

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
(PACIFIC)
APO #234
C/O Postmaster, San Francisco

INTERROGATION NO. 114
(obtain from G-2)

PLACE: Tokyo

DATE: 23 Oct. 1945

DIVISION OF ORIGIN: OIL AND CHEMICALS

SUBJECT: RECORDS AND STATISTICS

PERSONNEL INTERROGATED AND BACKGROUND OF EACH:

Mr. T. Katsura, Director of the Chemical Industry Control
Association and personal secretary to the
(president

WHERE INTERVIEWED: Room #340, Meiji Building

INTERROGATOR: Lt. Comdr. Wm. H. Evans, USNR

INTERPRETER: None

ALLIED OFFICERS PRESENT: None

SUMMARY:

- (1) The Oil & Chemical Division, Chemical Section, questionnaire outlining the statistical records required was explained in detail to Mr. Katsura. He will brief their accounting department on the requirements and start immediate preparation of the report
- (2) Mr. Katsura will arrange a meeting of the Board of Directors to decide on the question of the most important chemicals. A list of the 25 most important chemical products will be presented to this section on 25 Oct.
- (3) Mr. Katsura explained the relationship between the CICA and the Chemical Bureau (under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry) prior to 15 August 1945 and the Bureau of Industry after that date.
- (4) He further explained the physical makeup of the Bureau of Industry and its functions as related to the chemical industry.

Along with the reorganization in the Japanese government which took place on 15 August 1945 came a change in the ministerial control organization of the Chemical Industry. Prior to that date, the governing body which had direct control over the industry was the Chemical Bureau. The overall ministerial body was the Munitions Ministry under which was the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. On 15 August 1945, however, the immediate governing body for the industry became the Bureau of Industry (Komu Kyoku). This body was organized into two separate sub-sections or departments as shown in the organization chart (See Figs. 1 and 2).

FIG. 1
(prior to 15 Aug. 1945)

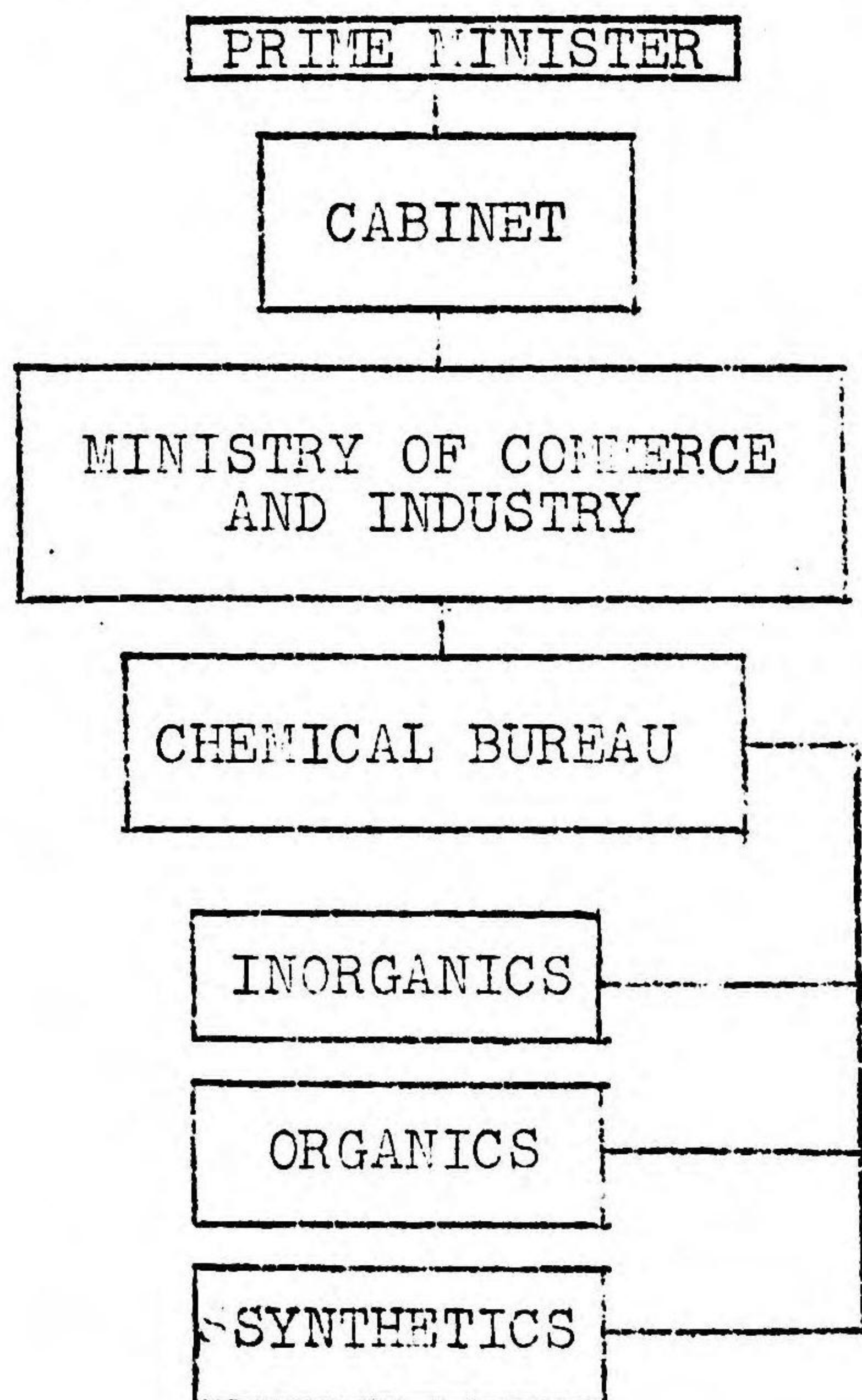
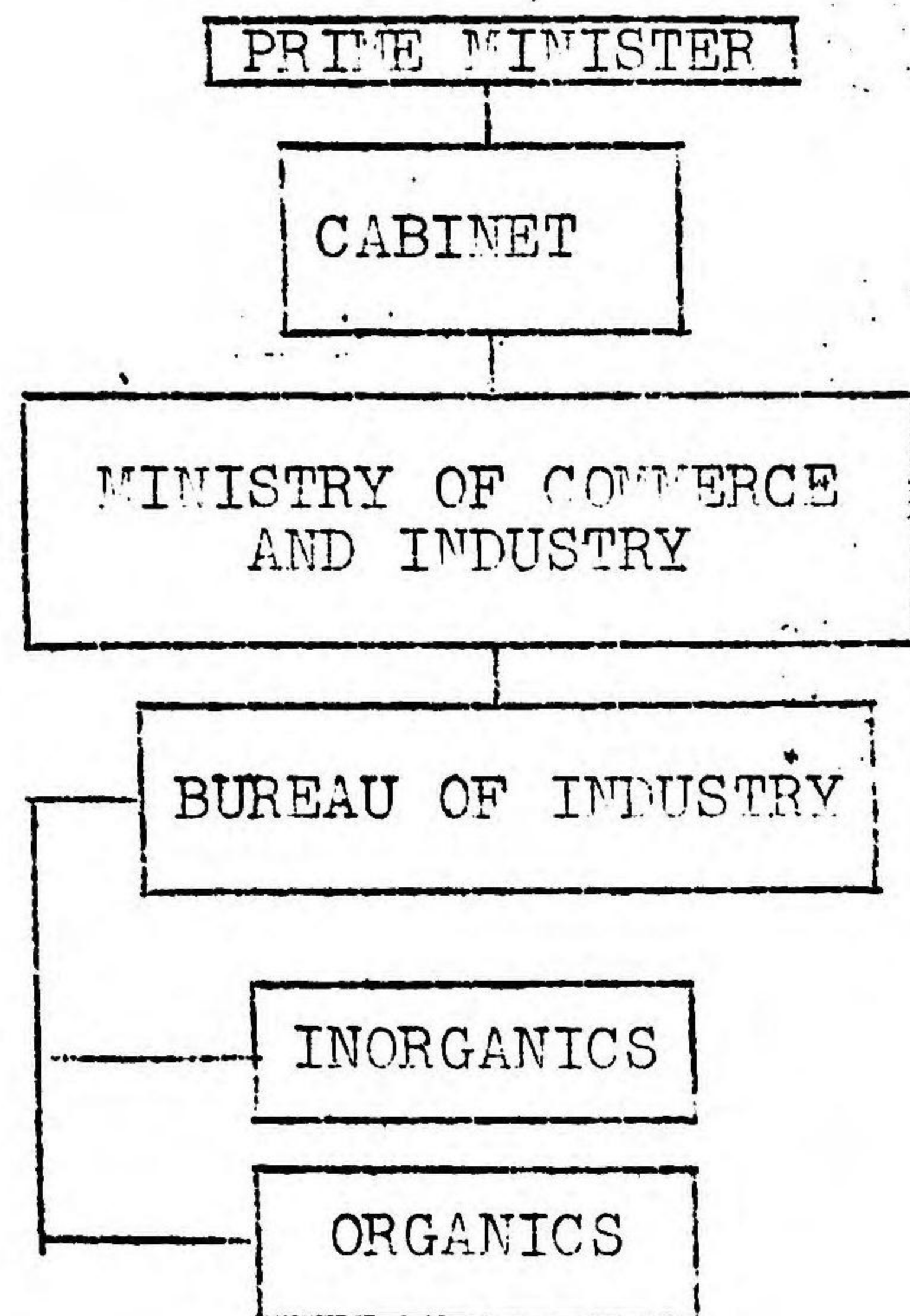


FIG. 2
(after 15 Aug. 1945)



Heading the Bureau of Industry as it is today is the Chief of the Bureau (Kyoku Cho) and under him at the head of the Organics and Inorganics Departments are the Managers (Kacho - Organics and Inorganics). With respect to the manner in which they are appointed and the relative authority of their position, the officials of the several positions in the Bureau of Industry have "rank" as explained below.

- (1) SHIN NIN KAN - This is the highest "rank" or position. Top officials receive this "rank" in the presence of the Emperor. The Chief of the Bureau of Industry and equivalent positions are thus appointed.
- (2) CHO KU NIN KAN - The Chief of the Bureau of Industry receives this "rank" by appointment in the form of a letter from the Emperor.
- (3) The Managers of the Inorganics and Organics Departments under the Bureau of Industry are appointed to this "rank" by the Cabinet (Prime Min). This rank is known as SO NIN KAN.
- (4) HA NIN KAN - Sections of the Departments of the Bureau of Industry are appointed to this "rank" by the Minister of the Commerce and Industry.

The Bureau of Industry exercised control over the allocation of raw materials for the chemical industry. Priorities were issued by the Bureau of Industry for so-called Class C materials. These were for civilian use or for civilian product manufacturing processes. In the case of raw materials which went to industry engaged in Army or Navy contracts, priorities were subject to the control of the General Planning Board. If the Army or Navy considered that certain products or materials were strategic, they would negotiate directly with the private business concerns involved. This by-passing of the Bureau of Industry resulted in gap being created in the recording of these transactions.

The CICA acted as a buffer for private industry between the Bureau of Industry and manufacturers. The Bureau of Industry would allocate so much of a specific raw material to the industry and it was up to the CICA to allocate that amount among the several producers within the industry. For example, if 1,000 tons of salt was the daily allotment to the soda ash producers, namely A (60%), B (30%) and C (10%), the CICA would proportion this amount among the three on a pro rata basis - 600 tons to A, 300 tons to B and 100 tons to C.

Replacement parts, new equipment and materials in general were handled in a similar manner.

Imports and exports were not controlled by the CICA or the Bureau of Industry, but by a separate Bureau under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry called the International Exchange Foundation (Koeki Eidan) and the Ministry of Greater East Asia (Dai Toa Shyo) respectively.