensha Seizo Kumiai	Bicycle Mfg. U.	A
65.	Riakaa Seizo Kumiai	Rearcars Mfg. U.	A
66.	Jitensha Riakaa Buhin Seizo Kumiai	Bicycle Rearcar Parts Mfg. U.	A
67.	N. Kikai Kigu Kogyokai	J. Machine & Appliance Ind. Ass.	A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY THE E.S.B.
(Continued)

68.	N. Barubu Kogyokai	J. Value Ind. Ass.	A
69.	N. Neji Kogyokai Rengokai	J. Screw Ind. Ass. Fed.	A
70.	N. Haguruma Kogyokai	J. Gear Wheel Ind. Ass.	A
71.	N. Yoshokuki Kogyo Rengokai	J. Table Ware Ind. Fed.	A
72.	Zenkoku Itagane Kogyo Kumiai Rengokai	National Metallic Plate Ind. U. Fed.	A
73.	Zenkoku Kikai Kigata Kyogikai	National Pattern for Casting Conf.	A
74.	N. Sanso Todanki Kogyokai	J. Oxygen Cutting Machine Ind. Ass.	A
75.	N. Reizoki Kogyo Kyodekumiai	J. Refrigerator Ind. Coop. U.	A
76.	Tairyu Honetsuki Kyogikai	Conjective Radiator Conf. 11 Mar. 47	A
77.	N. Honetsuki Kyogikai	J. Radiator Conf. est. 10 Apr 47	A
78.	Koban Honetsuki Kyogikai	Steel Plate Radiator Conf.	A
79.	Zenkoku Kabinetto Kogyo Rengokai	National Cabinet Ind. Fed.	A
80.	N. Shokaki Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Fire Fighting Implements Ind. Coop U. est. 5 May 47	A
81.	N. Shobo Pompu Kogyokai	J. Fire Pump Ind. Ass.	A
82.	N. Denkikikai Seizokai	J. Electric Machine Mfg. Ass.	A
83.	N. Denkikeisokuki Kumiai	J. Electric Meters U.	A
84.	N. Denkyu Kogyokai	J. Electric Bulb Ind. Ass.	A
85.	Kwankyu Seizokikai Kogyokai	Tube and Bulb Mfg. Machine Ind. Ass.	A
86.	N. Shomeikigu Kogyo Kumiai	J. Illuminating Apparatus Ind. U.	A
87.	N. Chikudenchi Kogyokai	J. Storage Battery Ind. Ass.	A
88.	Zenkoku Chikudenchi Kakuriban Kogyokai	National Storage Battery Insulated Plate Ind. Ass.	A
89.	N. Kandenchi Kogyo Kumiai	J. Dry Cell Ind. U.	A
90.	N. Haisenkigu Kogyo Kumiai	J. Wiring Apparatus Ind. U.	A
91.	N. Fyuzu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Fuse Ind. Coop U.	A
92.	N. Denki Kasen Kanamono Kogyo Kumiai	J. Electric Wire & Metallic Apparatus Ind. U.	A
93.	N. Unmoban Seizo Kogyokai	J. Mica Plate Mfg. Ind. Ass.	A
94.	N. Tangusten Moribuden Seihin Kogyokai	J. Tungsten Molybdenum Products Ind. Ass. est. 1 Mar 47	A
95.	N. Zetsuenfukan Kogyo Kumiai	J. Insulating Cloths & Pipes Ind. U.	A
96.	N. Keitakdento Kogyo Kumiai Kyogikai	J. Portable Lamp Ind. U. 25 Jun 47	A
97.	N. Ika Denki Kumiai	J. Medical Electric Machine U.	A

Bureau of Electric Communication Machinery,
Commerce and Industry Ministry

98.	N. Tsusinkikai Kogyokai	J. Communication Machine Ind. Ass.	A

Bureau of Chemistry, Commerce and Industry Ministry

99.	Kagaku Kogyo Renmei	Chemical Ind. League	A
100.	Sooda Kogyo Chosakai est, 23 Jan 47	Soda Chemical Ind. Inquiry Ass.	A
101.	Metanoru Horumarin Konwakai	Methonol Formalin Society 1 Jan 47	A
102.	Asechiren Kagaku Kogyokai	Acetylen Chemical Ind. Ass.	A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY THE E.S.B.
(Continued)

103.	Taaru Seihin Kogyokai	Tar Products Ind. Ass.	A
104.	Kaseihin, Kogyokai est. 30 May 47	Synthetic Chemicals Ind. Ass.	A
105.	Kaabonbrakku Kogyokai est. 30 Jan 47	Carbon Black Ind. Ass.	A
106.	Kayaku Konwakai	Powder Society est. 1 Apr 47	A
107.	Gosejushi Kogyo Rengokai	Synthetic Resin Ind. Fed.	A
108.	Seruroido Kiji Kogyokai	Celluloid Materials Ind. Coop U. Fed.	A
109.	N. Seruroido Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Colluloid Ind. Coop.U. Fed. est. 30 May 47	A
110.	N. Shokamen Kogyokai	J. Nitro Cellulose Ind. Ass. est. 1 Mar 47	A
111.	N. Tampaku Secchakuzai Kogyokai	J. Protein Adhesive Plaster Ind. Ass.	A
112.	N. Shiyaku Kogyokai	J. Test Chemicals Ind. Ass.	A
113.	N. Senkozai Kogyo Kyodokumai	J. Ore Pressing Chemicals Ind. Coop U.	A
114.	N. Yukisan Kogyokai est. 1 Mar 47	J. Organic Acid Ind. Ass.	A
115.	Shashin Kankozairyo Kyogikai	Photographic Film Paper & Dry Plate Conf. est 1 Apr 47	A
116.	N. Muki Kogyoyakuhin Kyogikai	J. Inorganic Ind. Chemicals Conf.	A
117.	Bosho Ryuka Soda Kyokai	Glamber Salt and Sodium Bisulphite Ass. est. 1 Feb 47	A
118.	Niryuka Tanso Kogyokai 1 Feb 47	Carbon Bisulphite Ind. Ass.	A
119.	Kaisan Soda Dogyokai	Sodium Sillicate Ass. est. 1 Apr 47	A
120.	N. Shihatsuto Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Sparking Plug Ind. Coop U. est. 10 Apr 47	A
121.	Ryuan Konwakai est. 31 Mar 47	Annonium Sulphate Society	A
122.	Sekkai Chisso Kyogikai	Calcium Cyanamide Conf. 1 Apr 47	A
123.	Rinsan Hiryo Kogyokai 29 Mar 47	Phosphate Acid Fertilizer Ind. Ass.	A
124.	Ita Garasu Kogyokai	Glass Plate Ind. Ass. 5 Feb 47	A
125.	Sementó Kogyokai	Cement Ind. Ass.	A
126.	Hokudo Seitogyo Kumiai	Clay Mfg. U.	A
127.	N. Tanso Kogyo Kyogikai	J. Carbon Ind. Conf.	A
128.	Sanso Kogyo Rengokai	Oxygen Ind. Fed.	A
129.	Picchi Kokus Kyogikai	Pitch Coke Fed.	A
130.	Tamma Konwakai est. 1 Apr 47	Magnesium Carbonate Society	A
131.	Kobutsu Seni Seihin Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	Mineral Textile Goods Ind. Coop U. est. 20 Feb 47	A

Bureau of Textile, Commerce and Industry Ministry

132.	N. Seni Kyokai	J. Textile Ass.	A
133.	N. Menshi Sufuito Sho Dogyokai	J. Cotton Yarn and Staple Rayon Dealers Ass.	B
134.	N. Jinkenshi Sho Dogyokai	J. Rayon Silk Yarn Dealers Ass. est. 1 May 47	B
135.	N. Kenboshi Sho Dogyokai 30 Mar 47	J. Spun Silk Yarn Dealers Ass.	B
136.	N. Sufu Sho Dogyokai est. 1 May 47	J. Rayon Staple Dealers Ass.	B

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY THE E.S.B.
(Continued)

137.	N. Keito Motouri Dogyokai	J. Wool Yarn Wholesalers Ass. est. 1 Mar 47	B
138.	N. Kuzuseni Shogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Waste Fibre Dealers Coop. U.	B
139.	N. Fukusan Yomo Shogyo Kyodokumiai	J. By-product Wool Dealers Coop U.	B
140.	N. Keori Saisei Genryo Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Recovered Wool Dealers and Manufacturers Coop U. 27 Feb 47	B
141.	N. Garaboshi Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Throstle Yarn Mfg. Coop U. est. 11 May 47	B
142.	N. Hanmo Shokogyo Dogyokai	J. Ragged Goods Dealers & Manufacturers Ass.	B
143.	N. Koseni Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Old Fibre Dealers & Manufacturers Coop U. est. 29 Mar 47	B

144.	N. Menjoseni Shokygyo Kyodo-kumiai	J.	Cottonstate Fibre Dealers Manufacturers Coop U.	B
145.	N. Rakumen Shokogyo Kyodo-kumiai	J.	Waste Cotton Dealers & Manufacturers Coop U.	B
146.	N. Orimono K.K.	J.	Fabrics Co. Ltd.	B
147.	N. Asaorimono Hanbai K.K.	J.	Hemp Fabrics Sales Co. Ltd.	B
148.	N. Inyo Seihin K.K.	J.	Clothing Goods Co. Ltd.	B
149.	Zen Nihon Meriyasu K.K.		National Hosiery Goods Co. Ltd.	B
150.	N. Nuiito K.K.	J.	Sewing Thread Co. Ltd.	B
151.	N. Tabi Haikyu K.K.	J.	Tabi Distribution Co. Ltd.	B
152.	Boshi Chuo Haikyu K.K.		Hats Central Distribution Co. Ltd.	B
153.	Zenkoku Seni Zappin Kogyokai		National Sundry Goods Makers Ass.	B
154.	Zenkoku Shingu Shogyo Kyodo-kumiai		National Bedding Commerce Co-op U. March 15, 1947	B
155.	N. Kaya Oroshiuri Shogyo Kyodokumiai	J.	Mosquito-Nets Wholesalers Coop U. April 14, 1947	B
156.	N. Teamiito Kumiai	J.	Hand-Knitting Yarns Wholesalers Coop U. 1 March 1947	B

Bureau of Reparation, Commerce and Industry Ministry

157.	Maru-bai Tekko Kyoryokukai		Iron & Steel Coop Ass. For Reparation. 3 February 1947	B
158.	Baisho Kibako Seisan Zenkoku Kyoryokukai		National Reparation Wooden box Makers Coop. Ass.	B
159.	Zenkoku Baisho Mokumo Nonyu Kumiai		National Reparation Excelsior Delivery Ass. 15 Jan. 47	B
160.	Kinkyu Mokuzai Nonyu Kumiai.		Urgent Lumber Delivery Ass. 25 January 1947	B

Bureau of Daily Necessaries, Commerce and Industry Ministry

161.	N. Ruufinga Kogyokai	J.	Roofing Ind. Ass.	A

162.	N. Jari Kyokai	J. Gravel Ass.	A
163.	N. Hoon Horei Kogyokai	J. Insulating Ind. Ass. 1 March 1947	A
164.	N. Kenchiku Kanamono Kogyo Rengokai	J. Metallic Products for Construction Ind. Fed. 18 Mar 47	A
165.	Zenkoku Tatami Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Mat Placing C & I Coop. U. Fed. 31 May 1947	A
166.	Zenkoku Sekizai Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Stone C & I Coop. U. Fed. 14 March 1947	A
167.	N. Asufaruto Koji Kumiai	J. Asphalt Works U. 29 May 1947	A
168.	N. Kensetsu Tekko Kogyokai	J. Building Construction Ind. Ass.	A
169.	Aruminium Ita Seihin Kogyokai	Aluminum Plate Goods Ind. Ass.	A
170.	N. Seikatsuyo Senimono Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Daily necessary Pig Iron & Casting Goods Ind. Coop. U.	A
171.	N. Seikatsuyo Kanamono Kogyokai Rengokai	J. Living Hardware Ind. Ass. Fed.	A
172.	Katan Chutetsu Kutsusokogane Kogyokai	Malleable Casting Solw Metal Fittings Ass.	A
173.	N. Okan Coruku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai	J. Crown Cork Ind. Conf. unregistered	A
174.	N. Anchimonii Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Antimony Ind. Coop. U.	A
175.	Zenkoku Nuibari Kogyokai	National Needle Ind. Ass.	A
176.	Zenkoku Riki Koshogu Kyogikai	National Sharp-edged Hand Tool Conf.	A
177.	Zenkoku Gakkigyo Kumiai Rengokai	National Musical Instrument Ind. U. Fed.	A
178.	N. Yogasa Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Umbrella Ind. Coop. U. Fed. 16 April 1947	A
179.	Zenkoku Wagasa Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Japanese Umbrella C & I Coop. U. Fed. 28 Feb 47	A
180.	N. Tekkusu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Tex Ind Coop U 28 Feb 47	A
181.	Zenkoku Yotaru Jukyu Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai	National Tub Demand & Supply Conf. unregistered	A

182.	Zenkoku Oke Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Wooden Tub Ind. Coop U. 28 February 1947	A
183.	Zenkoku Katagi Seihin Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Hard Wooden Products Ind. Coop. U. unregistered	A
184.	Zenkoku Mokumo Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Wooden Wool Ind. Coop. U. Fed. 1 March 1947	A
185.	Zenkoku Hoso Kibako Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Packing Wooden Box Ind. Coop. U. Fed. 28 April 1947	A
186.	Zenkoku Magemono Magewa Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Round Clipand Box C & I Coop U Fed 16 June 1947	A
187.	Zenkoku Tategu Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Fixtures Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A
188.	Zenkoku Kagu Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Furniture C I Coop. U. Fed. unregistered	A
189.	Zenkoku Kyogi Yaneita Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Wood Shavings Ind. Coop. U. Fed. unregistered	A
190.	Zenkoku Shukyoyogu Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	National Sacred Goods C. I. Coop. U. 7 April 1947	A
191.	Zenkoku Mokuseihin Wabakka Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Japanese Style Miscellaneous Wooden Goods Ind Coop U.	A
192.	N. Enpitsu Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Pencil Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A
193.	N. Enpitsuban Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Pencil Wood Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A
194.	N. Yushitsu Shimpen Saika Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Export Personal Ornaments Ind. Coop. U. 18 June 1947	A
195.	N. Botan Kogyo Kumiai	J. Button Ind. U.	A
196.	N. Shikki Rengokai	J. Lacquer Fed.	A
197.	N. Zori Shokogyo Kumiai Rengokai	J. Zori C . and I. U. Fed.	A
198.	N. Mokuri Shokogyo Kumiai Rengokai	J. Wooden Clog C, and I. U. Fed.	A
199.	N. Tsumakake Shokogyo Kumiai Rengokai	J. Clog Cover C & I Coop. U. Fed.	A
200.	N. Hanao Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Hanao C & I Coop. U. Fed.	A

201.	N. Hono Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Bag. C & I Coop. U. 28 February 1947
202.	N. Fukuromono Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Pouches C & I Coop. U. Fed.
203.	N. Gangu Shokogyo Kyodokumai	J. - Toy C I Coop. U. 1 Mar 47
204.	N. Undoyogu Kyokai	J. Sports Goods Ass. unregistered
205.	N. Kopensaki Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Steel-pen Ind. Coop U.
206.	N. Mannenhitsu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Fountain-pen Ind. Coop. U.

207.	N. Toshaban Kumiai	J. Mimeograph U.	A.
208.	Zenkoku Sutampudai Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Stamp-pad Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
209.	Zen Nihon Enogu Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	All Japan Colors Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
210.	N. Bokuju Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. India Ink Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
211.	N. Fude Sumi Suzuri Seisan Renmei	J. Writing Brush Ink-stick Ink-stand Production League	A.
212.	Jikeshigomu Kai	India Rubber Ass.	A.
213.	Zenkoku Inniku Seizogyo Kumiai Rengokai	National Seal-ink Mfg. U. Fed.	A.
214.	N. Shokokumin Norimono Kumiai Rengokai	J. Children Vehicles U. Fed.	A.
215.	N. Seruroido Burashi Kyodokumiai	J. Celluloid Brush Coop. U.	A.
216.	Higashi Nihon Yushitsu Zoka Kogyo Kyodokumiai	Eastern Japan Export Artificial Flower Ind. Coop. U. est. May 12, 1947	A
217.	N. Jitsuyo Zori Shokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	Japan Everyday Use Sandal C. and I. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
218.	Hikaku Kyokai	Hide & Leather Ass. est Mar. 1, 1947.	A.
219.	Seikaku Kogyokai	Leather Mfg. Ind. Ass.	A.
220.	Kokaku Kogyokai	Industrial Leather Ind. Ass.	A.
221.	Seika Kogyokai	Shoemaking Ind. Ass.	A.
222.	Nikawa Zerachin Kogyokai	Glue and Gelatine Ind. Ass. est. May 2, 1947	A.
223.	Yushi Kako Kogyokai	Oil & Fat Mfg. Ind. Ass. est. Feb 27, 1947	A.
224.	Yuzai Kogyokai	Raw Material of Oil and Fat Ind. Ass., est. Feb 28, 1947	A.
225.	N. Toryo Kyokai	J. Paint Ass. est. Mar 1, 1947	A.

243.	N. Serofan Kogyokai	J. Cellophane Coop. U. est Mar 12, 1947	A.
244.	Shimbun Kyokai	Press Ass.	A.
245.	N. Keikinzoku Seihin K.K.	Japan Light Metal Products Co. Ltd.	B.
246.	Zenkoku Sentetsu Imono Oroshisho Kumiai	All Japan Pig-iron Daily-wars Wholesalers U.	B.
247.	Zenkoku Katagi Seihin Kogyokai	All Japan Hard-wood makers Ass.	B.
248.	Zenkoku Yogasa Motooroshi Shogyo Kumiai	All Japan Umbrella Wholesalers Ass.	B.
249.	N. Nuibari Oroshigyo Renmei	J. Sewing Needle Wholesalers League	B.
250	N. Taiikuyohin Haikyu K.K.	J. Sport Goods Distribution Co. Ltd.	B.
251.	N. Kenma Fushi Seizo Kyodo-Kumiai	J. Sandpaper and Sandcloth Mfg. Coop. U. est. May 7, 1947	B.
252.	Yushi Seihin Hanbai K.K.	Oil and Fats Products Sales Co. Ltd.	B.
253.	Aohashin Kankoshi Kogyo Kyodokumiai	Blue Print Sensitive Paper Producers Coop. U.	B.
254.	Kurabuto Kamibukuro K.K.	Kraft Paper Bag Co. Ltd.	B.
255.	N. Kakoshi Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Paper Products Mfg. Coop. U.	B.

226.	Sekken Kogyokai	Soap Ind. Ass. est. Feb 28, 1947	A.
227.	N Macchi Sangyo K.K.	J. Match Ind. Col. Ltd.	A.
228.	N. Gobaishi K. K.	J. Gall Nut Co. Ltd.	A.
229	N. Coruku Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Cork Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
230.	Zenkoku Tosofu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	National Imitation Leather Ind. Coop. U. est. Mar 15, 1947	A.
231.	N. Gomu Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	J. Rubber Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A.
232.	N. Funmatsu Gomu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Rubber Powder Ind. Coop. U. est. May 3, 1947	A.
233.	N. Gomu Riyo Kogyo Kumiai	J. Utility of Rubber Ind. U.	A
234.	N. Saisei (Kosei) Gomu Zairyo (Kyokai) Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	All Japan Reclaimed Rubber Material C. & I. Coop. U. est. Jan 28, 1947	A.
235.	Zenkoku Taiya Saisei Kogyo Kyodokumiai	National Tire Restoration Ind. Coop. U. est. Mar 18, 1947	A.
236.	N. Kami Oyobi Parupu Kyokai	J. Paper and Pulp Ass. est. Jan 11, 1947	A.
237.	Zen Nihon Insatsu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	All Japan Printing Ind. Coop. U. est. May 20, 1947	A.
238.	N. Seihon Kamiko Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Book Binding Paper Mfg. C.I. Coop. U. est. Feb 21, 1947	A.
239.	Zenkoku Kami Seihin Seizokogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Paper Products Mfg. Coop. U. Fed. est. Feb 28, 1947	A.
240.	N. Aojashin Kogyokai Kyodo Kumiai	J. Blue Print Ind. Ass. est. Jun 3, 1947	A.
241.	N. Kakoshi Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	J. Manufactured Paper Ind. Coop. U. est. May 15, 1947	A
242.	Zenkoku Kamibako Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Paper Box Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A

Agriculture & Forestry Ministry

256.	Zenkoku Shokuryo Eidan Rengo-kai	National Staple Food Corporations Fed.	A
257.	Zenkoku Seibaku Kogyo Tosei Kumiai	National Barley Polishing Ind. Coop. U.	A
258.	N. Matai Shogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Gunnysack Commercial Coop. U.	A
259.	Seifun Kogyo Kyodokumiai	Milling Ind. Coop. U. est. 1 Apr 47	A
260.	Zenkoku Pan Kogyo Kyodokumiai	National Bread Mfg. Coop.U. est. 1 Apr 47	A
261.	Pan-yo Kobo Kyogikai	Bread Yeast Council	A
262.	N. Kanpan Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Hard Tack Mfg. Coop. U. est. 10 May 47	A
263.	Bozai Kyokai	Baking Powder Assn.	A
264.	N. Denpun Kagakukogyo Kyodo-kumiai	J. Starch Chemical Ind. Coop. U., est. 31 Mar 47	A
265.	Chuo Funshoku Kyokai	Central Pulverized Food Assn., 30 Jul 47	A
266.	Zenkoku Seimen Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	National Vermicelli Mfg. Coop. U., est. 2 Apr 47	A
267.	Yunyu Shokuryo Toriatsukai Kyodokumiai	Imported Food Management Coop. U., est. 16 Jun 47	A
~~268.~~	~~Nochi Kaihatsu Eidan~~	~~Agricultural Land Development Corp.~~	~~A~~
~~269.~~	~~Kaiyo Gyogyo Kyokai~~	~~Ocean Fishery Assn.~~	~~A~~
~~270.~~	~~N. Katsuo Maguro Enyogyogyosha Kumiai Rengokai~~	~~J. Tunny & Bonito Fishermen's U. Fed.~~	~~A~~
~~271.~~	~~N. Hogeigyo Suisan Kumiai~~	~~J. Whale Fishery U. est. 25 Mar 47~~	~~A~~
272.	Nishi Nihon Kisen Sokobikiami Gyogyo Suisan Kumiai	Western Japan Danisience Fisheries U.	A
273.	N. Kaiju K. K.	J. Sea Animal Co., Ltd.	A
274.	N. Tsuri Gyogu Tosei Kumiai	J. Fishing Tackle Control U., est. 1 Mar 47	A

275.	Gyogyoyo Tannin Senryo Dog-yokai	Fisheries Tannin Dyestuffs Assn.	A
276.	Zenkoku Konbu Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai Rengokai	National Tangle Processing Ind. Coop. U. Fed.	A
277.) 278.	Zenkoku Yakichikuwa Sei-zogyo Rengokai	National Yakichikuwa Mfg. Assn. Fed.	A
279.	Zenkoku Tsukudani Kogyo Kyodo-Kumiai Rengokai	National Tsukudani Ind. Coop. U. Fed., est. 22 Mar 47	A
280.	Zenkoku Suisan Renseihin Kogyo Kyodokumiai	National Aquatic Paste Mfg. Coop. U.	A
281.	Shokubin Kogyo Kyogikai	Foodstuff Ind. Conf.	A
282.	Zenkoku Kashi Shokogyo Kyodo-Kumiai Rengokai	National Confectionary C.& I. Coop. U., est. 27 Mar 47	A
283.	N. Mizuame Rogyo Kyodokum-iai	J. Mizuame Ind. Coop. U. est. 27 Feb 47	A
284.	Zenkoku Shokusu Shokogyo Kyodokumiai	National Vinegar C. & I.Coop. U., est. 28 Feb 47	A
285.	Wataru Chuokai	Central Barrel Assn. est. 18 Feb 47	A
286.	N. Karameru Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	J. Caramel Ind. Coop. U. est. 12 Mar 47	A
287.	N. Tanekoji Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	J. Original Malt Mfg. Coop.U. est. 28 Feb 47	A
288.	Zenkoku Seiryoinryo Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Cool Beverage Mfg. Coop. U. Fed.	A
289.	N. Karei Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Curry Ind. Coop. U.	A
290.	N. Sosu Kogyo Kyodokumiai	J. Sauce Ind. Coop. U. est. 28 Feb 47	A
291.	N. Seirakugyo Kumiai	J. Dairy Mfg. U.	A,
292.	Zenkoku Mayu Fukusanshi Kyodokumiai	National Cocoon & Byproducts Coop. U., est. 25 Feb 47	A.
293.	Zenkoku Tamaito Kyodokumiai Rengokai	National Dupion Coop. U. Fed.	A.
294.	N. Mayubukuro Kyodokumiai	J. Sericultural Bag Mfg. Coop. U.	A.

295.	N. Kaikoami Kyodokumiai	J. Sericultural Net Mfg. Coop. U.	A.
296.	Zenkoku Zaguri Kyodokumiai	National Hand-Reel Ind. Coop. U., est. 25 Feb 47	A
297.	N. Rengyo Kai	J. Forestry Assn., est. 1 Apr 47	A
298.	Goban Kogyo Kumiai Rengokai	Plywood Mfg. U. Fed.	A
299.	Zenkoku Seifun Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai Rengokai	National Milling Ind. Coop. Assn. Fed., est. 1 Apr 47	A
300.	Zenkoku Denkayaki Shokuhin Kogyo Kyodokumiai	National Electric Food-Baking Ind. Coop. U.	A
301.	Zenkoku Rentan Kogyo Kyodo-kumiai	National Briquet Ind. Coop. U.	A
302.	Zenkoku Nogyo Kai	National Agricultural Assn.	A.B
303.	Chuo Suisan Gyo Kai	Central Fisheries Assn.	A.B
304.	Chuo Reito Suisan Kyokai	Central Frozen Marine Products Assn.	B.
305.	N. Kanten K.K.	J. Agar-Agar Co., Ltd.	B.
306.	Teikoku Yuryo K.K.	Imperial Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.	A.B
307.	Zenkoku Miso K.K.	National Bean-Paste Co., Ltd.	A.B
308.	Zenkoku Shoyu K.K.	National Soy Sauce Co., Ltd.	A.B
309.	N. Aminosan K.K.	J. Amino Acid Co., Ltd.	A.B
310.	N. Kanzume K.K.	J. Canned Goods Co., Ltd.	A.B
311.	N. Sato K.K.	J. Sugar Co., Ltd.	B.
312.	N. Denpun K.K.	J. Starch Co., Ltd.	A.B
313.	N. Kansho Bareisho K.K.	J. Sweet Potato & White Potato Co., Ltd.	B.
314.	Noyaku Tosei K.K.	Agricultural Medicine Control Co., Ltd.	A.B.
315.	Zenkoku I Seihin Kyokai	National Rush Products Assn.	B.
316.	N. Yushitsu Nosanbutsu K.K.	J. Export Agriculture Products Co., Ltd.	B.
317.	N. Shiryo K.K.	J. Feedstuffs Co., Ltd.	A.B.

318.	N. Sanshigyo Kai	J. Sericulture Assn.	A.B
319.	N. Mawata Shokogyo Kyodo kumiai	J. Floss Silk Co. & I.Coop.U.	A.B
320.	N. Shintan K.K.	J. Charcoal & Firewood Co., Ltd.	B.
321.	N. Hiryo K.K.	J. Fertilizer Co., Ltd.	B.
322.	N. Noki Gomu Haikyu K.K.	J. Rubber Mfg. for Farm Implements Distribution Co.Ltd.	B.

Finance Ministry

323.	Zenkoku Seien Kyokai	National New Specialist Salt Producers Assn.	A.
324.	Engyo Kumiai Chuokai	Salt Producers Central Assn.	A.
325.	Dainihon Shurui Hanbai K.K.	Great Japan Liquor Sales Co., Ltd.	B
326.	Zenkoku Kajitsushu Oroshi Kyokai Kumiai	National Fruits Wine Wholesale Assn.	B.
327.	Zenkoku Zasshu Oroshi Kyokai Kumiai	National Miscellaneous Liquor Wholesale Assn.	B.
328.	Biru Haikyu K.K.	Beer Distribution Co., Ltd.	B.

Transportation Ministry

329.	N. Tetsudo Kai	J. Railway Assn.	A.
330.	Tetsudo Shingo Hoansochi Kyokai	Rail Signal Mfg. Assn.	A.
331.	Tetsudo Sharyo Kogyo KyoKai	Rollingstock Ind. Assn.	A.
332.	Zenkoku Engan Tankusen Kaiun Kumiai	National Coasting Tanker Owner's U.	A.
333.	Zenkoku Kiiansen Kaiun Kumiai Rengokai	National Sailing Ship Owner's U. Fed.	A.
334.	N. Kinkai Kisen Kaiun Kumiai	J. Coasting Motor Boat Owner's U.	A.

335.	N. Iyakuhin Haikyu K.K.	J. Medicine Distribution Co., Ltd.	B.
336.	Eisei Zairyo K.K.	Sanitary Materials Co., Ltd.	B.
337.	N. Nyuyoji Eiyohin Kyokai	J. Babies Nourishment Assn.	B.

Industrial Organization on the Prefectural or Regional Level

338.	Todofuken Seni Seihin K.K. (all prefectures)	Prefectural Textile Goods Co., Ltd.	B.
339.	Todofuken Kutsu Shokogyo Kyodokumiai (")	Prefectural Shoe C. & I. Coop. U.	A.
340.	Todofuken Insatsu Kogyo Kyodokumiai (")	Prefectural Printing Ind. Coop. U.	A.
341.	Chiho Seihon Kamiko Shogyo Kyodokumiai (Aichi, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Kansai, Kanto, Kyushu, Miyagi	Prefectural Book-Binding Paper Mfg. C. & I. Coop. U.	A.
342.	Todofuken Kami Seihin Seizokogyo Kyodokumiai (Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Ehime, Fukui, Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Ibaragi, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kanagawa, Kaniagae, Kochi, Kyoto, Kyushu, Mie, Miyagi, Nara, Nagoya, Niigata, Okayama, Osaka, Sapporo, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokyo, Tokushima, Tottori, Toyama, Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamanashi)	Prefectural Paper Products Mfg. Ind. Coop. U.	A.
343.	Todofuken Kamibado Kogyo Kyodokumiai (all prefectures)	Prefectural Paper Box Ind. Coop. U.	A.
344.	Tofuken Wagasa Shokogyo Kyodokumiai (all prefectures except Aomori and Hokkaido)	Prefectural Japanese Umbrella Dealers & Mfgrs. Coop. U.	B.
345.	Todofuken Shokuryo Eidan (all prefectures)	Prefectural Food Corp.	B.
346.	Hokkaido Suisangyo Kai	Hokkaido Fisheries Assn.	B.
347.	Todofuken Suisanbutsu Seizogyo Kai (Aichi, Aomori, Ehime, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Ibaragi, Ishikawa, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kochi, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Okayama, Saga, Shizuoka, Tottori, Toyama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi)	Prefectural Marine Products Mfg. Assn.	B.
348.	Hokkaido Reito Suisan Kyokai	Hokkaido Frozen Marine Products Assn.	B.

349.	Doken Miso Shoyu Tosei K.K. (Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Gifu, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Fukui, Fukushima, Iwate, Kagoshima, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Saga, Toyama, Yamagata, Yamanashi)	Prefectural Bean-Paste & Soy-Sauce Control Co., Ltd.	B.
350.	Tofuken Miso Tosei K.K. (All prefectures except those where there are Prefectural Bean-Paste and Soy-Sauce Control Co., Ltd.)	Prefectural Bean-Paste Control Co., Ltd.	B.
351.	Tofuken Shoyu Tosei K.K. (All prefectures except those where there are Prefectural Bean-Paste & Soy-Sauce Control Co., Ltd.)	Prefectural Soy-Sauce Control Co., Ltd.	B.
352.	Aichi Miso Tamari Shoyu Tosei K.K.	Aichi Bean-Paste Tamari Soy-Sauce Control Co., Ltd.	B.
353.	Tofuken Shiryo Shogyo Kyodokumiai (Aichi, Akita, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Gifu, Gumma, Hiroshima, Ibaragi, Ishikawa, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nara, Nagasaki, Okayama, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokyo, Tokushima, Tottori, Toyama, Wakaya Yamaguchi, Yamanashi)	Prefectural Feedstuffs Commerce Coop. U.	B.
354.	Hokkaido Shiryo Kyodokumiai	Hokkaido Feedstuffs Coop.U.	B.
355.	Hyogo-ken Shiryo K.K.	Hyogo Prefecture Feedstuffs Co., Ltd.	B.
356.	Todofuken Nogyokai (All prefectures)	Prefectural Agricultural Assn	B.
357.	Dofuken Engyo Kumiai Rengokai (Ehime, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Tokushima, Yamaguchi)	Prefectural Salt Producers U. Fed. Kagawa, Kagoshima, Oita, Okayama	A.
358.	Todofuken Shurui Hanbai K.K. (All prefectures)	Prefectural Liquor Sales Co., Ltd.	B.
~~359.~~	~~Todofuken Kaiyosen Kaiun Kumiai~~	~~Prefectural Sailing Ship Owners U.~~	~~A.~~

Prefectural Sailing Ship Owners Unions (Aichi, Chiba-Ibaragi, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Hakodate, Hiroshima, Hokuriku, Hyogo, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanmon, Kanagawa, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Nemuro, Niigata Omuta, Oita, Okayama, Osaka, Otaru, Saga, Sanin, Shizuoka Tohoku, Tokyo, Tokushima, Tosa, Wakamatsu, Wakayama, Yamaguchi-Seibu, Yamaguchi-Tobu)

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY E. S. B. (continued)

Additions between 1 Aug. and 15 Oct. 1947

360. Nihon Boseki Dogyokai
(Cotton Spinners' Association) A

361. Kenbo Kogyokai
(Silk Spinning Industry Assn.) A

362. Nihon Kenmen Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Floss-Silk Industry Coop. Union) A

363. Nihon Furuikinu Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Sifted Silk Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

~~364. Nihon Tokushu Kenshi Yugen Kaisha
(Japan Special Silk Yarn Limited Co.)~~ A

365. Nihon Yomo Kyokai
(Japan Wool Industry Federation) A

366. Nihon Felt Kogyo Kai
(Japan Felt Industry Coop. Union) A

367. Nihon Yomo Kogyokai
(Japan Wool Spinners' Assn.) A

368. Nihon Keori Kogyokai
(Japan Woolen Weavers' Assn.) A

369. Nihon Keorimono Senshoku Seiri Kogyokai
(Japan Woolen Dyers' and Finishers' Assn.) A

370. Nihon Garaboseki Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Throstle Spinning Industry Coop. Union) A

371. Nihon Garabo Orimono Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Throstle Fabrics Industry Coop. Union) A

372. Nihon Felt Boshi Kogyokai
(Japan Felt Hat and Body Industry Assn.) A

373. Nihon Orimono Senshoku Kyokai
(Japan Textile Dyers' Association) A

374. Nihon Seni Zappin Senshoku Kyokai
(Japan Textile Sundry Goods Dyers' Association) A

375. Zenkoku Sen-sen Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Federation of All Japan Laundry, Dyeing, Commerce & Industry
Cooperative Assn.) A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY E. S. B. (continued)

376. Nihon Meriyasu Kogyokai
(Japan Knitting Industry Assn.) A

~~377. Nihon Menpyomo Yoriito Kumiai~~
~~(Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twisted Yarn Union)~~ A

378. Nihon Kashibution Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Lending Quilts Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

379. Nihon Tatami-Ito Shokogyo Kyodo-Kumiai
(Japan Matting Yarn Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

380. Nihon Yushutsu Sanada Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Export Knitted Straw Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

381. Nihon Tabisoko Kakogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Tabi (Socks) Sole Finishing Industry Coop. Union) A

382. Nihon Tabi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Tabi (Socks) Industry Coop. Union) A

383. Nihon Nuiito Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Thread Industry Coop. Union) A

384. Nihon Towel Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Towel Industry Coop. Union) A

385. Zen Nippon Waso Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japanese Garment Industry Coop. Union) A

386. Nihon Kaya Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Mosquito Net Industry Coop. Union) A

387. Nihon Shobo Fukuso Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Firemen Clothing Industry Coop. Union) A

388. Zenkoku Teboshi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(All Japan Hand Spun Yarn Industry Coop. Union) A

389. Nihon Tateami Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Warp Knitting Industry Coop. Union) A

390. Nihon Keiboyo Chikatabi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Firemen's Rubber Soled Tabi Industry Coop. Union) A

391. Nihon Sei sen Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Sundry Textile's Commerce and Industry
Coop. Union) A

392. Nihon Shirushibanten Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Shirushibanten (Marked Short Coats) Commerce
and Industry Union) A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY E. S. B. (continued)

393. Zenkoku Hampu Seihin Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(All Federation of Tent and Others Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

394. Zenkoku Hifuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(All Japan Federation of Clothing Industry Coop. Union) A

395. Nihon Kisei Yofuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Readymade Suits Ind. Coop. Union) A

396. Nihon Chutogakko Fuku Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Middle School Boy's Suit Ind. Coop. Union) A

397. Nihon Boshi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Hat Ind. Coop. Union) A

398. Nihon Men Sufu Orimono Kogyo Kai
(Japan Federation of Cotton and Rayon Staple Fabrics Industry Assn.) A

399. Nihon Kinu Jinken Orimono Kogyokai
(Japan Silk and Rayon Fabrics Ind. Assn.) A

400. Zenkoku Fuhaku Seihin Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(All Japan Federation of Clothing Products Ind. Co-operative Unions.) A

401. Zenkoku Seimen Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(All Japan Federation of Wadding Cotton Manufacturing Ind. Coop. Union) A

402. Yushutsu Seni Seihin Shukogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Export Textile Products Com.&Ind. Coop. Union) A

403. Nihon Tokushu Boseki Dogyo Kai
(Japan Special Spinners' Assn.) A

404. Nihon Magyo Kyokai
(Japan Hard Fiber Assn.) A

405. Nihon Mako Kyogikai
(Japan Hemp Rope Assn.) A

406. Nihon Asabukuro Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Hempen Bags Commerce and Industry Coop. Union) A

407. Nihon Komo Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Net and Rope Industry Coop. Union) A

408. Nihon Asaorimono Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Japan Hemp Fabrics Industry Coop. Union) A

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY E. S. B. (continued)

409. Zenkoku Nenshi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai Rengokai
(All Japan Federation of Twisted Yarn Ind. Coop. Union) A

410. Nihon Asaito Kumiai
(Japan Hemp Yarn Dealers' Association) A

411. Nihon Kagaku-Seni Kogyokai
(Japan Chemical Textile Industry Association) A

412. Nihon Seni Rengokai
(Federation of Japan Textile Assn.) A

413. Kinzoku Kaishu K. K.
(Metal Collection Co., Ltd.)

414. Nihon Riido Kogyo Kai
(Japan Reed Industry Co.)

415. Nihon Senyohin K. K.
(Japan Ship Stores Supply Co., Ltd.)

416. Nihon Yakugyo K. K.
(Japan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.)

417. Zenkoku Seni Zappin Kogyo Rengokai
(National Sundry Goods Makers Assn.)

418. Yushiseihin Hanbai K. K.
(Oil and Fats Products Sales Co.)

419. Nihon Garasu Kogyo Kyodokumiai Rengokai
(Japan Glass Ind. Cooperative Assn.)

420. Kensakuzai Kyogikai
(Abrasive Material Ind. Assn.)

421. Chuo Rozai Kyogikai
(Central Furnace Materials Assn.)

422. Zenkoku Akarenga Kogyo Kyodokumiai
(All Japan Brick Ind. Assn.)

423. Taruku Kyogikai
(Talc Ind. Assn.)

424. Sekkaiseki Kogyokai
(Lime Stone Mining Ind. Assn.)

425. Nihon Kenma Nunokami Kogyo Kyodokumiai
(Japan Emery Cloth & Paper Ind. Assn.)

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DESIGNATED BY E. S. B. (continued)

426. Kogaku Garasu Kyogikai
(Optical Glass Assn.)

427. Nihon Hamigaki Kogyokai
(Japan Dentifrice Ind. Assn.)

428. N. Tabi Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai — Nihon — Japan Tabi Mnfg. Coop. Assn.

429. Z. Inniku Stamp-dai Kogyo Ren — Ink pad & stamp holders Industrial Association

430. Keikinzoku Chuzo Kogyo Kyodo Kumiai
Light Metal Casting Mfg Coy
2
3
4

O
P
Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

21 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Activities of former Zaibatsu Executives

Following a conversation which I had with Mr. Ichiroh SAWADA, Vice-President, Gotoh and Co., Ltd., Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, Saturday evening, February 14, at a dinner party, I requested him to come to the office this morning through Mr. Frank MATSUMOTO, Parliamentary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These are the substantial points of our conversation:

Mr. SAWADA was graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1918. He went to the United States directly thereafter and graduated from Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After graduation, he remained in New York for several years. He is one of Japan's noted athletic coaches and prepared some of her greatest runners for Olympic competition. He was at the Meet in Paris in 1925.

In the meantime, he had associated himself with MITSUI and by the early 1930's he was Mr. MITSUI's private secretary and accompanied him on a tour of the world, covering several years, for the purpose of visiting all of the units in which the MITSUI's were interested.

In 1935 he was again in New York as a representative of MITSUI and remained there until 1941. Since the surrender, Mr. SAWADA has organized his own company and he says that more than two hundred former executives of Zaibatsu concerns have begun independent businesses. He is enthusiastic about the prospects of developing a real capitalism under free competitive enterprise, as envisaged by the Supreme Commander.

He stated that under the old system the large concerns were enabled to pick out the cream of the brains represented by young men graduating from the leading universities. Since the business structure was of a pyramidal character, there was never enough room for all of the talent which was available. In fact, he said that probably no more than ten per cent of those who anxiously knocked on the doors of the Zaibatsu concerns were admitted. The remaining ones were forced to take relatively minor posts, waiting and hoping for the time when they also might get an opportunity to advance. Now, he claims a far greater proportion of the able young men who graduate from the universities will find it possible to secure worthwhile positions because of the much wider base upon which the new capitalistic structure will be built.

Mr. SAWADA's principal business is canning such things as tuna and Mandarin oranges. His company also runs the largest department store in Shimizu. He claims there are two current handicaps to the free development of smaller businesses, one is the mountainous red tape of the bureaucracy, shot through with considerable corruption, and the other is the requirement that marketing be done through a trading control association, citing the fact that, while the prices are fixed for the producer, much of the product is deliberately channeled through the black market, thus enriching people who make no substantial contribution to the economy of the nation. He mentioned that the Japan Canning Control Association was recently raided

2 CA

by the Metropolitan Police, who impounded its records. Later, the matter was adjusted "amicably," as he put it. He had no objection to the Government Section making use of this information in any way desired; it will be transmitted to the Procurator's Office.

Answering my direct question, Mr. SAWADA said that his business is not financed by the old MITSUI group, nor is it associated with it in any way, but is strictly independent.

(SIGNED)

GUY J. SWOPE
Chief, Political Affairs Division

FILE UNDER: Economic Purge-General

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 2 February 1948

FROM: Halon Snow

TO: SPD

SUBJECT: Memo to SPD

Violation of injunctions by economic purgees

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

Memo for PSQD & SPD

CLASSIFIED FILE:

c5

Dec '48

Economic Purge: Report on

1. The total number of persons removed from office in the various economic organizations subject to screening is 232. These persons held positions in economic organizations which subjected them to screening; upon examination of their questionnaires; they were, with 12 exceptions, found to have held positions which, under the economic provisions of the ordinances, subjected them to removal and exclusion from public office. They have been notified of their purge and removed from office. The 12 exceptions mentioned above have been removed and excluded from public office not because they fell under economic purge criteria, but because they were members of ultra-nationalistic societies, purgeable officials in IRAA, IRAPS, etc., or fell under other provisions of the purge ordinances as follows:

Category	C	1
	D	6
	E	4
	G	1

2. The total number of persons barred from office under the economic purge program is, as of 17 January 1948, 1465/ This figure includes those persons who have been provisionally, then finally, designated, as well as those persons who submitted questionnaires but resigned before notified that they were subject to removal and exclusion on the basis of their questionna res. (Note: Were those persons who submitted questionnaires, but resigned in anticipation of purge, counted among those removed from public office, instead of barred, the figure would run about 550.)

With the exception of 18 persons who fell solely on other than economic grounds, the 1465 who were barred from public office were barred under the economic provisions of the purge memoranda. Those who were barred on other grounds fell within the following categories:

Category	B	8
	D	4
	E	1
	G	5

3. There has been considerable duplication in the economic purge figures due to the fact that many persons held one or more purgeable economic positions concurrently. For example, there were 1,820 positions subject to provisional designation under the economic purge criteria, 1,820 persons were provisionally designated, but only 1,465 were finally designated and barred, as many of these persons held more than one purgeable position concurrently.

25

GOVERNMENT SE[illegible]
Buck Slip

19 Sep X 1947

FROM

	INITIAL	DATE
CHIEF		
EX O		
Deputy Chief		
Col. Hays	JR	
Maj. Rizzo		22
Ch Adm. Div		
Special Proj. Div		
Pol. Affairs Div		
Local Gov't Div		
Legis Div		
Ch. P.S.Q.D.	JRM	22
Gov't Powers Div		
Courts and Laws Div.		
National Gov't Div		
Civil Service Div		
Chief Clerk		
File		
Pers Coord		

FOR:

1-3 INFORMATION
_____ ACTION
_____ APPROVAL
_____ SIGNATURE
_____ INITIAL
_____ COMMENT OR CONCURRENCE
_____ TRANSLATION
4 FILE

Suggest you call ESS re request & coordinate reply with GS before dispatch JR

Query!

Talked to Col Hodes - about this - ans to all 9 questions category No. Reply - No. - You will have copy sent up to be filed with this - Jerue

THE LONDON TIMES
Editorial - Friday, January 2, 1948

Imperial and Foreign Section

INDUSTRIALISTS IN JAPAN

EXCESSIVE POWER TO BE ELIMINATED
From Our Tokyo Correspondent

One of the more controversial Bills to be passed by the Japanese Diet on the closing day, December 9, of its first session under the new Constitution was the Economic Decentralization Bill, which aims at eliminating "concentrations of excessive economic power".

The holding company liquidation commission has been appointed as the responsible body for carrying out the provisions of this law, which, by destroying those concentrations of economic power which formerly stifled all commercial rivalry in Japan, would seem to offer a reasonable basis for competition and freedom of enterprise. Its enforcement, which is one of the major objectives of the occupation, is expected to exercise a lasting effect upon Japanese economy.

For the purpose of the Bill an excessive concentration of economic power is defined as "any private enterprise conducted for profit, or combination of such enterprises, which, by reason of its relative size in any line or the cumulative power of its position in many lines, restricts competition, or impairs the opportunity for others to engage in business independently, in any important segment of business". It is believed that of the 93,000 corporations at present existing in Japan fewer than 500 will be affected by the new law, but those some 500 control between two-thirds and three-quarters of Japan's industry. Designation of companies for reorganization or dissolution is to be made on or before September 30, 1948. The provisions of the anti-monopoly law, promulgated on April 14, which aims at prohibiting in the future the formation of all private monopolies, undue restrictions on transactions, and unfair methods of business competition, are not in any way to be modified by the new Bill, which is concerned with the reform of existing monopolies.

OPPOSITION TO BILL

During recent months interested quarters have displayed great opposition to the Bill, particularly after General MacArthur, in view of the controversy in Washington over the implications of the withdrawal from the Far Eastern Commission of F.E.C. 230 (a State Department document governing the dissolution of the zaibatsu - the companies controlled by the big industrial families), had intimated to the Japanese Government that for the time being he preferred to have further consideration of the Bill held over.

The officials of the companies concerned, as well as financiers in general, were naturally opposed, as were, of course, also the Liberals (a highly conservative group), who derive, or derived, their political funds from the zaibatsu and related bodies. Both the Communists and the Socialists of the extreme left wing came out in strong opposition to the Bill; the former because if the great concentrations of economic power at present existing in Japan were broken up during the occupation they would lose much of their thunder and could no longer declaim against the survival of the old system; the latter because they would prefer to see such concentrations continue until they could take them over for the State, on the ground that the great zaibatsu companies, limited in number, could be more easily nationalized than thousands of small enterprises.

Officials of allied headquarters point out that the Bill does not constitute a step towards the socialization of Japanese economy, and that the interests of any allied nationals who invested before the war in the companies to be designated would naturally be given careful consideration. The efficient use of funds and raw materials for the production of commodities required at home and abroad is difficult in Japan today, owing to the existence of "spider-like combinations". It is expected that, under the new law, production will be increased, especially as, although it separates ownership and breaks off control ties, it does not establish any maximum or minimum size for business enterprises, and permits them to expand on their individual merits rather than as a result of amalgamations and concentrated financial or political influence.

FILE UNDER:

Economic Purge – General

INDEX SHEET

DATE:

31 December 1947

FROM:

A. Cruck

TO:

Chief, PSQD

SUBJECT: Memo for Chief, PSQD

Controlling branch in North Chind of the Central Bank of Hanahond

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

Memo for PSQD

CLASSIFIED FILE:

74

FILE UNDER:

Economic Purge - General

INDEX SHEET

DATE:

31 Dec 1947

FROM:

A. Chick

TO:

Chief, PSQD

SUBJECT: Memo to Chief, PSQD

Counter evidence presented by officials of the Japan Diesel Co. Ltd. from 1935-1940

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

Memo for PSQD

CLASSIFIED FILE:

Economics

D
R
A
F
T

MEMORANDUM TO: CHIEF, PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION — 12 December 1947

SUBJECT: Newly Designated Holding Companies

1. 16 companies were designated by ESS as Holding Companies as a part of the attempt to break up the local Zaibatsu. Reports of said companies were obtained from Japanese Government showing capitalization, officers and principal stockholders. Tab. D.

2. Japanese Government was then asked to investigate the two largest holding companies capitalized at 20 and 30 million yen and the Katakura Gumi capitalized at 10 million yen.

3. Investigation revealed the following:

a. Okazaki Honten - Tab. A
   (1) Nominal capital 20,000,000yen
   (2) Paid up capital 10,440,000yen
   (3) Actual capital 3,180,000yen
      (a) In 1943 the company was ordered by the Government to transfer its shipping department to the Mitsubishi Steamship Co. which resulted in a change of shares amounting to 7,260,000 Yen.
   (4) Major Invested Cos.
      (a) Japan Dye Ind. Co.
      (b) Kobe Bank
   (5) Conclusion - influence of co. is too small to list on Par. 11.

b. Tatsuma Goshi KK. Tab. B.
   (1) Nominal capital 20,000,000 yen
   (2) Paid up 20,000,000 yen
   (3) Major Investors:
   Tatsuuma, Yoshio
   Tatsuuma, Ninako
   (4) For history of Co. - See Tab. B.
   (5) All affiliates were comparatively small and the size of the holding company does not warrant its being listed in Paragraphs 11 or 12.

c. Katakura Gumi - Tab. C.
   (1) Nominal capital 10,000,000 yen
   (2) Paid up capital 10,000,000 yen
   (3) All officers are purged or deceased.

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(4) Katakura Industry is listed on Par. 11.
(5) This company could be listed as a Zaibatsu affiliate.
At present it is doubtful how much would be accomplished.

4. Out of the 15 holding companies investigated, the only company in question is the Katakura Gumi. This will require policy decision and will be held in abeyance until such is made.

ARVILLA CHICK
PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

12 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT: Economic Purge

1. Subjects still under study concerning the economic purge are as follows:

a. Matsushita Electric-transfer to par 11 was not approved by ESS

b. Otani Heavy Industries transfer to par 12 - pending

c. Nippon Textile - to be added to par 11. Concurrence of ESS obtained - holding to designate with Otani case.

d. Directors and auditors are still being designated in absence of managing or standing directors and standing auditors. This was to have been completed by 1 Nov, but due to work of central screening committee, the complete designation is not finished. One more week should see this completed.

e. Branch managers

(1) Screening of E category is underway

(2) Criteria has been established for 11 A and B companies

(a) Mr. Murai estimates about 75 will be investigated

(b) Out of 75 about 20 will probably fall under the criteria

(c) Screening should be completed by the end of Nov.

f. The United Funds Bank and the Overseas Funds Bank are under study for possible deletion from category E. Since this may involve setting a precedent for considering other category E banks, very careful investigation is necessary.

g. Newly formed companies whose capital is over ¥10 million are being investigated for purge activity. (14 companies)

h. Newly designated holding companies are being studied to determine whether or not they should fall under the purview of SCAPIN 550.

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i. Gov't Section questionnaires are being checked against JG lists to be sure that all economic officials have been screened. See Capt. Borman for further information.

j. Provisional designations of economic resignees is 1130.

(1) 998 final designations of PD's have been made as of 5 November.

(2) 109 counter-evidence cases were presented out of PD category.

(a) 54 have been rejected
(b) 40 are pending
(c) 15 have been "granted" by JG
(d) None have been submitted to this section as yet

(3) Time has not elapsed for final designation of remainder.

2. Total number of economic purgees as of 1 November is 440.

ARVILLA CHICK

8 8 Economic

To : Government Section

Report on Recent Screening in Economic Fields.

Oct. 16, 1947.

I. So-called "latent purgees" have been completed of provisional designation except branch managers in E category. The legal step was taken on 13th October with the promulgation of Cabinet and Home Affairs ministry Ordinance No. 9.
The branch managers of E category will be provision-aly designated by the end of Oct.

2. Auditors and Directors in the companies devoid of standing auditorship or standing directorship have almost been completed of screening, the rest being expected of conpletion by th e end of this month.

3. The economic circles, as stated above have nearly come to an end in screening. If any left unscreened, major departmental chiefs or branch managers might be contenplated.

4. We have submitted a comprehensive report on branch managers.
In order to put in order the complicated problem, we should like to arrange the scope of consideration as follows so that we do not have waste time in screening branch managers.

(I) Chief of plant of an Industrial Company with more than 30% for all production of the company will be considered.
(A sale-branch of an industrial company will be exempted.)

(2) Chief of branch of a trading company or a financial institution will be considered if the branch transacts more than 20% of the total of the company or the institution.

(3) Chief of Branch of an electric distribution company will not be considered.

5. Crateria of screening for branch managers will be submitted for your approval.

T. Ota

To Maj. J. P. Napier
GS. GHQ.

00

Viscount Tadashiro Inouyé
子爵 井上匡四郎
will come again in couple of days
to receive his documents, submitted
to Gen. Whitney in may last.

Major Snow!

Don't know whether or not Guy told you about this or not but the matter came through last Saturday and Arvilla Chick and Guy worked on it - then this cable in answer was sent out and we have this as our PSQD copy.

Kris- 25 Sept.'47

VWD
ear

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST, GENERAL PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

PRIORITY 18 Sep 47

FROM : WAR (WDSCA ECON)

TO : CINCFE

NR : W 86537

Effect of purge on revival of Jap economy is subj. Your comment requested on fol questions in connection with discussion revival Jap economy.

1. Has revival of Jap economy hampered by denying Japanese community of use of administrative, organizational, entrepreneurial and tech capabilities of persons who have been considered exponents of militarism and militant nationalism under programs implementing directives to exclude such exponents from positions of responsibility?

2. Will Japan's attainment of self-support status be jeopardized if present program is continued?

3. Are any adjustments believed appropriate in current directives and in programs in effect or to be put into effect to achieve economic objective?

Nothing further.

NO SIG

ACTION: ECON & SCI

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, AG, GOVT

53266

PRIORITY

TOO : 172252 Z
MCN : 61630

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 1 and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Restricted Classification Removed Per Executive Order 10501

RECEIVED 19 SEP 1947

COPY NO.

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

Report on Conditions in Japan
As of September 6, 1947

So long as present conditions continue in Japan I believe it inadvisable to make any investment in that country in dollars or the equivalent. The reasons on which this conclusion is based and which I believe merit no other recommendation will, I hope, become abundantly clear in this report.

That the occupation of Japan as a military accomplishment was most successful no one can gainsay. But that aspect of the occupation was completed some months ago. Certainly for the past year the emphasis should have been upon the restoration of the Japanese economy. So far this phase of the occupation has not been successful, much to the delight of several hundred Russians who are attached to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo and who are wishing and waiting for the economy of Japan to collapse.

Heretofore the purpose of an occupation was to demilitarize the occupied country, restore order and protect and conserve property until a peace treaty was concluded. Demilitarization was deemed to have been accomplished when the conquered nation was physically disarmed and the implements of war including the plants for producing war were destroyed. In Japan, however, it was decided that demilitarization included the complete reformation of its ideology. One of the means for bringing that about is the imposition of an economic theory which has, I believe, no counterpart anywhere else in the world. It is not Communistic and certainly it is not that practiced in our country. It probably approaches more closely the socialistic ideal than anything else. Japan has now become the great economic experiment which has attracted many Americans who were formerly employed in bureaus and regulatory bodies in Washington.

This experiment is being carried on by Army officers, former Army officers, economic theorists and a few persons with some business experience. Those in the policy making level and their advisers are all very diligent and sincere, while many in the lower echelons appear to have nothing to do but to wait for closing time. Most offices look to be greatly over-staffed. Everyone appears to have lost the ability to walk even a few steps. Transportation seems to be a vital necessity and much time and effort is spent in obtaining it. A person's importance seems

cheaper and pleasanter for both Army and civilian personnel than at home. Naturally under these conditions if the personnel have anything to say about it, the occupation will continue indefinitely.

All of this extravagance might be tolerated were it not for the economic theory being foisted upon the Japanese which may result in an economic collapse which will to a large extent destroy all the good will so far gained by the occupation.

S.C.A.P. proposes to create in Japan what it terms a "democratic Japanese economy" and "to this end, it is desirable that Japanese economy be reorganized and concentrations of economic power be eliminated at the earliest possible date". There is no definition in writing so far as I have been able to learn of what is meant by a "democratic Japanese economy" but whatever that term may mean, in this instance it is proposed to distribute the wealth of Japan to the workers, farmers and small traders through the medium of taxes, sales of valuable properties at nominal values, financial assistance, regimentation and regulation.

Under date of May 12, 1947 the Far Eastern Commission at Washington issued a document directed to S.C.A.P. in Japan known as F.E.C. 230. Until quite recently this document was confidential. The letter of transmittal states that the dissemination of the information contained in the document to unauthorized persons or to the press is forbidden. Thus, the interests of American business which are obviously effected by the plan set forth in this document and the American people whose future well being may be seriously jeopardized by what was directed in it were kept in complete ignorance of its contents. This document, which was first drafted in Tokyo and sent to Washington for approval if the usual procedure was followed, is a most complete and detailed statement of how a "democratic Japanese economy" is to be effected.

In paragraph 17 it is said, "In connection with current and impending revision of Japanese tax law, every effort should be made to favor wide distribution of income and ownership envisaged in this paper, through the following means.

(a) Income and inheritance taxes should be much more steeply graduated than they are at present.

* * * *

to be measured by the kind of transportation he is furnished just as it is by the hotel at which he is billeted. There is more face saving, it seems, among the occupational personnel than there is among the Japanese.

No one can criticize an Army officer for not being an economist or a business man. In this highly specialized world if one has some real knowledge in a single field, he is fortunate. Gen. Marquat is the head of the Economic and Scientific Section of the Occupational Government, which will be referred to as S.C.A.P. This section more than any other holds the power of life and death over the Japanese economy. The General is a very sincere and hard working man with probably no former economic training or business experience. He is just what he says he is "a good anti air craft officer". Yet the fate of Japanese business life is largely in his hands.

Army officers found upon arrival in Japan that there were many civilian positions in S.C.A.P. more remunerative than their Majorities or Colonelcies, so a large number changed their clothes to their monetary advantage. The higher echelons are therefore either Army or former Army and are not qualified by knowledge or experience or fitted for the work they are trying to do.

The economic advisers to those in authority are for the most part either former instructors of universities who have also served some years in one of the many bureaus in Washington, or recent graduates from college. Few of these men have had any practical experience. The few business men in S.C.A.P. with real experience are not in the policy making level. They are employed to carry out policies, not to make them.

In Tokyo alone there are thousand of officers and civilians employed in the office of S.C.A.P. at salaries ranging from five to ten thousand dollars a year. The hotels where one can get good meals and a comfortable room with bath for forty dollars a month are run by the Army. All resorts --- hotels have been taken over also by the Army and are either free or a nominal charge is made. Effective September 1st automobiles for recreation cost 25¢ an hour. Before that they were free. The Army sees to it that there are many amusements and plenty of recreation, so life is much easier,

cheaper and pleasanter for both Army and civilian personnel than at home. Naturally under these conditions if the personnel have anything to say about it, the occupation will continue indefinitely.

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* * * *

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(c) Diffusion of inherited wealth should be assured. * * * *"

In providing for the disposition of the property of the Zaibatsu (plutocracy) which is the term commonly employed to describe the large family holding companies subparagraph a of paragraph 6 states: "The overriding objectives should be to dispose of all the holdings in question as rapidly as possible to desirable purchasers; the objectives should be achieved even if it requires that the holdings be disposed of at a fraction of their real value. In negotiating sales of divested holdings to desirable types of purchasers, the purchaser's ability to pay, rather than the real value of the holdings, should effect the fixing of the price and terms of payment". Under such a directive an administrative official with a donative turn of mind could give away much of the wealth of Japan.

On the same subject the directive describes "desirable types of purchasers" in subparagraph b of paragraph 8. - "A decided purchase preference, and the technical and financial aid necessary to take advantage of that preference should be furnished to such persons as small or medium entrepreneurs and investors, and to such groups as agricultural or consumers cooperatives and trade unions, whose ownership of these holdings would contribute to the democratization of Japanese economy." In passing it is interesting to note to date agricultural cooperatives have been organized either by rich farmers or leftists for the purpose in both instances of taking advantage of the ignorant farmers.

While F.E.C. 230 deals with the liquidation of the holdings of the Zaibatsu it is by no means confined to that subject. Businesses in no way connected with the large family holding companies are to be split up if, by the whim of some bureaucrat in Tokyo operating behind a dummy Japanese committee as a front, they constitute an excessive concentration of economic power. This term has been variously defined in the document, one of which is "a material potential threat to competitive enterprise". To one with an imaginative turn of mind this would include most enterprises.

It is proposed to split up the banks on the theory "The permissible size should be set at a level sufficiently low to force a significant number of such actions and thus greatly increase the number of independent sources of credit, but sufficiently high to guard against the dangers of

financial insecurity associated with excessively small banks." (Subparagraph b of paragraph 10.)

Not only financial institutions but all business is to under the knife of the economic quack for "any private enterprise conducted for profit, or combination of such enterprises, which, by reason of relative size in any line or the cumulative power of its position in many lines, restricts competition or impairs the opportunity for others to engage in business independently" is to be split into as many small units as some gentleman sitting in Tokyo may deem appropriate.

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As one of the steps for accomplishing this, and which is of particular interest to foreign patent owners, the directive provides: "Where units in question hold license under Japanese patents owned by foreigners, under terms incompatible with the sense of this paragraph, these terms should be renegotiated. Where the licensor will not agree to renegotiation, the Japanese unit should cease utilizing the license, so that the Japanese Government can cancel the patent or open up the patent to licensing on non-discriminatory terms....."

Many more specific provisions could be cited to illustrate the economy which is being saddled on the Japanese people, but it is hoped that enough have been quoted to demonstrate conclusively that economy is not ours. It is good old socialism masquerading as "economic democracy."

This policy has been implemented by laws which Japan has already been forced to pass, such as the "Law Relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade," promulgated April 12, 1947, the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law, promulgated October 18, 1946, The Labor Standard Law, promulgated April 5, 1947, Securities and Exchange Law, promulgated March 27, 1947, the Income Tax Law, promulgated March 31, 1947, the Law of Special Treatment for Establishing Self Cultivated Farms, promulgated October 19, 1946. SCAP also intends to have the Japanese Government enact several other laws one of which is sweeping and general in its terms and may be known as the Economic Reconstruction Standard Act. The Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law is also to be amended in several important respects. The policy has been further implemented by instructions, directions and explanations given by various members of SCAP, particularly the members of the Anti Trust and Cartel Division of the Economic and Scientific Section which is headed by H. C. Welsh. Mr. Welsh was formerly an assistant professor of economics in Ohio State and thereafter connected with C.P.A.

In "The Oriental Economist" of August 23, 1947, the provisions of the "Law Relating to Prohibition of Private Monopoly and Methods of Preserving Fair Trade" commonly called the "Anti Trust Law" are summarized as follows: "The Japanese Anti-Trust and Fair Trade Act is a good deal more specific in its provisions than its American prototype, presumably having incorporated therein some of the recommendations made by the Temporary National Economic

and does not even include a foreign corporation carrying on business in Japan. Thus we have one of the many examples of the rule of men not law governing the economic existence of Japan.

It would seem that Dr. Welsh's interpretation is incorrect for it is difficult to believe a foreign corporation would be permitted to carry on business free of restrictions of the Anti-Trust Act which are applicable to a domestic one. If so, the whole purpose of the Act might be defeated. Further, if Dr. Welsh is correct the Zaibatsu, after the peace treaty is signed, could go to a foreign country, organize a corporation, and purchase shares in Japanese corporations to their hearts content. The safe course, therefore, for any American Corporation is to consider this Act as applicable to it in dealing with a corporation organized under Japanese Law and to a foreign corporation owned by it or in which it has an interest which is carrying on business in that country.

Everyone at all familiar with Japan would agree that conditions under which agriculture lands were held and farmed needed reformation. Large tracts were in the hands of absentee landlords and farmed by tenant farmers under leases which together with usurious interest rates on loans to farmers kept the tenants in a continual state of abject poverty. The Law of Special Treatment for Establishing Self Cultivated Farms was passed to correct these conditions. It provides that agriculture lands owned by an absentee landlord may be purchased by the Government and sold to the tenants. Each tenant to receive that portion which he is farming under lease. If a resident landlord has substantial holdings he, too, must sell so much thereof as the Government designates, which in turn is sold to the tenants. Payment may be made by the purchasers in installments. The purpose of the Act as defined therein is to break up large estates and spread the ownership of agricultural lands among the real farmers. Like so many other laws enacted for lofty purposes this law in its application is being used for the purpose of distributing the wealth of Japan. Owners who paid fair market value for agriculture lands are being required to surrender them for a song. In one of several instances of which I have personal knowledge land in the Hokkaido which was acquired with yen having a purchasing power equivalent to $15,000 must now be surrendered by

the owner for yen having a purchasing power equivalent to $7.50. This is not an exceptional case but one illustrative of the usual way in which the law is being administered. While this is being done in the name of the Japanese Government it must always be kept in mind that SCAP allows the Japanese Government about the same freedom of choice and decision as Edgar Bergen does Charlie McCarthy.

As Athene in all her beauty came into this world via Zeus' forehead, so The Labor Standard Law sprang full blown from Mr. Cohen's brain. Mr. Cohen who until recently headed the labor division of SCAP organized Japanese labor so successfully that General MacArthur woke up one morning to find he had a general strike on his hands. This was stopped by an order forbidding it and Mr. Cohen was supposed to have had his wings clipped by being removed as head of the Labor Section. He is now one of the chief advisers to General Marquat, Chief of the Economic Section of SCAP where he will have the opportunity to do to business what he did to labor. I am told that Mr. Cohen is a fairly recent graduate of New York University and much of his previous experience was as the labor leader of the union which functions in the Carborundum Company.

The Labor Standard Law deals in considerable detail with labor contracts, wages, working hours, (including recess, rest, annual vacations with pay) safety and sanitation, women and minors, apprentices, workmen's compensation, rules of employment, dormitories, etc.

The Law provides for an eight hour day or forty-eight hour week with one day off; minimum wages to be fixed after hearings before Wage Boards composed of labor management and the public; labor contracts for not longer than one year dealing with wages, hours, and working conditions; pay for miners from "pit-mouth" to "pit-mouth;" child labor generally forbidding employment of persons under 16 years of age; medical treatment, compensation for certain illnesses, accidents and death; and various other matters. The law embodies at least all the gains which American workers have won through many years of struggle. Many of the provisions of the Labor Act are good but these benefits were thrust on Japanese labor which was unequipped by experience either to understand many of them or to know how to use them. If you have ever seen an American Indian spending his money shortly after oil has been discovered on his

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property you will have some idea of how the Japanese worker is using the labor law. At present the labor situation in Japan is chaotic. The country is in desperate need of coal and yet the miners, even at time and a half or double time, refuse to work overtime because they claim that working overtime is undemocratic. Giving of extra food as an inducement to work has not proven successful. Some of this food finds its way into the black market. Actual work in many mines is not over 5 hours a day and the working days each month considerably less than 25. The miners work until they have made what they consider enough for the support of their families and themselves and then take the rest of the month off. Extra food which is sold in the black market helps to supplement the income and reduce the days of work.

Throughout industry strikes of all kinds are prevalent, the workers in most industries or factories doing just about as they please, Even Dr. Welsh admits labor is "inefficient, expensive and out of hand." While workers are receiving from 3000 to 8000 yen per month they are worse off than before the war because the real wages now are less than then.

There are approximately 12,000,000 workmen union members in Japan. The largest union is that modeled on C.I.O. lines made up of workers in the same kind of industries, such as newspapers, transportation. Civil servants also belong to this union which is the most radical in Japan and in which the leaders are mostly Communists. Then there is a union, the second largest, which is modeled after the A.F. of L. composed of members of the same crafts. This union is dominated by the Socialist party and is fairly conservative. There are two other national unions, one a combination of smaller unions, the other an aggregation of company unions. Since the attempted general strike which was forbidden by order of General MacArthur the power of communism in labor seems to have declined.

Since 1937 prices for consumer goods have increased 65 times while wages are only 27 times higher than they were in that year. This differential was intended to be bridged by the Government distributing essentials but the plan has not worked very well in practice.

Practically all industries have labor contracts of which about 50% provide for a union shop, 30% for an open shop and 20% for a closed shop. Since the passage of the Taft Hartley bill Japanese labor has become more cooperative and has shown a disposition to be more reasonable in its demands.

Many of the labor contracts go far beyond such agreements in this country. The agreement between the Japanese company in which a well known American Company had a controlling interest and the company union in addition to the usual provisions for a closed shop, hours, rights of dismissal, cost of living, wages, etc. states that part of the profits (not stating what part) shall be paid to the union, and the election and removal of directors, inspectors and advisers of the company may be had only after consulting with the union.

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The labor contract of another Japanese company in which an American company has a substantial share interest does not give labor the power over management that the contract just mentioned does. This contract does go pretty far, however, for it provides that a committee composed of fourteen members divided between management and labor, of which the president of the company is chairman, shall decide such questions as production, manufacturing efficiency and matters on which the labor committee cannot agree. The committee will also discuss frankly and exchange opinions regarding production and operation policies, financial statements, expenditures and income.

While Japanese labor, to use a slang expression, has gone hog wild for the present, it doesn't seem to me that the situation is hopeless. What has happened is what anyone with a knowledge of Japan would have anticipated when Mr. Cohen and his cohorts began dispersing benefits which the Japanese workers were unequipped to accept and handle. These workers are in many respects like children and have to be treated as such. You can imagine what would happen in a family of children of ten years or less if they were suddenly told all restraints were of fund that they could run the house and their own lives as they pleased. The Japanese workers are still the most law abiding, intelligent and industrious laborers in the Orient. Give a Japanese a job where he has reasonable assurance that he will make enough to feed and house his family and himself and he will work hard. As consumers goods become more available and inflation is checked Japanese laborers will again work hard and efficiently under fair contracts for reasonable wages. This present spree, however, is not benefitting the Japanese worker or the Japanese economy. The same benefits to labor could have been conferred without the present headaches had those in charge of labor policies possessed an intelligent knowledge of conditions in Japan.

SCAP has seen to it that Japan should have a Securites and Exchange Act. The Japanese are not a security minded people and purchasers of securities there are usually well informed so do not require protection to the extent of our public. The Japanese Act seems much simpler than our own and will possibly do no harm. How much good it will do is

problematical. It does provide for the creation of a Securities Transaction Commission, another link in the chain of bureaucracy which is being forged by the occupational Government for Japan.

The method of taxing corporations has not been materially changed under the new tax law. Corporations, both domestic and foreign, carrying on business in Japan must pay an ordinary and an excess income tax. Formal income is taxed at the rate of 35% for domestic and 45% for foreign corporations. Excess income tax is assessed on the excess of normal income over a percentage of the capital employed. Thus the tax is 10% on the excess of normal income over 10% of the capital employed 20% over 20% of the capital employed, and 30% on the excess over and above 30% of the capital employed. In the case of foreign corporations doing business in Japan the capital employed is determined by taking that percentage of the entire capital which corresponds to the proportion of the corporation's assets employed in Japan or on some similar basis. Under the present law with a normal tax of 35 to 45% on all income and an excess income tax of 30% on all income greater than 30% of its capital a corporation may be required to pay 65% to 75% of most of its earnings in taxes.

As with us it is the individual income tax and the inheritance tax in Japan which is employed to redistribute wealth. The income tax rate is 20% on taxable income of 10,000 yen, about $50 at the black market rate of exchange and increases to 75% on and above taxable incomes of 1,000,000 yen, equivalent at the same rate to $5,000. The law does not permit separate returns, but incomes of all members of a family living together must be added together for the purpose of determining the tax.

The laws so far discussed disclose the economic theory being imposed upon Japan, since they are intended to implement that theory. But it is largely through the medium of the Enterprise Reconstruction and Reorganization Law as it is to be enacted and the Economic Reconstruction Standard Act which the Japanese will be forced to enact that the existing economy is to be destroyed and one radically different from ours is to be substituted.

These new laws require that Japanese corporations be broken up into

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many small units. At first the idea of dividing companies into many small units was confined to the Zaibatsu holding companies and those in which the Zaibatsu had substantial interests. Now under the theory of an "excessive concentration of economic power" the Anti Trust and Cartel Division of the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP has the power to destroy any single Japanese company. This is true even though the Zaibatsu has no connection with such corporation.

I first heard of the term Zaibatsu in 1944 when lecturing to the men attending the Civil Affairs Training Schools established at several of our universities. It soon became apparent that there was a well established movement on foot to destroy at any cost the vested interest in Japan of those persons popularly termed the Zaibatsu. The leaders in this movement were the same as those who advocated broad reforms for Japanese workers. They also demanded the abolition of the office of Emperor. These people advocated making over Japan according to what they thought was good for that country and they never doubted for a moment that they knew what was good for the Japanese.

Of course the family holding companies should have been dissolved and their hold on Japan's economic life broken. But the manner in which this is now being done, i.e. by a purge of a large part of the intelligent and experienced businessmen to be followed by a sale of interests in Japan's most important industrial, mining and financial enterprises at nominal prices to labor unions and cooperatives makes one wonder whether for Japan and the world the remedy may not prove worse than the disease. At any rate the cry "exterminate the Zaibatsu" has proven a most effective slogan to disguise what apparently is the real purpose, that of socializing Japan. Reformers of this kind, as we know, have insatiable appetites for power. Those in Japan are no exceptions for having conquered the Zaibatsu they are now moving into every phase of Japan's economy claiming the necessity of breaking up "excessive concentrations of economic power" as their justification.

A draft of the Economic Reconstruction Standard Act (if that is the name by which the law when enacted will be called) submitted by SCAP to the Japanese Government states "1 The purpose of this law shall

be to insure that measures for Japan's reconstruction are concentrated with peacetime and democrqtic purposes and to lay the ground work for building a healthy and democratic economy. To this end it is desirable that Japan's economy be reorganized and the concentrations of economic power be eliminated at the earliest possible date."

The Act then goes on to define what is meant by concentrations of economic power and some of the tests which can be applied for discovering its existence. Paragraph 5 set up the procedure for eliminating it. This paragraph provides as follows: "The Holding Corporation Liquidation Committee (a committee of Japanese puppets controlled by SCAP) shall take such action in regard to the elimination of concentrations of economic power subject to this law as it finds appropriate to accomplish the purpose thereof, including dissolution, liquidation or reorganization of enterprises or associations; prohibiting juridical persons or natural persons from engaging in such activities or performing such acts as might perpetrate concentrations of economic power; cancellation of obligations of cartels, syndicates, trusts, exclusive purchase as sales agents, companies or other organizations of a monopolistic or restrictive character and shall to the extent appropriate, carry out the provisions of the law and have power to:

(a) Issue such rules, regulations, orders, directions and definitions as may be deemed appropriate;

(b) Determine the principles, plans and procedures for elimination of concentrations of economic power subject to this law;

(c) Consider reports, etc;

(d) Investigate, collect and compile information, etc;

(e) Require the compilation and submission of information, etc;

(f) Take possession of, hold or require the conveyance of property, conversions of property of individuals or families into non-negotiable securities, direct the termination or dissolution of any contracts,enterprises, arrangements or relationships, and take such other measures as it may deem appropriate and consistent with the provisions of this law; request designated enterprises or persons to submit plans for disposal of assets

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or other appropriate action for the purpose of compliance with this law; approve such plans; propose plans of reorganization for enterprises for the purpose of compliance with this law, and appoint receivers with power to execute the same—"

This would seem to be bureaucracy carried to the degree. Is it strange that Japanese are beginning to question this kind of democracy which is clearly a rule of men not law.

Apparently the Japanese Government inquired of SCAP as to the manner in which it proposed to exercise these unlimited powers for a memorandum entitled "Standards of Enterprise Reorganization" was delivered to it. This document sets out the ideas of how certain individuals in SCAP propose to deal with the Japanese economy. The following are quoted from this document:

"To eliminate control company functions unless it can be shown that separate plants cannot operate with a reasonable degree of efficiency under conditions of competition.

To employ differences in geographic location as one factor in determining separation of ownership and control provided that it cannot be shown that such separation would cut off sources of raw materials or make marketing of the product extremely difficult.

To separate unrelated activities unless it can be shown that there is a very significant effect on efficiency through advantages of large scale purchase of materials or through the advantage of scientific marketing.

***No combination should own raw material supplies or raw material capacity substantially in excess of the needs for production of the final product.

***Consequently horizontal combinations will generally not be justifiable.

***In instances in which production of several products under joint cost condition is allowed to continue, the general principle should be non-ownership of the source of raw material.

***If the brand has such a history as to give it monopolistic powers, such brand name should be abolished and separate companies should take new and different brand names.

***Likewise, in separating the company into several companies, care should be taken to see that no one of the several companies has more than twice the capacity of any other of the separate companies unless its capacity is no greater than 20% of the total capacity of the industry."

Thus the great experiment, noble in purpose is reborn in Japan but still at the American taxpayers' expense.

The purge so dear to the Soviet is being used by us as lethal weapon in the socialization of Japan. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 Japanese have already been purged and over another 100,000 will shortly be added. This includes Army and Navy personnel as well as businessmen including 56 members of the Zaibatsu families.

Far Eastern Commission directive 230 at paragraph 5 lays down the rules for determining who shall be purged. It divides such persons into two classes, "all individuals who have exercised controlling power in or over any excessive concentration of economic powers whether as creditors, stockholders, managers, or in any other capacity" and all other persons likely to set on behalf of such individuals. Note that many of those who have been and are to be purged are not members of the Zaibatsu. Thus Count Kabayama, upwards of seventy years of age, a graduate of an American college, and considered to be America's greatest friend in Japan was purged. Count Kabayama came under the purge because he was president of the Imperial Steel Company although it is reported he was made president at the insistence of the English Vickers interests when they became investors in that Company. The story goes the Vickers insisted upon someone friendly to English interests who was not allied with what is now called the Zaibatsu. Count Kabayama was chosen because he met these requirements. He was most intimate with Mr. Grew, our last Ambassador, and his predecessors, and is reputed to have assisted them by interpreting Japanese policy and action.

The first class are to be divested of all corporate security holdings, liquid assets and business properties. The second class are permitted to retain an inconsequential amount of such property. The first group are "ejected from all positions of business or Governmental responsibility." The second group only from those positions which might be used to favor Zaibatsu interests. The first echelon are "forbidden from purchasing corporate security holdings or from acquiring positions of business or Governmental responsibility at any time during the next ten years." The next lower echelon are forbidden from doing any of these acts during the next ten years if they are done in favor of the Zaibatsu interests.

Because of the purge both the Japanese Government and businesses have been stripped of older men of ability and experience. Japanese banks are being run by former cashiers and assistant vice presidents while business concerns are being directed by former plant managers and clerks. Young men held the key positions in Government. They are hard working, sincere and intelligent but lack experience and working knowledge in Governmental affairs which is so desperately needed at this time.

The purge is tragic for those who come under it. I talked with two or three of the purgees as they are called and found that all their funds are blocked and nothing can be done by them without the consent of S.C.A.P. They are forbidden to work for their old companies and any other ones are afraid to employ them. They are required to make voluminous reports to S.C.A.P. including minute estimates of their expenditures. One man with six dependents was permitted to draw approximately 8000 yen per month from his blocked account. This at the black market rate is equivalent to $40. He was wondering what was going to happen to his family and himself when his blocked account was exhausted. This man, a graduate of one of our universities, said he told Tojo before the war on several occasions it would be a fatal blunder to have war with America. So long as it was possible he said he did what he could to prevent war, but once the national policy was determined he had to bow to it. His is only one of many cases in which it seems in the interest of ourselves as well as Japan the desired result could have been accomplished by following a more intelligent and less drastic course. Certainly while controlling the situation and without danger we might have utilized the knowledge and experience of some of the purgees.

The Japanese people have lost confidence in their currency. The black market rate of exchange which everyone recognizes as the true criterion of value is 200 yen to one dollar. In fact the black market is the real market in Japan for practically everything. There is price control but little if any of the controlled products can be bought except in the black market. Several weeks ago price control was taken off vegetables and Tokyo was flooded with supplies. Then for some unexplained reason control was put back and the vegetables disappeared. The farmers are beginning to show some reluctance in selling for yen, preferring to receive property instead. The Chinese, Koreans and Formosans who are reported to have made billions in black market operations together with the agriculture cooperatives and trade unions constitute the only prospective purchasers for the Zaibatsu holdings shortly to be offered for sale. Because of inflation workmen in spite of the high wages in numbers of yen per month are not as well off as they were before the war. Higher wages are being constantly demanded and in some instances food allowances are being paid in lieu of part of the monetary wage.

The only cure for inflation appears to be much larger production in the first instance of consumers' goods. In view of the many uncertainties in the Japanese economic world that would appear to be possible only in the somewhat distant future.

There are too many real imponderables in Japanese economic life to warrant other than a most pessimistic outlook. Reparations is another one of them. Until this policy is established and it is known just what form reparations are to take and what plants are to be moved, Japanese businessmen cannot plan for the future. Dissolution of the Zaibatsu companies, forced sale of their securities to unions, cooperatives and perhaps Chinese and Koreans, the purge of practically all experienced businessmen, the separation of companies into many independent ones on the theorty of "excessive concentration of economic power", inflation and reparations would seem enough to give any economy an acute case of indigestion. Add to this the sustained effort to socialize Japan by a rule of men as distinguished from one of law and you have what can only be described as a mess.

There is grave danger that the entire Japanese economy may collapse resulting in a sacrifice of a substantial part if not all of the good which the occupation of Japan from a military point of view has accomplished. The

Japanese had been told by their military leaders that American troops would loot, rape and kill. When they arrived and this did not happen but instead they conducted themselves in a truly admirable manner and showed a disposition to help, there was a complete revulsion of feeling on the part of the Japanese. This fear quickly changed to enthusiasm for the occupation. As they began to realize how much better off they were in our hands than they would have been in those of Russia, they showed a real desire to cooperate and to carry out what the occupational Government directed. The restoration of law and order, the demilitarization and repatriation of troops were all most ably carried out under the most skillful, intelligent and sympathetic leadership of General MacArthur. But the military phase of the occupation was completed months ago and was succeeded by the necessity of restoring the Japanese economy. In this respect the occupation to date has not only been a failure but it has sought to impose on the Japanese an economic system which is distantly unamerican. The high command in Japan has failed to take advantage of the services of experienced businessmen which have been offered. It has accepted the advice of mediocre people and listened to the siren song of a lot of crackpots.

Some Japanese have already lost their entusiasm for the occupation and this number is being constantly increased by those who are beginning to doubt our good will and sincerity because of our economic policy. Such persons are asking themselves whether the real reason for breaking up all large Japanese companies, for selling corporate securities to labor unions at nominal prices may not be the desire to make Japan economically impotent. As the existing chaos and confusion continues and the Japanese people enter another hard winter with practically no heat, few warm clothes and little food the number of doubters will grow and the good will recently engendered by the occupation will disappear.

Japan's real desire to be friends and do our bidding should not lightly be tossed aside. She is still the leading oriental nation in ability, respect for law and order and desire to work. She is not communistic and while communism is growing, Japan will embrace it only as a last resort. Vis a vis our relations with Russia, Japan can be either for or against us. We want her for us, because she can be the buffer against Soviet Russia on our Pacific

side just as England is in the Atlantic. Because the complete success of the occupation of Japan is a matter so vital to all Americans whether or not engaged in foreign trade, it is nothing short of catastrophic that the economy of Japan is being made the guinea pig for a group of radical reformers.

Japan is costing the American taxpayers millions of dollars a year. Theoretically Japan is paying the cost. Occupation. A military operation, at least with us, is always expensive and in this instance it is particularly so on the basis that Japan is paying for it. So houses with large staffs of servants are demanded for officers and their families at rentals far below their cost to the Japanese Government. Club houses and servants are supplied without cost to the members on the supposition that it is all on the Japanese so why worry. Innumerable other extravagances of a similar nature are going on constantly. It is true that most of these are paid for directly in yen by the Japanese Government which is given a corresponding credit against future reparation payments. But in fact the American taxpayer is paying for this joy ride. We have to supply millions of dollars worth of food and other necessities to Japan for which we may never be paid. Perhaps if we did not compel Japan to use her limited resources to furnish luxury and amusement to the personnel stationed in Japan she might have more for her own needs. How long will the American taxpayers continue to stand for this or probably what is more to the point, why should the American taxpayers stand for it at all?

Are we interested in paying the freight so that some economic theorists may try an experiment there which we did not want here?

Americans in general are interested in seeing that Japan cannot carry on future wars. In accomplishing this we would like, if it can be done, to retain that country's good will. But under any conditions once Japan is completely demilitarized, we want her to get off our back and become self supporting.

General MacArthur says Japan has been so completely demilitarized she could not possibly wage war for another fifty years. By rationing vital imports such as petroleum, by stationing in Japan observers and by maintaining an effective air force within striking distance of that country, there

would seem little danger of Japan being able to wage war in the forseeable future. That being so why should we tolerate the installation of a bureaucy of Americans in Japan which will make that country a dependent for years to come.

Finally, what about American business interests in Japan. So long as existing conditions continue in that country I cannot see how an industrial enterprise owned in whole or in part by Americans can be successfully and profitably carried on. Neither can I see any reason why American capital should be attracted to that country. Were economic conditions otherwise, I am convinced Japan would be a most attractive prospect for American industry and a fertile field for American capital. Whether Japan can be made such a place depends in my opinion upon the willingness of our Government to do two things. First, put an end to the economic experiment being conducted in Japan, and second, replace the theorists now there with men of ability and experience who can if action is taken promptly still restore Japan's economy. Such a modification in policy must be followed shortly by a withdrawal of the Ministry forces and the repatriation of thousands of highly paid American bureaucrats, lawyers, former members or employees of bureaus in Washington, clerks and secretaries.

Such a modification in policy would within a reasonable time make Japan self supporting, establish her once again as a country attractive to American industry and capital, insure the success of the occupation and over and above all give us a far eastern bastion.

James Lee Kauffman

MEMORANDUM FOR : CHIEF, PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIV. 22 July 1947

SUBJECT:
ECONOMIC STATUS REPORT

a. Economic purgees number 294 as of 16 July 1947.

b. A study is being made of the Mitsui Real Estate to be placed on Paragraph 12. It is 100% owned by the Mitsui family and the individuals involved have been a political front for the Mitsui family.

The Matsushita Electric is under study for transfer from Paragraph 13 to Paragraph 12 as a "conspicuously influential and monopolistic company" which produced radio tubes and receiving sets for war purposes.

c. The Vocational Association is being studied for addition to Paragraph 9. The organization is semi-governmental. The President is the Welfare Minister, the Vice President is the Vice Minister of Welfare, and the Chairman is the Director of the Employment Bureau. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives of employers' associations and of employers in the industries concerned. (a) A memo for the record has been prepared by Mr. McKenzie recommending that branch managers of paragraph 5 be confined to managers of main or controlling branches. Material is being gathered for thorough investigation of branch managers on paragraph 12. This should be available in about three weeks after which a memo will be written summarizing the report and recommending action.

Memos are being prepared in regard to recommendation for either change or interpretation of the 10% stock clause in the ordinance.

Report of economic questionnaires reviewed by Government Section:

Par	Total	Passed	Out	Barred by GS	Returned to JG for Info.
7	944	914	26	0	4
8	102	100	2	0	0
9	510	565	44	0	1
12A	1160	782	374	3	1
12B	49	28	20	0	1
13	264	234	29	0	1
	3129	2623	495	3	8

A complete report has been obtained on Paragraph 12A screening. This paragraph is almost complete. Auditors have not yet been screened because they are not considered principal public office holders and a few directors have not been screened because of distance involved.

Paragraph 13 is also almost complete but an accurate report has not been obtained from the JG. However, almost all screening is complete except auditors and a few directors.

One company has not been screened on Paragraph 7, 9 on Paragraph

-14b- (Continued)

9, 24 on Paragraph 12B. The screening of these companies is by no means complete for altho the company has turned in a few questionnaires, much work is yet to be done before these paragraphs will be complete. The Japanese Government has been instructed to submit company questionnaires hereafter only when screening on the companies is complete.

A list of resignees is being obtained from 1937 - 45 on Paragraph 5 and 12. These persons who held principal public offices or positions commensurate thereto are to be designated as purgees. At least 800 will probably be designated with about 525 to require investigation, and about 200 to be designated if the address is known. About 200 of the resignees are deceased.

ARVILLA CHICK

29 May 1947

Paragraph 9

Agricultural Association (NOGYOKAI) - Resignees - 6,001, including 4,017 purgees.

Account - YOKUSAN SONENDAN

Fishing Association - Purgees 169

Marine Products Association - Purgees 77

Other Ministries Supervised Economic Bodies - 130.

Paragraph 12

About 250 companies
Resignees since November 1, 1946 - 350.

TO: MAJOR NAPIER

29 May 1947

Paragraph 7 - Spec. Cos (Eidan) Govt. largest stockholder.

1. The number of officers in each company has been listed with present vacancies. This was done on basis of available information from ESS, Mr. Straitiff, which he obtained from Japanese and may not be too accurate.
   a. On basis of above- questionnaires of above are coming in by dribbles and are not complete for anyone company.
   b. Suggest that as soon as possible we get from JG the const'l. organization and present organ of these companies.
2. Additional companies have been added under Item 27. Any companies in which any of the following are the largest stockholders.
   a. Govt, its subdivisions, agencies or branches.
   b. Special companies (Including Nippon Sutetsu K.K. or corporation (Eidan)
   c. Spec. banks.

Paragraph 8 - Companies or other organization to be designated by Temporary Supply & Demand Adjustment Law and those which are reorganizations of TOSEI KAI, TOSEI KAISHA or TOSEI KUMEAI established after 2 September 1945.

1. Inform. from ESS (Straitiff) - Eleven companies are now listed under Paragraph 8, 7 of which have been dissolved.
2. The number of officers in each of remaining companies has been listed opposite name of company (based on Straitiff's information).
3. Suggest as soon as possible we get from JG the const'l organ and present organ of these companies (this is necessary so that we know when screening is complete on company)

Paragraph 9 - Organizations established under special legislation, organizations subsidized by the Gov't and other organizations serving for the public benefits corresponding to the above (78 listed)

1. 49 associations are now listed under No. 1 - Paragraph 9 (Tokyo Bengoshi Kai (Tokyo Bar Assoc.)) (Information from ESS-Straitiff)
2. The number of officers in associations are now being listed opposite associations name (on basis of ESS-Straitiff's information) and I'm attempting to determine the number of associations dissolved (on basis of Straitiff's information). I'm not ready to make an estimate of number dissolved.
3. Suggest as soon as possible we get from JG the const'l organs and present organs of these companies.
4. I intend to ask MURAI or OTA for list of companies dissolved in Paragraph 9.

Paragraph 12 - Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations.

1. Two companies have been added to Paragraph 12 "Premier Board and Home Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947 - Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947, shall be partially amended as follows - signed

   Prime Minister YOSHIDA

   Home Minister UEHARA

   a. Japan Cable and Telephone Constr. Co.

   b. Internat'l Electrical and Communication Co. Ltd.

2. Twelve companies have been dissolved on 12A (inform IG)

Ord. No.	Name
18	GISEI KAI
23	HETACHI ZOHEI KK
46	MITSUBISHI GOSHI KK

47	MITSUBISHI HONSHA
58	MITSUI GENKO
59	MITSUI GOMEI KK
60	MITSUI HONSHA
68	MITSUI YUSHI KK
106	NOMURA SHINTOKU
125	SHOWA TSUSHO KK
129	SUMETOMO GOMEI K
159	YASUDA HOZENSKA

3. I have asked JG for const'l organ and present organ of all 12A companies due in 8 days.

4. Problems which need clarification.

a. A number of companies on 12A (example NISSAN CHEMICAL) were organized in the 1920's but became amalgamated with other companies in - ex - 1943. Now - company is listed and name has not changed; however JG says company of 1943 is different; it is - it's larger than company of 1920's - "K" was Mng. Director 1938-41. Should he be purged? Have handled cases individually, but ordinance is not clear.

b. How are we going to get large stockholders who are exercising influence and yet do not hold office?

c. What about divestiture of stock?

d. A rather minor problem but one which may have to be considered - in 12 B we have Chinese holding important positions in companies. Do we intend to do anything about it?

e. Problem of auditors has arisen. If company has no standard auditors, plain auditors should be reviewed to establish

their position. I'd estimate 1/4 of companies on 12A do not have standard auditors.

f. Directors are another problem, and we must know organ of companies to determine whether or not a company had mng. or stnd. directors. Information is being completed on this matter.

g. Problem of branch managers has arisen. Do they have authority commensurate with standard auditors or standard directors?

5. 12B Companies.

(a. 41 dissolved.

Inform. from JG (b. 23 are "unknown" - statement from JG is coming in as to why companies are unknown.

(c. 21 companies have directors in actual service.

6. Companies on 12A - 163

7. Companies on 12B - 85

Paragraph 13 - Influential companies financial institutions and other economic organ other than listed in Paragraph 12.

1. Number of officers of company are listed opposite organization (information from JG)

2. Question arises as to Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K. - this might be investigated for 12A.

3. We need to get const'l organ and present organization of all of these companies (32)

General Information:

Resignees for most of the companies and associations are available

from 1937 or 9.

Figures for economic purgees are available and will be kept on weekly basis with date of designation.

Status of 11 companies requesting transfer not noted in above paragraphs until official announcement is made.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

3 September 1947

SUBJECT : Biographies of Economic Sub-Committee

born 13 September 1904

GOTO, Kazuo
Address: No. 497, San-Chome, Shin-Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo.

Subject was a clerk of the Industrial Bank of Japan from 1932 - 1942, having served as acting-manager of the Kobe Branch from March 1941 - June 1942. In 1943 he became an officer of the Bank and held position as acting-chief of various loan departments.

born 27 January 1886

ENDO, Shirozo
Address: No. 141 Higashi-Tamagawa-machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo.

Subject has, since 1931, served as director of numerous industrial organizations, including Nisshin Trading Co., Ltd., in 1940; Nippon Chemicals and Medicines Co. Ltd. in 1943 ; and Hokuyo Explosives Co. Ltd. in 1945. In 1940 he became managing director of Nikka Trading Co. Ltd., and in 1946 auditor of Organic Chemical Products Sales Co. Ltd.

born 8 March 1902

YAMANE, Ginichi
Address: 602 Ogigayatsu, Kamakura-Shi, Kanagawa-Ken
Present Position: Chief Secretary of Industry Club of Japan

Subject has been associated with the Industry Club of Japan since 1935, serving first as clerk and assuming his present position in September 1945. He has held several positions in industry, having been appointed as director of the Shin Nihon Sight Typewriter Mfg. Co. Ltd. in 1941 and as Auditor in January 1945. From April 1944 to February 1945, he served as managing director of the "Ryphan" Industry Co. Ltd.

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born 9 March 1903

NAGAMURA, Teiichi
Address: No. 50 Sendagi-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo-to.
Present Position: Secretary of Ministry of Commerce and Industry (1st Class) (Chief of Secretarial Section of Commerce and Industry and concurrently Director of Liaison Office of Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

Subject has had a long and varied career in Japanese bureaucracy having occupied positions of Secretary with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry - 1931; Patent Office - 1933; Pension Bureau - 1937; and Legislative Bureau - 1938; and Agriculture and Commerce - 1943. In 1945 he became Secretary of Board of Trade and in 1946 assumed his present position. In 1938 he travelled to Formosa to inspect economic conditions and attend as an observer the meeting of the Committee concerning Formosa industrial development.

born 6 August 1907

TERAOKA, Kohei
Address: 102 Yoyogi-Sanya, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo.
Present Position: Secretary of Foreign Ministry (2nd Class) (Chief of Personnel Section)

Subject has served with the Foreign Ministry since 1933, having occupied numerous positions in the foreign service in England 1933-35; Italy 1935-37 1942-43; Germany 1937; Shanghai 1940-41; Austria 1943; and Hungary 1943-45. He

GHA

-1-

has also served in the Foreign Ministry in Japan as Secretary 1938-1940, 1945 - present. In 1946 he served as Secretary of Board of Trade.

Subject was given use of car bearing sign "Beikoku Taishikan" (American Embassy) in connection with reconditioning of the Embassy for General MacArthur, and did not return the car when the work was completed.

born 13 March 1912

ISHINO, Shin-ichi
Address: 3 Hiroo-cho, Azabu, Minato-ward, Tokyo
Present Position: Secretary of Ministry of Finance (2nd Class)
(Chief of Secretarial Section)

Subject has served with the Ministry of Finance since 1935 becoming Secretary in 1943. From 1936-39 he was in England as secretary to the Japanese Financial Commissioner. In 1943 he served as nominal secretary with Board of Information, Foreign Bonds Disposal Committee, Foreign Exchange Control Committee and Enemy Assets Control Committee, and in 1946 became a secretary of the Central Screening Committee.

He is a nephew of Nobuya Uchida, designated as a member of the House of Peers.

ARVILLA CHICK
PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

check sheet filed in "check sheet file" (5 Aug '47)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

9 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Public Service Qualifications Division

SUBJECT : Ube Industrial Company Ltd.
(Ube Kosan K.K.)

1. Ube Industrial Company Ltd. has recently been placed on the schedule of restricted concerns. Information was requested from ESS/AC with reference to details of this company, which information is contained in check sheet dated 22 July 1947 from Government Section to ESS. This information together with independent inquiries has disclosed the following.

2. Ube Industrial Company Ltd. was established in 1942 as the result of amalgamations of four companies in Ube city. It then became the major industry in Ube city, and most of the inhabitants were employees of the company.

It engaged in coal mining and the manufacture of fertilizer, cement and iron. The company is now capitalized at Y81,637,500 with Y76,987,500 paid in. Its stock has a fairly wide distribution, the principal stockholders being

a.	Wartime Finance Bank	5.1%
b.	Sanwa Bank	4.8%
c.	Gozi Watanabe	2.9%
d.	Watanabe's Memorial Culture Society	2.1%
e.	Masao Kora	1.1%
f.	Shingi Kunigoshi	1.1%
g.	Shozo Kunioyshi	1.0%

It has nine subsidiary companies.

The company is now in the process of being reorganized under a plan whereby four companies; a coal mining company, fertilizer manufacturing company, cement company and an iron company will emerge.

3. Since Ube Industrial Company Ltd. was not a new industry during the war but was simply an amalgamation of four local companies, none of which are or were monopolistic, and since there is fairly wide stock distribution with no Zaibatsu interests, it is recommended that no action be taken with respect to designating this company as falling within paragraph 12 of the Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

12 aug 47

E. McKENZIE

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MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: List of control organizations.

1. The following is a list of Control Associations, Companies, Cooporations and Unions that have been catalogued by this section:

LIST OF CONTROL KUMIAI (Ass'n)

ASSOCIATIONS, INDUSTRIAL
Commerce and Industry Tosei - Hiroshima

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
Bean Curds (Tofu) Tosei
Kanto Sauce Mfg. Tosei
Chubu Sauce Mfg. Tosei
Kansai Sauce Mfg. Tosei
Oil and Fats Treatment Tosei
Devils Tongue Root Tosei
Millet Jelly Distribution Tosei
Seibu Millet Jelly Processing Tosei
Chubu Millet Jelly Processing Tosei
Mustard Powder Mfg. T. K.
Dried Bean Curd Mfg. T. K.
Misc. Cereals Distribution T. K.
Arum Root T. K.
Coffee T. K.
Chillies T. K.
Vinegar T. K.
Pickels T. K.
Starch Vermicelli T. K.
Curry Mfg. T. K.
Malted Rice T. K.
Liquorice Industry T. K.
Kansai Egg Distribution T. K.
Kanto Egg Distribution T. K.
Jam Manufacturers T. K.
East-Japan Jam Mfg's T. K.
Centra-Japan Jam Mfg's T. K.
West-Japan Jam Mfg's T. K.
Rice-Bran Oil Industry T. K.
Vegetable Wax T. K.
Green Tea T. K.
Black Tea T. K.
Ginseng T. K.
Nagoya Egg Distribution T. K.
Bamboo Tosei K.
Vegetable Seed & Seedlings T. K.
Feathers Tosei K.
Rush Products T. K.
Straw Articles T. K.
Seed and Seedlings Supply T. K.

AUTOMOBILES & TRUCKS
* 25 Jun 45 Auto Body Tosei Kumiai
* 30 Oct 43 Small-Car T. K.
Auto T. K.

CARBON PRODUCTS & EXPLOSIVES
Shell Poweder Industry T. K.
Ammunition T. K.
Gunpowder T. K.

CERAMICS
Cement T. K.
High Pressure Concrete Products T. K.
Asbestos Cement Products Industry T. K.
Cement Board Industry T. K.
Clay Tile T. K.
Lime Industry T. K.
Sheet Mica Mfg. T. K.
Natural Slate Industry T. K.
Sheet Glass Industry T. K.
Talc T. K.
Plate Glass Distribution T. K.
Whetstone Industry T. K.
Building Stone T. K.
High Pressure Container Industry T. K.
Optical Glass Mfg. T. K.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
* 21 Aug 46 Chemical Industry T. K.
Limestone Powder Mfg. T. K.
Bituminous Emulsifier Industry T. K.
Ore Dressing Chemicals Industry T. K.
Organic Acid T. K.
Soap Industry T. K.
Tooth Powder Industry T. K.
Cosmetic Industry T. K.
Perfume Industry T. K.
Rare Elements T. K.
Soy Bean Albumen Chemical Industry T. K.
Shoe Paint Industry T. K.
Inorganic Paint Industry T. K.
Nitrocelluse Industry T. K.
Glauber Salt & Sodium Sulphate Industry T. K.
Calcium Carbonate T. K.
Enzyive T. K.
Insecticide T. K.
Starch Chemistry T. K.
Turmeric Powder T. K.
Pupa Chemical Industry T. K.
Color Mfg. T. K.

COAL & COKE

*6 Aug 46 Coal T. K.
Briquette Industry T. K.
Kyushu Briquette Industry T. K.
Chugoku Briquette Imdstry T. K.
Kinki Briquette Industry T. K.
Hokuriku Briquette Industry T. K.
Tokai Briquette Industry T. K.
Kanto Briquette Industry T. K.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
*6 Apr. 46 Wire & Steel Screws Mfg. Industry T. K.
Wire, Tack & Screw Mfg. T. K.
Precision Screw Industry T. K.
Electricla Metal Fittings T. K.
Building Metal Fittings T. K.
Construction & Building T. K.
Construction Plan & Administration T. K.
Iron Frame & Bridge Construction T. K.

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS
Electric Machine T. K.
* Electric Bubl T. K.
Heater and Refrigerator Industry T. K.

FISHING & MARINE PRODUCTS
Fishing Tackle T. K.
Seaweeds T. K.
Tangle Processing T. K.
Artificial Snood T. K.
Smoked Fish Products T. K.

FOREIGN TRADE
Sundry Goods Trade T. K.

LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS
*23 Jan 46 Hides and Leather T. K.
Saddelry and Leather Goods Industry T. K.
Leather Goods for Gas T. K.
Shoe Mfg. T. K.
Machine Made Shoe Mfg. T. K.
Childrens Shoe T. K.

LUMBER
Paulownia Lumber T. K.
Antiseptic Lumber Industry T. K.
Wood-wool Mfg. T. K.

MACHINERY & PARTS
nc Industrial Machine T. K.
*4 Aug 45 Working Machine Industry T. K.
*19 Aug 46 Office Machine Industry T. K.
Valve Mgf. T. K.
Veterinary Machines T. K.

Sericulture Machine T. K.
Agricultural Implements T. K.

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS & TOOLS
*4 Aug 45 Clock & Watch Industry T. K.
*19 Aug 45 Weight & Measure Scale T. K.
*4 Aug 45 Machine Wooden Pattern Industry T. K.
Daimond Tools Industry T. K.
Meteorological Instrument Mfg. T. K.
Electric Wiring Tool Industry T. K.
Machine Shop Tools Industry T. K.
File Industry T. K.
Sharp Edged Hand Tools T. K.

MEDICAL
Dental Instruments T. K.
Iyaku Bugaihin T. K.
Home Remedy Distribution T. K.
Medical Instruments T. K.
Prothesis Industry T. K.
Minor Drugs & Medicine T. K.
nc 25 Oct 46 Artificial Limb Industry T. K.

METAL & METAL PRODUCTS, IRON & STEEL
Ferro Alloy T. K.
**11 Feb 46 Iron & Steel T. K.
* 30 Sep 45 Iron Pipe Joints Commerce & Industry T. K.
* 27 Mar 46 Wrought Works T. K.
Pipe Works T. K.
Metal Industry T. K.
Cogwheel Industry T. K.
Nickel Cobalt T. K.
Pig Iron T. K.
Metal Mould Industry T. K.
*4 Aug 45 Forging & Casting Iron Industry T. K.
* Pulled Out Steel Tube T. K.
*2 Feb 46 Welded Steel Tube T. K.
*5 Feb 46 Rolled Iron Industry T. K.
*1 Feb 46 Cast Iron Pipe T. K.
Polished Hoop Iron T. K.
*19 Oct 45 Crushing Iron Ball T. K.
Substitutes Industry T. K.
Forged Goods Industry T. K.
Shearing Industry T. K.
Malleable Cast Iron Industry T. K.
Spring Industry T. K.
Polished Steel Bar Industry T. K.
Joint Iron Tube Commerce & Industry T. K.
Chain Industry T. K.
Cast Iron T. K.

METAL & METAL PRODUCTS, LIGHT
Light Metal T. K.
*23 Apr 46 Light Metal Goods T. K.
*25 Mar 46 Drum Can Industry T. K.

* Metallic Net Mfg. Ind. T. K.
*5 Feb 45 5 Gallon Can Industry T. K.
*10 Nov 45 Empty Can T. K.
Tinplate Goods Industry T. K.
Metal Goods For Daily Use Mfg. T. K.

MINING
Mining Industry T. K.

PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS
Large Size Paper Sack Mfg. T. K.
Blueprint Sensitive Paper Mfg. T. K.
Art Paper T. K.
Carbon Paper Mfg. T. K.
Paper Goods Mfg. T. K.
Paper Box T. K.
Paper-Leather Sheet Mfg. T. K.
Wall Paper Mfg. T. K.

PETROLEUM
Petroleum T. K.
Waste Oil Reclaiming T. K.
Oil Extraction Industry T. K.

RAILROADS
*27 Sep 46 Railway Rolling Stock T. K.
*10 Dec 45 Railways and Tramways T. K.

RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS
* Rubber T. K.
Tire Reclaiming T. K.
Rubber Cloth Goods T. K.
Powdered Rubber Industry T. K.

SHIPPING MARITIME
Shipping Tosei Kumiai

TRANSPORTATION
Transporatation T. K.

TEXTILE
Kiryu Fabric T. K.
Hemp Fabric Distribution T. K.
Hemp Goods Distribution T. K.
Hemp Thread Wholeseller's T. K.
Hemp Rope Mfg. T. K.
Hemp Fabric Industry T. K.
Hanao Shinnawa T. K.
Ibaraki Twisted Thread T. K.
Gunma Twisted Thread T. K.
Shitama Twisted Thread T. K.
Tokyo-To Twisted Thread T. K.
Kanagawa Twisted Thread T. K.
Yamanashi Twisted Thread T. K.
Gifu Twisted Thread T. K.

Shizuoka Twisted Thread T. K.
Aichi Twisted Thread T. K.
Miye Twisted Thread T. K.
Ishikawa Twisted Thread T. K.
Fukui Twisted Thread T. K.
Shiga Twisted Thread T. K.
Kyoto Twisted Thread T. K.
Osaka Twisted Thread T. K.
Kochi Twisted Thread T. K.
Hokkaido Dyeing T. K.
Yamagata Fibre Dyeing T. K.
Fukushima Dyeing & Manufacturing T. K.
Ibaraki Dyeing
Gunmaken Textile Dyeing T. K.
Gunmaken Misc. Fibre Goods Dyeing T. K.
Saitama Dyeing & Manufacturing T. K.
Tokyo Textile Misc. Goods Dyeing T. K.
Yamagata Dyeing T. K.
Gifu Dyeing T. K.
Shizuoka Dyeing T. K.
Aichi Dyeing T. K.
Toyama Textile Dyeing T. K.
Ishikawa Textile Dyeing T. K.
Ishikawa Fibre Misc. Goods Dyeing T. K.
Shiga Dyeing T.K.
Kyoto Textile Dyeing T. K.
Kyoto Textile Misc. Goods Dyeing T. K.
Osaka Textile Mfg. T. K.
Osaka Fibre Misc. Goods Mfg. T. K.
Hyogo Textile Dyeing T. K.
Wakayama Dyeing T. K.
Hiroshima Textile Dyeing T. K.
Kumamoto Textile Dyeing T. K.
Hokkaido Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Tohoku Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Kanto Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Tokyo -to Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Kanagawa Yamanashi Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Tokai Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Hokuriku Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Kyoto Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Osaka Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Hyogo Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Nara Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Wakayama Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Chugoku Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Shikoku Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Kyushu Meriyasu Mfg. T. K.
Hokkaido Cloth Goods T. K.
Tohoku-District Cloth Goods T. K.
North Kanto Clothing Goods T. K.
Saitama Cloth Goods T. K.
Chiba Cloth Goods T. K.
Tokyo Clothing Goods
Kanagawa Cloth Goods T. K.