

FEC-217

Greek Letter Announcing
Intention to File Claim for
Japanese Reparations

FEC-217

Letter from Greek Embassy
on Reparations Claims

FEC - 217

letter from Greek Embassy
on Reparations Claims

FEC-217RESTRICTEDFEC-2177 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

LETTER FROM ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY ANNOUNCING INTENTION OF GREEK
GOVERNMENT TO FILE CLAIM FOR JAPANESE REPARATIONS
(Reference: FEC-077 Series)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a letter from the Royal Greek Embassy in Washington announcing the intention of the Greek Government of filing a claim for reparations from Japan, and setting forth the basis of such a claim, has been received by the Secretary General and is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS for consideration.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ELETTER FROM ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY ANNOUNCING INTENTION OF GREEK
GOVERNMENT TO FILE CLAIM FOR JAPANESE REPARATIONSWashington, D. C.
April 7, 1947

The Honorable Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General of the
Far Eastern Commission
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have been instructed by my Government to submit to you for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission the following communication with respect to the interest of Greece in Japanese reparations.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Greek Government recalled its Minister at Tokyo, thereupon breaking diplomatic relations with Japan, and the Greek nation thereafter actively participated in the war against Japan. After the liberation of Greece, namely in June, 1945, the Greek Government officially notified the Japanese Government, through the Swedish Legation at Tokyo, that a state of war existed between Greece and Japan as of December 8, 1941.

The active participation of Greece in the war against Japan was mainly by means of her navy and merchant marine. Units of the Royal Hellenic Navy, specifically the cruiser AVEROFF and the destroyers VASILISSA OLGA, SPETSAI, KOUNTOURIOTIS, AETOS, IERAX and PANTHER, were assigned to patrol duties and to escort convoys, principally in the area of the Indian Ocean. Thus more modern allied war ships were relieved for other war duties.

As to the contribution of the Greek merchant marine, it should be noted that while many Greek cargo ships carried supplies destined for war against Japan, the bulk of our shipping, operated by the British Ministry of War Transport, under special agreement with the Greek Government, was assigned, long before the outbreak of war in the Pacific, to other war operations. Even these ships indirectly contributed to the Far Eastern war effort by making available an equal tonnage of other Allied merchant ships for service directly connected with the war in the Pacific.

As a consequence of our participation in the war against Japan Greek interests suffered heavy losses and substantial damage owing to Japanese action. The Greek Government, therefore, feels that it has a legitimate interest in Japanese reparations. In view of it, my Government contends that its claims should be met in the same way as those of other allies who fought Japanese aggression.

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My Government intends to submit in due time to the appropriate agency its claims for reparations from Japan. It may however be noted here that such claims come under two general classifications: (a) damages sustained by Greek citizens in Far Eastern countries and (b) losses of the merchant marine. While the former have not been fully ascertained as yet, the latter are now tentatively estimated at 23 ships displacing 65,368 gross tons.

The Greek Government proposes to press its claims for reparations from Japan and hopes that before any decision affecting Greece's interests in this respect is arrived at, it will be given full opportunity to present the facts to the Far Eastern Commission or such other agency as may be set up to deal with reparation claims against Japan.

In the meanwhile I should highly appreciate it if you were so kind as to put the above facts and considerations before the Far Eastern Commission and inform me in due time of the Commission's views on the subject.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

/s/ Paul Economou-Gouras
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

5 Nov 1948

STATUS OF POSITIONS OF DELEGATIONS ON
LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN
(FEC-218/4)
as of 5 November 1948

Australia:	position not stated; believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
Canada:	opposes; but believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
China:	position not stated; believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
France:	opposes
India:	position not stated; believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
Netherlands	opposes
New Zealand	reserved; believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
Philippines	opposes; but believes long-term policy demands scrutiny
U.S.S.R.	favours
U.K.	
U.S.A.	opposes; believes extended consideration of complex subject unprofitable at present

5 Nov 1948

STATUS OF POSITIONS OF DELEGATIONS ON
REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA
(FEC-299/5)

Australia:	favours (except for paragraph 2)
Canada	favours (except for paragraph 2)
China	favours strongly
France	favours
India	favours
Netherlands	favours (except for paragraph 2)
New Zealand	favours
Philippines	favours
U.S.S.R.	favours
U.K.	favours (except for paragraph 2)
U.S.	favours (except for paragraph 2)

COPY NO. 194CONFIDENTIALFEC-218FEC-2189 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPAN(References: FEC-216/1, FEC-211 series,
FEC-201)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States policy proposal regarding Reparations Removals of Industrial Facilities and Merchant Shipping from Japan, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. ^{2 Economics} ~~1: REPARATIONS.~~

2. The United States member has informed the Secretary General that a further statement discussing the proposal set forth in the enclosure will be submitted to the Commission shortly.

3. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

UK ① of 084-Series

Reduced + kept down?

Reduced + kept to grow?

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

② 218 doesn't include all under 084:

② e.g. 2ndary war facilities not mentioned in this paper

③ War-supporting ind in 084 not ment'd in 218:

- (1) coal carbonite
- (2) non-ferrous metal
- (3) insul explosives
- (4) Calc. Carbide
- (5) heavy eqpt
- (6) automotive
- (7) cement + ceramics
- (8) heavy elec. eqpt

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E N C L O S U R E

REPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPAN

The following specific actions should be taken with respect to reparations removals of industrial facilities and merchant shipping from Japan:

1. All facilities of the nature indicated, or in excess of the stated capacity levels in the following specified industrial categories, should be made available for claim as reparations:

a. Iron and Steel Industry.

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of pig iron or steel ingots or in the production of basic steel shapes, such as rails, rods, bars, tubes, plates, strips, sheets and structural shapes by rolling, drawing or extruding steel ingots.")

(1) That portion of Japan's blast furnace capacity that is in excess of the capacity required to produce 2,000,000 metric tons of metal per year, should be made available for claim.

(2) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of steel ingots that is in excess of the capacity required to produce 3,500,000 metric tons per year should be made available for claim.

(3) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of basic steel shapes that is in excess of the capacity required to produce 2,650,000 metric tons per year of balanced type basic steel shapes should be made available for claim.

b. Chemical Industry.

(1) General

No facilities should be removed which are needed to produce chemicals necessary to achieve essential production of fertilizers in Japan. In so far as the foregoing is not contravened thereby reparations removals in the chemical industry should be accomplished as hereinafter prescribed.

(2) Nitric Acid Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of nitric acid by the oxidation of ammonia.")

(a) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of nitric acid by the oxidation of ammonia that is in excess of the capacity required to produce 30,000 metric tons per year (as 100 percent acid), should be made available for claim subject to the following limitation.

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1. No synthetic ammonia capacity should be included in the facilities made available for claim.

(3) Sulphuric Acid Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of sulphuric acid.")

(a) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of sulphuric acid that is in excess of the capacity required to produce 3,500,000 (50° Baume) metric tons annually should be made available for claim. All facilities made available for claim should be of the contact type as distinguished from the lead chamber type but in so far as possible, should not include any contact plants when they are serving as integral functional units in other manufacturing plants not made available for claim.

(4) Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and Chlorine Industries.

(Definition: "Plants and establishments engaged in (a) the production of soda ash, including integrated facilities for the conversion of soda ash to caustic soda, or (b) in the production of caustic soda and chlorine by the electrolytic process".)

(a) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of soda ash which is in excess of the capacity required to produce 500,000 metric tons per year, including integrated facilities in excess of those required to produce 200,000 metric tons of caustic soda from soda ash, should be made available for claim.

(b) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of caustic soda and chlorine in electrolytic plants which is in excess of the capacity required to produce 82,500 metric tons of caustic soda and 75,000 metric tons of chlorine per year should be made available for claim.

c. Machine Tool Industry, Ball and Roller Bearing Industry and Machine Tools.

(1) Machine Tool Industry.

(Definition: "Plants and establishments engaged in the production of non-portable, power-driven machines designed to shape metal by the progressive cutting away of stock in the form of chips or shavings or by abrasive action.")

(a) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of machine tools that is in excess of the capacity required to produce a balanced type-size aggregate of 10,000 machine tools per year should be made available for claim.

CONFIDENTIAL(2) Ball and Roller Bearing Industry.

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture or assembly of complete ball and roller bearings or their major component parts, namely balls, rollers, races, and cages.")

(a) That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of ball, roller, and similar bearings that is in excess of that required to produce bearings to the value of 32,500,000 yen annually at 1943-44 average prices should be made available for claim.

(3) Machine Tools

(Definition: "Available stock in Japan of non-portable, power-driven machines designed to shape metal by the progressive cutting away of stock in the form of chips or shavings, or by abrasive action.")

(a) That portion of Japan's inventory of machine tools that is in excess of a balanced type-size aggregate of 250,000 machine tools should be made available for claim.

d. Thermal Electric Power Industry.

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of electric energy through the use of fuel as the basic energy source.")

(1) All thermal power plants in excess of those required to produce an aggregate of 2,100,000 kilowatts should be made available for claim.

e. Steel Merchant Shipbuilding and Ship Repair.

(Definition: "Shipyards, including all facilities, plants and establishments located within their confines, primarily engaged in the building, repair or maintenance of steel ships over 100 gross tons.")

(1) All shipbuilding and ship repair facilities in excess of those required to build 150,000 gross tons of new shipping annually and to service a merchant fleet of 3,000,000 gross tons should be made available for claim, subject to the following limitations:

(a) All facilities for building vessels of over 3,000 light displacement tons each should be included in the facilities made available for claim.

(b) Immovable installations, in yards made available for claim, should be destroyed, except for buildings usable for other purposes.

(c) Two 20,000 tons drydocks should be retained for purposes of servicing world shipping touching at Japanese ports.

CONFIDENTIALf. Petroleum Refining and Storage Facilities

(Definition: "Plants and establishments for processing of crude petroleum and alcohol, (but excluding synthetic crudes derived from coal), including all straight run distillation plants and natural (casing-head) gasoline plants, thermal cracking units, vacuum distillation plants for the manufacture of ordinary and high grade lubricating oils, and iso-octane plants, including any isomerization, polymerization or alkylation equipment. All tankage, whether surface or underground, connected with tank farms or refineries, used primarily for storage of petroleum and petroleum products in bulk.")

(1) All refining capacity in excess of that required to process 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day should be made available for claim.

(2) All storage capacity in excess of 10,000,000 barrels should be made available for claim.

g. Aluminum and Magnesium

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of alumina, primary or secondary aluminum and magnesium and their alloys.")

(1) All facilities in excess of 25,000 metric tons per year aluminum reducing capacity should be made available for claim.

h. Primary War Facilities

(Definitions:

Primary War facilities are defined as Army and Navy arsenals and privately owned plants and establishments primarily engaged in the development, manufacture, assembly, testing, repair, maintenance, or storage of combat equipment end-products and civil aircraft, and plants and establishments building merchant vessels of over 3,000 light displacement tons.

Combat Equipment End Products are defined as military end-products which may be identified as weapons, ammunition, missiles, explosives, chemical or bacteriological warfare agents, ultrashortwave radio equipment (radar), naval combatant vessels, armored vehicles or aircraft including air frames and aircraft engines).

(1) All plant and equipment in this category not subject to being destroyed or scrapped under existing policy should be made available for claim subject to the following limitations:

(a) Those facilities, attached to primary war facilities, which have been engaged in the production of military supplies essentially similar in character to such consumer goods as textiles, clothing, processed foods, fertilizers, fuels, pharmaceuticals and related and dependent industries should remain in Japan, if in the judgment of SCAP they are needed to meet the peaceful needs of the Japanese people.

CONFIDENTIALi. Merchant Shipping

(Definition: "Cargo vessels, passenger-cargo vessels and tankers of more than 100 gross tons each, including both wooden and steel ships.")

(1) Merchant ships in excess of an aggregate of 2,000,000 gross tons should be made available for claim, subject to the following limitation:

(a) All vessels of more than 3,000 light displacement tons each or with a maximum speed in excess of 15 knots should be made available for claim.

j. Nickel Smelters

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the smelting of nickel from its ores.")

(1) All nickel smelters should be made available for reparations claim.

k. Synthetic Rubber

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of synthetic rubber.")

(1) All facilities in the synthetic rubber industry should be made available for claim.

l. Synthetic Oil

(Definition: "Plants and establishments engaged in the manufacture of liquid fuels from coal, whether by high-pressure hydrogenation, the Fischer-Tropsch process, or low temperature carbonization.")

(1) All facilities of the synthetic oil industry should be made available for claim, subject to the following limitation:

(a) Any machinery or equipment in such plants which is suitable for use in production of synthetic ammonia, and, which, in the judgment of SCAP should be transferred for use in production of synthetic ammonia for fertilizer manufacture should be exempted from claim.

2. Industrial facilities not specified for removal above, but which are made idle because of reparations removals prescribed herein, may be made available for reparations removals unless new essential uses for them can be found in Japan. Decisions as to availability of such facilities should be made by SCAP and their ultimate disposition should be made in accordance with directives which prescribe the implementation of reparations removals.

FEC-218

Reparations Removals of
Industrial Facilities and
Merchant Shipping from Japan

FEC - 218

Reparations Removals :
Final levels of Industry

COPY NO. 233FEC-218/1CONFIDENTIALFEC-218/121 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPAN
(Reference: FEC-218)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a statement discussing the proposals contained in FEC-218, Reparations Removals of Industrial Facilities and Merchant Shipping from Japan, submitted by the United States member, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-218/1

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSUREREPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPANFACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM1. The Potsdam Declaration states, in paragraph 11:

"Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war."

2. Interim Reparations Program. Policy decisions approved by the Far Eastern Commission, May 1946 to Sept. 1946, FEC documents: 059/9, /10, /12, /17, /18, /23, /33.

3. Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan, FEC-106/1, approved by the Far Eastern Commission on 23 Jan. 1947:

"The Far Eastern Commission determines as a matter of policy that the peaceful needs of the Japanese people should be defined as being substantially the standard of living prevailing in Japan during the period of 1930-34.

"Data about the standard of living during 1930-34 should for present purposes be used to make an estimate of Japan's peaceful needs in 1950. In estimating the nature and size of the industrial structure within that level, account should be taken of such factors as technological developments, the balance of payments and employment.

"Acceptance of the above policy should not be interpreted to mean acceptance in advance of a specific level for any particular industry."

4. Provisional surveys of Japan's requirements in "1950" in the following industries: iron and steel, petroleum, machine tools, shipping and shipbuilding. Studies by the Department of State. FEC 058 series.

5. Level of Economic Life in Japan. Reports by Subcommittee No. 2 of Committee No. 2 of the FEC on the peaceful needs of Japan for iron and steel, light metals, synthetic oil, synthetic rubber, ball and roller bearings, chemicals. FEC C2-027 series.

DISCUSSIONA. General

Within the general framework for Japanese reparations enunciated in the Potsdam Declaration the recommendations contained in the "Conclusions" of this paper are based on three underlying and interrelated considerations: requirements for the economic disarmament of Japan; the desirability of supplying reparations to nations engaged in the war against Japan; and the necessity for leaving in Japan industrial capacity adequate to meet the peaceful needs of its people.

In reaching the conclusions herein presented, account has been taken of the following:

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1. Criteria established by the Far Eastern Commission for determining the peaceful needs of Japan, including the use of the 1930-34 period, adjusted for population increase, technological developments, employment requirements and foreign trade requirements, as a statistical base.

2. Recommendations of Subcommittee 2, of Committee 2, regarding the peaceful needs of Japan in specific industrial categories.

3. Data and recommendations made available by the Supreme Commander, and based on actual experience and analysis of Japanese requirements over the past eighteen months.

4. Special research studies on Japanese industrial requirements and foreign trade made by the Department of State.

Because of the many variables affecting the concepts "rated" or "designed" capacity and the many uncertainties arising as to obsolescence, war damage, and disrepair of facilities, it has been necessary to state the "Conclusions" of this paper in terms of "capacity required to produce" the stated amounts which must be retained in Japan to support its peaceful requirements. Capacity in excess of the stated amounts will be made available as reparations, unless it is so designed as to be usable only to produce military end-products, in which case, it will be destroyed.

Similarly, the previously mentioned uncertainties as to total industrial capacity make it impossible to state in exact terms, at this time, the capacities which will be made available under this program as reparations. However, analysis of Japanese industrial statistics indicates that the total pool of industrial facilities which will be made available will be of very considerable size. It should also be noted that while no attempt has been made to set precise levels for industries supplementary to those included in the "Conclusions" because of the obvious difficulty of measurement, this paper covers such industries by providing that capacity made idle as a consequence of required removals shall be made available as reparations.

B. Discussion in Support of Specific Recommendations

(1) Iron and Steel Industry

In the period 1930-34 average annual consumption of finished steel in Japan was 2,347,000 m.t., or 35.3 kg. per capita. Direct military uses of finished steel during these years are estimated as approximately 5% of total consumption, leaving for civilian consumption 33.6 kg. per capita. Applying this figure to an estimated population of 79 million in 1950, Japan's peaceful needs for finished steel are estimated at 2,650,000 m.t. annually. This amount is slightly less than requirements estimated by Subcommittee No. 2 of Committee No. 2 on a slightly different basis.

In order to produce 2,650,000 tons of finished steel annually, Japan will require 3,500,000 tons of ingot steel, on the assumption that about 25% of the ingot steel used will become "self-generated" scrap. By carefully selecting the relative types and amounts of electric furnace, open hearth, and Bessemer capacity required to produce 3,500,000 tons of ingot steel, it will be possible to adjust for

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present surpluses of scrap and shortage of coking coal, to minimize disruptions of integrated operations, and to make available for reparations claim a better balance of types of steel-making facilities.

On the basis of 1930-34 consumption, requirements for pig iron for castings in a normal peacetime year are estimated at 600,000 m.t. The amount of pig iron required to produce 3,500,000 m.t. of ingot steel depends on numerous factors not determinable in advance, e.g. availability of scrap, degree to which electric furnaces are used, relative costs of scrap and pig iron, etc. Requirements for pig iron for steel ingot production would be 1,750,000 m.t. if the same scrap to pig ratio were used as in 1930-34. On this basis total requirements would be 2,350,000 m.t. However, larger ratios of scrap to pig iron were used in steel ingot production in 1935 and 1936. The recommendation that capacity to produce pig iron in Japan be reduced to 2,000,000 m.t. is based on no fixed assumption as to the ratio of scrap to pig in steel production. It is believed that imports of pig iron will be required, but that these will be relatively small, and certainly not in excess of the 648,000 m.t. average annual imports of the period 1930-34.

(2) Chemical Industry

(a) General

Because of the importance of chemical fertilizers for maximum production of foodstuffs in Japan, it is recommended that no facilities be removed which are needed to produce chemicals necessary to achieve essential production of fertilizers in Japan. Since however, in estimating requirements for these basic chemicals, full use of facilities required for fertilizer production has been assumed, it is not anticipated that this provision will be found to be in conflict with the retention levels set for the specified branches of the industry.

(b) Nitric Acid Industry

Average annual domestic consumption of nitric acid during the period 1930-34 for all uses was about 26,900 m.t. (as 100% acid) of which about 1,800 m.t. appear to have been for military uses. Allowing for population increase, it is estimated that Japan's peaceful needs for nitric acid in a normal postwar year should be met by production of 30,000 m.t. of nitric acid annually. Retention of annual capacity required to produce this amount of acid is therefore recommended. Subcommittee No. 2 of Committee No. 2 has recommended virtually the same retention figure for nitric acid.

Nitric acid is produced by oxidation of ammonia, which is essential in the production of ammonium sulfate required as a fertilizer in Japan. In order to insure adequate fertilizer production in Japan, it is recommended that no synthetic ammonia capacity shall be included in the facilities made available for claim.

(c) Sulphuric Acid Industry

In determining the peaceful needs of the Japanese people for sulphuric acid, careful consideration has been given to its essential uses in the production of chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibers and other applications. On the basis of data made available by SCAP,

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("Fertilizers in Japan", Report No. 55 of the National Resources Section of SCAP, dated 10 Sept. 1946), it is estimated that annual requirements for chemical nitrogenous fertilizers will be about 2,000,000 m.t., of which 1,600,000 m.t. will be ammonium sulfate and the balance calcium cyanamide. Requirements for calcium superphosphate will be about 1,500,000 m.t.

In the synthetic fiber industry, it seems imperative to place no obstacle in the way of operation in a normal peacetime year of all remaining operable or repairable capacity, which amounts to 160,000 m.t. annually. Requirements for the many other uses of sulfuric acid have been estimated on the basis of average annual consumption in the period 1930-34.

Total Japanese peaceful needs on this basis are as follows, in terms of 50° Baume acid:

For 1,600,000 m.t. of ammonium sulfate	1,920,000 m.t.
For 1,500,000 m.t. of calcium superphosphate	855,000 m.t.
For 160,000 m.t. of synthetic fiber	385,000 m.t.
For all other uses	340,000 m.t.
TOTAL	<u>3,500,000 m.t.</u>

Requirements for fertilizers make up approximately 80% of the total.

The recommended figure of 3,500,000 m.t. exceeds the estimate of Subcommittee No. 2 by 100,000 m.t., the difference being due to a correspondingly higher estimate of sulphuric acid consumption in superphosphate manufacture.

As in the interim program, it is recommended that all facilities made available for claim will be of the contact type. In order to provide minimum interference with the operations of Japanese facilities not included in the reparations program, it is stipulated that insofar as possible, the sulfuric acid plants designated for removal should not include those serving as integral functional units in other manufacturing plants not made available for claim.

(d) Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Chlorine Industries

Chlorine. In the period 1930-34, average annual consumption of chlorine in Japan was 38,000 m.t. With allowance for population change only, requirements in "1950" would appear to be about 45,000 m.t. However, in 1930-34, production of rayon pulp in Japan was negligible, whereas it is believed that in "1950" Japan will be able to produce the 200,000 m.t. of rayon pulp required for 160,000 m.t. of synthetic fiber. Production of this amount of rayon pulp will require about 10,000 m.t. of chlorine, which must therefore be added in its entirety to the figure of 45,000 m.t. It is also considered necessary to leave an additional amount of 20,000 m.t. for new uses due to technological changes (sanitation, insecticides, etc.) and for possible exports of bleaching powder, bringing the total requirements to meet Japan's peaceful needs in a normal peacetime year to 75,000 metric tons. This is the level recommended by Subcommittee No. 2 and is also identical with the level to which the industry is to be reduced under the interim reparations removal program.

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Caustic Soda. In the period 1930-34, total domestic consumption of caustic soda in Japan averaged 100,800 m.t. annually, of which 44,000 m.t. were used in the production of synthetic fiber and 64,400 m.t. for all other uses. Allowing for the increase in population, it is estimated that on this basis about 80,000 m.t. of caustic soda will be required for all uses except production of synthetic fiber, for which 176,000 m.t. will be required, making a total of 256,000 m.t.

Japan was formerly an exporter of caustic soda and it has seemed advisable to make allowance for a moderate amount of exports in a normal peacetime year. It is therefore recommended that Japan should be allowed to retain the capacity required to produce 282,500 m.t. of caustic soda annually, of which 82,500 m.t. would be produced as a co-product in the plants making electrolytic chlorine and the remaining 200,000 m.t. would be made from soda ash. These recommendations are in essential conformity with the retention levels recommended by Subcommittee No. 2. The recommendations regarding capacity for production of caustic soda by the electrolytic process is identical with that in the interim program, which did not, however, specify a level for total caustic soda capacity.

Soda Ash. Average annual consumption of soda ash in Japan in the period 1930-34 was 209,000 m.t. of which 72,000 m.t. were required for production of caustic soda to supplement that produced in electrolytic caustic soda-chlorine plants. The remaining 137,000 m.t. were used for other purposes such as manufacture of glass, pulp products, soap, dyes, in food processing and for other uses. Allowing for population increase, these other requirements in a normal peacetime year are estimated at 163,000 m.t. In addition, 300,000 m.t. of soda ash will be needed to make the 200,000 m.t. of caustic soda which must be produced from Soda ash (see under Caustic Soda.) It is considered that a small margin should be left for possible exports, and it is therefore recommended that Japan should be allowed to retain the capacity required to produce 500,000 m.t. of soda ash annually. This level is identical with that set by Subcommittee No. 2 and also conforms to the provision of the interim program in terms of capacity required to produce.

(3) Machine Tool Industry, Ball and Roller Bearing Industry and Machine Tools

(a) Machine Tool Industry

Reduction of Japan's machine tool industry to a capacity of 27,000 units yearly was recommended in the Interim Renewals Program (FEC-059/10). Studies made of this industry indicate that Japan's peaceful needs can be met by retention of capacity sufficient to produce a balanced type-size aggregate of 10,000 machine tools annually. Judging from estimates of peak production of machine tools, this retention level would amount to less than 20% of present capacity.

(b) Ball and Roller Bearing Industry

It is recommended that capacity be retained in this industry sufficient to produce ball and roller bearings valued at 32,500,000 yen (in 1943-1944 average prices) annually. These retentions are estimated to amount to only slightly more than 10% of average 1943-1944 production, and are recommended in view of:

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(1) requirements for bearings in various products needed in the Japanese civilian economy; (2) the cumulative effect on security of other measures recommended in this program; and (3) Japan's limited ability to pay for imports.

(c) Machine Tools

The capacity retention level recommended for the machine tool industry is adequate to maintain holdings of about 175,000 machine tools. Retention of about 40% of present inventory, or 250,000 tools, however, is recommended for the following reasons: (1) the need for machine tools in making repairs of damaged plants, particularly in view of the effect repairs to war damaged and worn out plants may have on capacity available for reparations removals; (2) the problems involved in properly relocating the supply of tools in an economy disorganized by plant removals; and (3) the fact that holdings of this amount cannot be maintained in view of recommended removals in the machine tool industry, and, as present tools lose their usefulness, holdings will be reduced to a level of about 175,000 tools.

(4) Thermal Electric Power Industry

Under the interim program, that portion of Japan's thermal electric generating capacity that is in excess of her requirements after reduction of industrial capacity in accordance with the remainder of the interim program, is to be made available for claim; in the directive, the required retention level was estimated at 2.1 million KW. In the intervening months, additional studies of the Japanese electric power industry have been made, which indicate that retention of 2.1 million KW of thermal electric capacity, in addition to existing hydro-electric capacity, is necessary in order to meet peacetime energy requirements. Although slightly less than the average thermal capacity of 2.2 million KW in the period 1930-34, the increase in dependable hydro capacity is believed to be adequate to provide for the increase in population and for some technological change in the direction of increased use of electric energy. In view of the peculiarities of the Japanese power system and the administrative and technical problems involved in selecting plants, without severely affecting the grids, removals greater than those recommended herein appear impossible under the term of reference of FEC-106/1.

(5) Steel Merchant Shipbuilding and Ship Repair

The recommendations for capacity for new construction (150,000 gross tons annually) and servicing (for a fleet of 3,000,000 gross tons) are identical with the provisions of the interim program. This capacity would permit the ultimate building and maintenance of a merchant fleet of 3,000,000 gross tons, or about three-fourths the gross tonnage held in the period 1930-34. A merchant fleet of at least this size appears essential in view of Japan's great dependence on external trade and its limited ability to pay for imports. An extensive analysis of this question is made in "A Provisional Survey of Japan's Shipping and Shipbuilding Requirements in 1950" which is being made available to the FEC by the U.S.

It is the view of qualified experts that the recommendation which makes available for claim all facilities which can be used for building vessels of over 3,000 light

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displacement tons is an adequate guarantee against the construction of ships capable of conversion to military use. The limitation on size of individual vessels is expressed in terms of light displacement tons rather than gross tons because of the greater ease with which a limitation on gross tonnage could be evaded. According to naval authorities, it is possible to design a vessel in such a way that its gross tonnage is low, but yet the vessel might be undesirably large in terms of light displacement tons, or could more easily embody other characteristics undesirable from a security point of view.

(6) Petroleum Refining and Storage Facilities

Studies of consumption in the period 1931-34 indicate that in a normal peacetime year Japan's civilian economy will need 17.8 million barrels of petroleum products, probably made up of 5.2 million bbls. of gasoline, 1.5 million bbls. of lubricating oil and the balance (11.1 million bbls.) of Diesel fuel, fuel oils and other petroleum products. Maximum supply of refined products from domestic crudes is expected to be slightly less than two million bbls. The remainder will have to be imported, either as crude oil to be refined in Japan, as refined products or as a combination of the two. It is anticipated that most of the crude oil available to Japan will come from the Persian Gulf area, and refined products largely from the NEI. The accompanying tabulation is based on statements of petroleum technologists as to product yields which may be expected from indigenous and Persian Gulf crudes when processed in Japanese refineries. Domestic production of crude oil is estimated at 2.3 million bbls. annually. On the basis of 40,000 bbl. daily throughput capacity and a 300 day operating year required crude oil imports will be 9.7 million bbl. yearly.

Estimated Petroleum Balance, Japan, on Basis of 40,000 bbl. day
Refining Capacity
 (in thousands of barrels)

	<u>Yield from</u> <u>domestic crudes</u>		<u>Yield from</u> <u>Persian Gulf</u> <u>crudes</u>		<u>Total yield</u> <u>from Jap</u> <u>refineries</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>total</u> <u>require-</u> <u>ments</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>imports of</u> <u>refined</u> <u>products</u>
	<u>Per bbl</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per bbl</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Gasoline	14.0%	322	41.0%	3,977	4,299	5,200	901
Kerosene	13.3%	306	10.5%	1,019	1,325		
Diesel fuel	16.7%	384	14.7%	1,426	1,810	11,100	5,374
Fuel oil	20.7%	476	21.8%	2,115	2,591		
Lube oil	16.0%	368	---	---	368	1,500	1,132
Asphalt	8.0%	(184)	---	---	(184)		
Refinery losses	11.3%	---	12.0%	---	---		
TOTAL	100.0%	1,856	100.0%	8,537	10,393	17,800	7,407

It is apparent from these calculations that Japan will not produce all of its requirements of any of the major petroleum products when operating refineries with a throughput of 40,000 bbls. a day on domestic and Persian Gulf crudes. Japan will consequently not produce an exportable surplus of any type of petroleum product, and in a normal peaceful year will need imports of refined products equivalent to more than 40% of total requirements, in addition to crude oil imports aggregating more than 80% of total crude oil consumption.

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The savings to Japan in foreign exchange through imports of 9.7 million bbls. of crudes annually versus imports of an equivalent quantity of refined products (8.5 million bbl.) cannot be accurately foretold in view of uncertainties in the world petroleum situation and in sources and availability of shipping. However based on current average cost of \$4 per barrel for petroleum products delivered to Japan and the prediction by petroleum technologists that Persian Gulf crudes will cost about \$2.80 per barrel delivered to Japan, annual savings to the Japanese in foreign exchange would be about \$7,000,000.

The recommended retention level for storage capacity represents facilities adequate to handle less than seven months' supply. This is only half as much storage capacity in relation to annual consumption as Japan had in 1931. However, it is believed that the recommended storage capacity is adequate to assure uninterrupted supply of crude petroleum to refineries and of refined products to consumers.

(7) Aluminum and Magnesium

The interim program provides for removal from Japan of all facilities for the production of primary aluminum, but authorizes retention of all existing facilities for the melting of scrap aluminum into secondary ingot. However, subsequent investigation has shown that no separate industry for producing secondary ingot by remelting of scrap exists in Japan. It has also been found that much of the aluminum scrap available in Japan can be usefully employed for civilian products only after a purification process consisting of reconversion to alumina followed by electrolytic reduction to aluminum metal. In view of the cost to the Japanese of importing aluminum metal, it is recommended that Japan be allowed to retain 25,000 m.t. of aluminum reducing capacity. It is considered that adequate security safeguards with regard to the use of aluminum are provided by the removal of the entire aircraft industry and of all rolling capacity designed solely for the processing of the light metals and their alloys.

The following estimates of annual aluminum requirements in Japan were drawn up by the indicated Japanese sources:

DESIRED ALUMINUM PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

APPLICATION	METRIC TONS PER YEAR	
	ESTIMATE BY LIGHT METAL CONTROL ASS.	ESTIMATE BY LIGHT METAL ROLLING MILLS' ASS.
1. Cooking and Household Utensils	15,000	15,000
2. Transmission Lines, Elec. Cables	10,000	--
3. Elec. Communication Industry	4,000	3,500*
4. Transportation Industry	4,000	5,500
5. Architectural Uses	1,000	1,500
6. Chemical Industry	3,000	600
7. Medical Instruments	1,000	900
8. Coins	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	40,000	29,000

*) Including foil

Source: SCAP, Ec. & Sci. Sec, Special Rept. No. 9, April 3, 1946, "The Aluminum Industry of Japan"

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Under the provisions of the interim program, rolling capacity adequate to handle 15,000 mt. of fabricated aluminum annually was to be left in Japan. This equipment was to be obtained from any surplus available in other branches of the non-ferrous metals industry. In effect, all facilities primarily engaged in the fabrication of aluminum and magnesium and their alloys would be made available for claim. The present program likewise requires that all light metal rolling be done on surplus facilities available in other branches of the non-ferrous metals industry, and that all light metal rolling facilities as such should be made available for claim.

The interim provision for removal of all facilities for production of magnesium remains unaltered.

(8) Primary War Facilities

See discussion presented in FEC-084 and Cl-001.

(9) Merchant Shipping

Under the provisions of paragraph (5), Steel Merchant Shipbuilding and Ship Repair, all facilities for the construction of ships of more than 3,000 light displacement tons each will be made available for claim. To provide adequate security it is necessary to prevent the construction of ships which could be converted to effective types of combatant ships and consistent with this position it is considered necessary to remove as reparations all existing ships which exceed 3,000 light displacement tons and all ships which have a speed in excess of 15 knots. This provision will make a limited number of Japanese ships now operating available for claim as reparations. Removal of all ships which exceed the permitted size and speed limitation is recommended even though the estimated tonnage presently available is less than 2,000,000 gross tons.

It is estimated that Japan will require 2,300,000 to 2,500,000 gross tons of shipping for foreign trade in the normal postwar period and will require an additional 600,000 gross tons as a minimum for the coastwise trade. Limiting Japan to a total of 2,000,000 gross tons of shipping will permit the use of only 1,400,000 gross tons in the near-seas and over-seas trade and 600,000 tons in the coastwise trade. It is estimated that Japan will be able to carry approximately 60% of its overseas trade in Japanese ships if permitted a total of 2,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping. This would be only about three-fourths of the amount of merchant shipping she had in the period 1930-34. A comprehensive analysis of Japan's merchant shipping requirements is made in "A Provisional Survey of Japan's Shipping and Shipbuilding Requirements in 1950", which is being made available to the FEC by the U.S.

(10) Nickel Smelters

Japan had no domestic production of nickel before 1937 and supplied her needs entirely from imports. Production between 1937 and 1945 was from very low grade ores and recovery was very expensive. None of the Japanese nickel mines is now operating and no production is planned. Importation of nickel ores or concentrates for processing in Japan is considered infeasible. It is therefore recommended that all nickel smelters be made available for claim, thus providing as reparations facilities not needed by the Japanese.

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- (11) Synthetic Rubber and
- (12) Synthetic Oil

The interim program provides that all capacities in these two industries be made available for reparations claim, with the exception of machinery and equipment in the synthetic oil industry which can be used in the production of synthetic ammonia for fertilizer manufacture. No new information has become available in the intervening period which would indicate any necessity for altering the interim policy decisions which are therefore repeated unchanged in the present program.

COPY NO. 115FEC-218/2FEC-CONFIDENTIALFEC-218/22 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPAN
(References: FEC-218, FEC-242)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, an amendment to para 1 1 of FEC-218, Reparations Removals of Industrial Facilities and Merchant Shipping from Japan, submitted by the United States Representative, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-218/2

FEC-CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R EREPARATIONS REMOVALS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND
MERCHANT SHIPPING FROM JAPANAmendment Submitted by the U. S. Member

The U. S. Member submits the following amendment to
Paragraph 1i of FEC-218:

Delete subparagraph (a) and substitute:

"All vessels of more than 6,000 gross tons
each which have a speed in excess of 15 knots
should be made available for claim."

This change requires a corresponding alteration in
paragraph 2k of Enclosure "C" to C2-242 where the original
U. S. proposal in FEC-218 is repeated.

New MI - Series folderMI-172FEC-RESTRICTEDMI-17229 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 172JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINENote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, an extract from the list of vessels under SCAJAP control as of 1 March 1947, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The particular attention of COMMITTEE NO.2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS is invited to the enclosure in connection with its study of the level of economic life in Japan (C2-242).

3. Table "A" contains a list of vessels of over 5000 gross tons which were operating. Table "B" is a list of similar vessels under repair, and Table "C" a list of similar vessels which were sunk, damaged, etc. Table "D" contains a list of vessels of over 5000 gross tons which were under construction, and Table "E" a list of vessels under 5000 gross tons but with a speed of over 15 knots.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-172

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EJAPANESE MERCHANT MARINETable A
Vessels of over 5000 G/T--Operating

Number	Name of Vessel	Type	G/T	Speed
A 16	Arimasan Maru	Semi-Cargo	8696	17
B 3	Biyo Maru	Cargo	5479	9
D 5	#Daikoku Maru	Cargo	6886	10
D 6	#No. 1 Daikai Maru	Cargo	6873	9
D 7	No. 2 Daikai Maru	Cargo	6873	9
D 10	#Daikyu Maru	Cargo	6872	9
D 12	Dairetsu Maru	Cargo	6859	10
D 16	#No. 1 Daitaku Maru	Cargo	6888	10
D 20	#Daizui Maru	Cargo	6873	9
D 33	Daifu Maru	Cargo	7251	12
E 4	#Eihiko Maru	Cargo	6888	10
E 5	#Fiho Maru	Cargo	6888	10
E 7	Eijin Maru	Cargo	6968	9.5
E 8	#Eiroku Maru	Cargo	6923	9.5
E 10	***Eisho Maru I	Cargo	6889	9
E 14	#Eitoku Maru	Cargo	6923	9.15
E 15	Enbun Maru	Cargo	6919	9.5
E 19	#Enshu Maru	Cargo	6873	9
E 20	#Ezan Maru	Cargo	6891	10
E 26	Enkei Maru	Cargo	6892	7
H 22	Hikawa Maru	Semi-Cargo	11622	15
H 30	Hyuga Maru I	Cargo	5244	11
H 35	Hoei Maru	Cargo	6859	8
J 1	Jakaruta Maru	Cargo	6859	9
K 86	Koan Maru	Pass.	7079	20
K 112	#Kumano Maru	Semi-Cargo	9502	16
M 18	#Meiyu Maru	Cargo	6869	9
M 53	Mukahi Maru	Cargo	6888	10

Assigned repatriation service
 *** Merchant Vessels engaged as minesweeper Guinea Pigs

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Table A (Continued)
Vessels of over 5000 G/T--Operating

Number	Name of Vessel	Type	G/T	Speed
N 18	#Nichigyoku Maru	Cargo	6903	10
N 32	Nissho Maru I	Semi-Cargo	6526	15
N 68	No. 1 Nisshin Maru	Whaler	11781	13
P 1	Oesan Maru	Cargo	6892	10
S 26	#Settsu Maru	Cargo	9670	16
S 28	#Shinano Maru	Cargo	6254	10
S 57	#Shinyo Maru	Cargo	6888	9.5
S 59	Shinyu Maru 1	Cargo	6957	10
S 82	Shunsho Maru	Cargo	6191	10
T 4	##Taian Maru	Cargo	5411	9.5
T 14	#Takasago Maru I	Semi-Cargo	9347	16
T 31	#Tatsuharu Maru	Cargo	6354	16
T 32	#Tatsuhi Maru	Cargo	6890	10
T 55	Tobata Maru	Cargo	7244	12
T 107	Tatsuisse Maru	Cargo	6930	7
T 118	Tonegawa Maru	Cargo	7222	12
T 127	#Tsukushi Maru	Semi-Cargo	8018	11
T 145	Tenyo Maru	Whale Meat Cargo	10269	13
W 1	Wayo Maru	Cargo	7114	12
X 1	Chuei Maru	Tanker	10240	13
X 4	Hashidate Maru	Tanker	10021	16.5
X 20	Mitsushima Maru	Tanker	10045	13
X 41	San Diego Maru	Tanker	7269	12
X 56	Taiho Maru	Tanker	10045	12
X 63	***Toa Maru	Tanker	10023	16.5
Y 11	Yamadono Maru	Cargo	6888	9.5
Y 16	Yamamura Maru	Cargo	6859	9
Y 18	#Yamasumi Maru	Cargo	6859	8
Y 24	#Yoneyama Maru	Cargo	6988	9
Y 35	#Yaniko Maru	Cargo	6886	10
X 41	Same as X 70			
X 70	No. 5 Yamamizu Maru	Tanker	9965	10
Y 42	Yoko Maru	Cargo	7224	12.5
			<u>451689</u>	

Assigned repatriation service
Operating in repatriation service under SACSEA
*** Merchant Vessels engaged as minesweeper Guinea Pigs

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Table B
Vessels of over 5000 G/T--Under Repair

Number	Name of Vessel	Type	GT	Speed
B 1	Baikal Maru	Semi-Cargo	5266	13.5
E 25	Encho Maru	Cargo	6888	10.
K 51	Kinryu Maru	Cargo	6524	10
K 123	Kongo Maru	Ferry	7081	20
K 125	Koei Maru	Cargo	6774	9
X 52	Shoho Maru	Tanker	10045	13
X 64	Tojo Maru	Tanker	10045	13
X 70	No. 5 Yamamizu Maru	Tanker	<u>9965</u> <u>62588</u>	10

FEC-RESTRICTEDJAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE

Table C
Vessels of over 5000 G/T -- Sunk, damaged, etc.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>G/T</u>	<u>Speed</u>	<u>Status</u>
A 19	Awakawa Maru	Semi-Cargo	6923	10	Sunk
C 4	Chikuma Maru	Cargo	9951	12.5	Damaged
C 18	Chogei Maru	Pass.	5160	12	Scrapped
D 3	No. 1 Daiha Maru	Cargo	6889	7	Damaged
D 4	Daii Maru	"	6856	9	Sunk
D 11	Dainan Maru	"	6980	7	Damaged
D 15	Daisui Maru	"	9958	13	Laid up
E 9	Eiryaku Maru	"	6890	10	Laid up
E 17	Enpc Maru	"	6873	9	Damaged
E 18	Enryaku Maru	"	6925	7	Laid up
F 6	Fujisan Maru	"	10239	13	Laid up
H 21	Hikachi Maru	"	6008	11	Laid up
J 2	Jintsugawa Maru	"	6886	9	Laid up
K 34	Kazuura Maru	"	6804	13	Damaged
K 43	Kenkoku Maru	"	6919	8.5	Laid up
K 61	Kocho Maru	"	6888	10	Damaged
K 95	Kiyokawa Maru	"	6862	18	Sunk
M 19	Melbourne Maru	"	5423	13	Damaged
N 26	No. 1 Nichiyu Maru	"	6889	9	Damaged
S 5	Sagamigawa Maru	"	6886	10	Damaged
S 62	Shirahi Maru	"	6933	9	Damaged
S 78	Shozan Maru	"	6890	10	Stranded
T 45	Teizui Maru	"	8428	11	Damaged
T 80	Tsuruoka Maru	"	9961	12	Laid up
X 2	Gyokueig Maru	Tanker	10241	11	Damaged
X 45	Seria Maru	"	10239	13	Sunk
X 71	Yamashio Maru	"	10605	13	Scrapped

FEC--RESTRICTED

Table C (continued)
Vessels of over 5000 G/T

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>G/T</u>	<u>Speed</u>	<u>Status</u>
X 95	Harima Maru	Tanker	10045	13	Laid up
Y 13	Yamamichi Maru	Cargo	6872	9	Laid up
Y 15	Yamanami Maru	Cargo	6954	10	Sunk
Y 33	Yuyo Maru	Cargo	10045	8	Damaged
Y 39	Yamazono Maru	Cargo	6948	10	Laid up
Z 1	Zuiun Maru	Cargo	10045	12	Laid up
			<u>257415</u>		

FEC-RESTRICTEDJAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE

Table D
Vessels of over 5000 G/T--Under Construction

<u>No.</u>	<u>Shipyard</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>G/T</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2	Harima Dock	2TL8	Daikan M.	10,000	Not fixed
15	Hitachi	M4	Tokitsu M.	9,000	Not fixed
19	Ishikawajima	3A1	No.1 Daisetsu M.	7,800	Undecided
20	"	3A2	Chiyoda M.	7,200	Not fixed
26	Kawanami	2A 34	Ishikarigawa	6,600	Compl Jul 47
27	"	2A 35	Etorofu M.	6,600	Launching Mar 47
38	Kawasaki	1TL 13	Daikitsu M.	10,000	Compl Sept. 47
42	Mitsubishi	2 TL 3	Tomishima M.	10,000	Not fixed
43	"	2 TL 6	Chigusa M.	10,000	"
44	"	2 TL 7	Daisan M.	10,000	"
60	"	2 TL 18	Daio M.	10,000	Launching Apr 47
				<u>97,200</u>	

FEC-RESTRICTEDJAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE

Table E
Vessels under 5000 G/T With A Speed Over 15 Knots

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>G/T</u>	<u>Speed</u>	<u>Status</u>
K 87	#Kogane Maru	Pass	1905	15.5	Operating
K 144	Koyo Maru	Whaler	364	15.6	"
N 49	**Nishiki Maru	Semi-Cargo	1848	15.5	"
S 115	No.12 Seikan Maru	RR Ferry	3150	15.5	"
T 81	Tokuju Maru	Semi-Cargo	3637	17	"
T 29	Tatsugashi Maru	Cargo	881	16	Sunk
T 30	Tatsuhagi Maru	"	880	16	Operating

12665

Assigned repatriation service.

** Ships returned to private owners for operation.