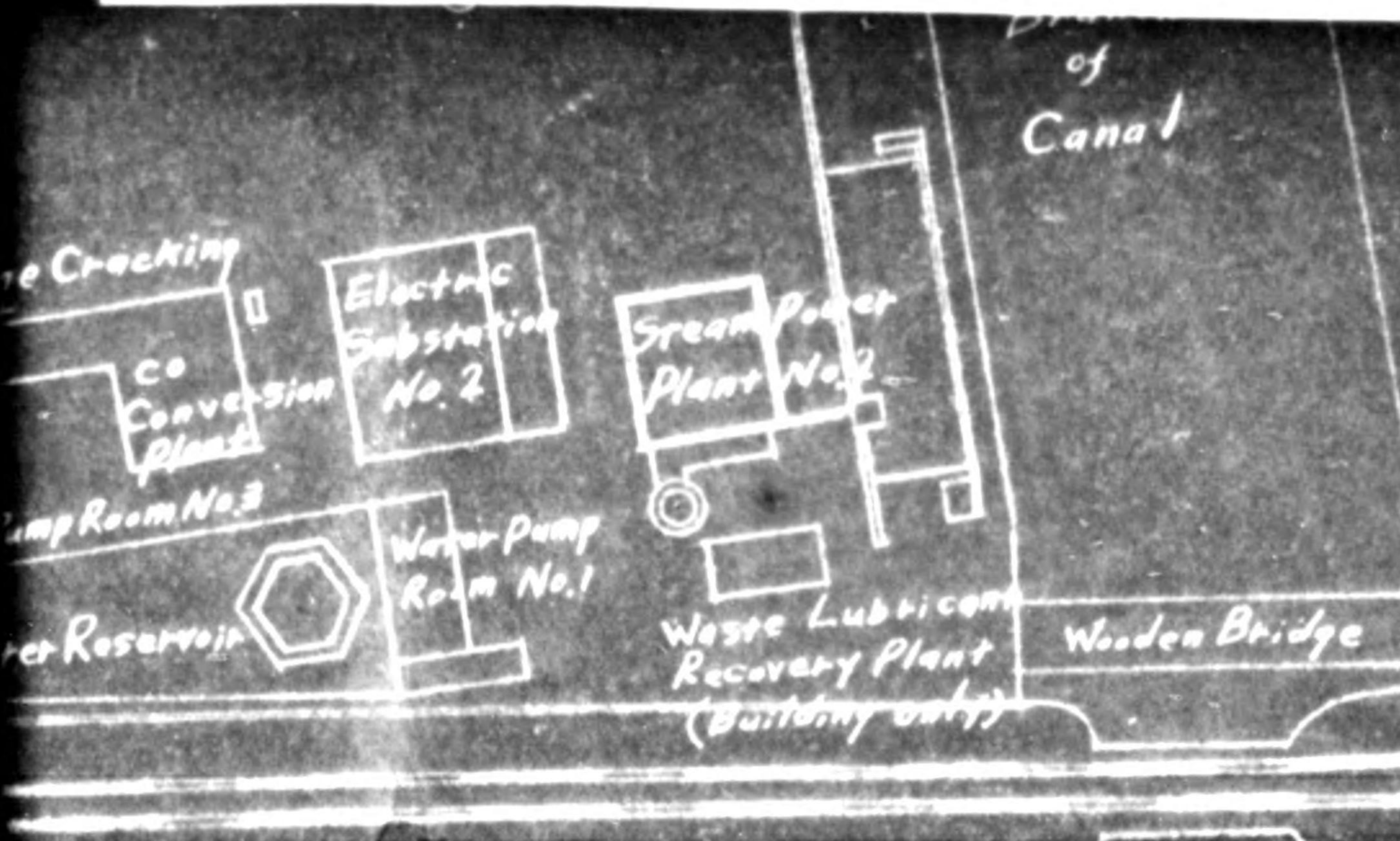
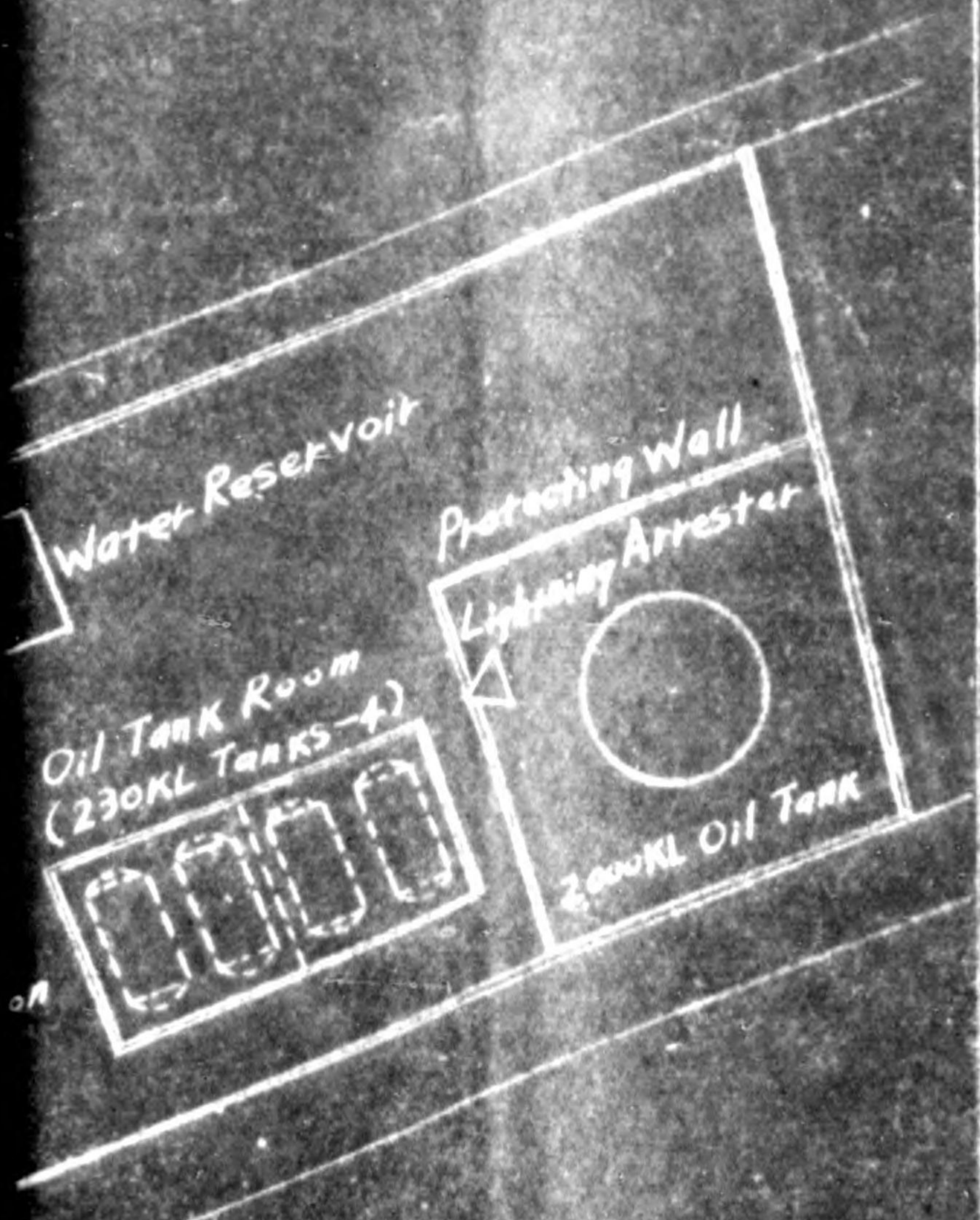


775013

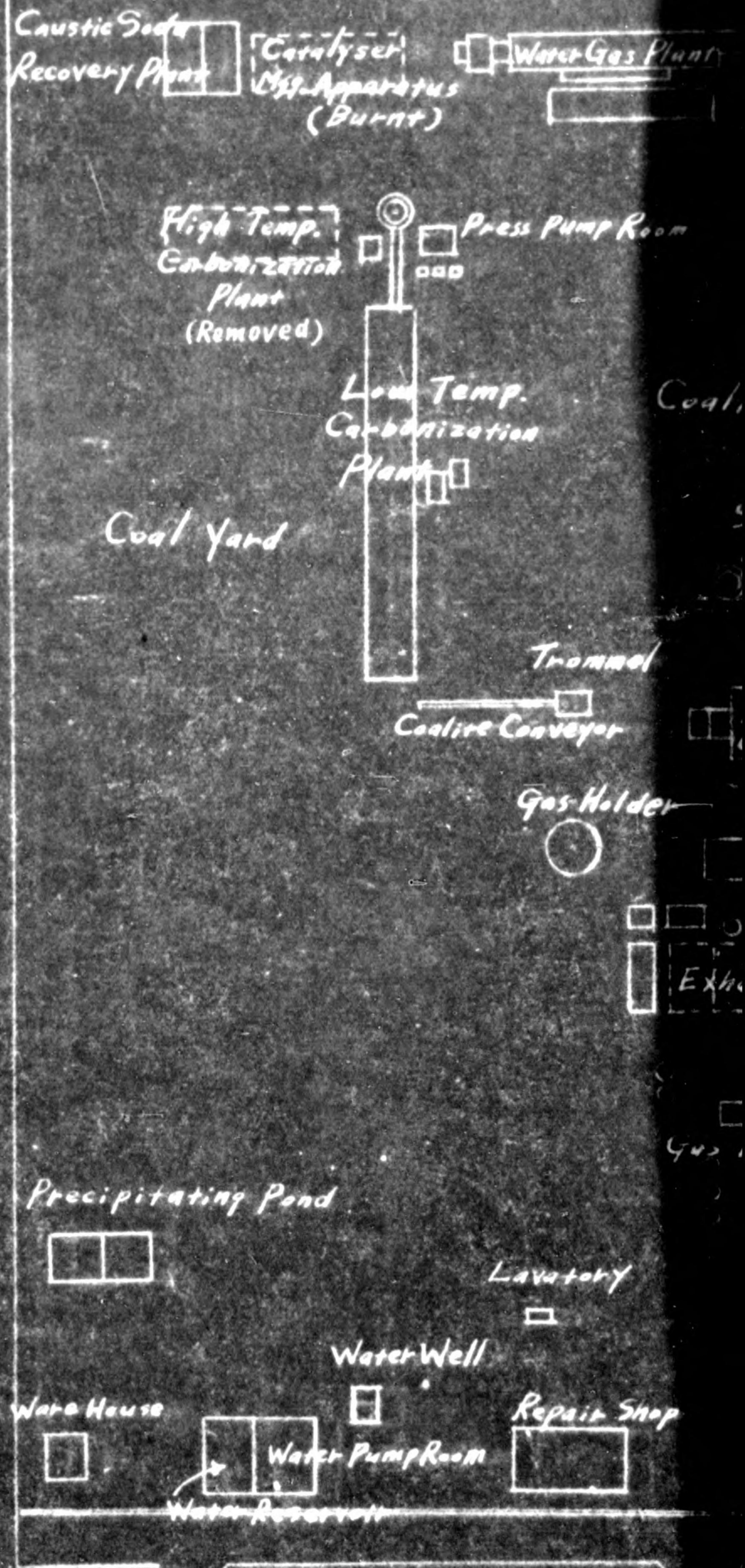


ory (Code No. 01-92)
-ku, Nagoya, Aichi.

Code No. 01-105)
Aichi.

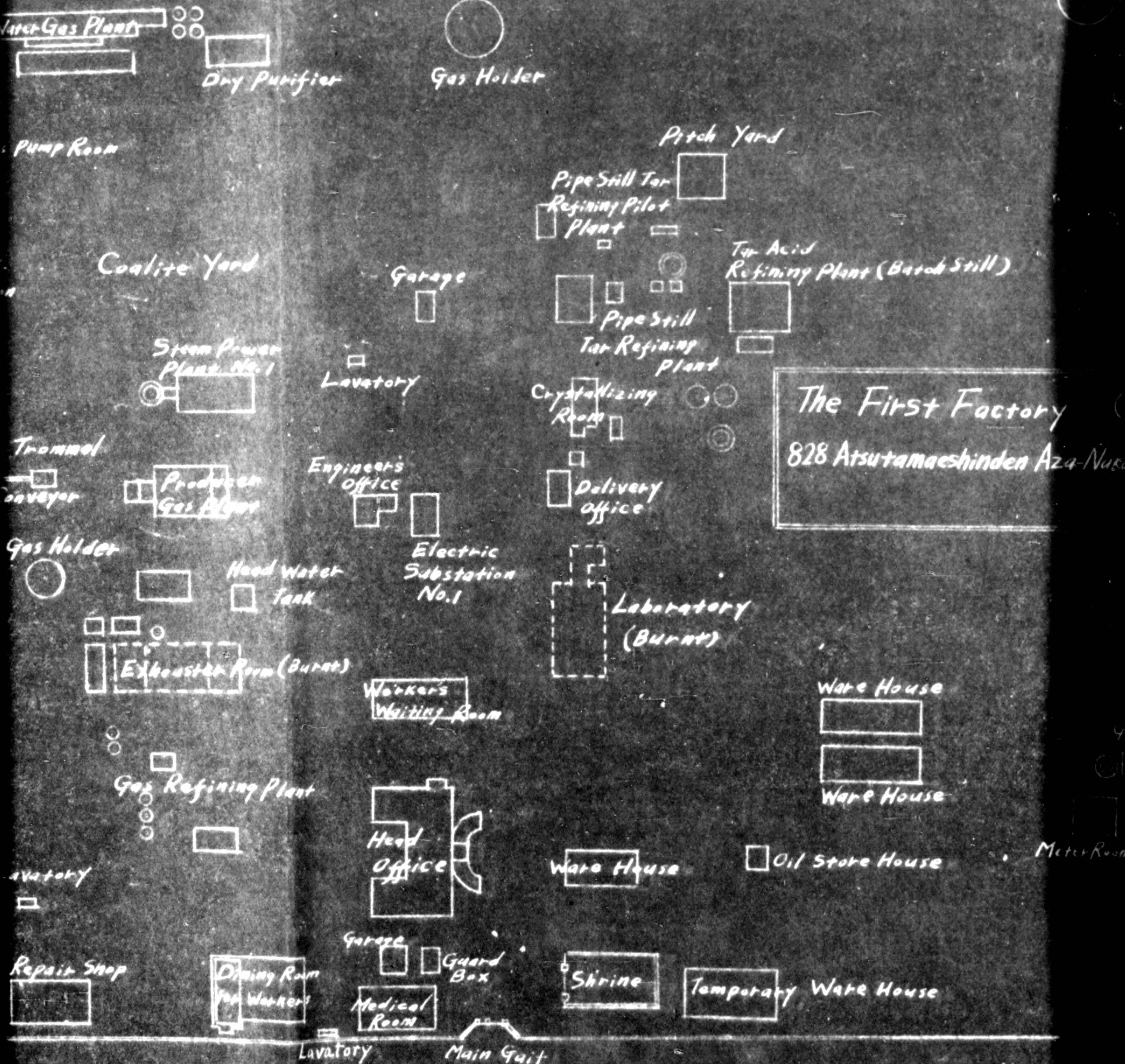


Branch
of
Canal



775013

Railroad to Nagoya Harbour



775013

to Tokyo

The Oil Storage Tank Facility

oya Harbour

Oil Tank Yard



Attached Land

nt (Barrel Still)

First Factory (Code No. 01-92)

tsutamaeshinden Aza-Nakanokumi, Minato-Ku,
Nagoya, Aichi.

re House

re House

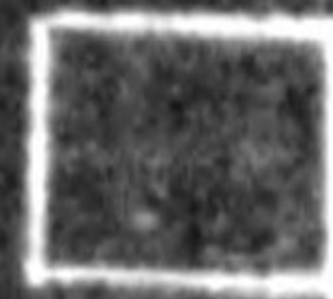
re House

re House

Governor Room



Meter Room

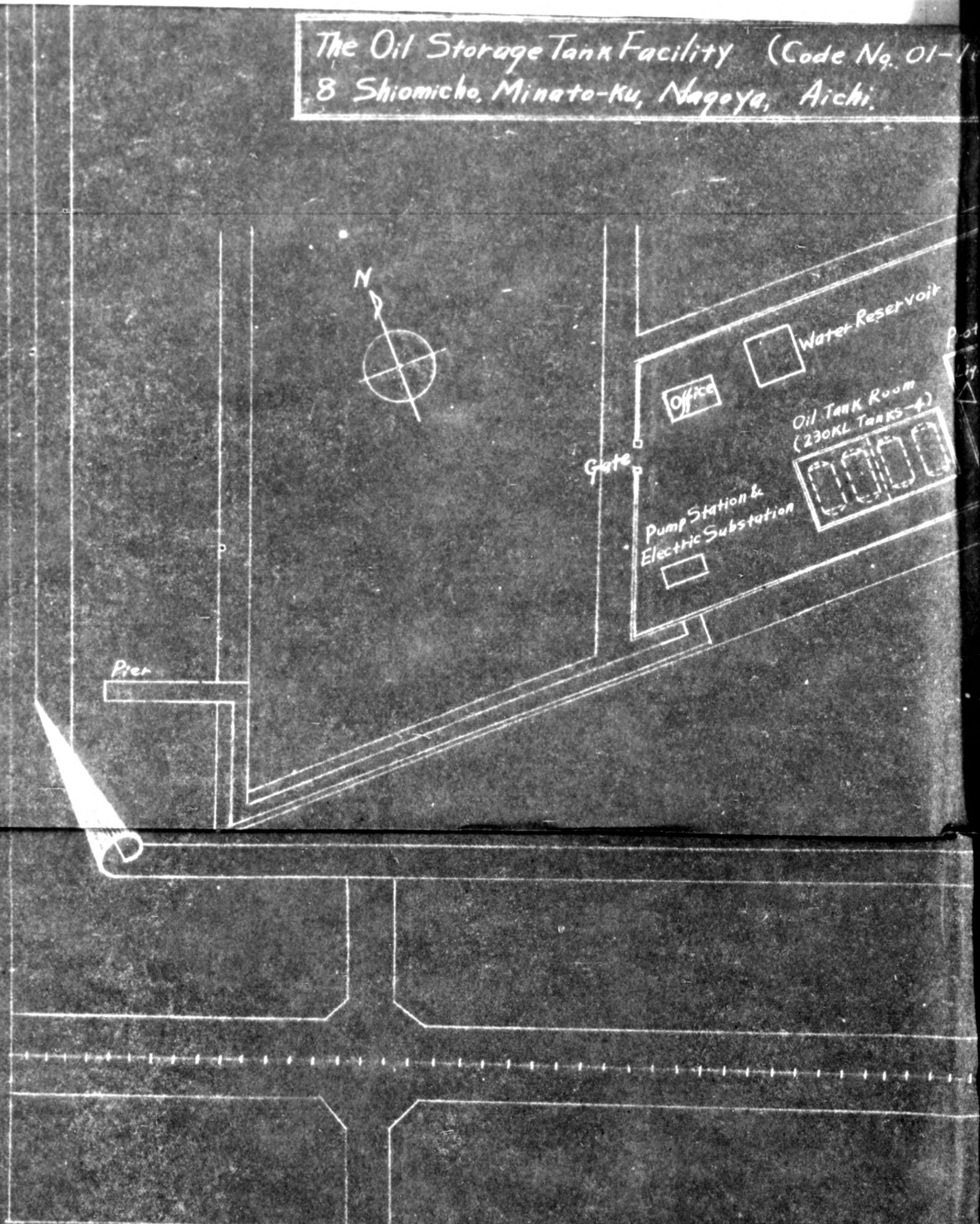


Gas Holder



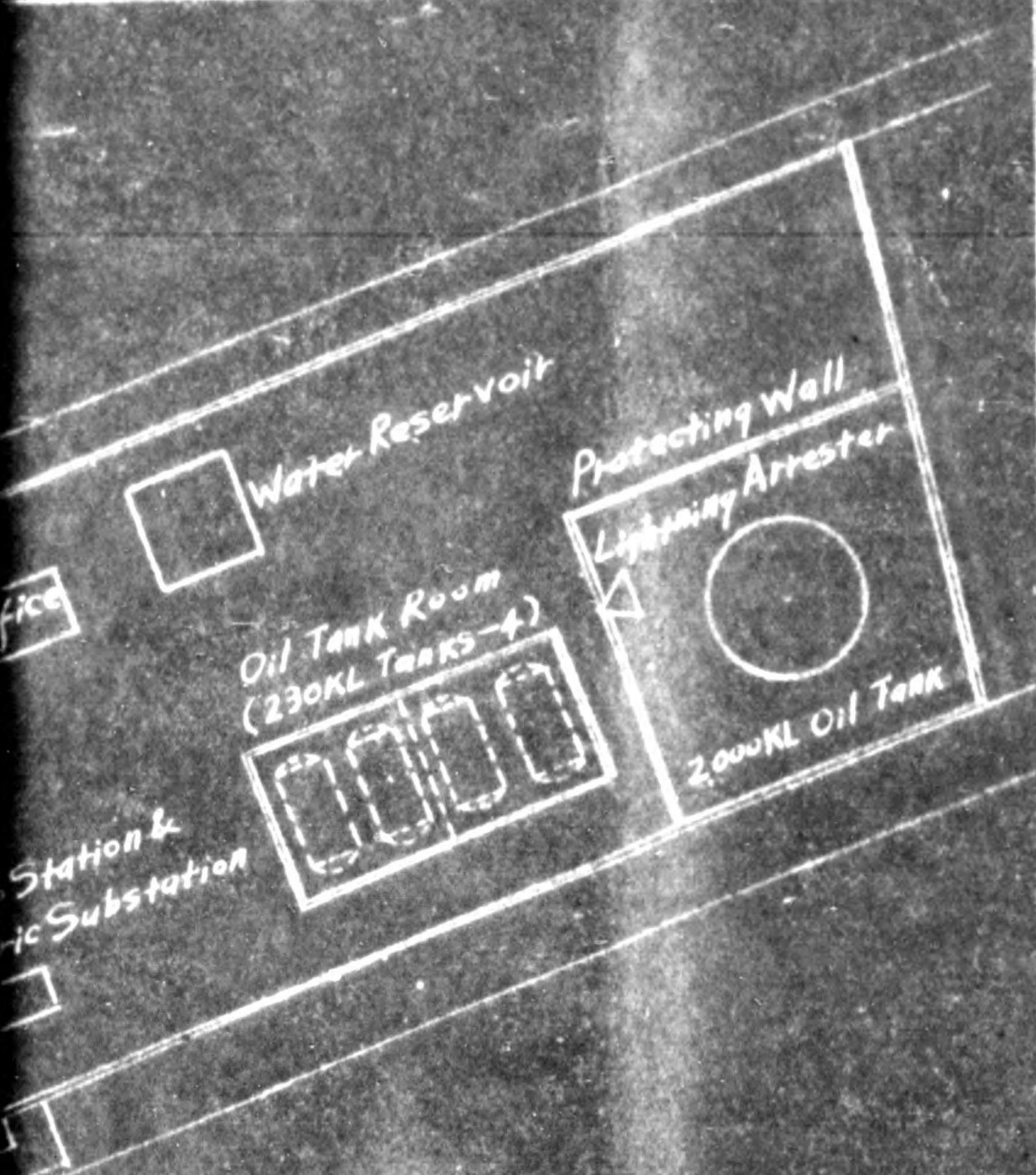
775013

The Oil Storage Tank Facility (Code No. 01-1)
8 Shiomicho, Minato-Ku, Nagoya, Aichi.



775013

ty (Code No. 01-106)
goya, Aichi.



Coal yard

Low Temp. Carbonization Plant

Tran

Coalire Convey

Gas h

Branch of Canal

Precipitating Pond

Lavator

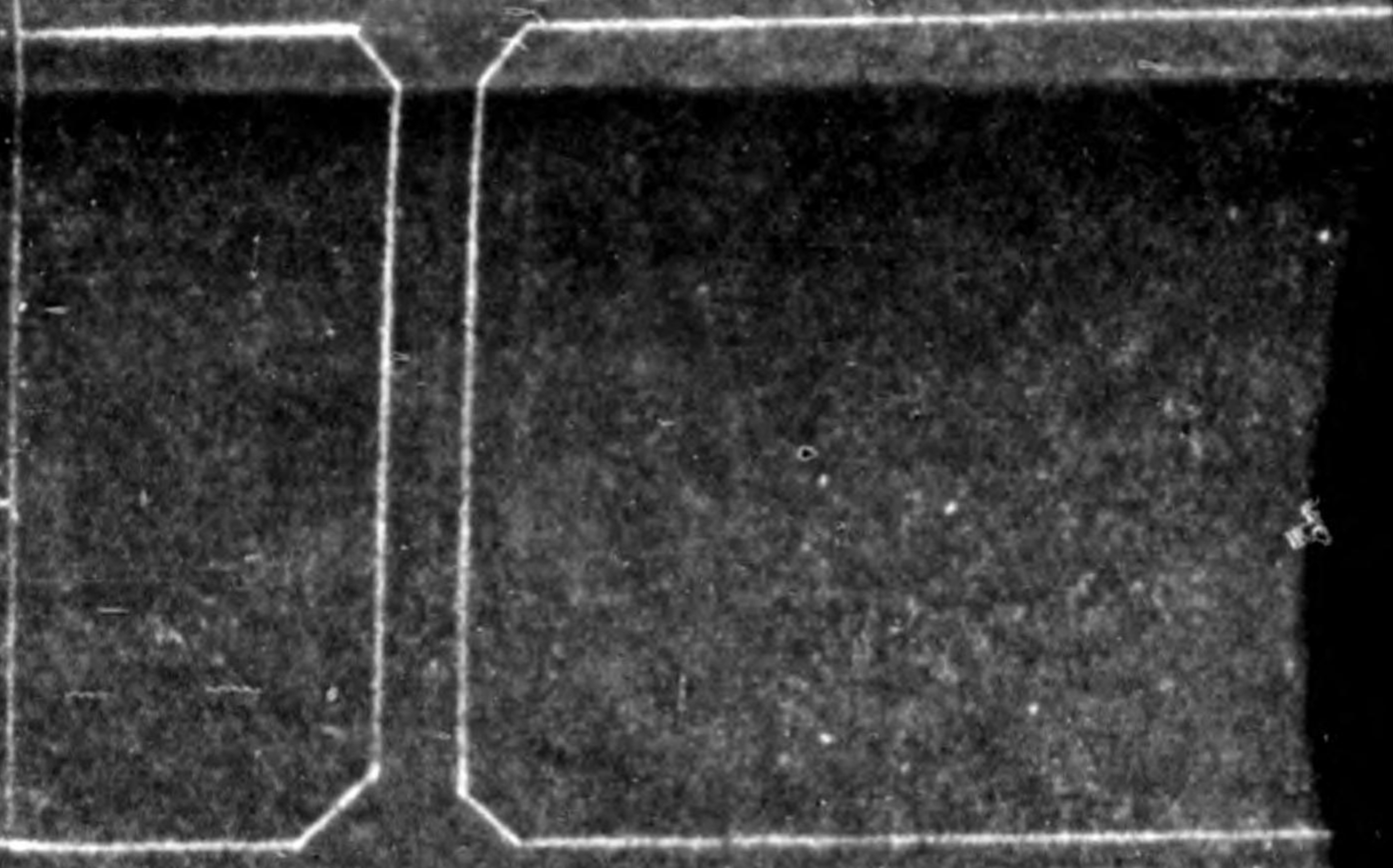
Water Well

Water House

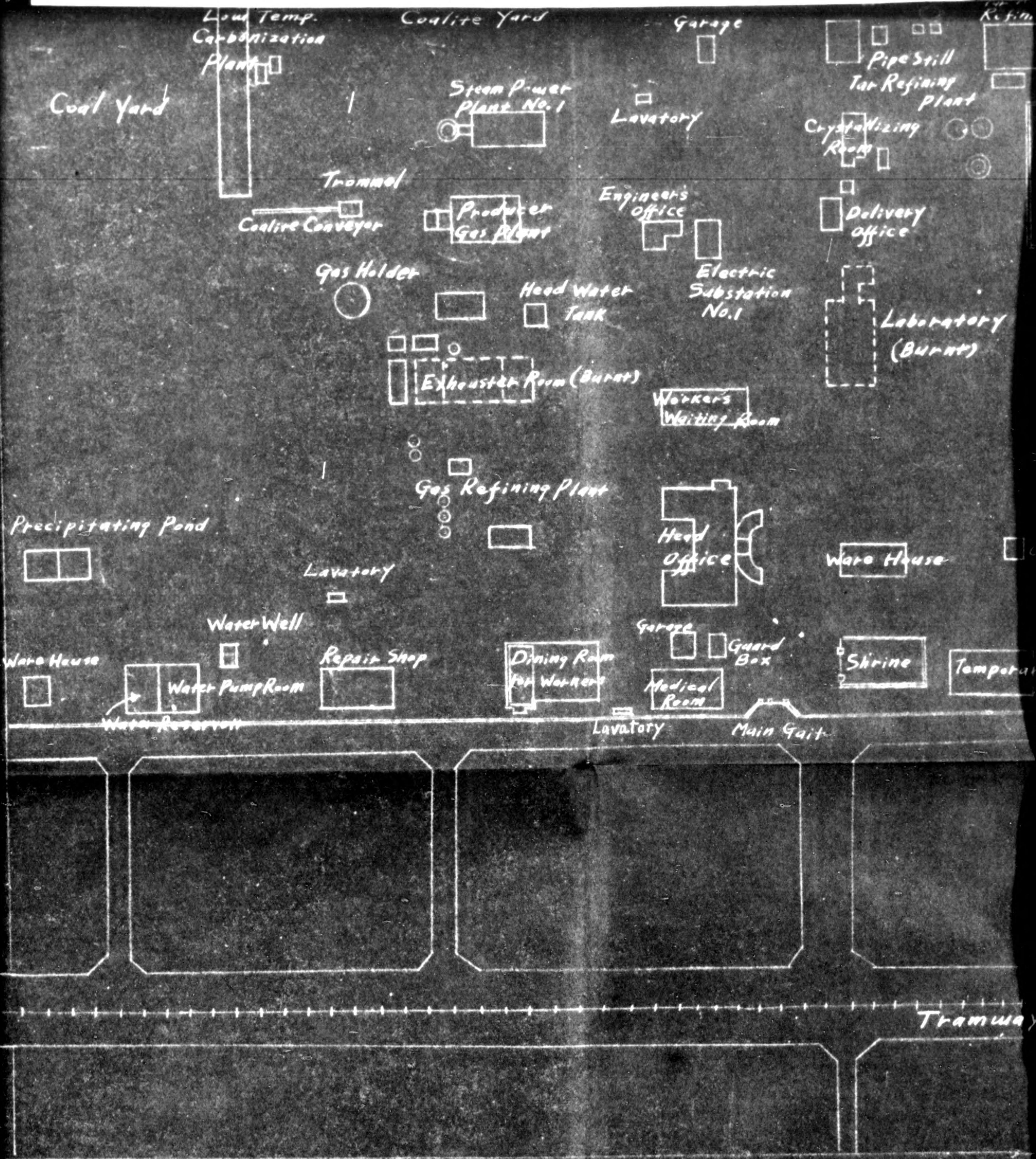
Repa

Water Pump Room

Water Reservoir



775013

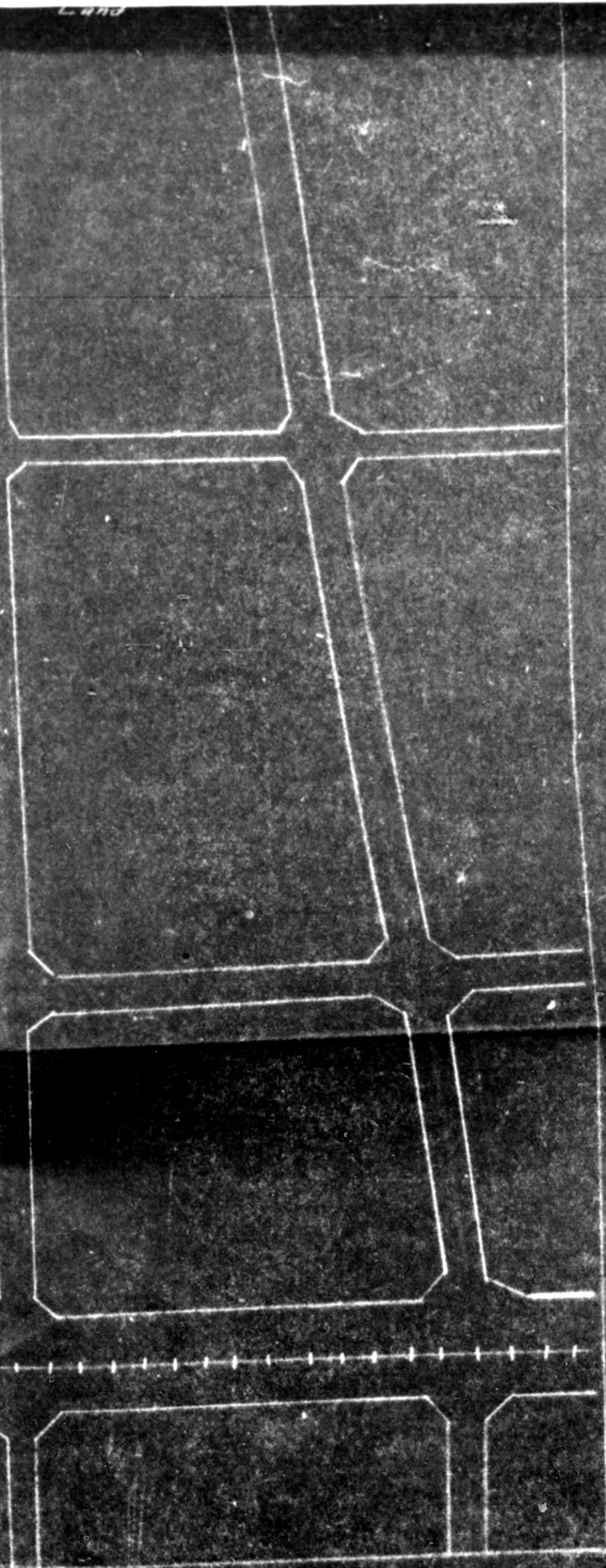
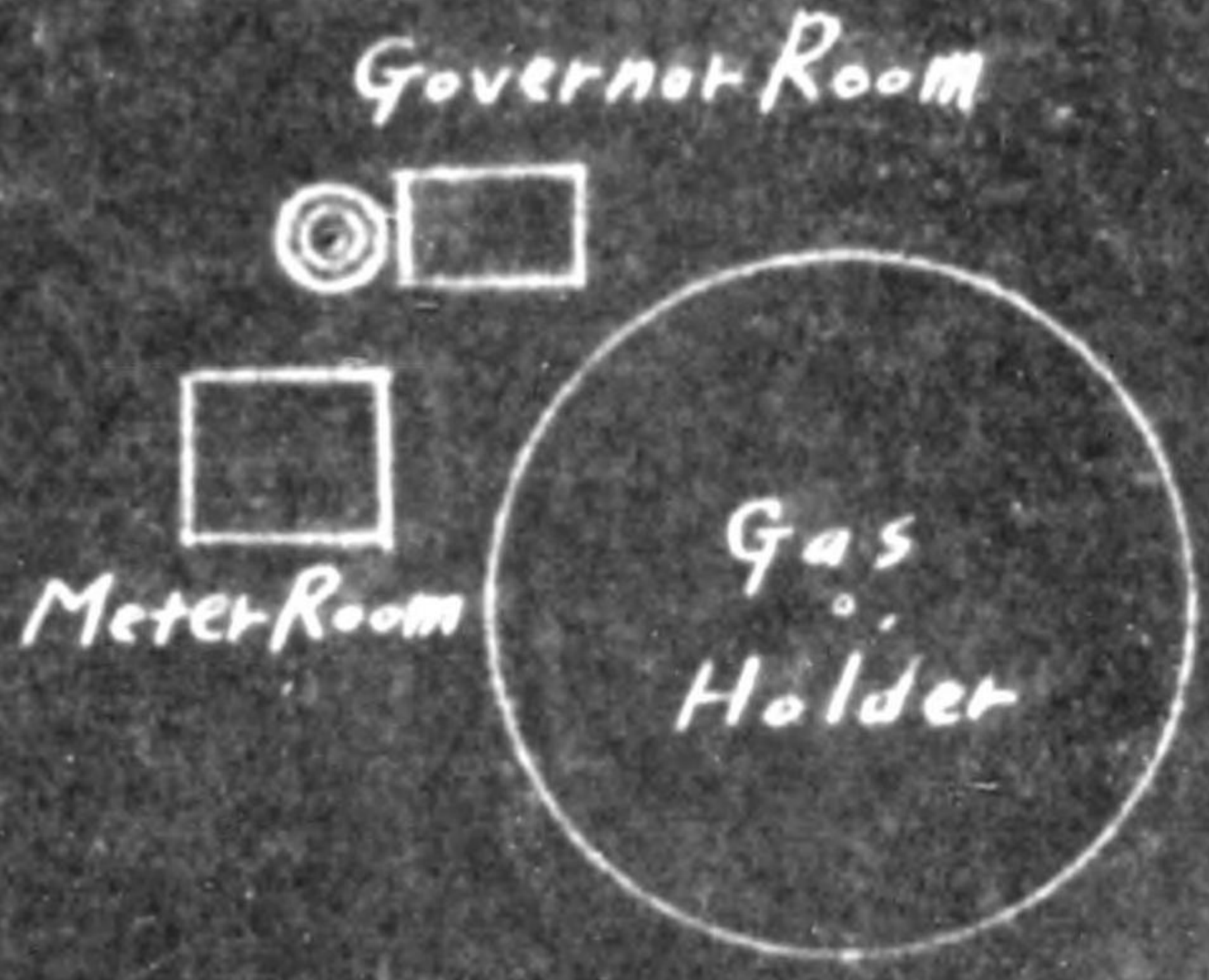


775013

(Bird's eye view)

First Factory (Code No. 01-92)
tsutamaeshinden Aza-Nakanokumi, Minato-Ku,
Nagoya, Aichi.

are House
are House
are House
are House



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710, dtd 10 May 1949,
Subj: "Transfer of Government Arsenal Property to Private
Ownership."

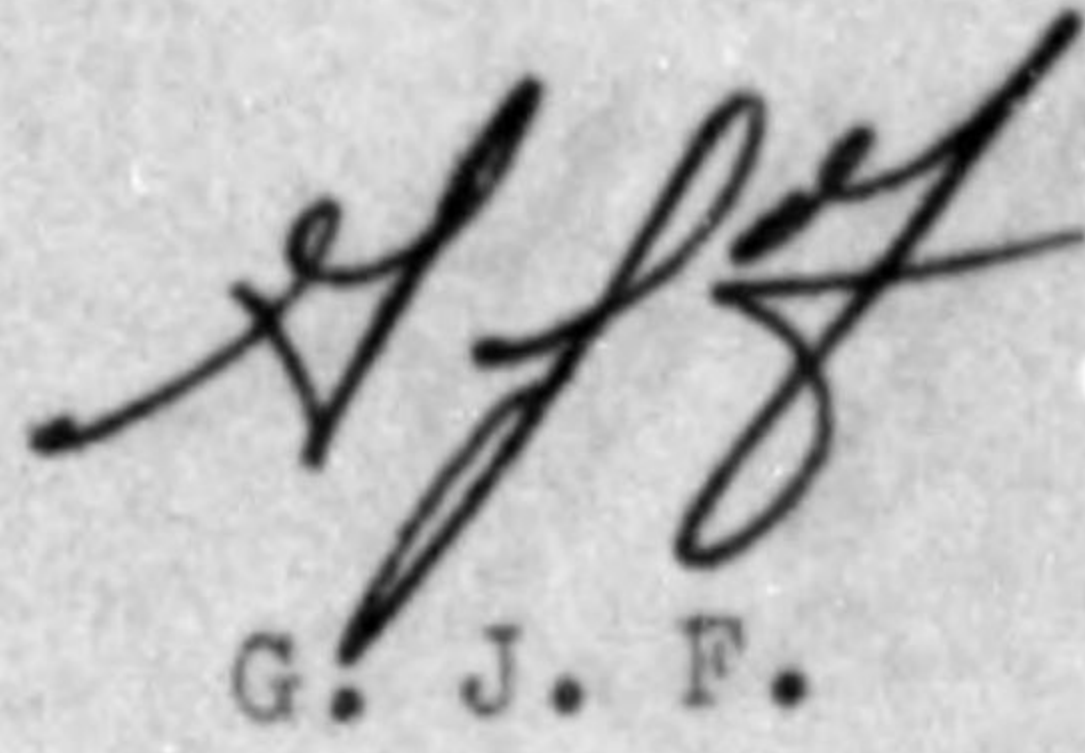
AG 602

5th Ind

CMG/ai

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 2 June 49

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
ATTN: Economics Officer



G. J. F.

8 Incls:
n/c

JUN 3 1949
1775

106 JUN 8 1949

HEADQUARTERS
AICHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SDB/efj/ajj
10 May 1949

602
SUBJECT: Transfer of Government Arsenal Property to Private
Ownership

TO: Commanding Officer
Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region
APO 710

1. It has come to the attention of this headquarters that effective 17 March 1949, the property formerly known as the Second Naval Fuel Depot, Nagoya Branch, was transferred to the Toho Kagaku K.K. with the approval of the Finance Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP (AG 602-8 Dec 48, Subj: "Disposition of Government Property to Ministry of Finance.")

2. Inasmuch as the Second Naval Fuel Depot (01-92) is listed as an object of reparations by SCAPIN 1263, dtd 11 Oct 46, and is being held under custody by this headquarters, clarification is requested as to the reparation's status of the property now known as the Toho Kagaku K.K., Nagoya Branch. The Toho Kagaku K.K. reasons that since it is no longer considered as an arsenal this property should no longer be considered as an object of reparations. Pending clarification by higher headquarters this area will remain under custody as the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, under the jurisdiction of the Finance Bureau.

3. Attached herewith are eight documents submitted by the Toho Kagaku K.K. to substantiate their claim of ownership.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

8 Incls:
(6 copies)

Sabin C. Taplin
SABIN C. TAPLIN
Capt, CMP
Actg Adjutant

715

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710, dtd 10 May 1949,
 Subj: "Transfer of Government Arsenal Property to Private
 Ownership."

AG 602

1st Ind

CMG/ss

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 13 May 49

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
 ATTN: Mil Govt Section

2032
 1. The position of the present owners of the former Japanese Government property known as the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot as stated in the second sentence of par. 2, basic communication, apparently is based upon the theory that only government-owned synthetic oil plants were designated for reparations. Hence, since this property no longer comes within the definition of a government-owned synthetic oil plants, they contend it should be exempted from reparations.

2. In the absence of qualified legal opinion or direction of higher headquarters to the contrary, this headquarters believes that the company's contention for exemption is untenable, and that the reparations status of the property designated as Plant No. 01-92 continues unimpaired.

3. A Japanese Government administrative problem may be involved, however, hinging upon the point of whether custody and maintenance of the plant should be chargeable to the Japanese Government through the Finance Ministry as government property, or through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as a privately-owned plant designated for reparations.

4. It is the opinion of this headquarters that this is a problem of no direct concern to the Occupation so long as the conditions of OD 21 (48) are met. The Aichi Team has been advised verbally of this opinion insofar as it may modify the situation reported in the final sentence of par. 2, basic communication.

5. The principal reason for forwarding this communication is for the information of higher echelons, and to permit such adjustments of records as may be required.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Robert J. Drda
 ROBERT J. DRDA
 1st Lt, Inf
 Asst Adjutant

8 Incls:
 n/c

3336 E

715

14 MAY 1949

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Aichi Mil Govt Team, dtd 10 May 1949, subj: "Transfer of Government Arsenal Property to Private Ownership."

AG 602 - BA

2nd Ind

MAY 18 1949

EHN/mo

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

9801

1. Forwarded to your headquarters for your information.

2. This headquarters has advised Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region that the sale or transfer by the Japanese of installations subject to reparations does not affect the status of the plant involved and it may only be removed from custody and control by order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Responsibility for custody and maintenance of plant 01-92 remains with the Japanese Government.

3. Paragraph 3 of the 1st indorsement indicates that the Finance Ministry and Ministry of Commerce and Industry are not in agreement as to which agency is responsible for custody and maintenance of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot. It is the opinion of this headquarters that the Finance Ministry remains responsible for custody of the plant. Pending further instruction from higher headquarters, this headquarters has advised Tokai-Hokuriku Region that the Finance Ministry will continue to be held responsible for compliance with the provisions of SCAPIN 1219, dated 20 September 1946.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:



A. Seipel
A. SEIPEL
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

8 Incls:
n/c

BH/3104

30 MAY 1949

AMGEM 386.3 3rd Ind
SUBJECT: Transfer of Government Arsenal Property to Private Ownership
(10 May 1949)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

MAY 26 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. This headquarters concurs in the action described in paragraph 2 of the 2nd indorsement.

3737

2. Information received from the Yokohama Liaison and Coordination Office reveals that the Reparations Board contemplates transferring jurisdiction of this plant to the Commerce and Industry Ministry on approval from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to change the category from an arsenal to a privately owned plant.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

8 Incls:
n/c

J. A. O'Brien
J. A. O'BRIEN
USA
Asst. Adj. Gen.

AG 602 - BA

4th Ind

EHN/ea

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

JUN 1 1949

TO: CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710

Your attention is directed to the 3rd indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

8 Incls:
n/c

Charles Ramsey
Charles Ramsey
USA
Asst. Adj. Gen.

RECORDED
HQ I CORPS

BA 3842

100

Incl:

- 1-a copy Application for Disposition of National Property
CICC-No. 3931
- 1-b copy Application For Disposition of National Property
(NF/L)
- 1-c copy Transfer of National Property According to the
60th Article of the War Indemnities Special
Measures Law.
- 2 copy Disposition of Government Property 602 (8 Dec.48)
ESS/FIN
- 3 Copy Government Property Assignment
- 4 Article 60 of the War Indemnities Special Measures
Law
- 5 Short History of the Company
- 6 copy Procurement Agreement For Plant Facilities
- 7 Disposition Plans of the Company

Incl

TO : General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander
for the Allied Powers.

FROM : Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Application for Disposition of National Property.

C.L.C.C. No. 3931 (LO 4174 NP/1) 25 November 1948

1. Reference: SCAP Memorandum AG 121.7 (6 Sept. 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN - 1186), subject: "Disposition of Govern-
ment Property".
2. Transmitted herewith is a letter of the Ministry of
Finance on subject matter, addressed to the General
Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

For the Director - General:

(K. Yoshida)
Chief of Liaison Section
Central Liaison and Coordination Office

Enclosure: A letter of the Ministry of Finance (LO 4174
NP/1)

Ministry of Finance
The Japanese Government

L.O. 4174 (NP/1)

22, November 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Headquarters of the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

THROUGH: Central Liaison and Coordination Office

SUBJECT: Application for the Disposition of National
Property.

1. Reference is made of to your memorandum AG 121.7
(6 Sept. 46) ESS/FI SCAPIN - 1186, dated 6 September
1946, subject: "Disposition of Government Property".
2. In accordance with the above reference memorandum we are
herewith submitting to your Headquarters an application
for disposition of the common property - land, building
and annexed constructions - in the enclosure attached
hereto.
3. Your approval is herewith requested.

For the Ministry of Finance

Takeshi Watanabe
Chief of Minister's Secretariat

Encl: Copy of Application.

(TAN)

Transfer of National Property According to the
60th articles of the War Indemnity Special Measure Law

Date:

No :

1. Name of the Property:

The Former 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, Nagoya Branch

2. Location:

No. 828, Nakanokumi, Atsutamae Shinden, Minato-ku, Nagoya City

No. 1 and 8, Shiomi-cho, Minato-ku, Nagoya City

3. Kind and Quantity:

Building: 3518 Tsubo-total floor space 4145.9 tsubo

Land : 53,526.78 tsubo

Annexed constructions: 1 set

4. Circumstances when the Property was transferred to the Government:

In this plant, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K., (Toho chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.) was manufacturing synthetic oil and coalite out of coal, and gasoline by means of hydronizing by request of Japanese Navy.

1 July, 1945, Japanese Government purchased the whole installations together with existing products and materials and ever since the plant has been laid under the direct management of the Government as the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, Nagoya Branch.

The items of the property are the land, buildings and annexed constructions.

5. Present condition of the Property:

(Mention if the property laid under the reparation programme)

The plant was designated as the reparations installation on 11 October, 1946 and is under custody of Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Before the installations were designated as reparations installations, the Nihon Hiryo K.K., (Japan Fertilizer Co.) had been authorized to use the plant temporarily.

After the designation as a reparations plant, the installation has been kept intact as it was in the war-time, giving some repairs, necessary for preservation.

6. Total Sum and the Individual (levied the property) of the War Indemnity Special Tax levied to the applicant:

Total Sum of the War Indemnity Special Tax ¥32,749,145.26

The Individual of the War Indemnity Special Tax
¥28,997,882.10

7. Methods of the Settlement of Accounts of the price when the Property was transferred:

Cash (during or after the War)	None
Special Settlement	
Government Special Loan	¥28,997,882.10
Special Deposit	None
	<u>Total ¥28,997,882.10</u>

8. Sum of Money to be paid to Government when the applicant received the Property:

Cash paid during the War	None
Decucation of Tax	¥ 20,000.00
Beneficial expenditure	¥109,268.57
	<u>Total ¥129,268.57</u>

9. Explanation of the applicant to whom the Property shall be transferred:

Name: Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (None-restricted concern)
(Toho Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Address: No. 828, Nakenokumi Atsutamae Shinden
Minato-ku, Nagoya City.

10. Reason of transfer

The property shall be transferred to the applicant in accordance with the 60th Article of the War indemnity Special Measure Law.

.....
Director of the National Property
Bureau

Ministry of Finance

Encl: Annexed Constructions

Annexed Constructions**The First Factory**

Low Temperature Carbonization Plant	1 set
Gas Refining Plant	1 set
Gas Holder, 30,000 m ³	1 pc
Coalite Conveyor	1 set
Water Gas Plant	1 set
Dry Purifier	1 set
Gas Holder, 700 m ³	1 pc
Producer Gas Plant	1 set
Gas Holder, 100 m ³	1 pc
High Temperature Carbonization Plant	1 set
Pipe Still Tar Refining Plant	1 set
Pipe Still Tar Refining Pilot Plant	1 set
Tar Acid Refining Plant (Batch Still)	1 set
Oil Tank, 50 kilo litres	3 pcs
" , 190 " 	4 pcs
Oil Tank, 280 " 	4 pcs
" , 1,000 " 	5 pcs
Lightning Arrester	1 pc
Electric Substation	1 set
Steam Power Plant	1 set
Water Supplying Plant	1 set
Coal Yard	1
Coalite Yard	1
Pitch " 	1
Caustic Soda Recovery Plant	1 set
Carbon Monoxide Conversion Plant	1 set
The Second Factory	
Methane Cracking Plant	1 set
CO Conversion Plant	1 set

Gas Holder, 500 m ³	1 pc
" , 200 m ³	1 pc
Carbon Dioxide Washing Plant	1 set
Gas Separating Plant	1 set
Air Separating Plant	1 set
Gas Holder, 14,000 m ³	2 pcs
" , 4,000 m ³	2 pcs
Hydro Cracking Plant	1 set
Gas Holder, 100 m ³	2 pcs
" , 100 m ³	2 pcs
Emergency Tank	1 pc
Oil Distillation Plant	1 set
Stabilization Plant	1 set
Oil Tank, 2,000 kilo litres	3 pcs
" , 1,000 "	2 pcs
" , 400 "	12 pcs
" , 50 "	10 pcs
Steam Power Plant	1 set
Electric Substation	1 set
Water Supplying Plant	1 set
Test and Measuring Apparatus	1 set
Caustic Soda Tank	2 pcs
Lightning Arrester	1 pc
The Oil Storage Tank Facility, in Kyūgōchi	
Oil Tank, 2,000 kilo litres	1 pc
" , 230 kilo litres	4 pcs
Lightning Arrester	1 pc

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

602(8 Dec. 48) ESS/FIN

8 December 1948

SUBJECT: Disposition of Government Property

TO : Ministry of Finance,
No. 6 Honshio-Cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo

1. References are Ministry of Finance letters:

a. LO 4174 (NP/1), dated 22 November 1948, subject: Application for Disposition of National Property, received through the Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo, CLCO 3931, dated 25 November 1948:

b. LO 4119 (NP/1), dated 5 November 1948, subject: Application for Transfer of National Property in accordance with Article 60 of the War Indemnity Special Measure Law, received through the Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo, CLCO 3794, dated 9 November 1948: and

c. LO 4195 (NP/1), dated 27 November 1948, subject: Application for Disposition of National Property, received through the Central Liaison and Coordination Office, Tokyo, CLCO 3987, dated 30 November 1948.

2. References requested permission to transfer property to former owners under the provisions of Article 60 of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law.

3. No objection is raised to the proposed transfers of the subject properties in accordance with the provisions of the reference letters.

FOR THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

WALTER K. LE COUNT
Chief, Finance Division

Dated:
March, 17, 1949

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSIGNMENT

1. Objects to be transferred

Location: Atsuta Maeshinden, Minato-ku, Nagoya

Items & quantities: (Refer to the annexed specifications)

Lands:	53,526.75 tsubo
Structures:	Area: 3,518 tsubo
	Totaling 4,145.9 tsubo
Constructions:	complete Equipments
Instruments & Machines:	8 sets

Transferring Price: ¥ 129,268.57

1. The said possessions are to be transferred on Art. 60 of war Indemnity Special Measures Law.
1. After the conclusion of the contract, any damage or loss due to natural calamity or force majeure before rendering is to be on the transferee's responsibility.
1. After assignment even if any difference as to number and quantity or any damage be found out, the transferrer is not liable it.
1. The transferring price is to be paid at the place indicated; the deadline being March, 31, 1949.
1. The date when the transferring price has been paid up is to be considered as the date when the subject property is completely handed over.
1. Loss done to the Japanese Government owing to non-fulfilment is to be compensated for by the transferee.

1. Registration Fee necessary for changing ownership and other expenses in relation to the assignment are to be paid by the transferee.
1. Difference in view, if any, between the transferrer and the transferee is to be decided on the transferrer's approbation.
1. The area and building now on use of the Japanese Government, as the annexed map shows, may be used on still without rent, according to Art. 76 of regulations relative to the application of War Indemnity Special Measures Law.
1. Machines which have been decided for reparation are to be held and kept as they are now till their withdrawal, without storage.

In order to certify the said assignment we hereby duplicate the document and, after affixing our signatures and seals, hold each a single copy.

17th. March. 1949

Transferrer:

Chief of the Nagoya Finance
Bureau, on behalf of the
Japanese Government.

Transferee:

Managing-Director of the
Toho Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki
Kaisha (The Toho Chemical
Industry Co., Ltd.)
No.828, Nakanokumi, Atsuta
Maeshinden, Minato-ku,
Nagoya, Japan.

War Indemnity Special Measures Law

19 October 1946

Law No. 38

Article 60

In the case where lands or buildings (including things fixed on the lands or buildings; the same shall apply in this article) or mining rights or placer right have been transferred to the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities or land or buildings have been appropriated by the nation or local public bodies, if war indemnity special tax is assessed on claims for the restitution thereof, the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities shall, at the request of the original holders or successors thereof, as long as they still hold the lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights on the enforcement of the present Law, be liable, to return the lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights to the original holders (or successors), in their present conditions.

A person who is going to request to have lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights returned by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall pay the countervalue to the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities, equivalent to the amount of the restitution for the appropriation by or transference to the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities minus the amount of war indemnity special tax imposed on the restitution claim.

- 2 -

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the original holder (or its successor) shall also pay a reasonable value for the improvements, if any, to the lands or buildings made by the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities.

If, in the case where local public bodies or specified instrumentalities have returned the lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights to the original holders (or successors thereof), the Government shall give to the local public bodies or specified instrumentalities the whole or a part of the amount equal to war indemnity special tax imposed on the restitution claim held by the original holders for the appropriation or transference of the lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights.

Applications to the nation, local public bodies or specified instrumentalities for requests to have lands, buildings, mining rights or placer rights returned shall be made within 3 months of the filing date of war indemnity special tax return matters necessary for the implementation of paragraphs 1 to 4 shall be provided for by Ordinance, besides those of the preceding paragraph.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE COMPANY (The 2nd Naval Fuel Depot Nagoya Branch, or
Ex- Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.)

- | | | |
|--|--------------|------|
| 1. Company established | 21 May | 1938 |
| Request submitted synthetic oil
manufacturing at Toho Gas Company, Ltd. | 25 April | 1938 |
| Permission for above | 1 June | 1938 |
| Rights for synthetic oil manufacturing
project transferred | 18 August | 1938 |
| 2. Commencement of low temperature dry
distillation plant operations | October | 1940 |
| 3. Commencement of low temperature tar
distillation plant operations | June | 1941 |
| 4. Under supervision of Navy, commencement
of decomposition and hydrogenation of
lamp oil project | November | 1944 |
| 5. Decomposition and hydrogenation processing
plant gas separator explosion | 19 November | 1944 |
| 6. Damaged by earth quake of the Tokai Area | 7 December | 1944 |
| 7. Air raids started | 6 February | 1945 |
| 8. The Plants took over by the Navy | 1 July | 1945 |
| 9. End of hostilities | 15 August | 1945 |
| 10. Transferred to supervision of the Ministry of
Finance from the Ministry of the Navy | September | 1945 |
| 11. Sales transaction of plants to Navy
(Back-dated Agreement - 1, July, 1945) | 22 September | 1945 |
| 12. Permission granted to the Japan Fertilizer Company
on subject plants to be converted to
ammonium sulphate plants. Work for conversion
commenced | November | 1945 |
| 13. Special Government Debenture Bonds received
as transaction payment for plant facilities | 7 November | 1945 |
| 14. Stop order for conversion to ammonium sulphate
plant from General Headquarters received. | June | 1946 |
| 15. Designated as reparations (SCAPIN No. 1,263) | 11 October | 1946 |

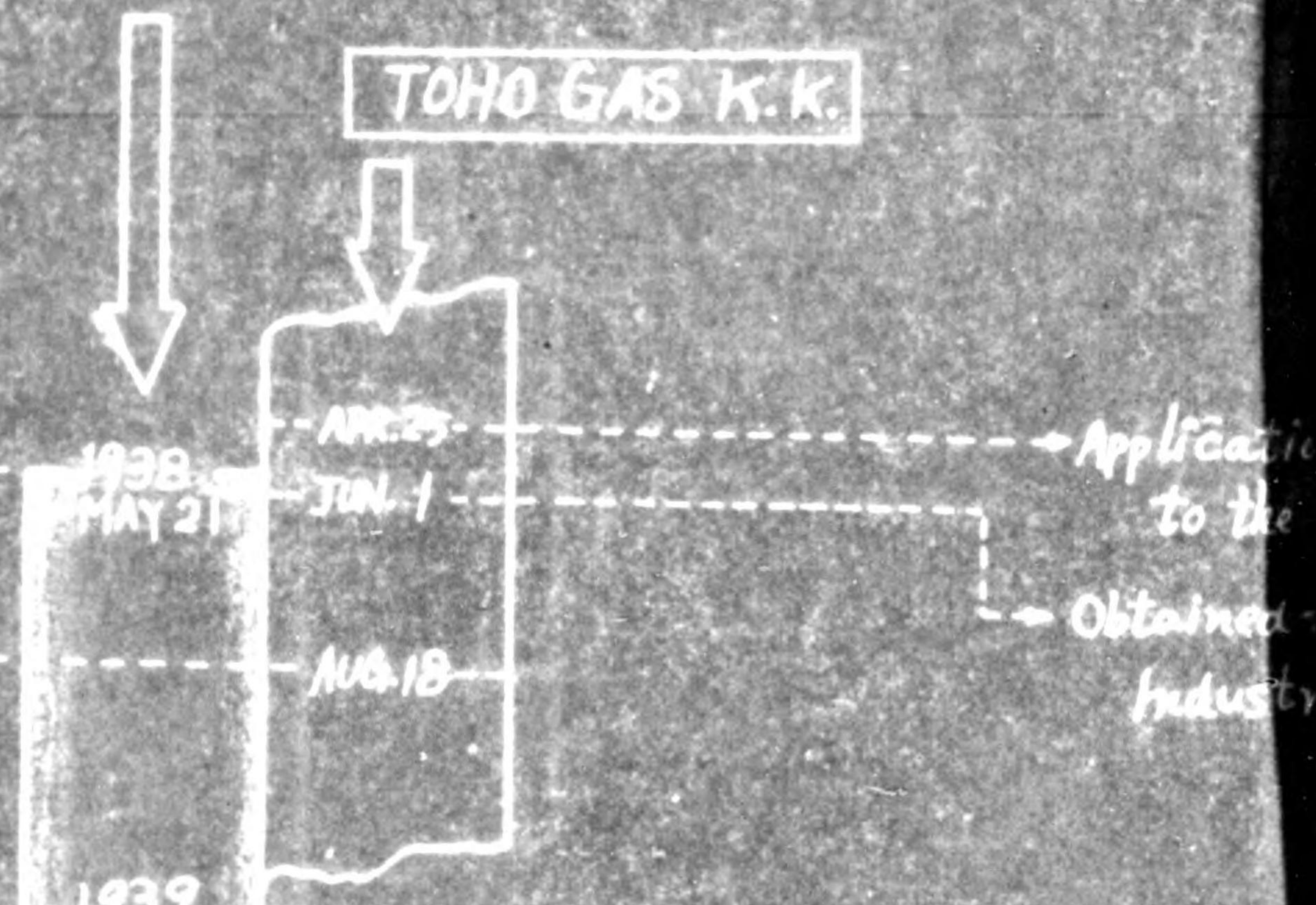
16. War Indemnity Special Measure Law Promulgated 19 October 1946
17. War Indemnity Special Taxes imposed
in accordance to war Indemnity Special Measure
Law 14 December 1946
18. Request for transfer of plants and facilities
Previously of subject company submitted to
Finance Minister under Article 60 of the
War Indemnity Special Measure Law 12 March 1947
19. Toho Kagaku, K.K., takes place of the Japan
Fertilizer Company, for maintenance
and custody of subject reparations
designated facilities under the
supervision of Finance Bureau July 1947
20. Recognition as to request, 19 above, received
from the Finance Division, Economic and Scientific
Section, General Headquarters, 8 December 1948
21. Transfer of plants and facilities from the
Ministry of Finance to Toho Kagaku Gogyo K.K. 17 March 1949
(Toho Chemical Industrial Company)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF TOHO KAGAKU

TOHO KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. (TOHO CHEMICAL)

TOHO GAS K.K.

Establishment of Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.
Transferred the Right of Enterprise to Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.



Application to the
to the
Obtained Industry

The First Operation of Low Temperature Carbonization Plant

1938
MAY 21
1939
1940
OCT.
1941

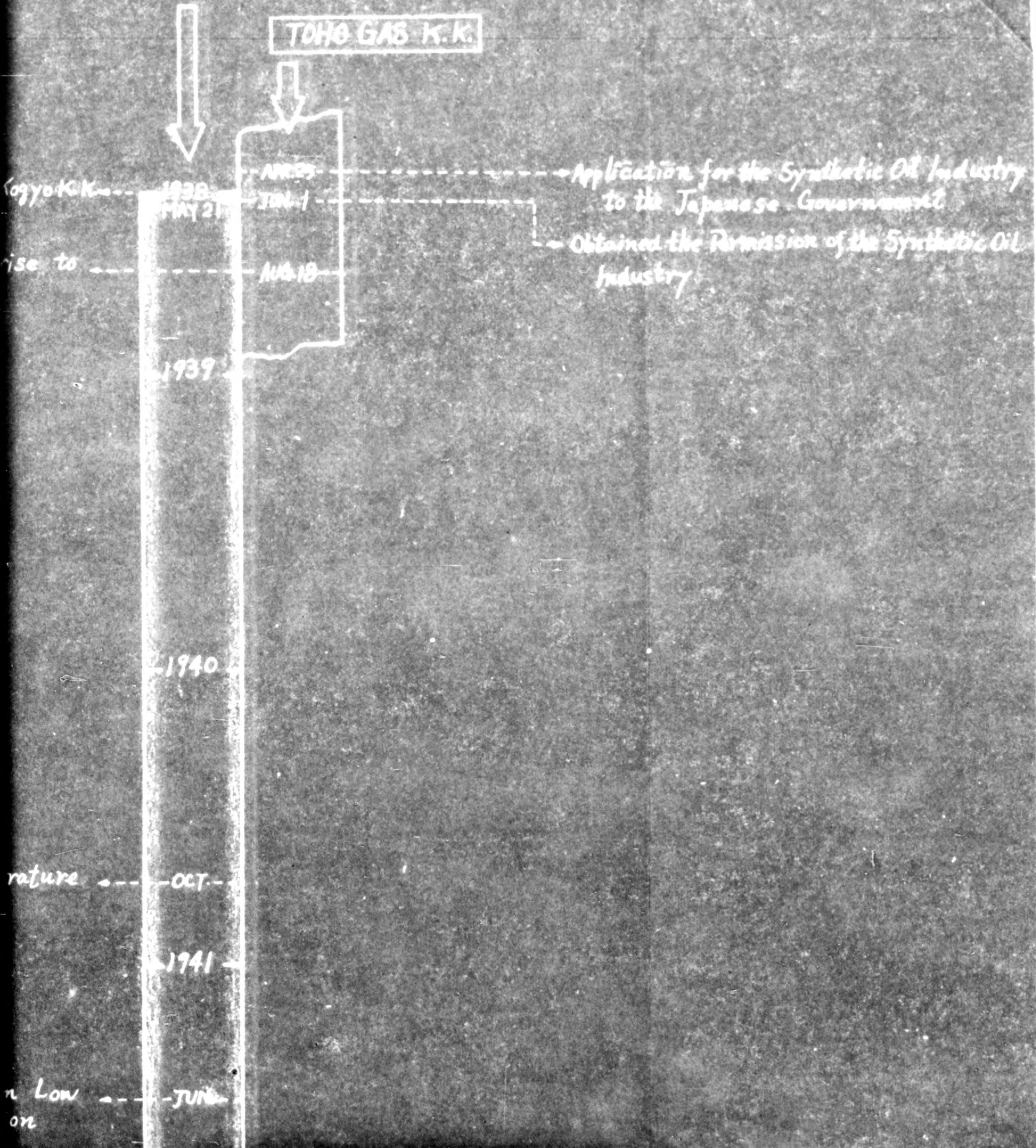
The First Distillation of Tar from Low Temperature Carbonization

JUN.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF TOHO KAGAKU KOGYO K.K.

TOHO KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. (TOHO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO. LTD.)

TOHO GAS K.K.



Kogyo K.K.

rise to

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n Low on

The First Operation of Low Temperature Carbonization Plant

OCT.

1941

The First Distillation of Tar from Low Temperature Carbonization

JUN.

1942

The First Operation of Hydrogenation Plant

NOV.

1943

1944

Accidental Explosion of Gas Separating Plant

NOV. 19

Damages by the Earthquake

DEC. 7

1945

Repair only (No Product)

The Plant was transferred to the Ministry of Navy.

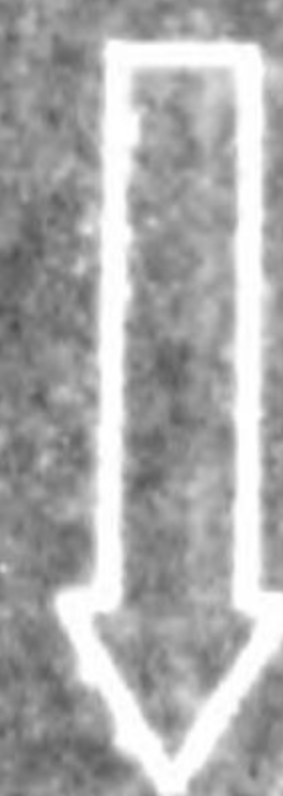
JUL. 1

The Contract of the Transfer was signed

SEP. 22

THE MINISTRY OF NAVY (The 2nd)

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

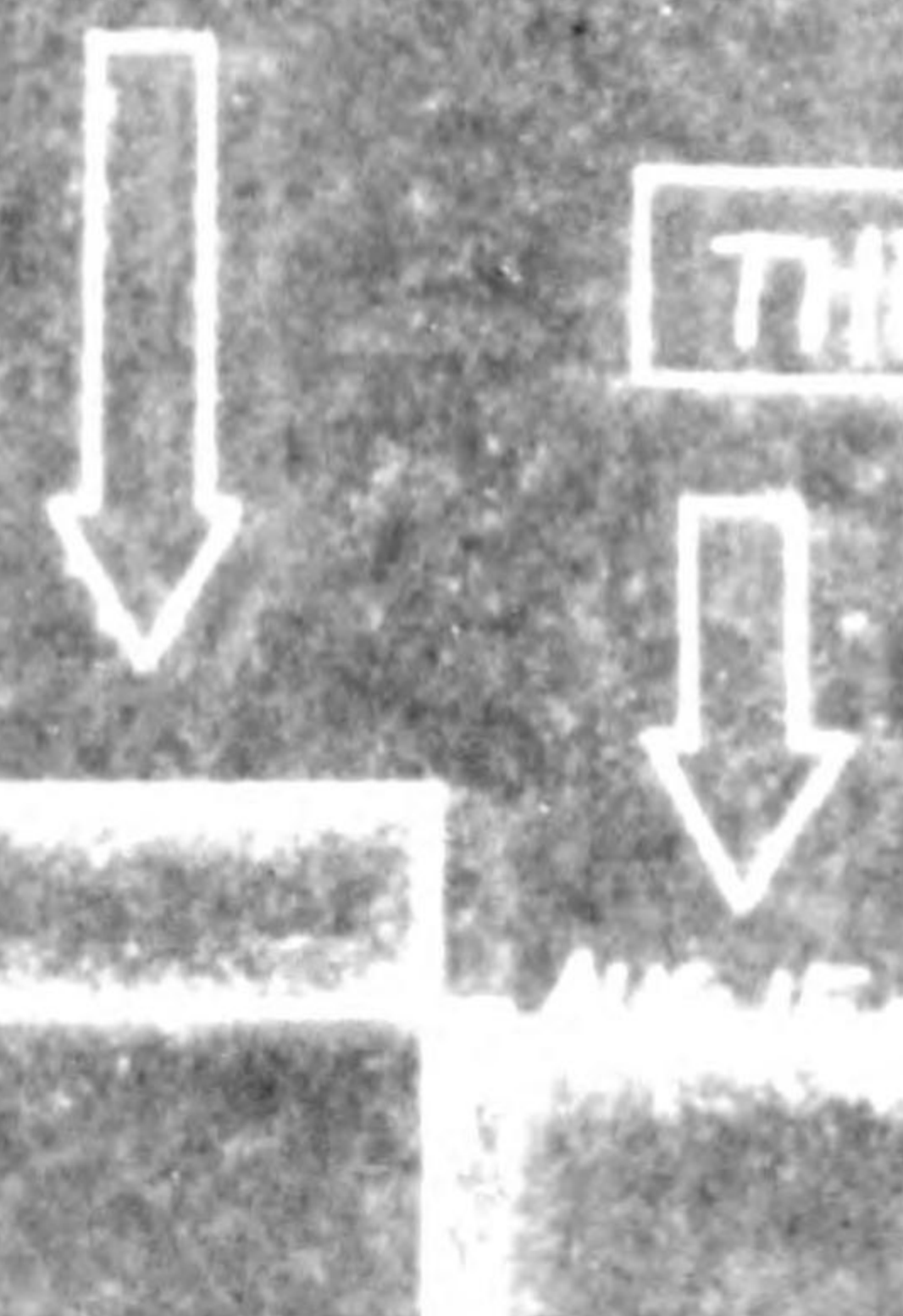


The War

rature --- OCT ---
 1941 ---
 Low --- JUN ---
 ONE
 1942 ---
 nation --- NOV ---
 1943 ---
 1944 ---
 rating ---
 Nov. 19 ---
 Dec. 7 ---
 1945 ---
 only duct) ---
 the --- JUL ---
 signed --- SEP. 22 ---

THE MINISTRY OF NAVY (The 2nd Naval Field Depot Nagoya Branch)

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE



The War Ceased

Accidental Explosion of Gas Separating Plant

Damages by the Earthquake

Repair only
(No Product)

The Plant was transferred to the Ministry of Navy.

The Contract of the Transfer was signed

Received the Special Government Debenture Bonds for the Transfer of the Property

Paid the War Indemnity Special Tax (Total Amount of Debenture Bonds)

Application to the Ministry of Finance for Retrocession of the Property According to the 60th Article of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law

Ordered Custody and Control of Reparation Equipments by the Financial Bureau

Received the Permission of the Finance-Division, ESS., GHQ, for the Retrocession of the Property

The Property was retrocede and transferred to the Toko Kagaku Kogyo K.K. from the Ministry of Finance

NOV. 19
DEC. 7
1945

JUL. 1

SEP. 22

NOV. 7

1946

DEC. 14

1947

MAR. 12

JUL. 1

1948

DEC. 8

1949

FEB. 17

THE MINISTRY OF NAVY (The 2nd)

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1946

JUN

OCT. 11

OCT. 19

1947

1948

1949

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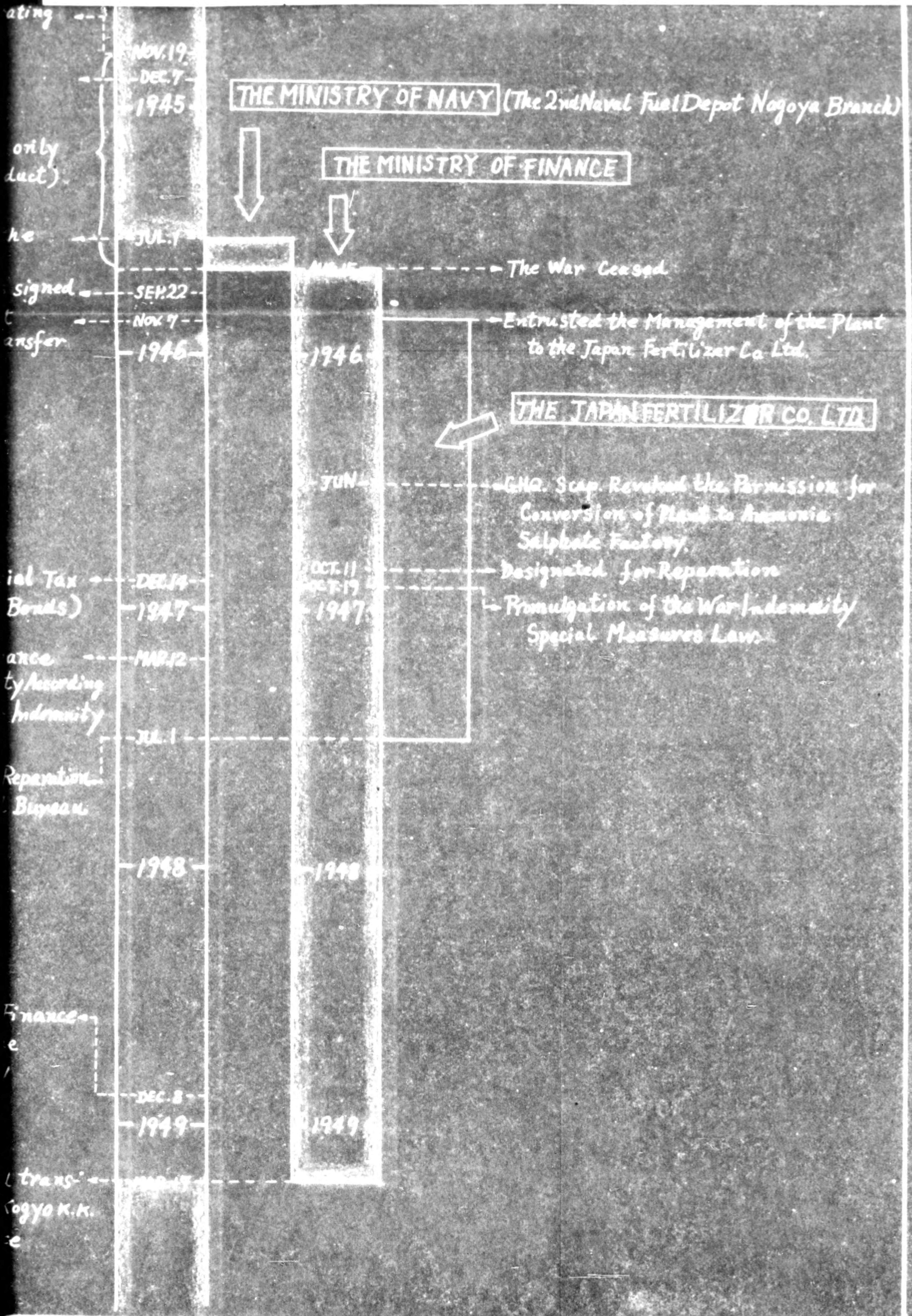
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THE MINISTRY OF NAVY (The 2nd Naval Fuel Depot Nagoya Branch)

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THE JAPAN FERTILIZER CO. LTD.

The War Ceased
Entrusted the Management of the Plant to the Japan Fertilizer Co. Ltd.
G.N.C. Scap. Revoked the Permission for Conversion of Plant to Ammonia Sulphate Factory.
Designated for Reparation
Promulgation of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law

PROCUREMENT AGREEMENT FOR PLANT FACILITIES

PART ONE

1 July 1945

The following stated agreement is hereby drawn up by the Naval Accountant-General, Ushinosuke Yamamoto (from hereon mentioned as "A") with the President of the Toho Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Kamataro Aoki (from hereon mentioned as "B") as to procurement of lands, buildings, and structures in possession of "B".

Article one: The identification and agreed price of lands, buildings, and structures to be procured are as stated on attached sheet.

Article two: "B" will, as to lands, buildings, and structures to be procured, receive inspection by party designated by "A" and turn over same by 15 August 1945.

Article three: "B" will, upon request by "A", assume custody of lands, buildings, and structures to be procured with attentiveness of a good and conscientious custodian even after same have been turned over to this office.

Article four: "B" will not, unless recognition of "A" is obtained, be able to transmit credits emanating from subject agreement to a third party.

Article five: Agreed payment will be delivered at the Naval Accounting Bureau of the Ministry of the Navy, within fifteen (15) days; after the transfer of lands, buildings, and structures to be procured, and annulification of registration has been accomplished, and, subsequent to receipt of the request for payment.

Article six: "B" will have the duty to adhere strictly to secrecy as to military matters as pertaining to subject agreement.

Article seven: As to other than that clearly indicated in foregoing articles, the Naval Contract Regulations (Kaigun Keiyaku Kitei) and same Execution Procedures (Shiko Tetsuzuki) will be adhered to.

In order to certify above stated agreement, two (2) copies will be made, and after each sign and place their seals, one (1) copy will be kept by each party.

Ushinosuke Yamamoto
Accountant-General of the Navy

Kamataro Aoki
President-Director
Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.

Item	Amount
Lands-----	\$ 3,970,916.78
Buildings-----	\$ 1,439,020.25
Structures-----	\$ 522,733.46
TOTAL	<u>\$ 5,932,670.49</u>

PROCUREMENT AGREEMENT FOR PLANT FACILITIES

PART TWO

1 July 1945

The following stated contract is hereby drawn up by Naval Accountant-General, Ushinosuke Yamamoto (from hereon mentioned as "A") with the President of the Toho Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Kamataro Aoki (from hereon mentioned as "B") as to procurement of "ro" machinery and equipment.

Article one: "B" will accomplish sales transfer of listed machinery and equipment stated on attached sheet to "A" at the Toho Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, 828 Aza Nakanokumi, Atsuta Maeshinden, Minato-ku, Nagoya City.

Article two: Agreed payment for subject items will be twenty three million, sixty five thousand two hundred and eleven yen sixty one sen (¥ 23,065,211.61).

Article three: Transfer of subject items will be accomplished immediately following ending of inspection.

Article four: Even subsequent to receipt of transferred subject items, "A" may, upon discovery of deficiencies considered to be harmful, designate another date and require transfer or repair of said deficient items without compensation.

Article five: "B" will not, unless recognition of "A" is obtained, be able to transmit credits emanating from subject agreement to a third party.

Article six: Agreed payment of subject items will be delivered at the Accounting Bureau of the Ministry of the Navy within fifteen (15) days, after transfer is accomplished and the request for payment is received.

Article seven: "B" will have the duty to adhere strictly to secrecy as to military matters as pertaining to subject agreement.

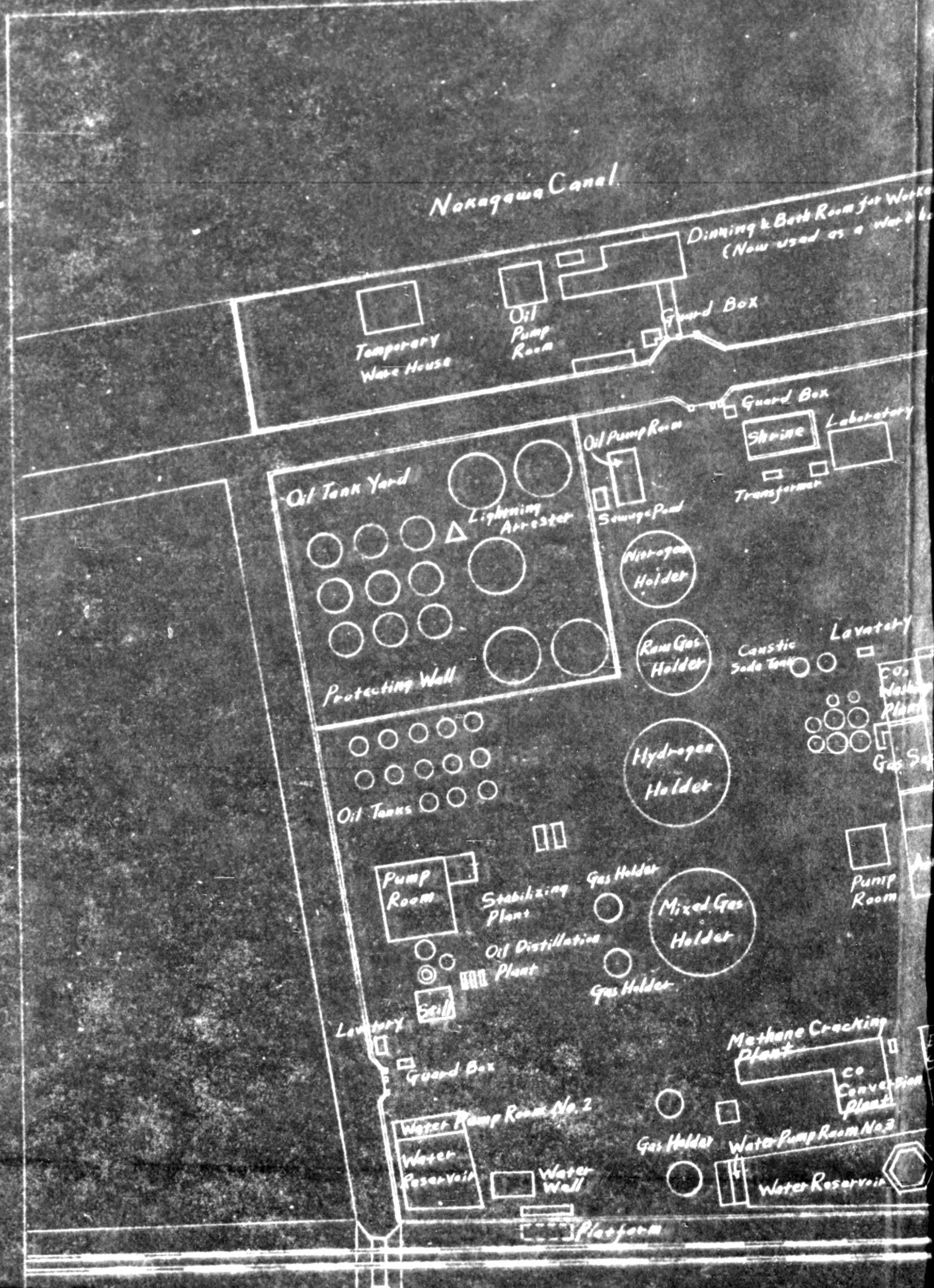
Article eight: As to other than that clearly indicated in foregoing articles, the Naval Contract Regulations (Kaigun Keiyaku Kitei) and same Execution Procedures (Shiko Fetsuzuki) will be adhered to.

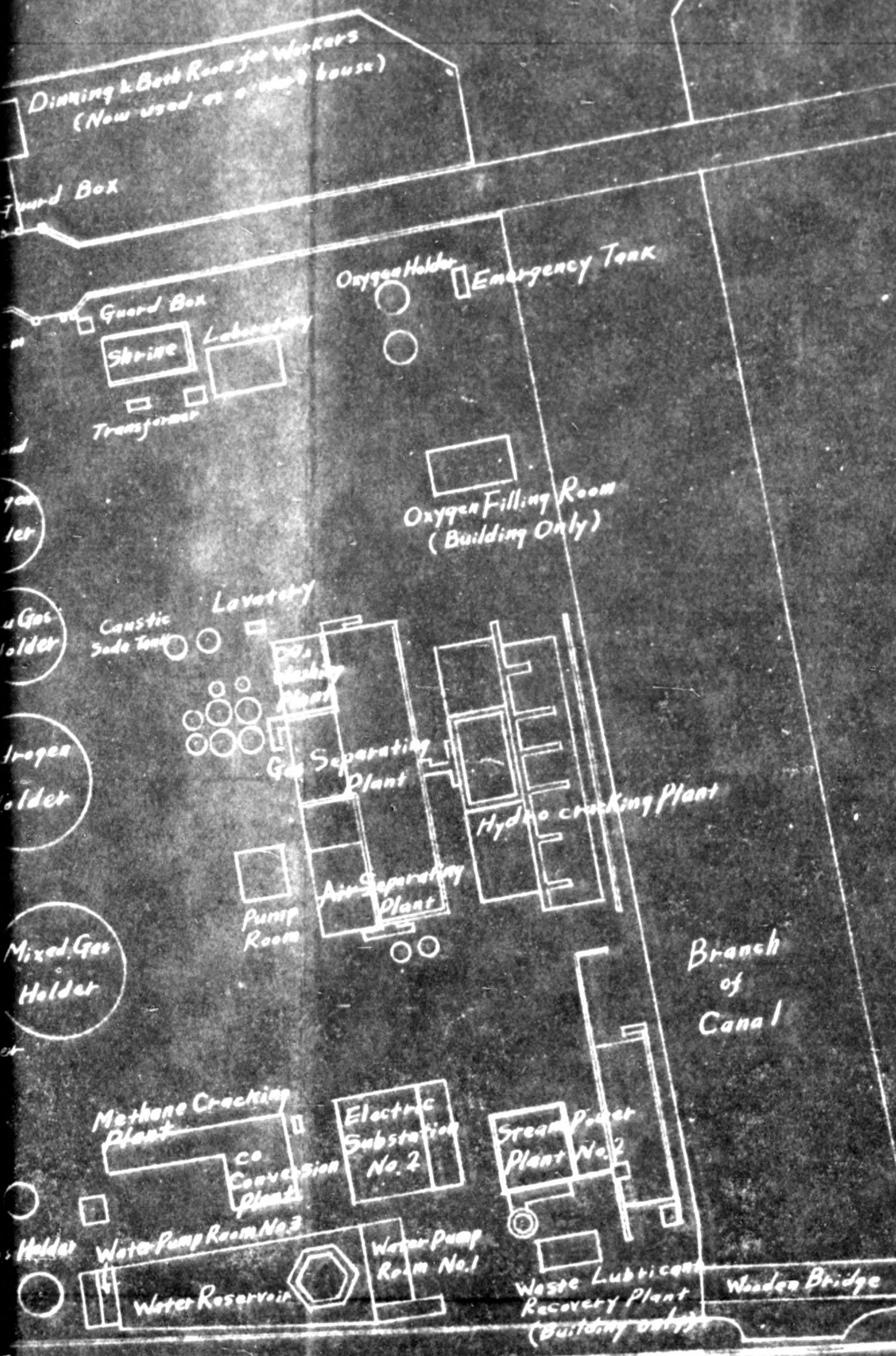
In order to certify above stated agreement, two (2) copies will be made, and after each sign and place their seals, one (1) copy will be kept by each party.

Ushinosuke Yamamoto
Accountant-General of the Navy

Kamataro Aoki
President-Director
Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.

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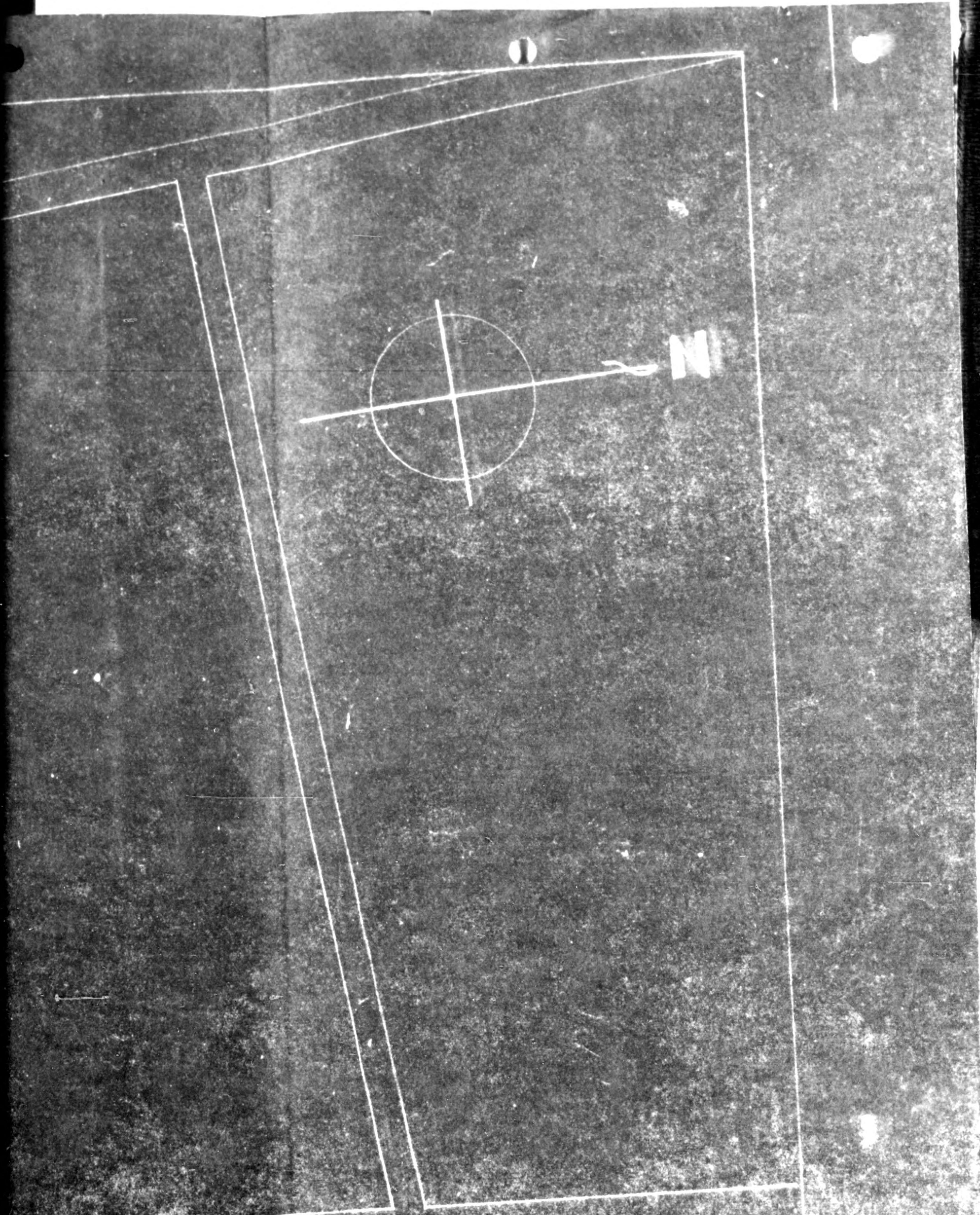


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Disposition Plan of
Second Naval Fuel Depot Nagoya Branch
or EX-Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Plant

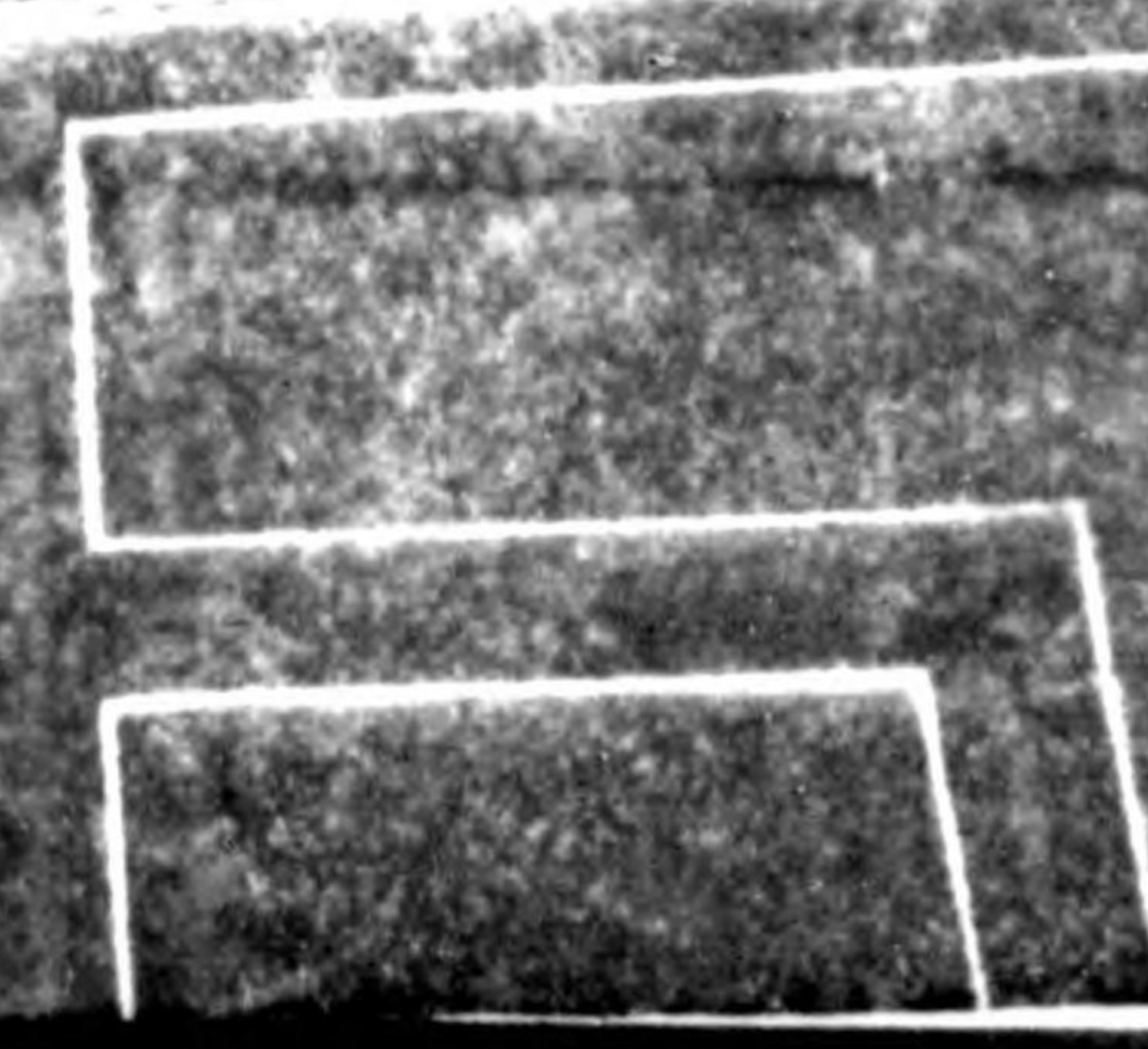
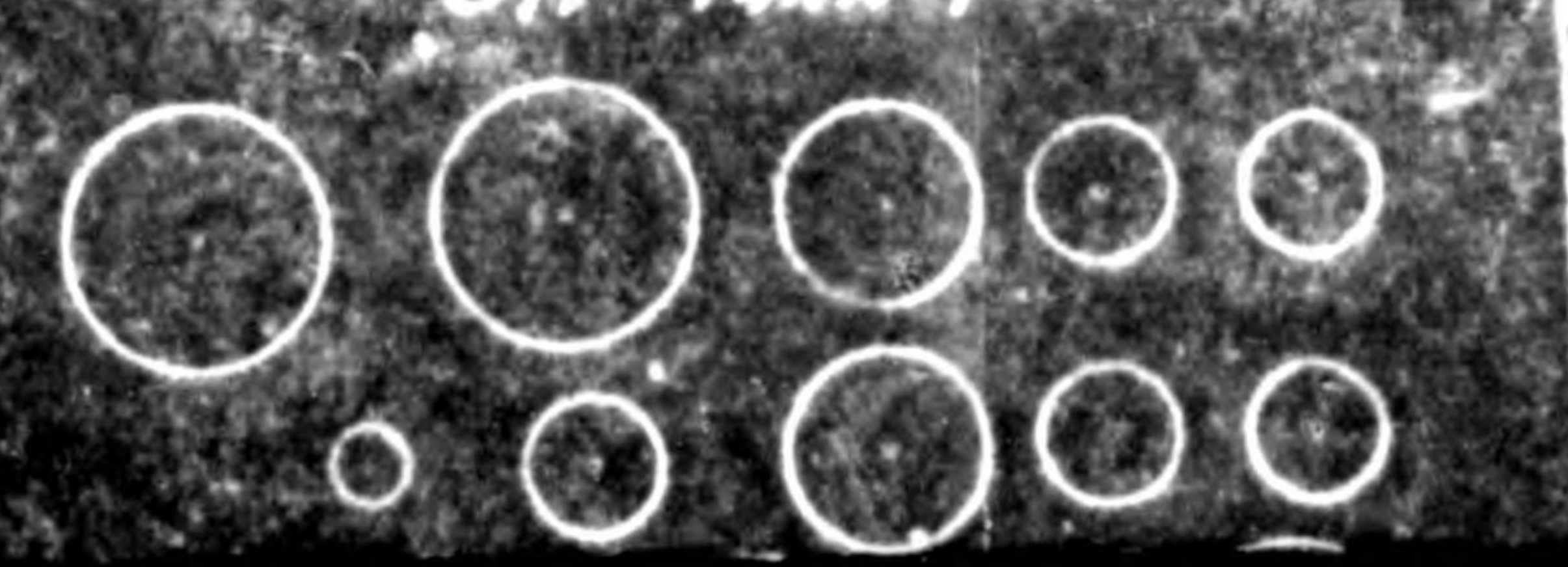
Railroad to Nagoya Harbort

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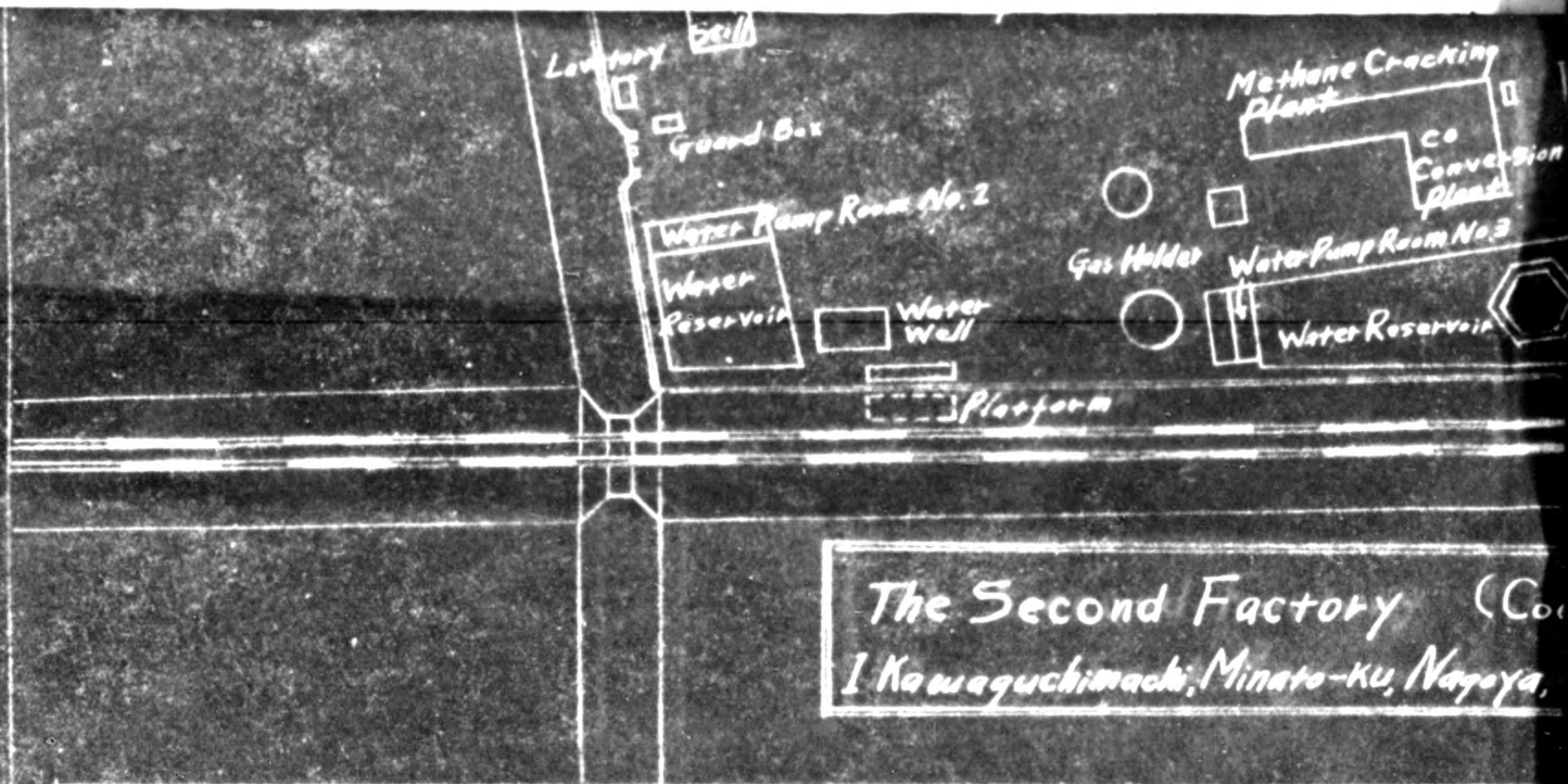


Harbour

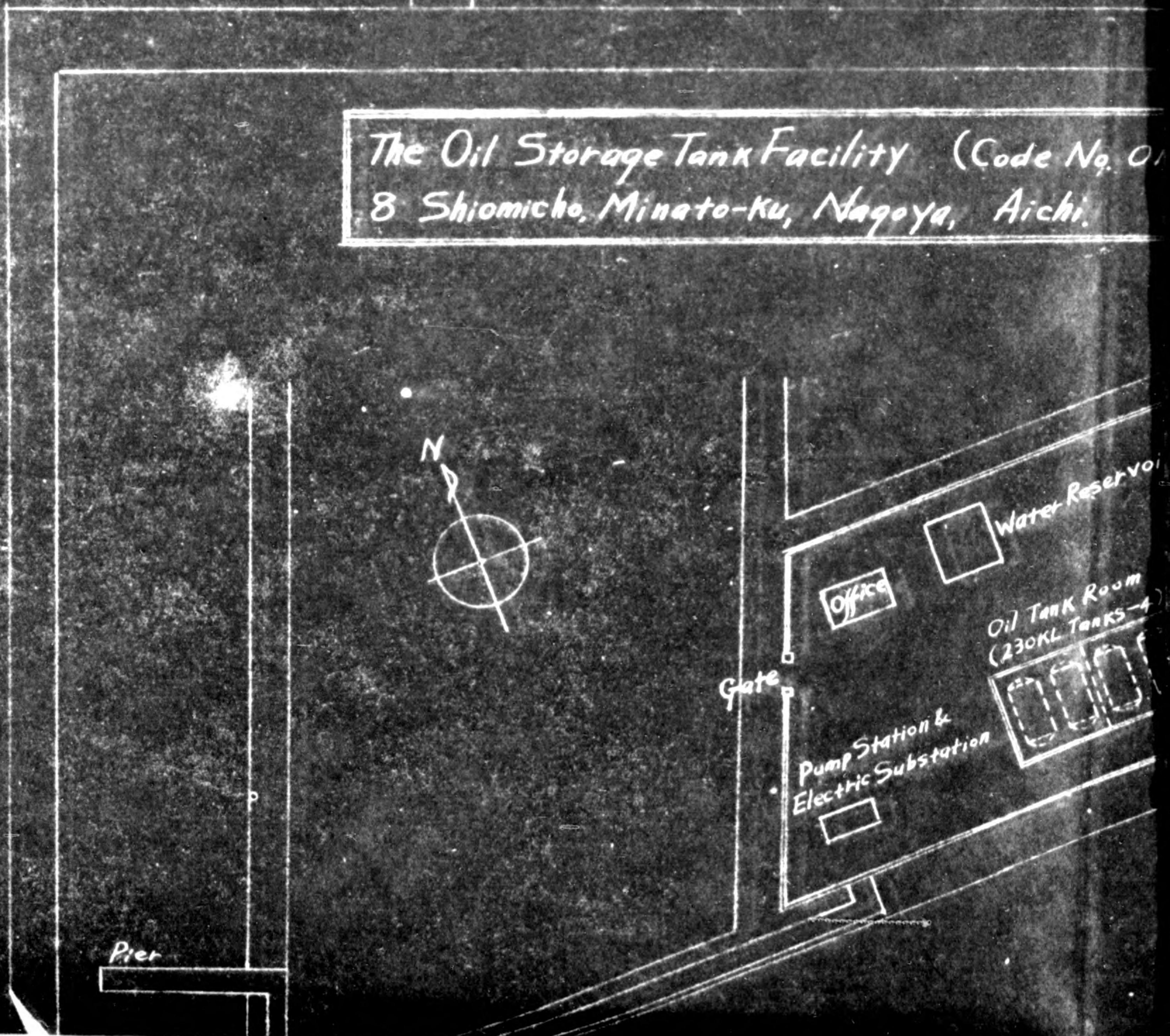
Oil Tank Yard



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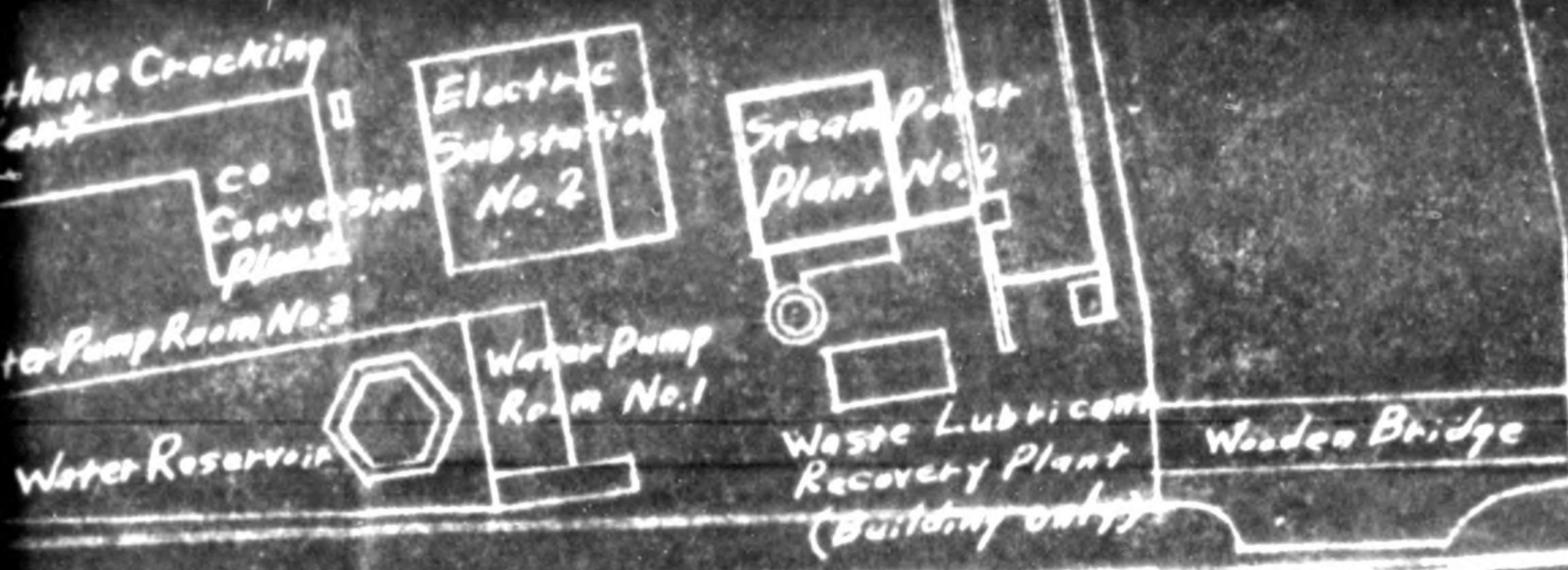


The Second Factory (Code No. 1)
1 Kawaguchimachi, Minato-ku, Nagoya, Aichi.



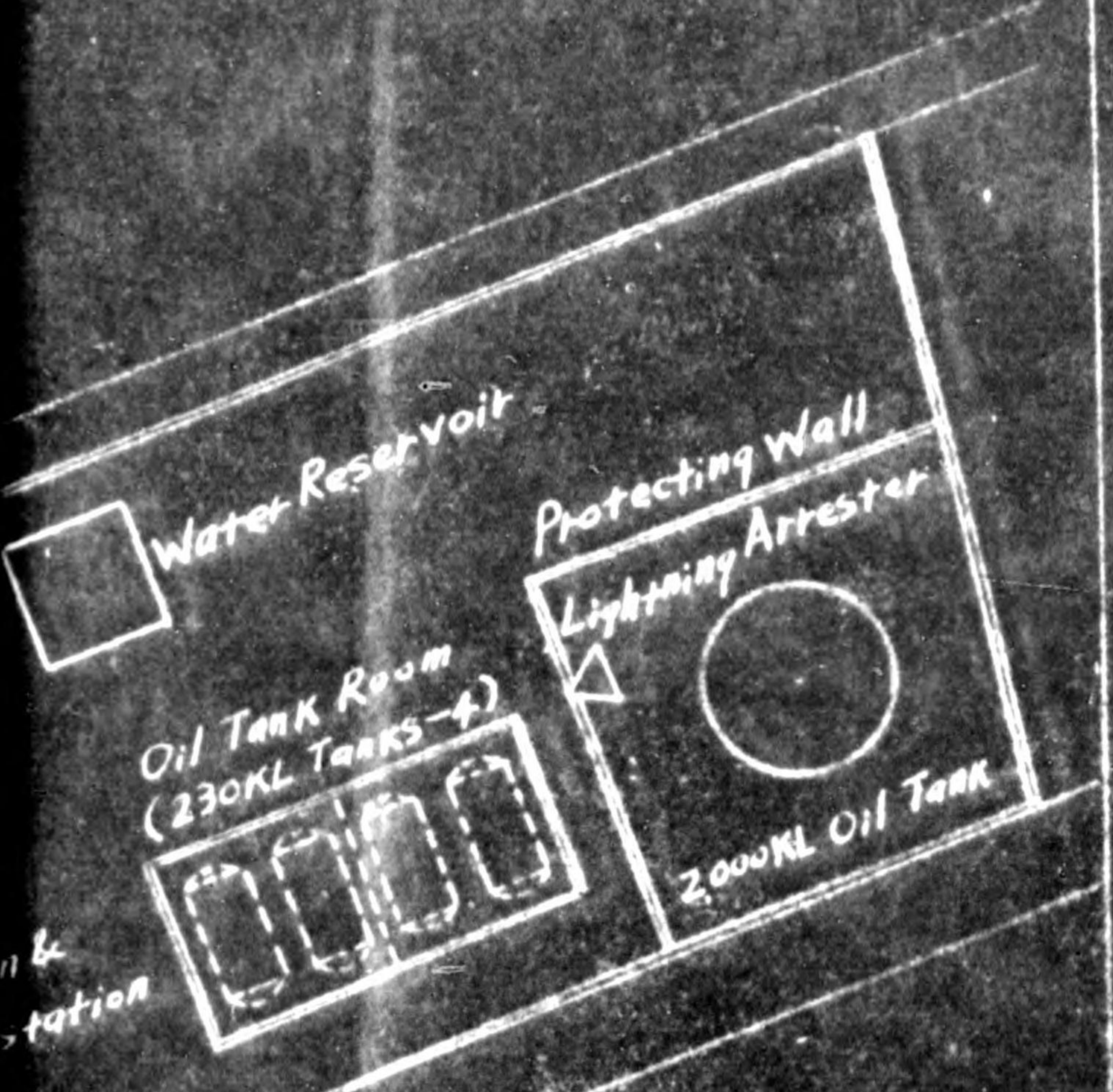
The Oil Storage Tank Facility (Code No. 01)
8 Shiomicho, Minato-ku, Nagoya, Aichi.

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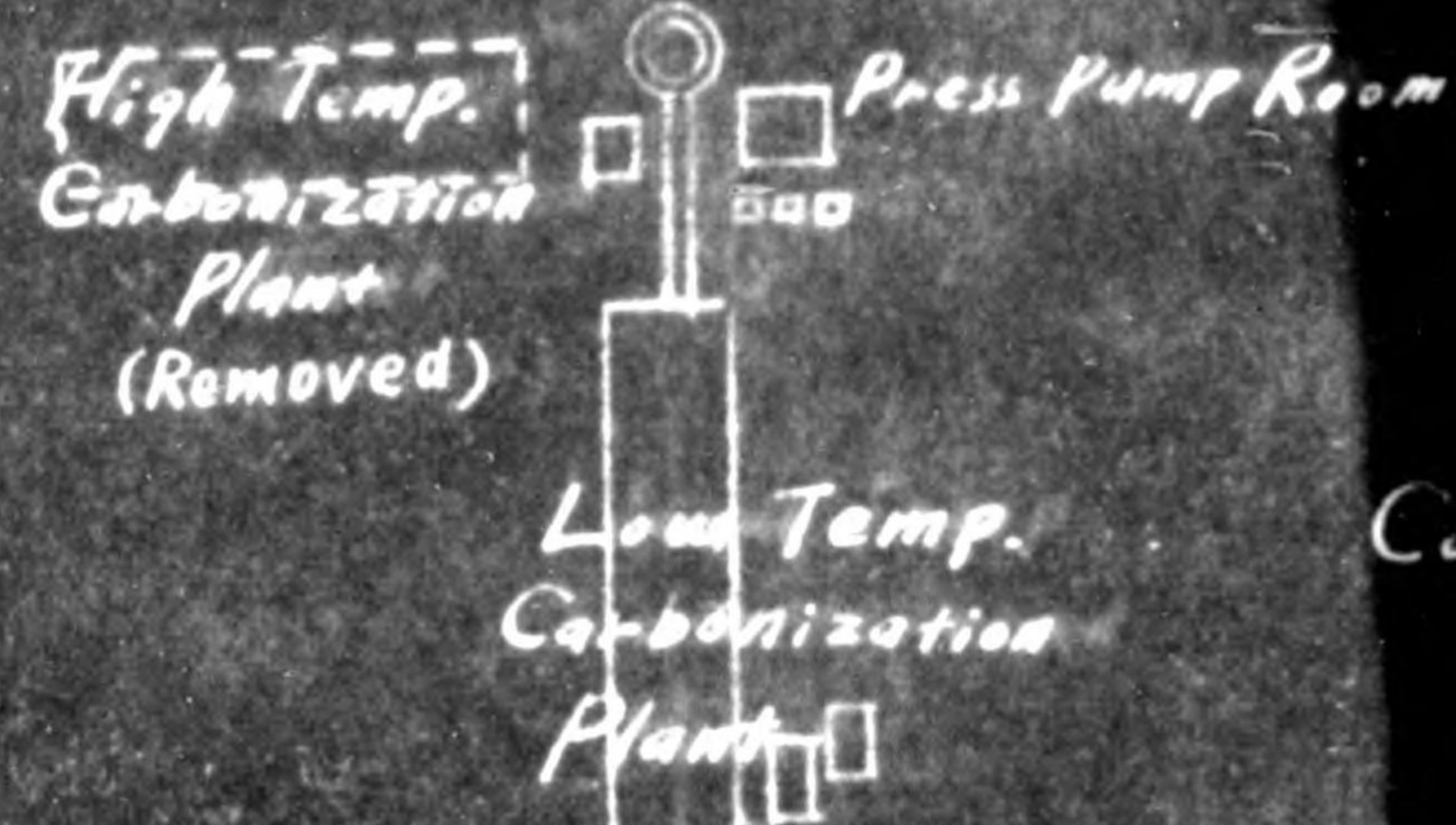
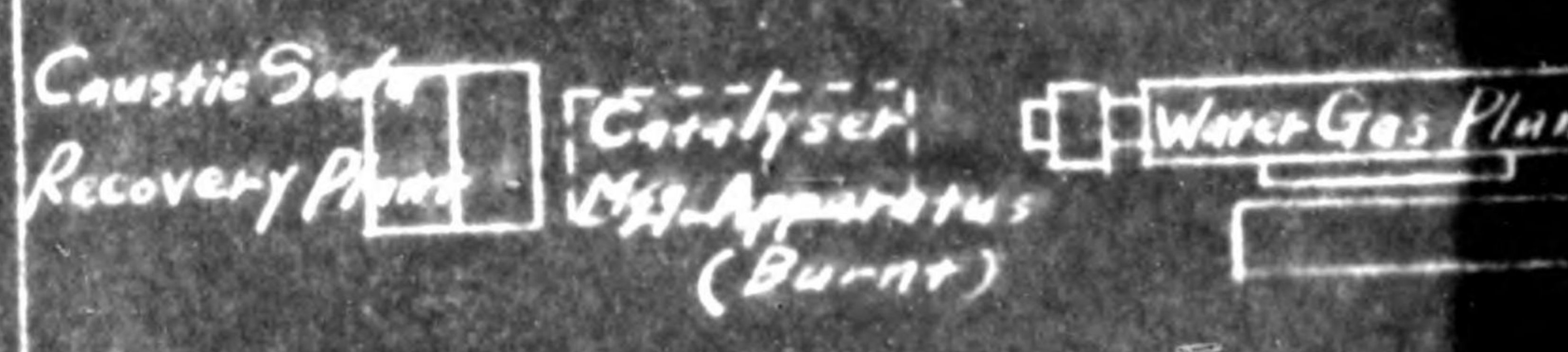


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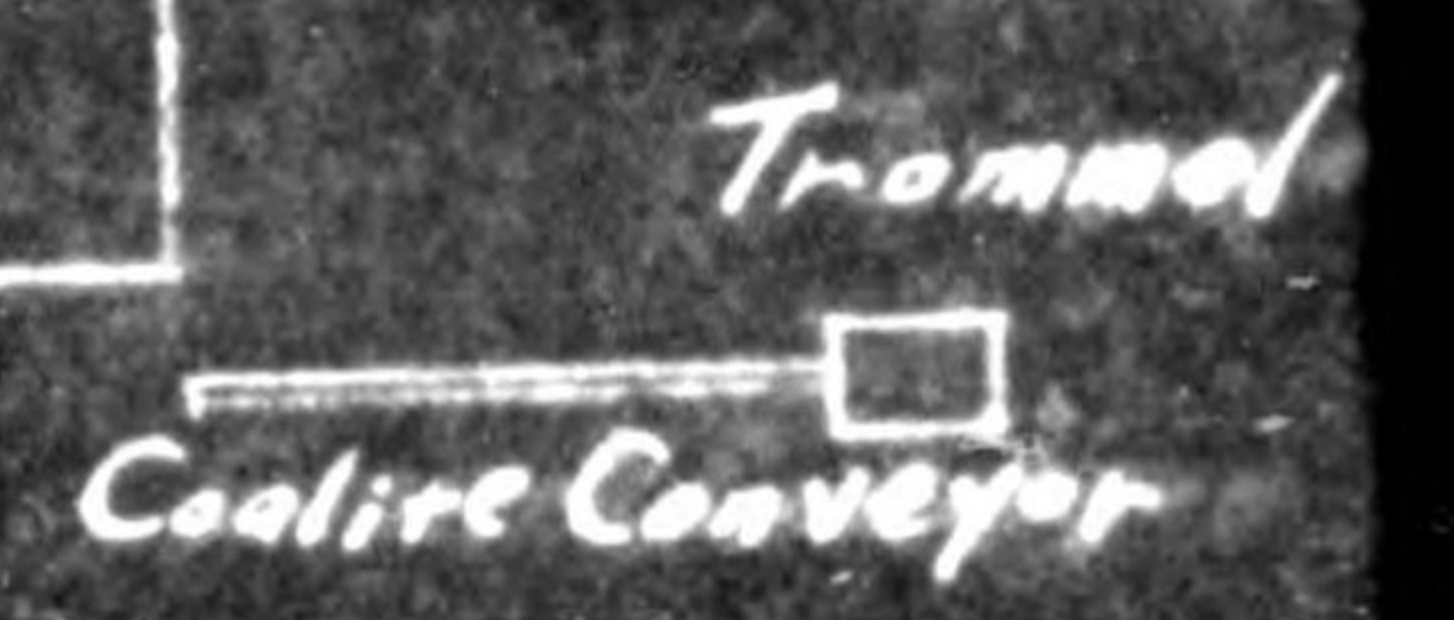
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a, Aichi.



Branch of Canal

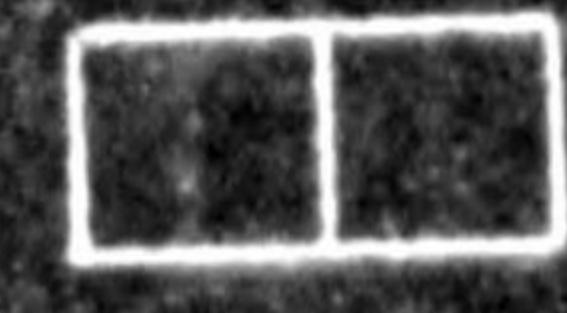


Coal Yard



Gas Holder

Precipitating Pond



Lavatory

Water Well

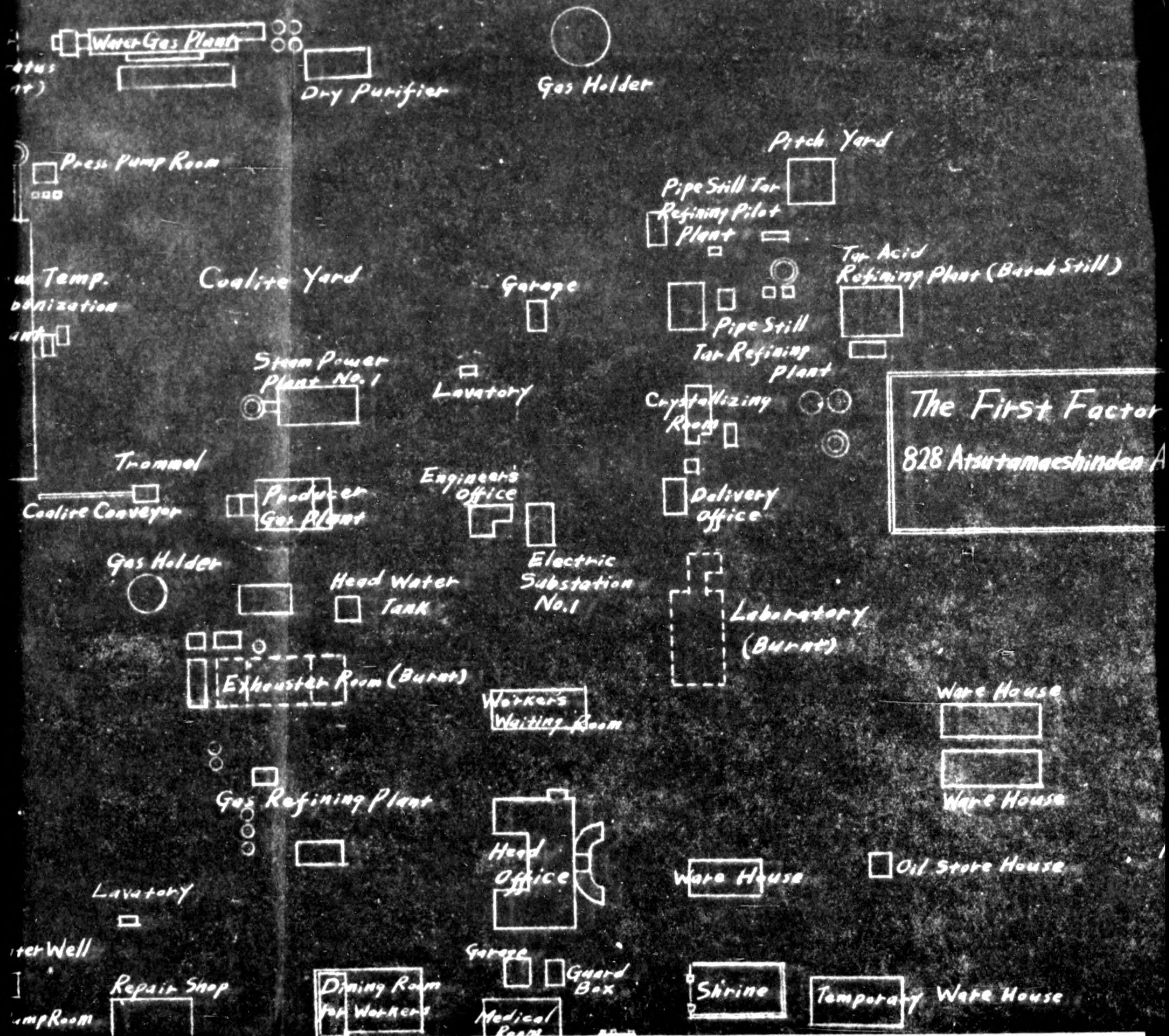
Ware House

Water Pump Room

Repair Shop

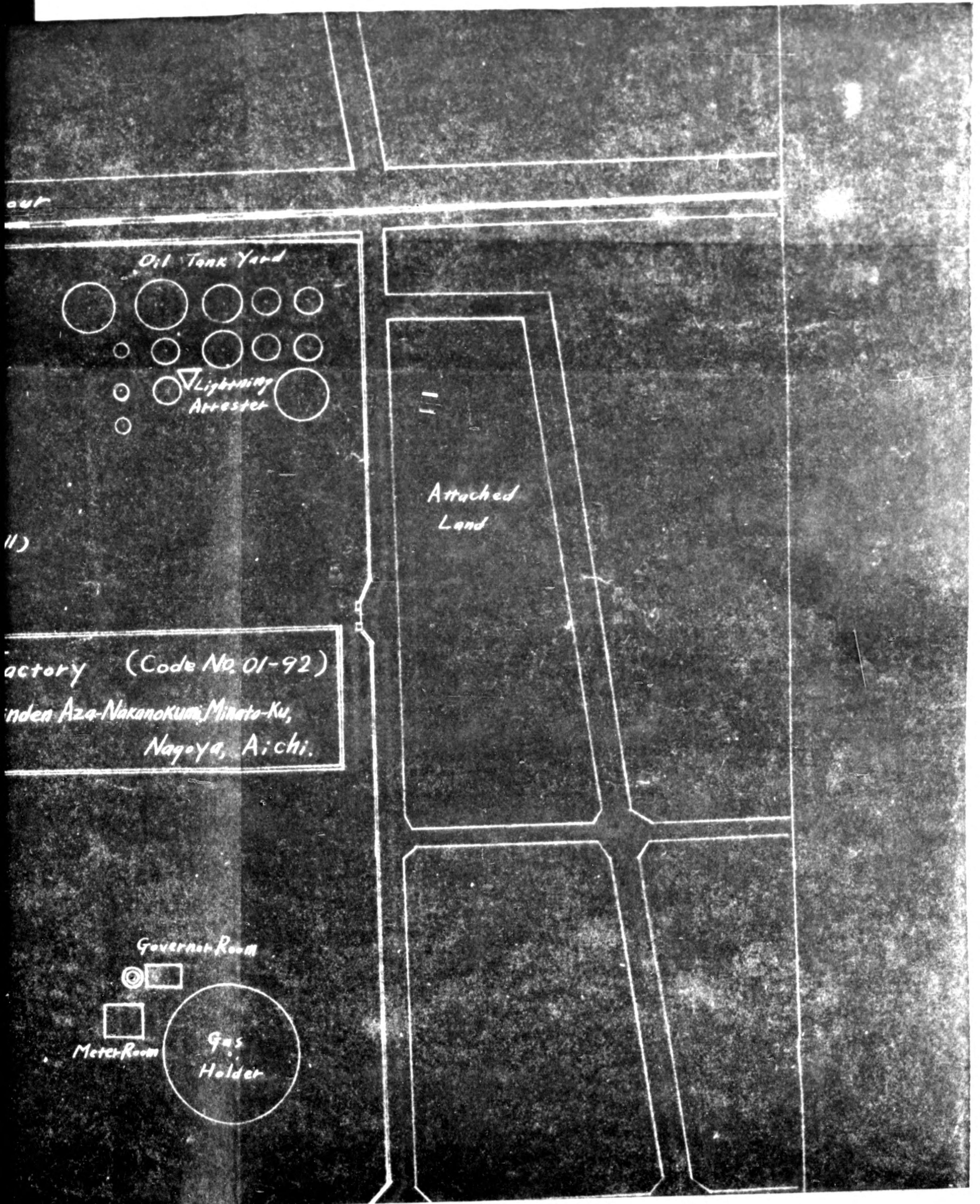
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Railroad to Nagoya Harbour

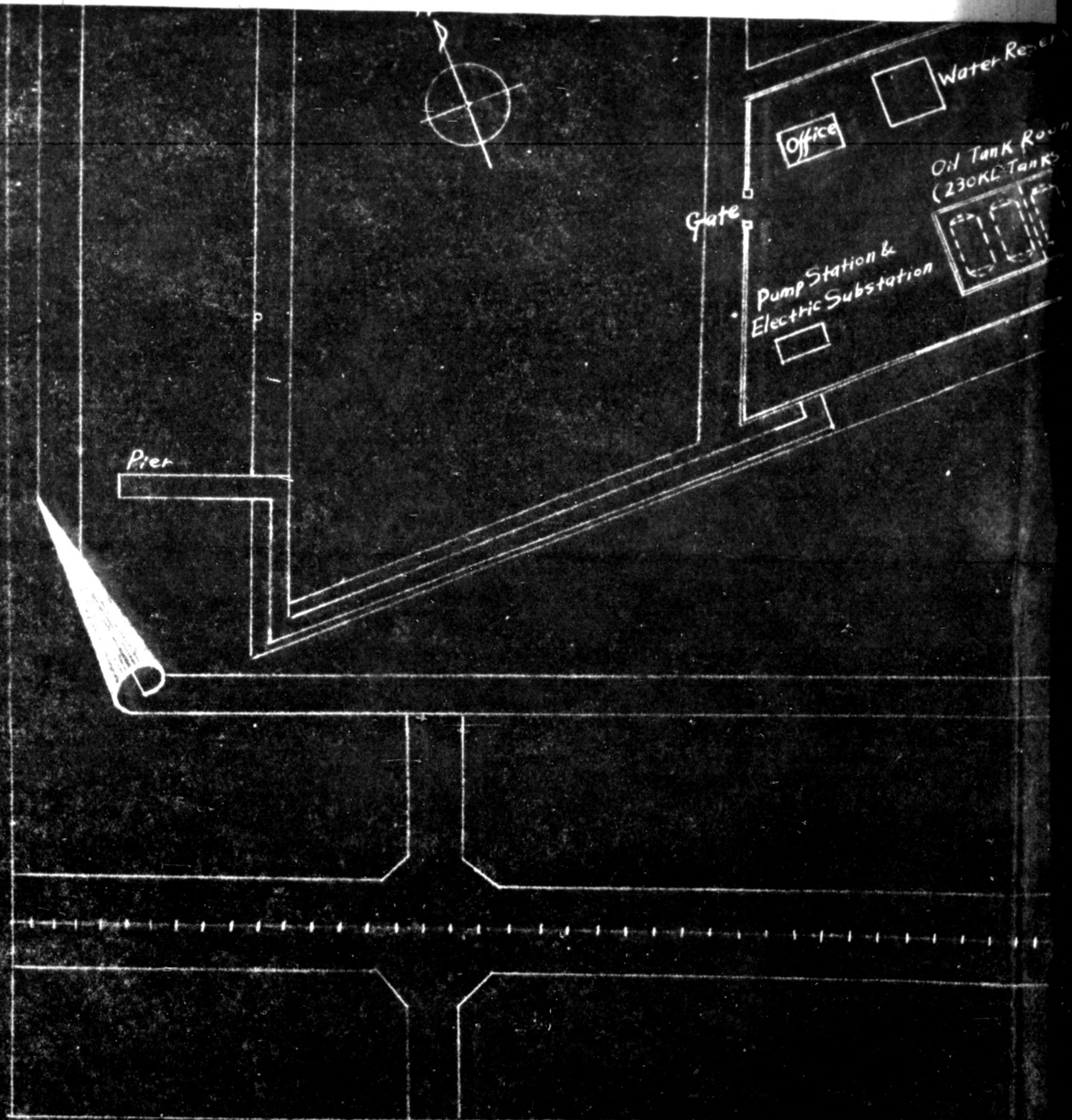


The First Factor
828 Atsutamaeshinden A

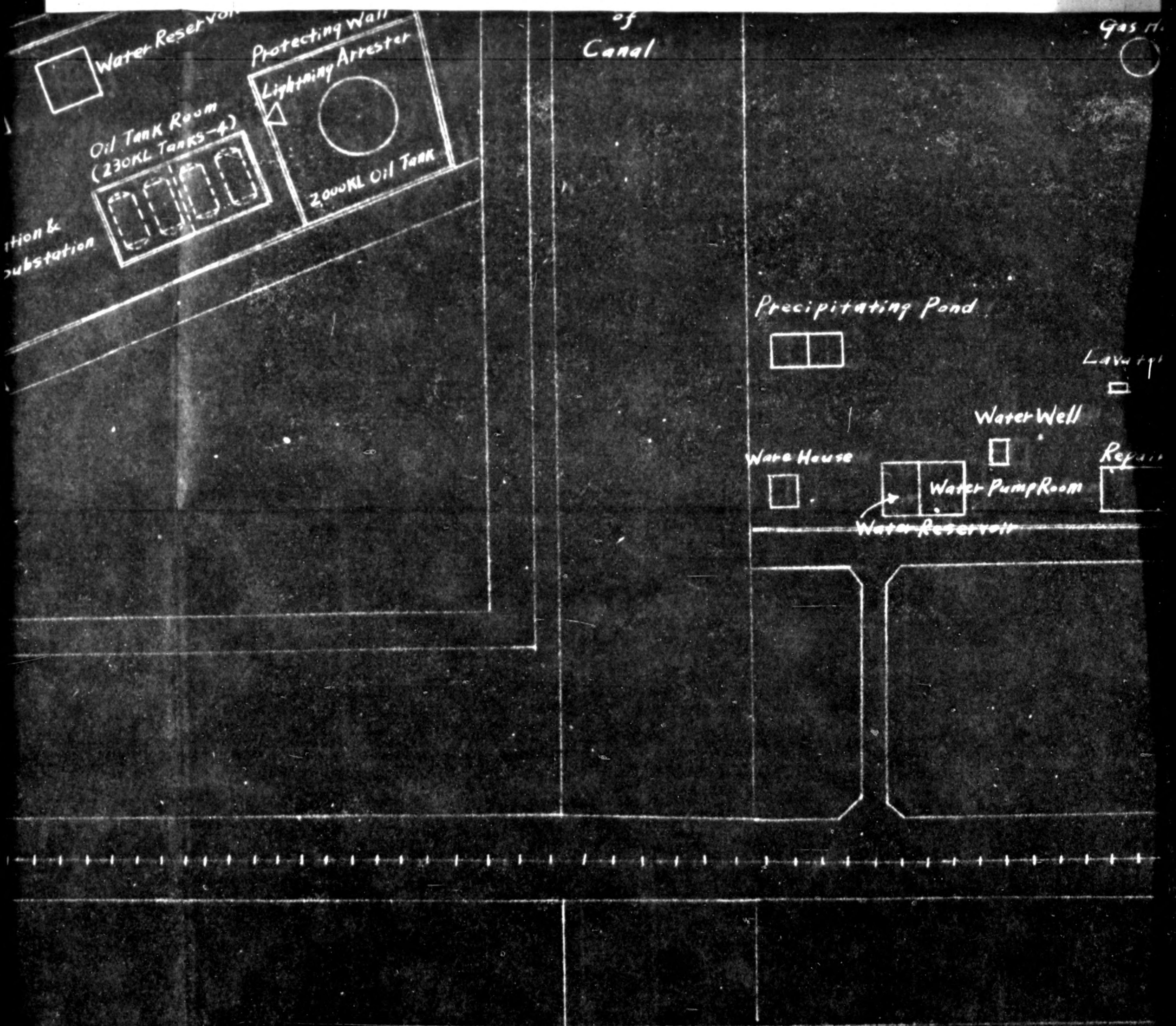
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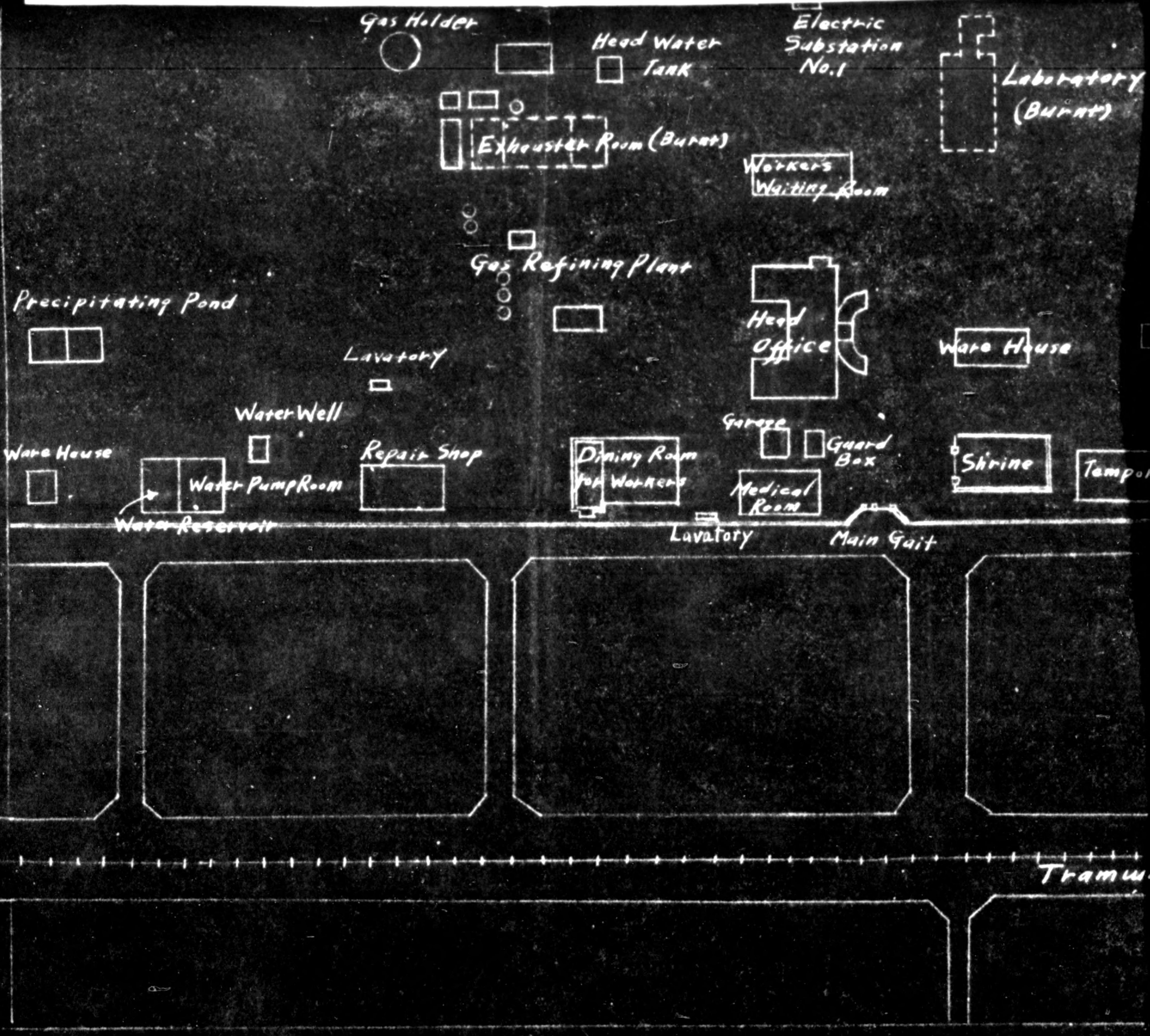
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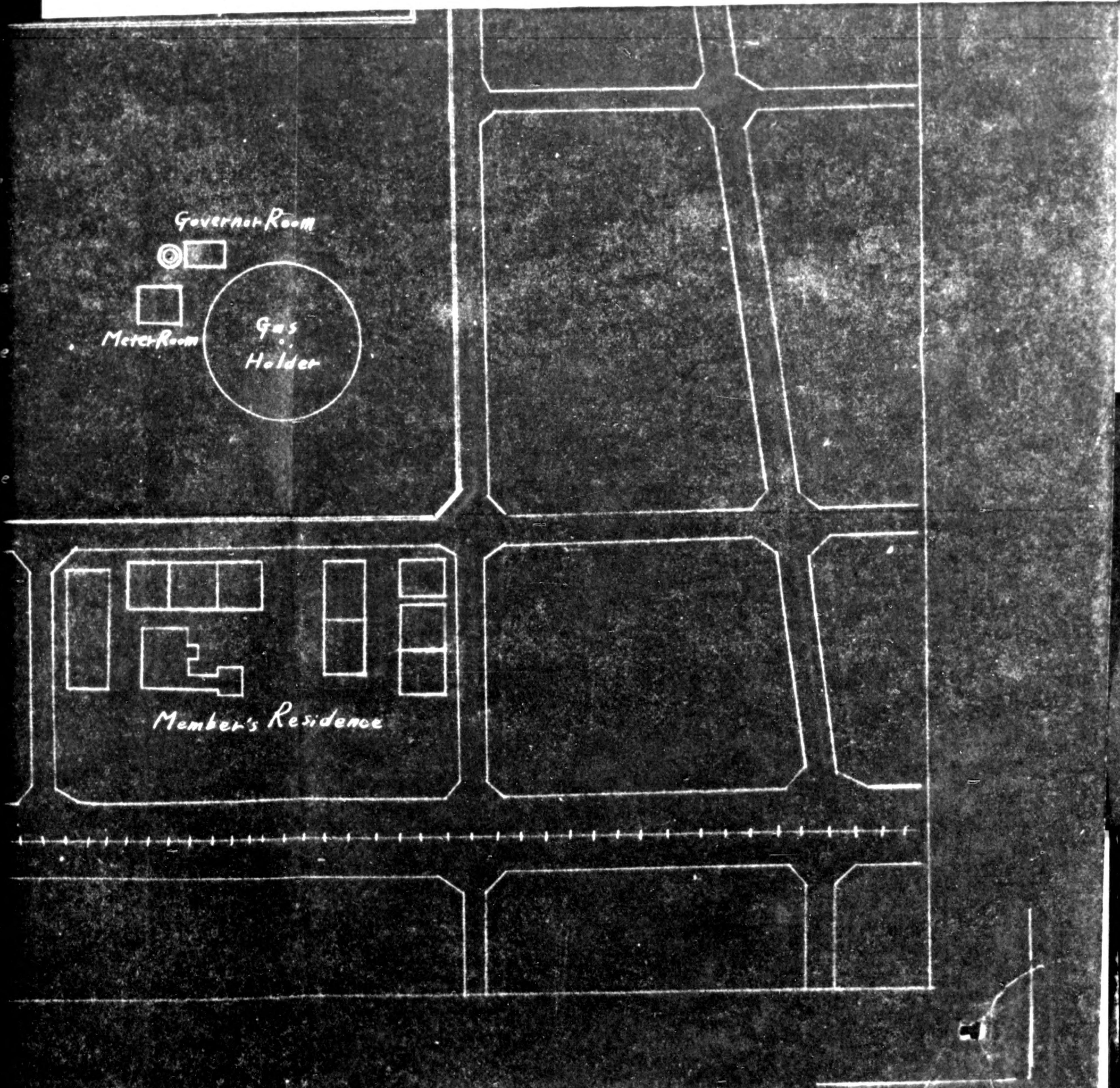
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C-O-P-Y

Application to Reconvert Designated Reparation Plant

To : Mr. Heitaro Inagaki
Minister of International Trade and Industry

From : Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Toho Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.)
828, Nakanokumi Atsutamaeshinden, Minatoku, Nagoya.

Date : 13, July, 1949

1. Name of Plant

Former 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, Nagoya Branch (01-92)
(Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.)

2. Location of Plant

828, Nakanokumi Atsutamaeshinden, Minatoku, Nagoya

3. Name of Products Planned

a. Ammonia, material for ammonium sulphate

Yearly output 10,950 tons

Taking advantage of the present equipment, we supply ammonia, compounded by gasification, to the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. as the material for ammonium sulphate.

b. Distillation of coal tar

(1) Creosote oil	Yearly output	2,232 tons
(2) Crude naphthaline	"	480 "
(3) Pitch	"	4,800 "
(4) Benzol	"	453.6 "
(5) Solvent naphtha	"	44.4 "

4. Experience of the Production Planned

a. The company has no experience of producing ammonia by operating the designated plants.

However, gasolin had been produced through 1942-1945 by decomposition and hydrogenation of light kerosene in this designated plants.

As for the conversion of the plant into ammonia compounding, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., having profound experience in this sphere of the industry, will give good technical assistance to the company.

- b. As for coal tar distillation, operating the plant through 1941-1945 the company had experience of manufacturing the products stated in the next article.

5. 1939-1945 Production

a. Manufacture of gasolin

Product	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Gasolin	-	2,450	4,724	4,706	-	11,880 kl

b. Distillation of coal tar

Product	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Heavy oil	118	943	1,088	352	64	2,565 t
Light oil	-	168	411	199	33	811 t
Pitch	269	746	964	658	99	2,736 t
Cresol (Low temperature distillation)	1	42	66	70	76	366 t
Xylenol	2	52	57			
Tar acids (High boiling point)	-	9	7	12	6	34 t

Output of Cresol and Xylenol, since 1944 is totaled in the cresol of low temperature distillation. Manufacturing equipment of cresol and later described products, were destroyed and burnt down by the air raids in March, 1945.

The decomposition and hydrogenation plant---under construction, till 1941
 The tar refining plant-----under construction, till 1940

6. Period of Desired Permission

Up to the date of the removal of the equipment after the permission given to the company.

7. Scale of Production Planned by Month for Period on this Application

a. Ammonia—monthly manufacturing 912.5 tons

But it is necessary about twelve (12) months to complete the conversion after the permission given.

b. Distillation of coal tar

(1) Creosote Oil—	monthly manufacturing	186.0 tons
(2) Crude Naphthaline—	" "	40.0 "
(3) Pitch—	" "	400.0 "
(4) Benzol—	" "	37.8 "
(5) Solvent Naphtha—	" "	3.7 "

Completing the readjustment in six months after the permission given, the manufacturing shall be commenced from seventh month.

8. Name of Location to which Products are to be Delivered

a. Ammonia

Whole amount of ammonia produced shall be delivered to the following company.

Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Nagoya Works
143, Showa-cho, Minatoku, Nagoya

b. Tar derivatives

Nippon Mokuzai Bofu K.K. (Nagoya)
Tokai Denkyoku K.K. (")
Nippon Denkyoku K.K. (Shizuoka) etc.

9. Scale of Proposed Change in Physical Facilities

a. Ammonia compounding equipment

(1) Producer gas plant

Shall be operated to produce the gas material without any changing in the present facilities.

(2) Water gas plant

Completing the construction, which advanced by about 60% and ceased the work at present, the gas material shall be produced in this plant.

"Taisen" washer of required, shall be removed that of the methane cracking plant.

(3) Purifier

One set shall be used as it stands, and the another one, used after removed.

(4) "CO" conversion plant

Shall be used as it is.

(5) Compressor

Shall be used as its present condition. But it is necessary to change and repair some piping.

(6) "CO₂" washing plant

Shall be used as it is, besides the changing of the raschig rings in the tower.

(7) Carbon monoxide washing plant

Changing of the interior construction and piping of the washing tower, reconstruction of the copper solution pump and new equipment for recovering copper solution, are necessary.

(8) Ammonia compounding equipment

Hydrogenation reaction towers and their accessories, shall be changed into the compounding furnaces and others. And one set of the circulating compressor shall be newly equipped.

The piping of this sphere shall be changed.

(9) Transporting apparatus of ammonia

Shall be newly equipped.

- (10) Boilers, equipments of relieving and distributing of electricity, equipment of draining and feeding of water, testing rooms shall be used of the existing one with a little repairing.

b. Tar refining plant

- (1) Pilot plant of tar distillation shall be used for the plant of tar and benzol.
- (2) Tanks of sulphuric acid in the purifying equipment of tar by the pipe still distillation shall be used for the tank of creosote oil. And two tanks of sulphuric acid shall be used, as it is, after removing.
- (3) Two out of four tanks in the tar purifying equipment of pipe still distillation, shall be used for the cooler of pitch and another two for the light oil tanks of tar distillation.
- (4) Purifying plant of tar shall be used for the purifying and distilling plant of benzol.
- (5) Washers in the tar purifying equipment of pipe still distillation shall be withdrawn.

10. Intended Expenditure for Conversion

- a. Ammonia compounding plant-----about ¥ 166,000,000
- b. Coal tar refining plant-----about ¥ 5,400,000

11. Plan and location to Continue the Production after Reparation Removal

We intend to continue the operating of the plants with every effort, even if the removal of equipment should be executed.

(Masatomo Takeshige)
Managing Director
Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.
(Toho Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Reasons for conversion of plant

a) Ammonia Compounding plant

The plant equipment in the company had been so constructed as to carry out the decomposition and hydrogenation of oils.

This equipment is provided with the high pressure equipment and machine of hydrogenating, the manufacturing equipment of gas material (water gas, producer gas) to be used for hydrogen gas and other purifying equipment of hydrogenation. As almost all of the above equipment was designated as perfect for the reparation, and whole the plant ceased fully to operate. However, if details of equipment as mentioned on the accompanying sheet could be converted into ammonia compounding plants, it could be instantly operated for this purpose as it stands.

Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., operating the only fertilizer manufacturing plant in Nagoya, recognized the conversion of the equipment of the company so easy and suitable for ammonia manufacturing, and suspended their plan of augmenting the plant to manufacture ammonia by electrolysis under their five year plan submitted to the Government, and is now willing to take advantage of our existing available equipment and receive our ammonia supply.

Now, investigating the equipment in details, we have come to the conclusion that this plant could produce ammonia with a yearly output of 10,950 tons, in other words, a yearly output of 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The company, thus, has planned to carry out the conversion of the equipment, co-operating with Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., and accepting their suitable assistance.

Consequently, compared with establishing a new ammonia compounding plant, with this capacity the necessary fund for conversion is less

than 20%, and cost of the construction materials will be proportionately less.

And the cost price of the product is believed to be lowered by taking advantage of the existing equipment. The company is planning to compound ammonia by gasification, which enables it to curtail so much the consumption of electricity which would be necessary for purifying hydrogen gas by electrolysis.

One ton of ammonia requires in its manufacture 2,620 kwh of electricity and 3.4 tons of coke as material.

By this conversion of the plant, the company is able to achieve the real reconstruction of enterprise, and contribute to increase the output of the fertilizer, which is at present one of the most essential articles in Japan.

b) Tar Refining Plant

This plant of the company had been originally constructed to distill the low temperature tar produced in the works as well as to dispose the coal tar produced by the near by Kanagawa Works of The Toho Gas Company. The plant, however, was taken over forcibly by the Navy on 1 July, 1945, and due to the Nagoya Branch of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, was designated as the reparations placing under the custody of the occupation army.

The Kanagawa Works, losing the equipment of tar distillation, has been forced to send the produced tar for distillation to the Sakurada Works to the east of four miles at the sacrificing of large sum of freight. The equipment of tar distillation in the Sakurada Works is out of the date and inefficiency. And it has come to the day to amend it thoroughly.

This amending requires many fund and materials. And even though this is carried out, it doesn't extend the life of the plant so long.

So Toho Gas Co., planned rather to establish the plant for this purpose in the Kanagawa Works, where based their principal working of the company. But it has not been realized until to-day owing to deficit of the land to erect the plant, and requirement of so many fund and materials in the case of new establishment.

Such being the case, the equipment of the Nagoya Branch of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot was transferred back to the company on the basis of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law on 17 March, 1949.

Now Toho Gas Company have had the opportunity to realize the desire of these years, if this plant will begin to work. As mentioned in beforehand, this tar distillation equipment had been constructed also to distill the tar produced by that company.

As to the repair of this equipment, only few fund and materials will be required, as the almost all other equipments will be available as they are. Moreover, tar of material shall be sent from the Kanagawa Works to the plant directly by the pipe, cutting trouble and expense of transporting in the former days. So we desire eagerly to operate the plant with above point of view.

List of Facilities for Authorized Use

Name of Designated Facilities & Exempted Facilities	Total Number	Number of Machine under Using	Number of Machine for this Plan	Remark
Ammonia Compounding Plant	1103	0	1076	
Producer Gas Plant	48	0	48	
Water Gas Plant	51	0	51	
Methane Cracking Plant	72	0	72	
Carbon Mono-oxide Conversion Plant	34	0	34	
Carbon Dioxide Washing Plant	51	0	51	
Gas Separating Plant	55	0	55	
Air Separating Plant	17	0	17	
Gas Refining Plant	53	0	53	
Hydro-Cracking Plant	62	0	62	
Stabilizing Plant	34	0	34	
Oil Distillation Plant	91	0	73	
Low Temperature Carboniza- tion Plant	70	0	70	
Caustic Soda Recovery Plant	13	0	13	
No.2 Electric Substation	134	0	134	
Electric Distributing Plant	77	0	77	
Voltage Regulating Plant	108	0	108	
No.2 Water Supplying Plant	60	0	60	
No.2 Steam Power Plant	54	0	54	
Exempted Equipment	19	0	10	
Tar Refining Plan	259	0	259	
Pipe Still Tar Refining Plant	112	0	112	
Batch Still Tar Refining Plant	22	0	22	
Pipe Still Tar Refining Pilot Plant	41	0	41	

Name of Designated Facilities & Exempted Facilities	Total Number	Number of Machine under Using	Number of Machine for this Plan	Remark
Repair Shop	22	0	22	
No.1 Electric Substation	36	0	36	
No.1 Steam Power Plant	7	0	7	
No.1 Water Supplying Plant	19	0	19	
Total	1362	0	1335	
Buildings	52	0	49	
Stee Reinforced Concrete	5	0	4	
Steel Frame	8	0	8	
Wooden	39	0	37	

Specification of Employees

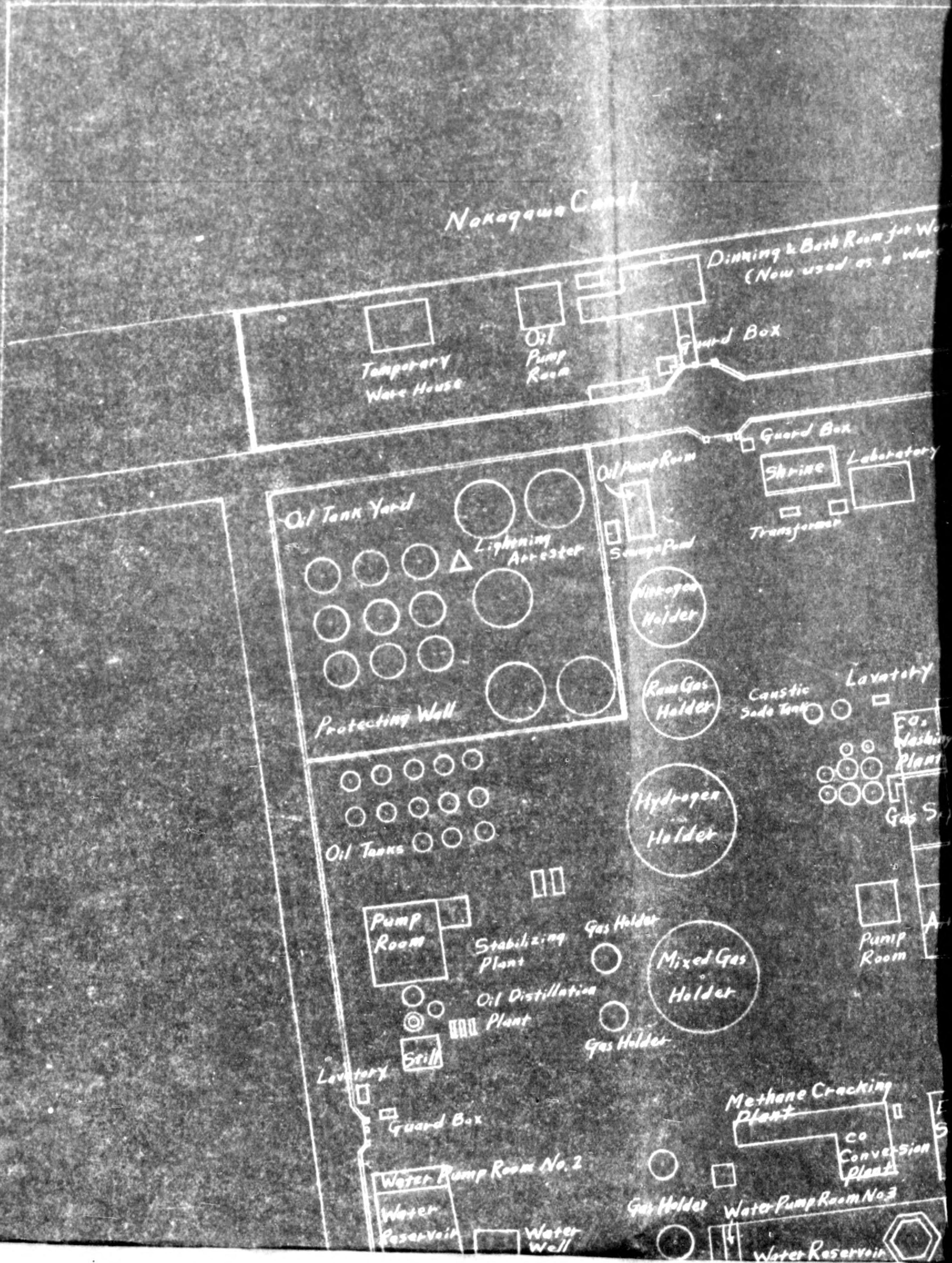
	Workers	Administrative service-men	Clerks	Total	Remarks
Present Number	0	33	4	37	in June this Year
Increase or decrease of number, when this operating carried out.	407	-12	38	433	
Total	407	21	42	470	

Balance of employees
and working equipment

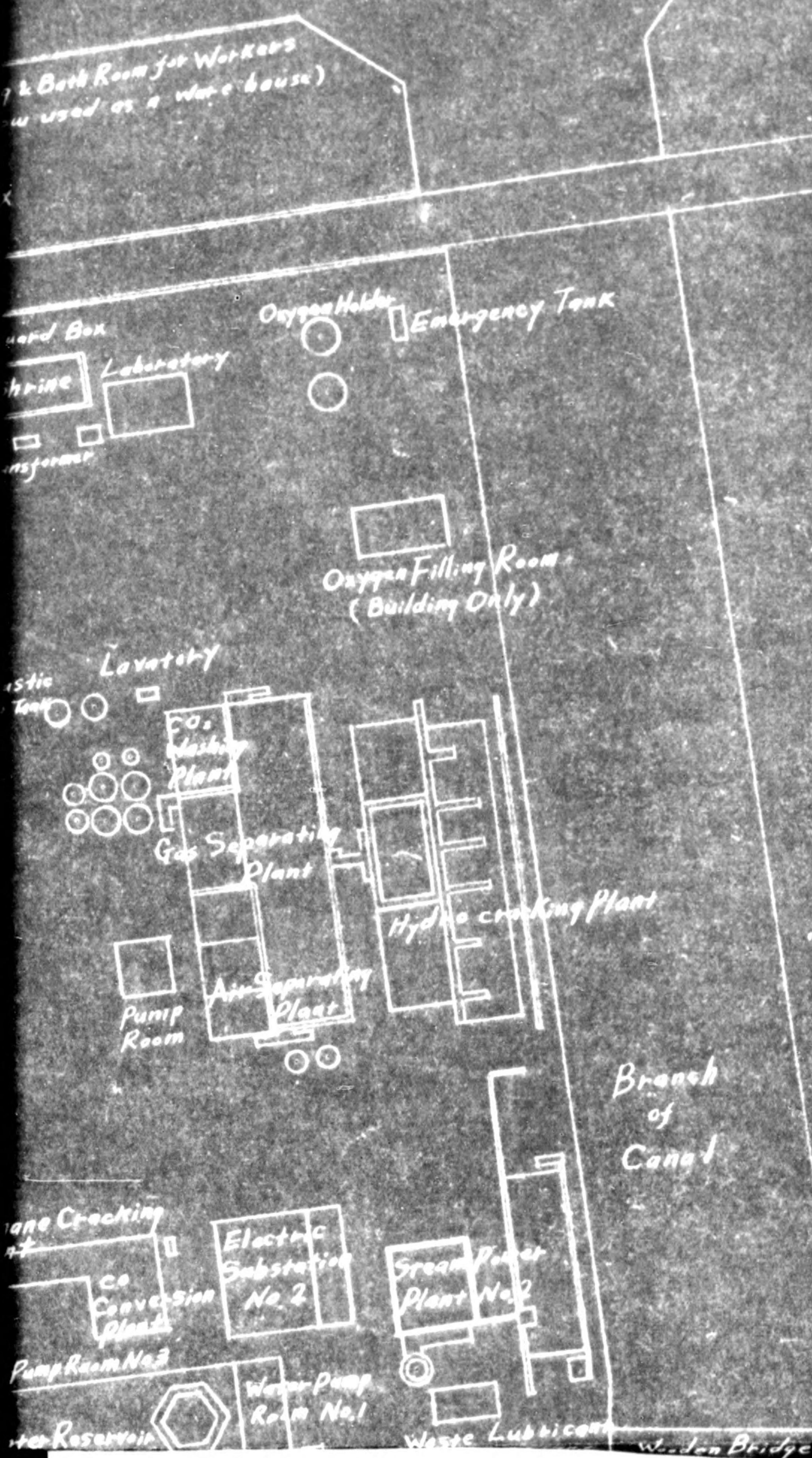
Workers specified as follows

Ammonia compounding dept.	363
Tar distillation dept.	44
Total	407

and engaged in three-shift system, eight hours
service per day.

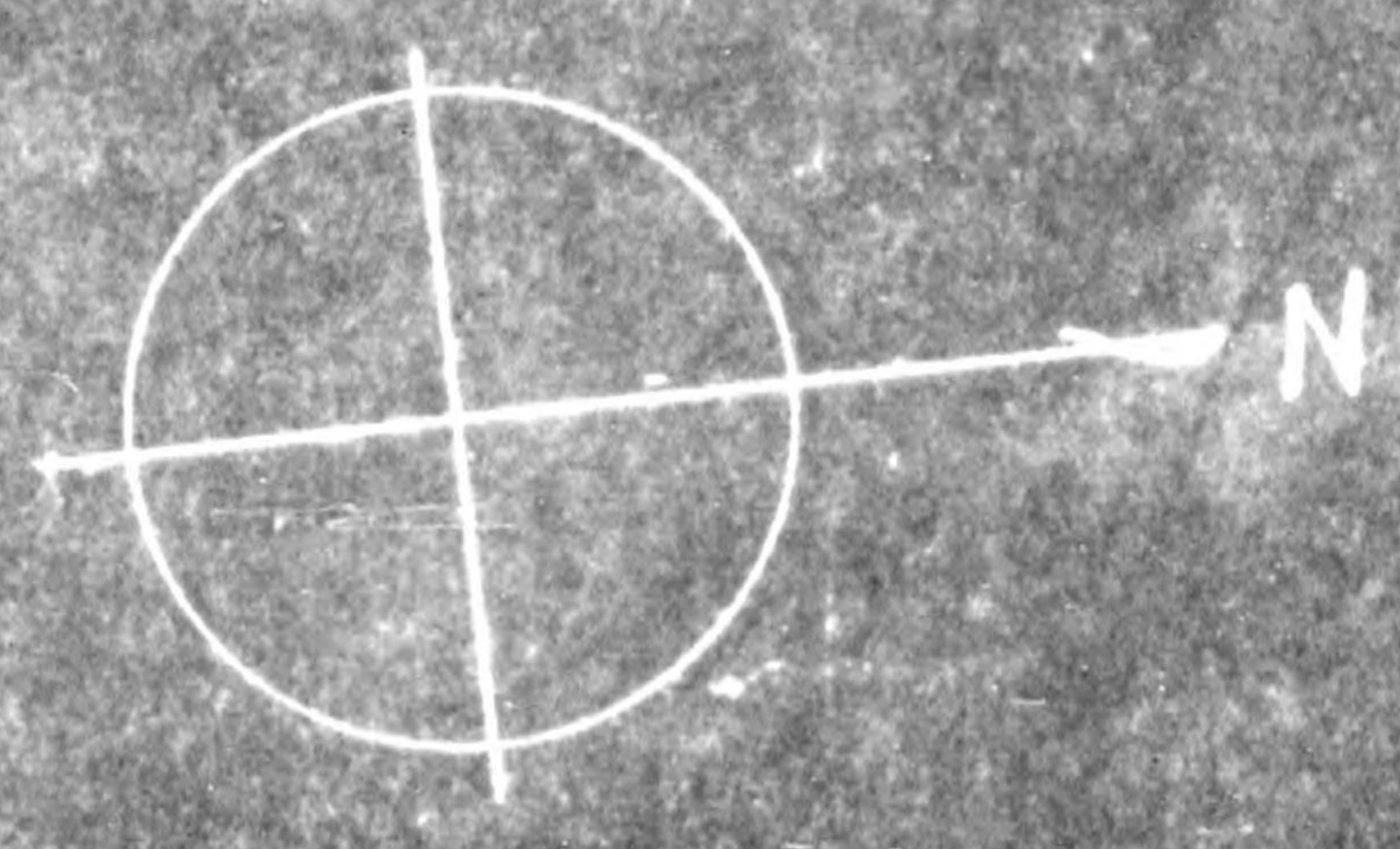


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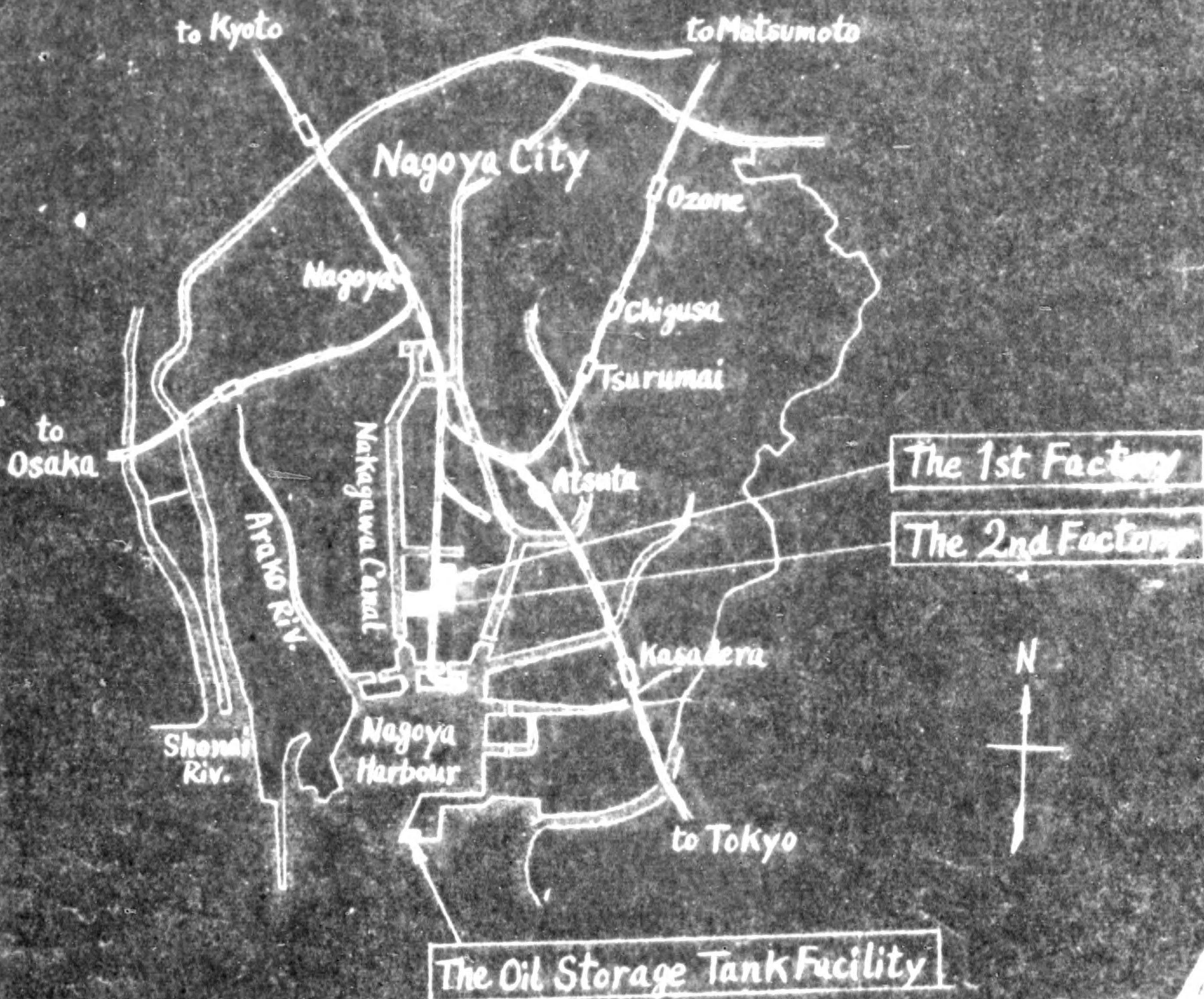
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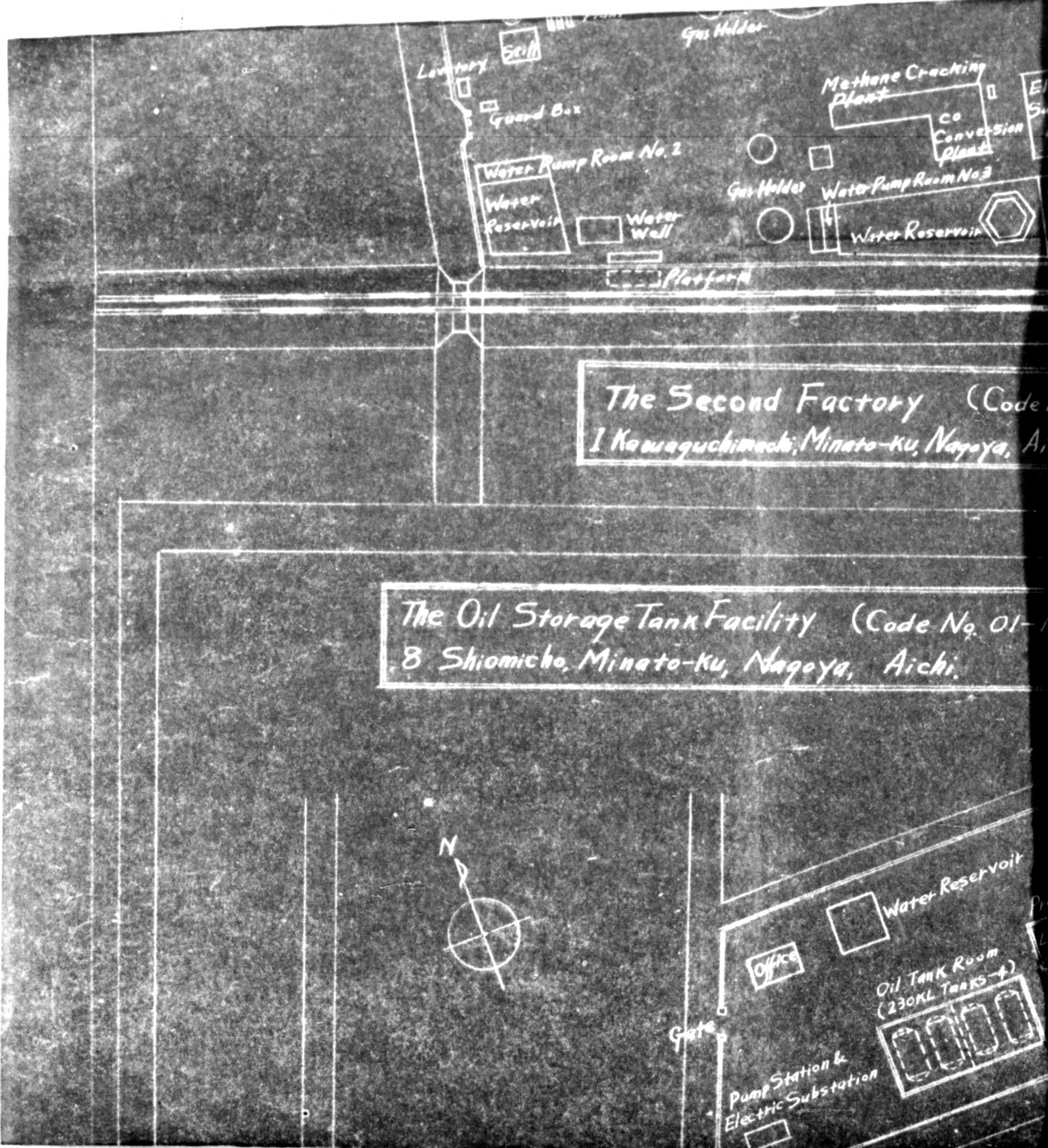
Disposition Plan of
Second Naval Fuel Depot Nagoya Branch
or ~~the~~ Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. Plant

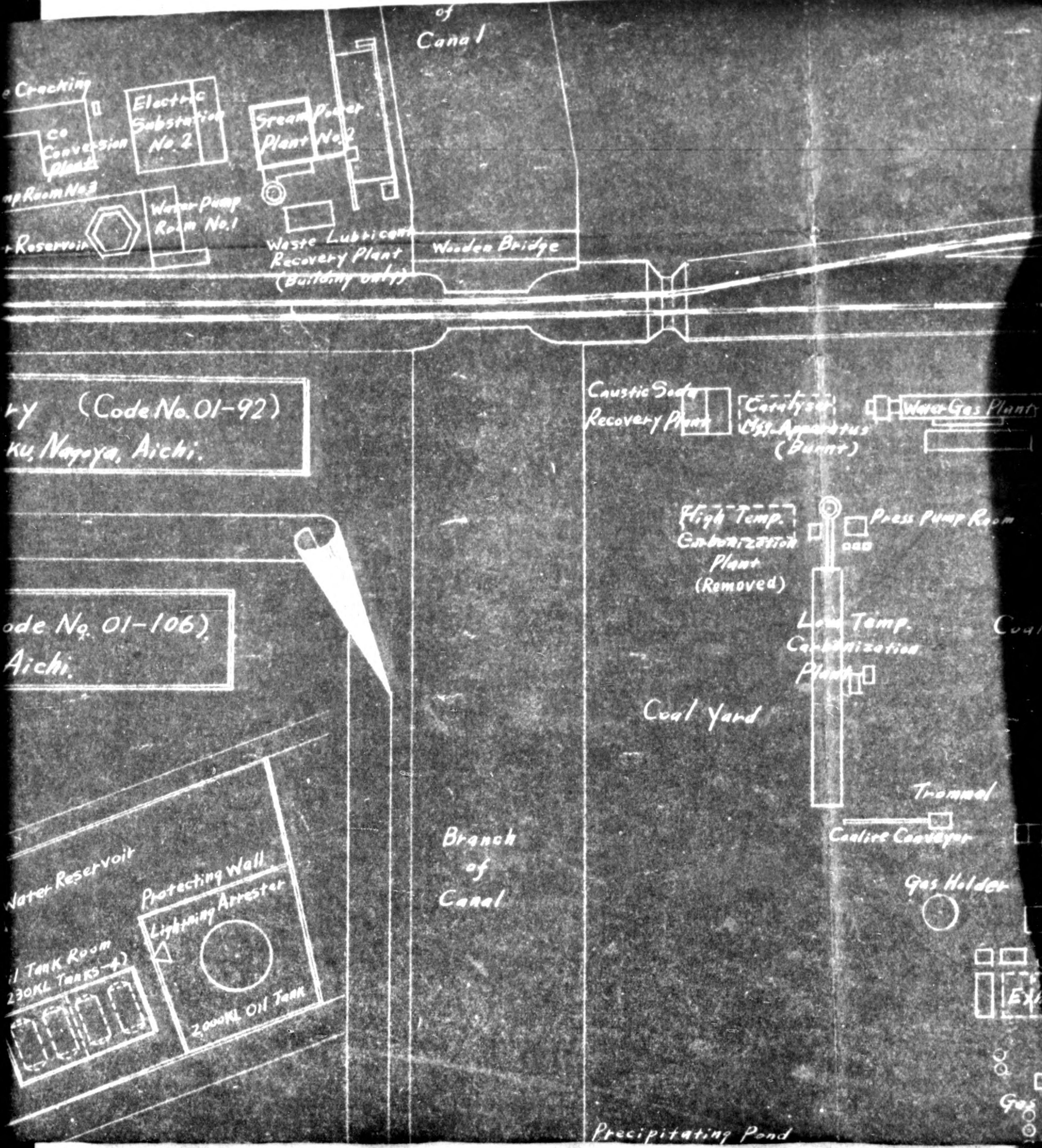


to
Osaka

Location of the Plant in Nagoya City

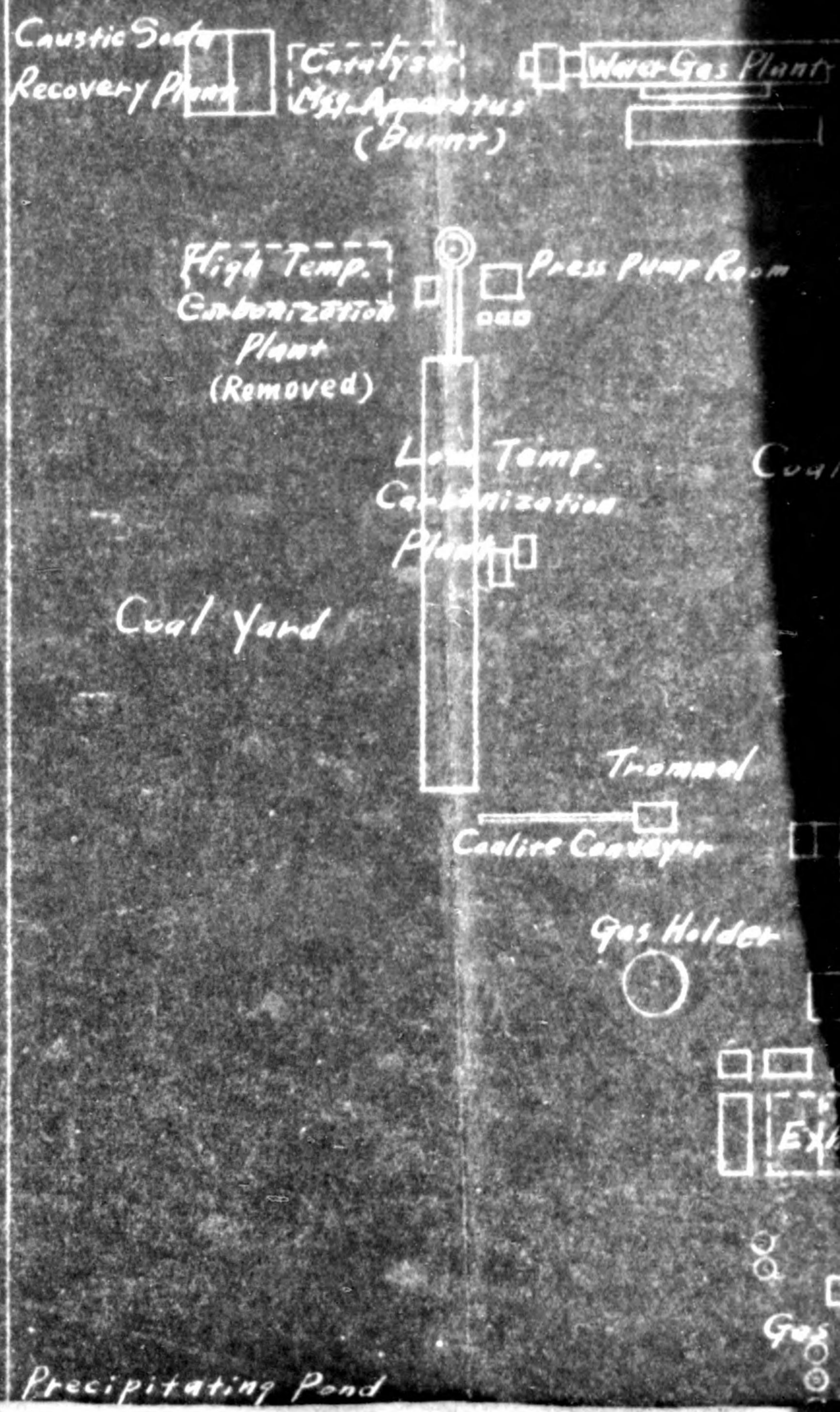
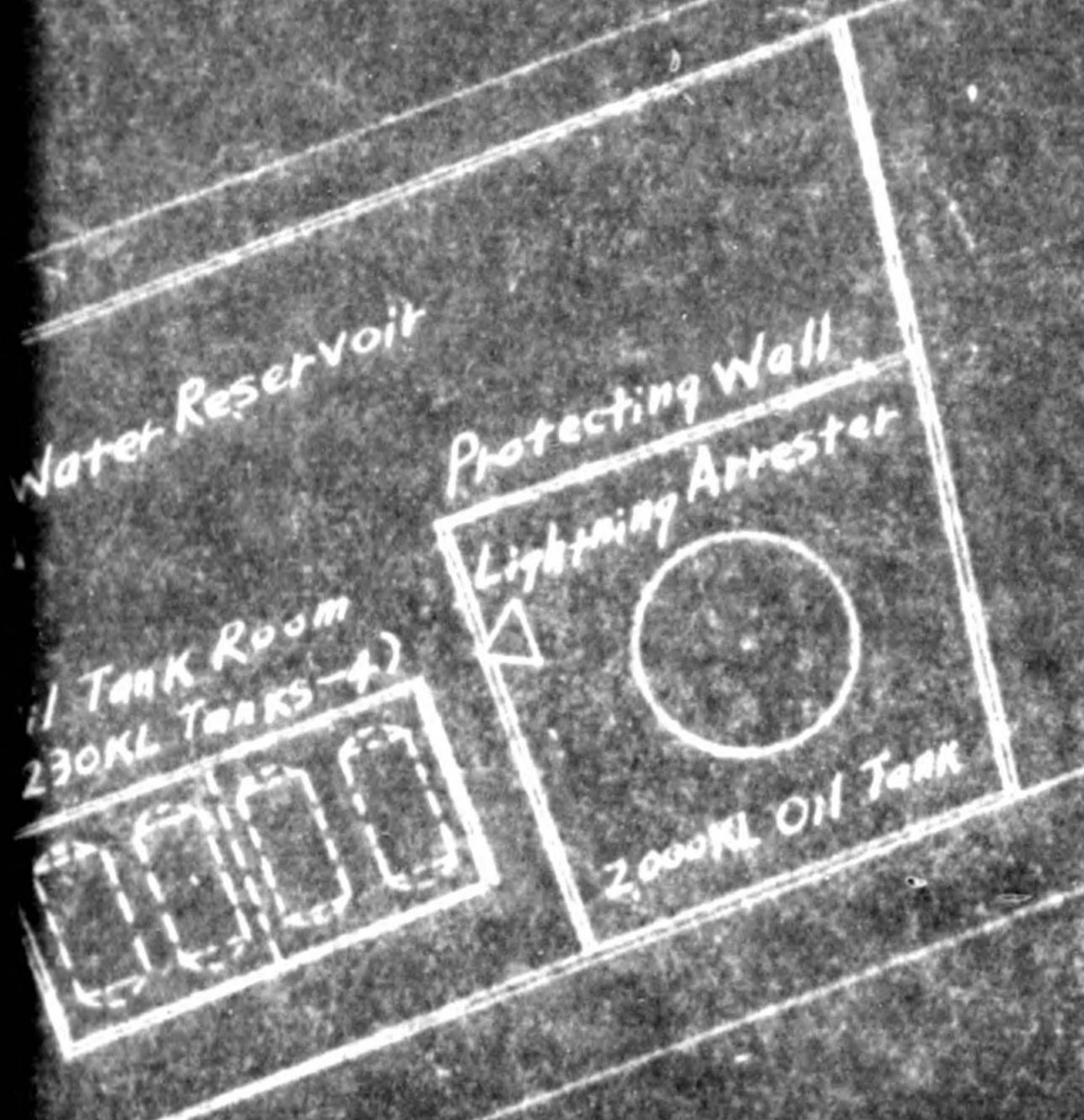


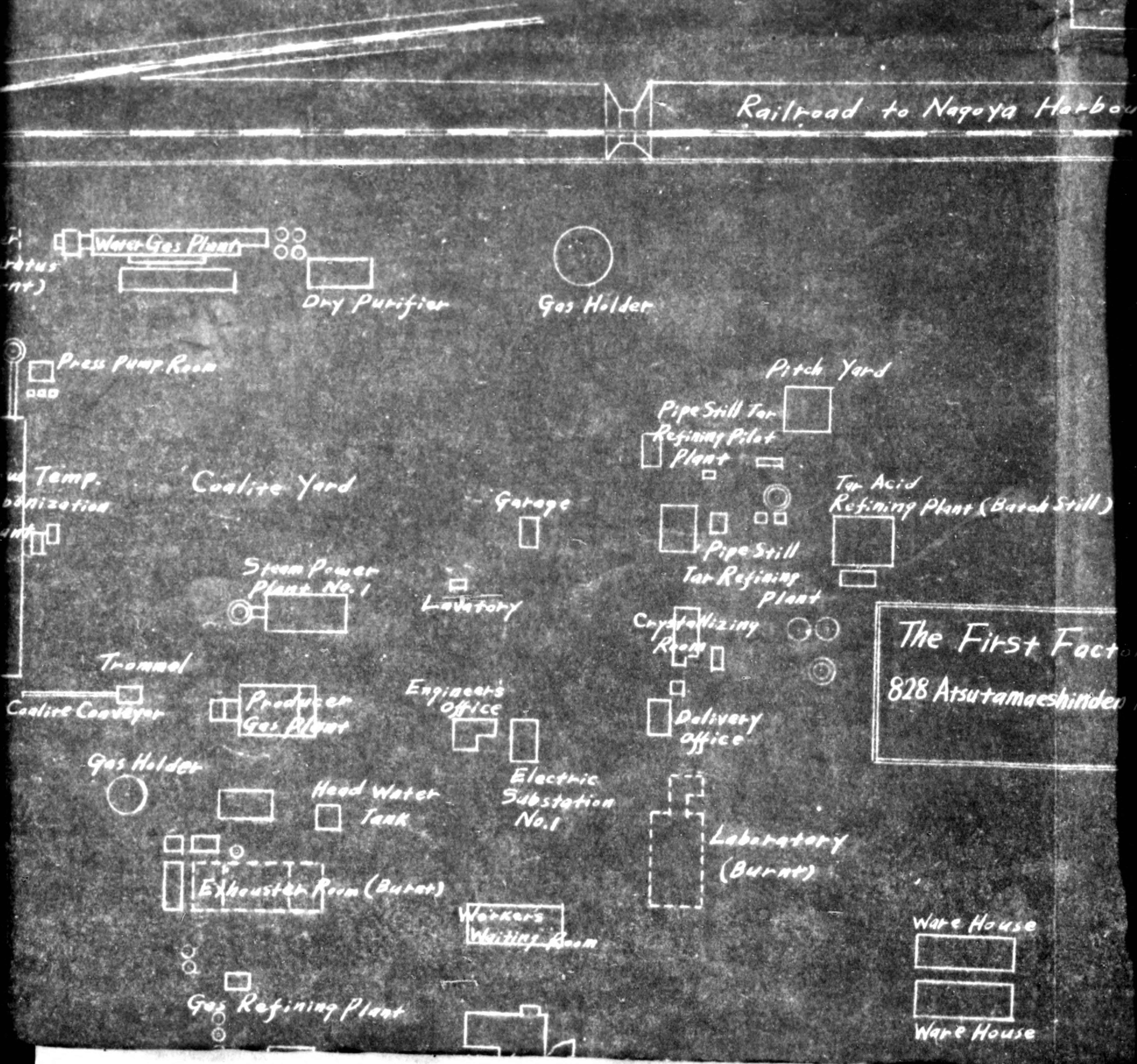


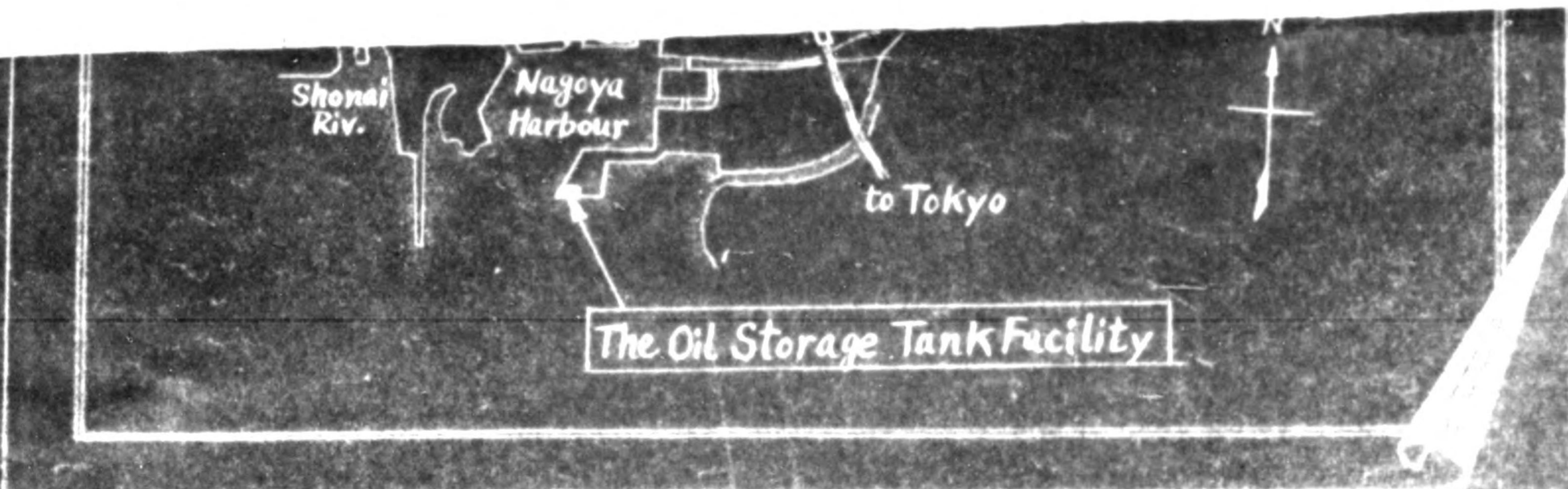


(Code No. 01-92)
Ku, Nagoya, Aichi.

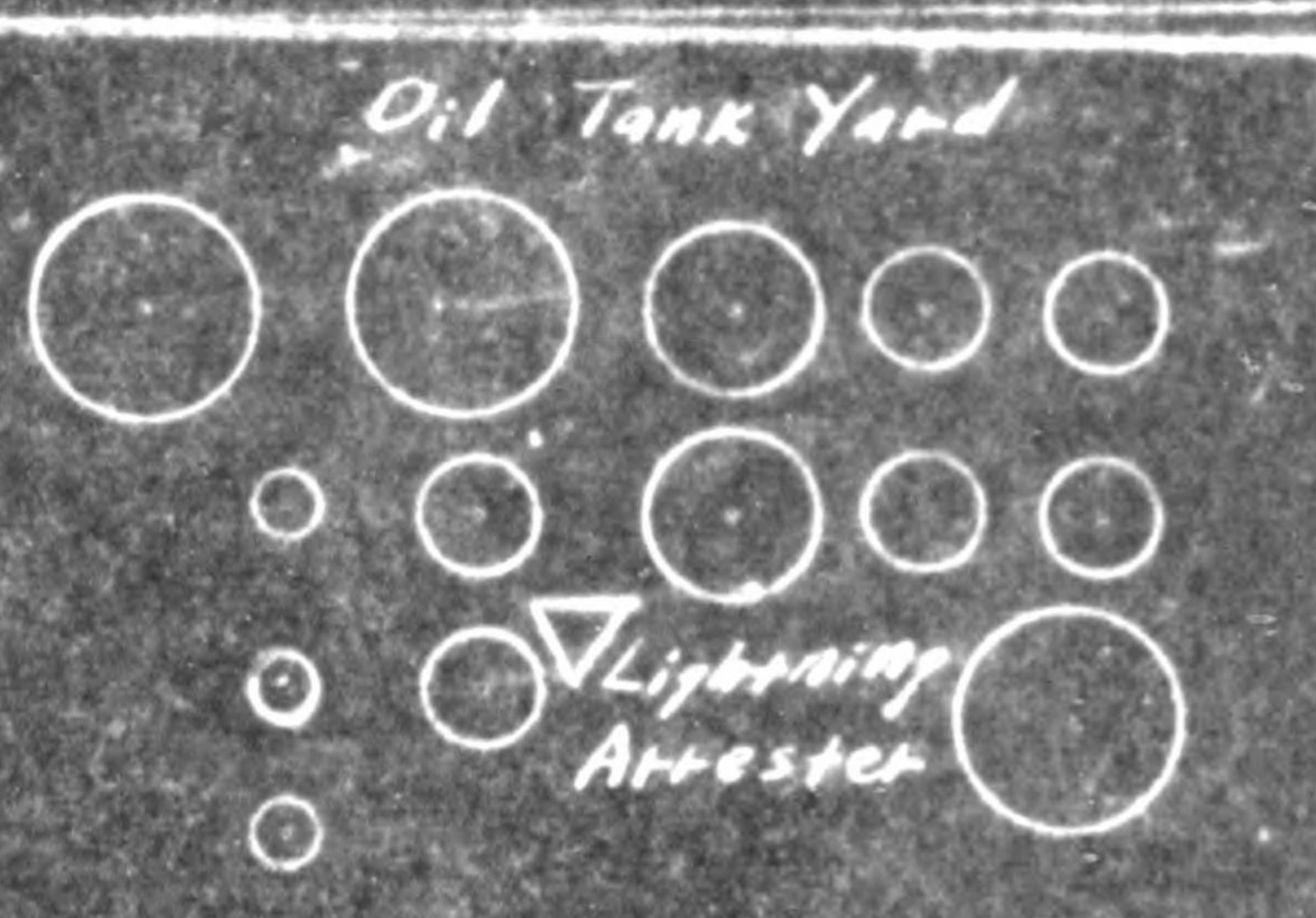
(Code No. 01-106)
Aichi.







Harbour

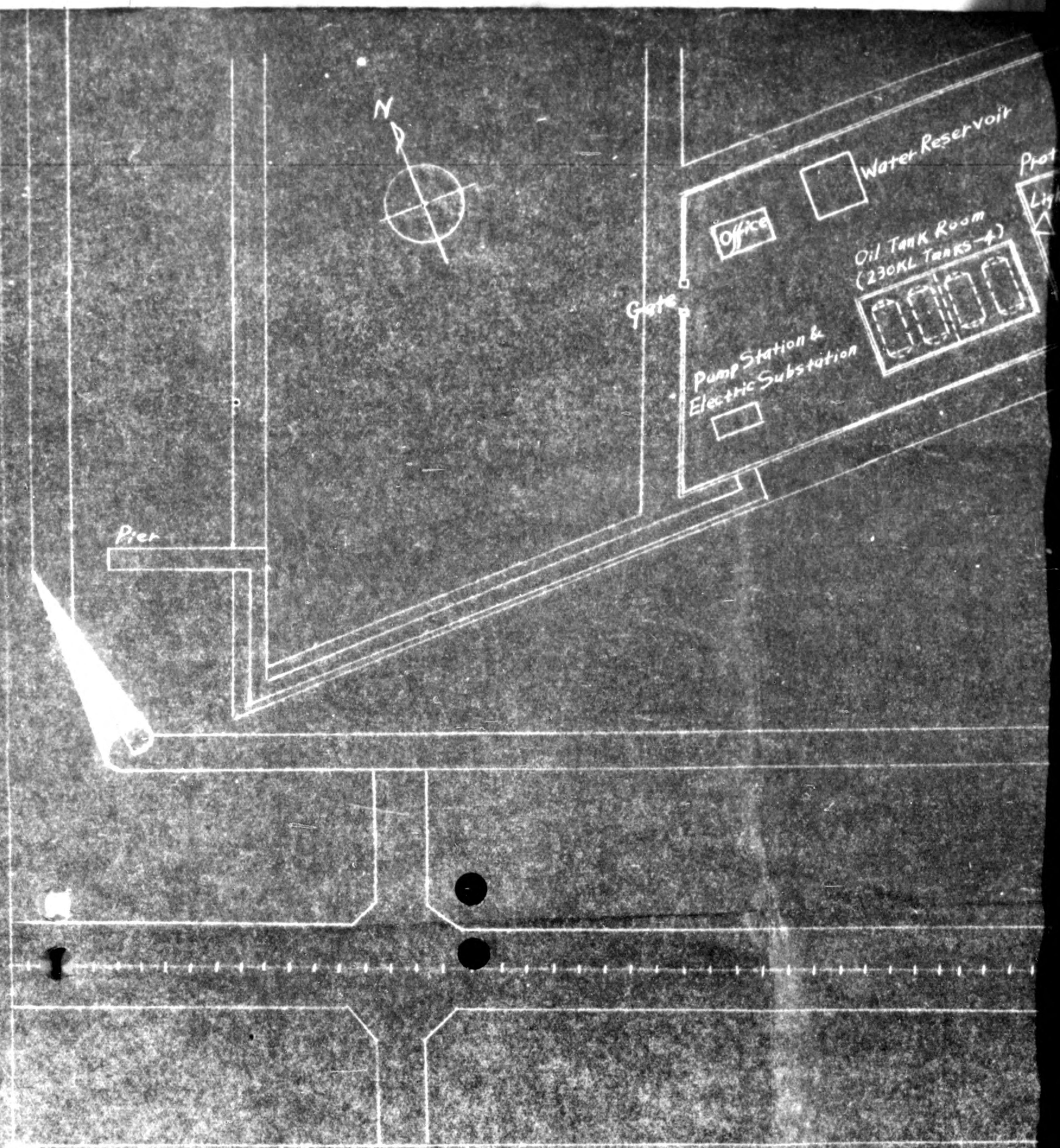


(Bank Still)

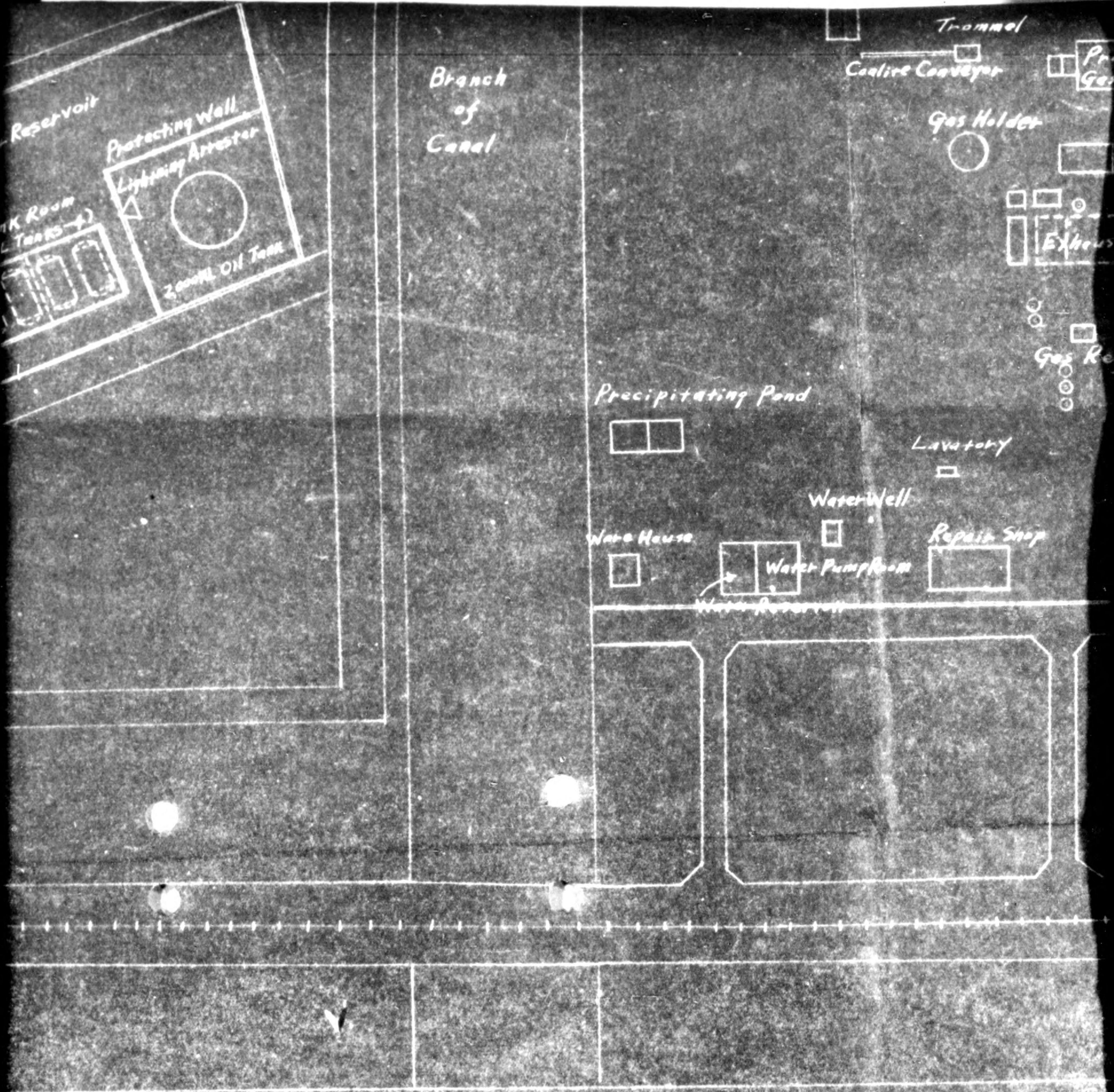
First Factory (Code No. 01-92)
 Itamaeshinden Aza-Nakanokumi, Minato-Ku,
 Nagoya, Aichi.

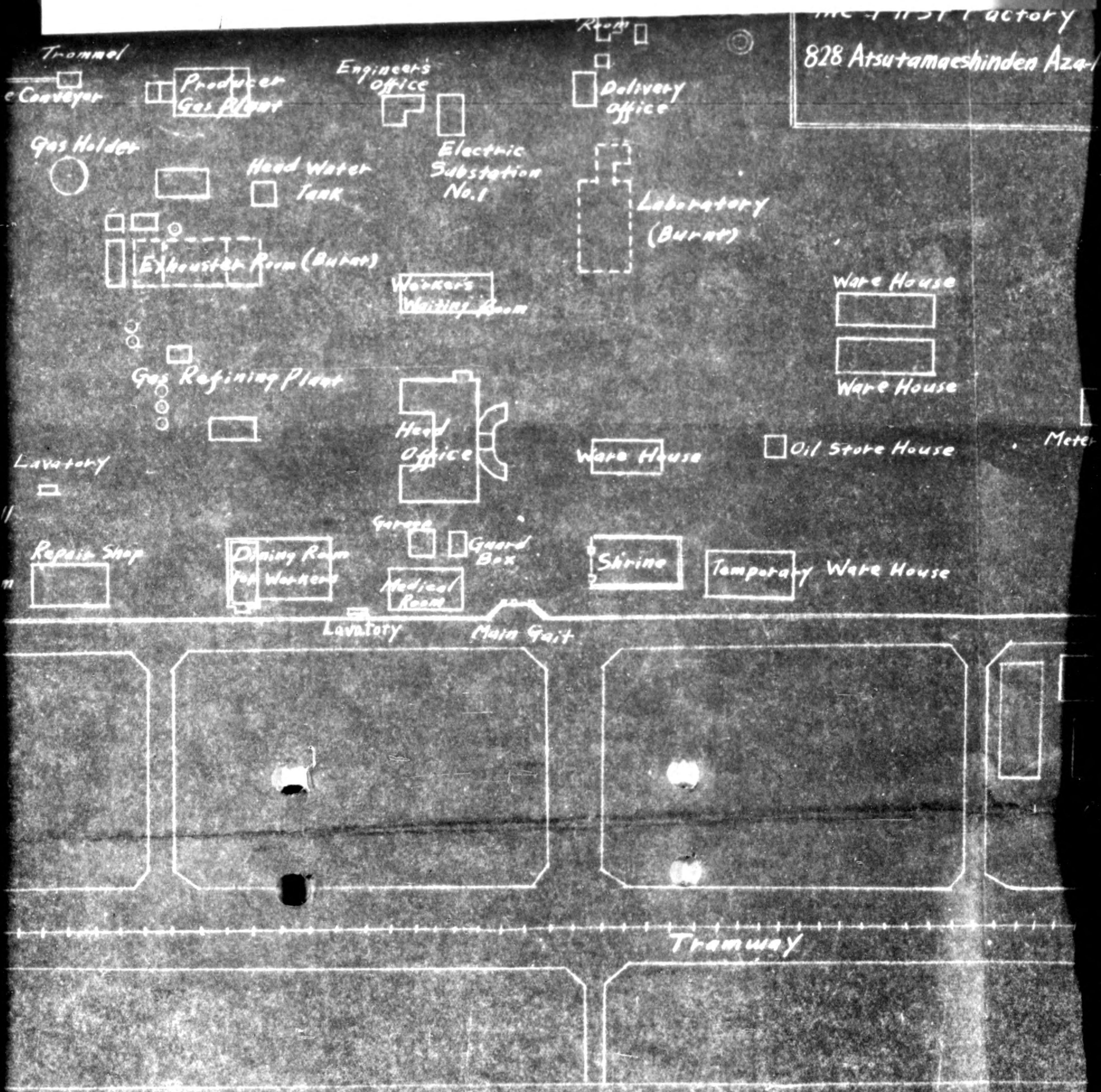
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Factory (Code No. 01-92)

tamaeshinden Aza-Nakanokumi, Minato-Ku,
Nagoya, Aichi.

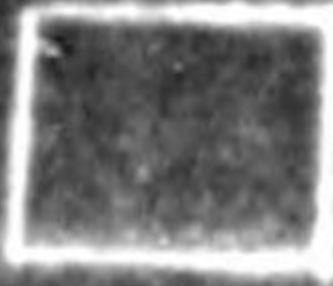
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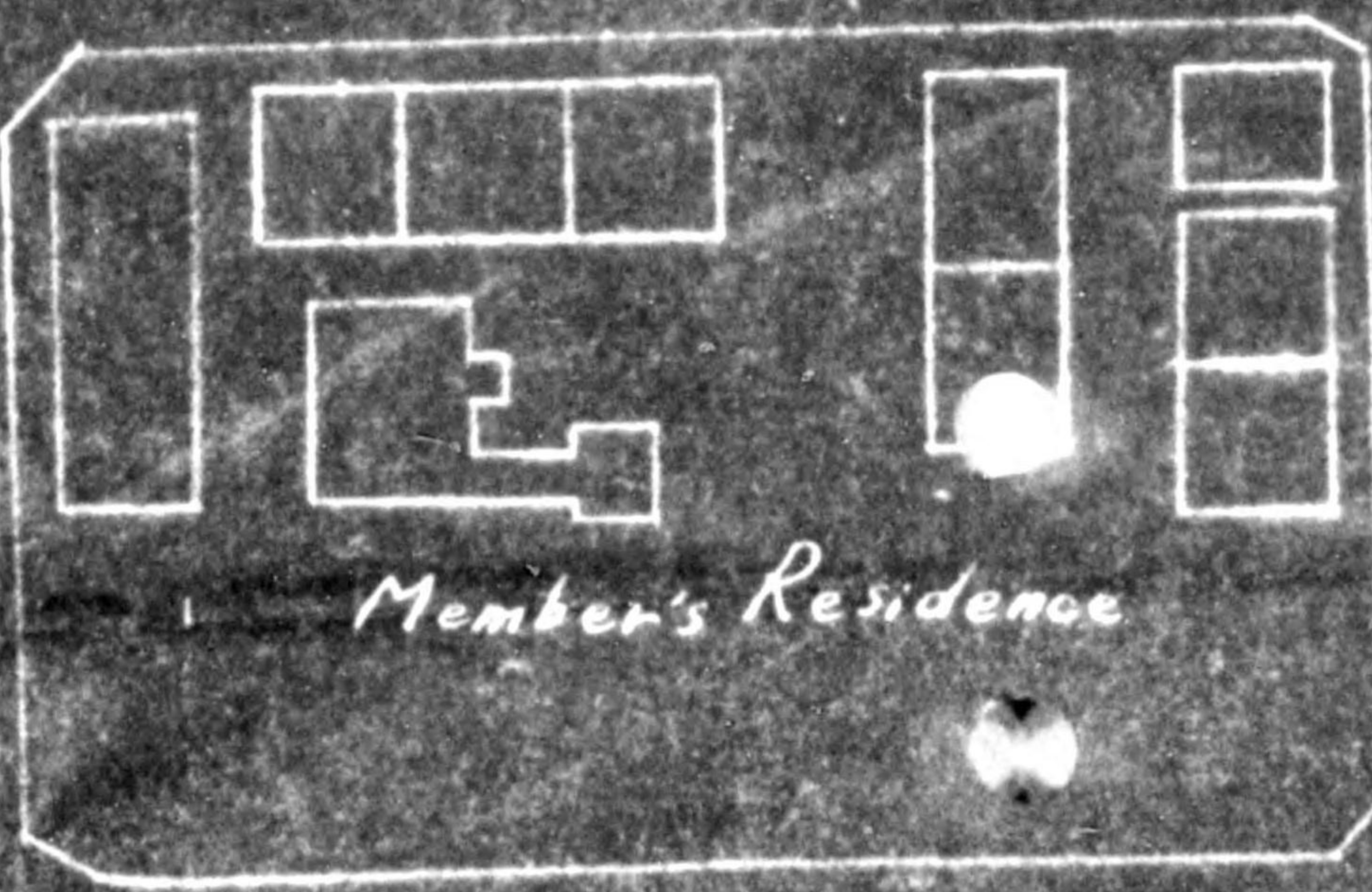
Governor Room



Meter Room



Gas
Holder



Member's Residence

File

SUBJECT: Plan for Conversion of Production at
Toho Kagaku Kogyo K. K.

TO :

September 1949.

With intent to convert the 1st plant to a tar-distillating basis and the 2nd plant to an ammonia (to be used for ammonium sulphate production) producing basis, we submitted on 9 April 1949 to the Aichi Military Government Team through the Commerce-Industry Minister an application for exemption of the designated equipment from reparations custody. Since then, however, our operation plan has developed to such an extent that an immediate use of subject equipment has been heartily desired on our side. Such being the case, we have submitted a further petition for permission to reconversion of reparations equipment to the General Headquarters through the International Trade and Industry Minister.

Now, the circumstances where our plant has been come to be listed as reparations for a naval arsenal may be an exceedingly rare case, probably deserving your profound sympathy. And our conversion plan is also considered as quite justifiable viewed from the industrial rehabilitation of Japan and revival of the company. Under such circumstances, it is humbly requested that you, looking into the particular situations of our company as set forth in the petitions attached hereto, grant us your favorable considerations to our present plan for reconversion

2.

as well as to reparations exemption of the above-mentioned equipment.

Sincerely yours,

M. Takeshige
Managing Director,
TOHO KAGAKU KOGYO K. K.

3 Enclos.:

1. Application for Planned Production of Ammonia, President and Director of Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K. K. and others to Director of Chemical Fertilizer Department.
2. Application for Permission to Reconversion of Designated Equipment, Managing Director, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. to G.H.Q. through International Trade and Industry Minister.
3. Short History of the Company.

P.S. For your further information, it is stated that in response to the request by Idemitsu Kosan K. K. to utilize an oil-tank (8,650 K.L.) located at the 2nd plant and an oil-tank (2,920 K.L.) located at Shiomi-cho, a permit has been granted on 15 August 1949 for the sole use of the latter.

1,

C-O-P-Y

Encl. 1

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Conversion of 2nd Plant, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K., to an Ammonia Producing One.

TO : Mr. Soroku Kakita, Director of Chemical Fertilizer Department, International Trade and Industry Ministry.

The entire facilities of the Nagoya Branch, the Former 2nd Naval Fuel Dept. under date of 23 March 1949, had been turned over to the Toho Kagaku Kogyo K. K., the original owner of these facilities. Thereupon, with a view of converting the 2nd plant of above-mentioned facilities to an ammonia producing one, we have submitted on 9 April 1949 to the General Headquarters through the International Trade and Industry Ministry channel a petition for Exemption from the reparations list of subject plant, accompanied by your recommendation proving an adaptability of the plant for an ammonia compounding equipment. However, considering that the situations over the reparations problems have taken a considerably favorable turn since then, it is an ardent desire of the participants to study and lay a concrete plan, thereby preparing for a start of operation at an immediate date. Under such circumstances, as roughly stated in the following, we hereby wish to submit "an Application for Permission to Reconversion of Designated Equipment", attached hereto, and further, to petition humbly for your favorable considerations, as well as for your future kind advice and assistance to our present intention.

1. Outline of the Plan:

- a) At present the Nagoya Works, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. has the capacity to produce annually
- 93,000 tons of ammonium sulphate
 - 73,000 tons (The decrease resulting from readjustment of consumption)
(From ammonia-compounding equipment)
 - 113,000 tons of ammonium sulphate
(From sulphuric acid producing equipment)
 - 116,000 tons of ammonium sulphate
(From ammonium sulphate producing equipment).

Thinking that a mere improvement of the ammonia-compounding equipment would probably render a 50 % increase of ammonium sulphate output possible, the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. at first contemplated to boost production by electrolysis process, but, viewed from the supply-demand conditions of electricity, funds as required for equipment, etc., it is deemed by far profitable in various respects (such as funds and materials needed for equipment, the supply of coke as raw materials, amount of electric power to be consumed, etc.) for the management of the company, as well as for our country, to produce ammonia through the gas process upon utilizing the equipment currently located at the 2nd Plant, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K. K.

- b) It will be considered quite easy to produce annually 10,950 tons of ammonia (40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate), in case a set of hydro-cracking equipment, now located at the 2nd plant, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K., be repaired, reconstructed and extended a little more. (See Enclosure 9. (a)).
- c) The ammonia to be produced by the Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. will be in a gaseous state, and therefore, it will be possible to convey it through a pipe-line to the ammonium sulphate producing plant, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K. K. Furthermore, the laying of the pipe-line under ground for the above purpose will be regarded as feasible from the technical standpoint, and, as for the permission to the said laying, we have already come to an understanding with the Prefectural and Municipal authorities.
- d) The coke of the fittest quality will be acquired more cheaply as raw materials from the Kanagawa Works, Toho Gas K.K., situated in the vicinity of the 2nd plant, Toho Kagaku Kogyo K. K. The coke producing capacity of the Kanagawa Works is now estimated annually at 136,000 tons, and therefore, the supply of coke will be sufficient enough.

2. Principal Materials as Required.

a) Principal materials for equipment (inclusive of those to be used for repair, reconstruction or partial extension of buildings):

Steel	...	...	...	...	1,252 tons
Cement	...	...	...	...	240 tons
Lumber	...	...	...	...	563 koku

b) Principal materials for operation (per one month):

Coke as raw materials	...	...	3,100 tons
Electric power	...	...	2,380,000 K.W.H.
Coal for fuel	...	...	1,300 tons

3. Necessary Funds and the Means for Acquisition of Such Fund.

a) Amount of funds as required:

Funds for equipment	...	...	¥ 166,000,000
Funds for operation	...	...	" 34,000,000
Total			¥ 200,000,000

b) Plan for the acquisition of funds.

The present capital of the Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. will be increased by ¥ 200,000,000, and the new stocks thus increased are expected to be undertaken by both the Toho Gas K.K. and the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K. K.

5.

4. Other Information Items.

The first plan for increasing production, which has been discussed on 15 December 1948 before an assembly for explaining the schedule concerning ammonium sulphate production at the Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K., was to buy sulphuric acid for producing ammonium sulphate, but since that time this schedule has been changed, resulting in the suspension of new erection of an ammonium sulphate plant and the utilization of the surplus power of the Nagoya Works, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. In consequence, henceforth the Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. will produce merely ammonia, which is to be delivered to the Nagoya Works, Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K.

With the program thus altered, the necessary funds, partially increased or decreased, will, as compared with the original ones, run as follows:

6.

Description of The Funds as required.

Items	Funds as required initially	Increase & Decrease	Necessary funds as balanced	Remarks
Gas Plant	¥ 43,403,000	none	¥ 43,403,000	
Purifying Plant	" 3,596,000	none	" 3,596,000	
CO Conversion Plant	" 2,000,000	none	" 2,000,000	
Compressor Plant	" 4,060,000	none	" 4,060,000	
Refining Plant	" 32,859,000	none	" 32,859,000	
Compounding Plant	" 51,603,000	none	" 51,603,000	
Ammonium sulphate Plant	"123,140,000	Decrease ¥123,140,000	none	Resulting from the suspension of new erection of ammonium sulphate plant.
Transporting apparatus of ammonia	none	Increase " 15,000,000	" 15,000,000	Resulting from the laying of ammonia transporting pipeline from Toho Kagaku to Toa Gosei.
Others	" 28,180,000	Decrease " 14,100,000	" 14,080,000	Resulting from the suspension of the new erection of tank car for sulphuric acid and railway tracks.
Total	¥288,841,000	Decrease ¥122,240,000	¥166,000,000	

7.

Sincerely yours,

Matsunosuke Nagataki

President and Director of
TOA GOSEI KAGAKU KOGYO K. K.

Sanenori Tsukada

President and Director of
TOHO GAS K. K.

Masatomo Takeshige

Managing Director of
TOHO KAGAKU KOGYO K. K.

C-8-1-Y

End. 2

Application to Reconvert Designated Reparation Plant**To : Mr. Heitaro Inagaki****Minister of International Trade and Industry****From : Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Toho Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.)
828, Nakanokumi Atsutamaeshinden, Minatoku, Nagoya****Date : 13 July, 1949****1. Name of Plant****Former 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, Nagoya Branch (01-92)****(Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.) :****2. Location of Plant****828, Nakanokumi Atsutamaeshinden, Minatoku, Nagoya****3. Name of Products Planned****a. Ammonia, material for ammonium sulphate****Yearly output 10,950 tons**

Taking advantage of the present equipment, we supply ammonia, compounded by gasification, to the Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K. as the material for ammonium sulphate.

b. Distillation of coal tar

(1) Creosote oil	Yearly output	2,232 tons
(2) Crude naphthaline	"	480 "
(3) Pitch	"	4,800 "
(4) Benzol	"	453.6 "
(5) Solvent naphtha	"	44.4 "

4. Experience of the Production Planned**a. The company has no experience of producing ammonia by operating the designated plants.**

However, gasolin had been produced through 1942-43 by decomposition and hydrogenation of light kerosene in this designated plants.

As for the conversion of the plant into ammonia compounding,

(1)

Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., having profound experience in this sphere of the industry, will give good technical assistance to the company.

B. As for coal tar distillation, operating the plant through 1941-1945 the company had experience of manufacturing the products stated in the next article.

5. 1939-1945 Production

a. Manufacture of gasoline

Product	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	total
Gasolin	-	2,450	4,724	4,706	-	11,880 kl

b. Distillation of coal tar

Product	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
Heavy oil	118	943	1,088	352	64	2,565 t
Light oil	-	168	411	199	33	811 t
Pitch	269	746	964	668	99	2,736 t
Cresol (Low temperature distillation)	1	42	66	70	76	366 t
Xylenol	2	52	57			
Tar acids (High boiling point)	-	9	7	12	6	34 t

Output of Cresol and Xylenol, since 1944 is totaled in the cresol of low temperature distillation. Manufacturing equipment of cresol and later described products, were destroyed and burnt down by the air raids in March, 1945.

The decomposition and hydrogenation plant --- under construction, till 1941
The tar refining plant-----under construction, till 1940

6. Period of Desired Permission

Up to the date of the removal of the equipment after the permission given to the company.

7. Scale of Production Planned by Month for Period on this Application

a. Ammonia----monthly manufacturing 912.5 tons

But it is necessary about twelve (12) months to complete the conversion after the permission given.

b. Distillation of coal tar

(1) Creosote Oil ----monthly manufacturing	186.0 tons
(2) Crude Naphthaline --- " "	40.0 "
(3) Pitch ----- " "	400.0 "
(4) Benzol ----- " "	37.8 "
(5) Solvent Naphtha ----- " "	3.7 "

Completing the readjustment in six months after the permission given, the manufacturing shall be commenced from seventh month,

8. Name of Location to which Products are to be Delivered

a. Ammonia

Whole amount of ammonia produced shall be delivered to the following company.

Tea Gosei Kagaku Kagyo K.K., Nagoya Works
143, Showa-cho, Minato-ku, Nagoya

b. Tar derivatives

Nippon Mokuzai Bofu K.K. (Nagoya)

Tokai Denkyoku K.K. (")

Nippon Denkyoku K.K. (Shizuoka) etc.

9. Scale of Proposed Change in Physical Facilities

a. Ammonia compounding equipment

(1) Producer gas plant

Shall be operated to produce the gas material without any changing in the present facilities.

(2) Water gas plant

Completing the construction, which advanced by about 60% and ceased the work at present, the gas material shall be produced in this plant.

"Taison" washer if required, shall be removed that of the methane cracking plant.

(3) Purifier

One set shall be used as it stands, and the another one, used after removed.

(4) "CO" conversion plant

Shall be used as it is.

(5) Compressor

Shall be used as its present condition. But it is necessary to change and repair some piping.

(6) "CO₂" washing plant

Shall be used as it is, besides the changing of the raschig rings in the tower.

(7) Carbon mono-oxide washing plant

Changing of the interior construction and piping of the washing tower, reconstruction of the copper solution pump and new equipment for recovering copper solution, are necessary.

(8) Ammonia compounding equipment

Hydrogenation reaction towers and their accessories, shall be changed into the compounding furnaces and others. And one set of the circulating compressor shall be newly equipped.

The piping of this sphere shall be changed.

(9) Transporting apparatus of ammonia

Shall be newly equipped.

- (10) Boilers, equipments of receiving and distributing of electricity, equipment of draining and feeding of water, testingroom shall be used of the existing one with a little repairing.

b. Tar refining plant

- (1) Pilot plant of tar distillation shall be used for the plant of tar and benzol.
- (2) Tanks of sulphuric acid in the purifying equipment of tar by the pipe still distillation shall be used for the tank of benzol. And two tanks of sulphuric acid shall be used, as it is, after removing.
- (3) Two out of four tanks in the tar purifying equipment of pipe still distillation, shall be used for the cooler of pitch and another two for the light oil tanks of tar distillation.
- (4) Purifying plant of tar shall be used for the purifying and distilling plant of benzol.
- (5) Washers in the tar purifying equipment of pipe still distillation shall be withdrawn.

10. Intended Expense for Conversion

- a. Ammonia compounding plant --- about ¥166,000,000
- b. Coal tar refining plant ---- about ¥ 5,400,000

11. Plan and location to Continue the Production after Reparation Removal

We intend to continue the operating of the plants with every effort, even if the removal of equipment should be executed.

(Masatomo Takeshige)
Managing Director
Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K.
(Toho Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.)

Reasons for conversion of plant

a) Ammonia Compounding plant

The plant equipment in the company had been so constructed as to carry out the decomposition and hydrogenation of oils.

This equipment is provided with the high pressure equipment and machine of hydrogenating, the manufacturing equipment of gas material (water gas, producer gas) to be used for hydrogen gas and other purifying equipment of hydrogenation. As almost all of the above equipment was designated as perfect for the reparation, and whole the plant ceased fully to operate. However, if details of equipment as mentioned on the accompanying sheet could be converted into ammonia compounding plants, it could be instantly operated for this purpose as it stands.

The Tea Gosei Kagaku Kagyo K.K., operating the only fertilizer manufacturing plant in Nagoya, recognized the conversion of the equipment of the company so easy and suitable for ammonia manufacturing, and suspended their plan of augmenting the plant to manufacture ammonia by electrolysis under their five year plan submitted to the Government, and is now willing to take advantage of our existing available equipment and receive our ammonia supply.

Now, investigating the equipment in details, we have come to the conclusion that this plant could produce ammonia with a yearly output of 10,950 tons, in other words, a yearly output of 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The company, thus, has planned to carry out the conversion of the equipment, co-operating with The Tea Gosei Kagaku Kagyo K.K. and accepting their suitable assistance.

Consequently, compared with establishing a new ammonia compounding plant, with this capacity the necessary fund for conversion is less

than 20%, and cost of the construction materials will be proportionately less.

And the cost price of the product is believed to be lowered by taking advantage of the existing equipment. The company is planning to compound ammonia by gasification, which enables it to curtail so much the consumption of electricity which would be necessary for purifying hydrogen gas by electrolysis.

One ton of ammonia requires in its manufacture 2,620 kwh of electricity and 3.4 tons of coke as material.

By this conversion of the plant, the company is able to achieve the real reconstruction of enterprise, and contribute to increase the output of the fertilizer, which is at present one of the most essential articles in Japan.

b) Tar Refining Plant

This plant of the company had been originally constructed to distill the low temperature tar produced in the works as well as to dispose the coal tar produced by the near by Kanakawa Works of The Toho Gas Company. The plant, however, was taken over forcibly by the Navy on 1 July, 1945, and due to the Magoiya Branch of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot, was designated as the reparations placing under the custody of the occupation army.

The Kanagawa Works, losing the equipment of tar distillation, has been forced to send the produced tar for distillation to the Sakurada Works to the east of four miles at the sacrificing of large sum of freight. The equipment of tar distillation in the Sakurada Works is out of the date and inefficiency. And it has come to the day to amend it thoroughly.

This amending requires many fund and materials. And even though this is carried out, it doesn't extend the life of the plant so long.

So Toho Gas Co., planned rather to establish the plant for this purpose in the Kanagawa Works, where based their principal working of the company. But it has not been realized until to-day owing to deficit of the land to erect the plant, and requirement of so many fund and materials in the case of new establishment.

Such being the case, the equipment of the Nagoya Branch of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot was transferred back to the company on the basis of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law on 17 March, 1949.

New Tehe Gas Company have had the opportunity to realize the desire of these years, if this plant will begin to work. As mentioned in beferehand, this tar distillation equipment had been constructed also to distill the tar produced by that company.

As to the repair of this equipment, only few fund and materials will be required, as the almost all other equipments. will be available as they are. Moreover, tar of material shall be sent from the Kanagawa Werks to the plant directly by the pipe, cutting treuble and expense of transporting in the former days. So we desire eagerly to operate the plant with above point of view.

List of Facilities for Authorized Use

Name of Designated Facilities & Exempted Facilities	Total Number	Number of Machine under Using	Number of Machine for this Plan	Remark
Ammonia Compounding Plant	1103	0	1076	
Producer Gas Plant	48	0	48	
Water Gas Plant	51	0	51	
Methane Cracking Plant	72	0	72	
Carbon Mono-oxide Conversion Plant	34	0	34	
Carbon Dioxide Washing Plant	51	0	51	
Gas Separating Plant	55	0	55	
Air Separating Plant	17	0	17	
Gas Refining Plant	53	0	53	
Hydro-Cracking Plant	62	0	62	
Stabilizing Plant	34	0	34	
Oil Distillation Plant	91	0	73	
Low Temperature Carbonization Plant	70	0	70	
Caustic Soda Recovery Plant	13	0	13	
No.2 Electric Substation	134	0	134	
Electric Distributing Plant	77	0	77	
Voltage Regulating Plant	108	0	108	
No.2 Water Supplying Plant	60	0	60	
No.2 Steam Power Plant	54	0	54	
Exempted Equipment	19	0	10	
Tar Refining Plant	259	0	259	
Pipe Still Tar Refining Plant	112	0	112	
Batch Still Tar Refining Plant	23	0	23	
Pipe Still Tar Refining Pilot Plant	41	0	41	

Name of Designated Facilities & Exempted Facilities	Total Number	Number of Machine	Number of Machine	Remark
				under using for this Plan
Repair Shop	22	0	22	
No.1 Electric Substation	36	0	36	
No.1 Steam Power Plant	7	0	7	
No.1 Water Supplying Plant	19	0	19	
Total	1362	0	1335	
Buildings	52	0	49	
Steel Reinforced Concrete	5	0	4	
Steel Frame	8	0	8	
Wooden	39	0	37	

Specification of Employee

	Workers	Administrative service-man	Clerks	Total	Remarks
Present Number	0	33	4	37	in June this year
Increase or decrease of number, when this operating carried out.	407	-12	38	433	
Total	407	21	42	470	

Balance of employees Workers specified as follows
 Ammonia compounding dept. 363
 Tar distillation dept. 44

and engaged in three-shift system, eight hours
 service per day.

Encl. 3

Short History of the Company

1. Company established, capital ¥15,000,000 21 May 1938
2. Commencement of low temperature dry distillation plant operations. October 1940
3. Commencement of low temperature-tar distillation plant operations. June 1941
4. Under supervision of Navy, commencement of decomposition and hydrogenation of lamp oil project. November 1944
5. The plant took over by the Navy as Nagoya Branch of the 2nd Naval Fuel Depot. 1 July 1945
6. Sales transaction of plants to Navy. (Back-dated Agreement 1 July 1945) 22 September 1945
7. Special Government Debenture Bonds received as transaction payment for plant facilities. 7 November 1945
8. Designated as reparations for Naval Arsenal. (SCAPIN No. 1263) 11 October 1946
9. War Indemnity Special Taxes were paid in accordance to the War Indemnity Special Measures Law. 14 December 1946
10. Request for transfer of former plants and facilities of the company submitted to Finance Minister under Article 60 of the War Indemnity Special Measures Law. 12 March 1947
11. Toho Kagaku Kogyo K.K., in place of the Japan Fertilizer Company, takes the responsibility for maintenance and custody of subject reparations designated facilities. July 1947
12. Joint study with Toa Gosei Kagaku Kogyo K.K., concerning the conversion of the facilities of this plant to ammonium sulphate production basis. November 1948
13. Recognition as to request, received from Finance Division, ESS, GHQ. 8 December 1948

14. Meeting for explaining ammonium sulphate production plan at this plant held at Chemical Fertilizer Department, Commerce-Industry Ministry, which, after discussion of this plan, declared the plant, if released from reparations, would be added to one of the plants predestined for increased production. 15 December 1948
15. Plant and facilities transferred to this company from the Ministry of Finance. 17 March 1949
16. Application for Releasing of the facilities of this plant from reparations submitted to Commerce-Industry Minister. 9 April 1949
17. Committee for ammonia conversion organized by Toa Gosei, Toho Gas and this company, and first committee assembly held. June 1949
18. Application for permission to conversion of the facilities of this plant submitted to International Trade and Industry Minister. 13 July 1949
19. Application for conversion of this plant to ammonia production submitted to Director, Chemical Fertilizer Department, International Trade and Industry Ministry, jointly by Toa Gosei, Toho Gas and Toho Kagaku. 6 August 1949

Remarks :

1. Transferred to supervision of the Ministry of Finance from the Ministry of the Navy. September 1945
2. Work for conversion commenced by Japan Fertilizer Company. November 1945
3. Stop order for conversion to ammonium sulphate plan received from General Headquarters. June 1946

MONTHLY REPORT OF PRODUCTS

January, 1947

Date: Feb. 19, 1947

Name of Factory: TOHO GAS CO., Ltd.

Address: 60 Sakurada-cho, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya.

Description	Quantities	Amounts
<u>Nagoya Plants</u>		
Coal Gas	1,183.256 m ³	¥ 899,274.56
Coke	1,645.897 tons	" 888,965.43
Creosote Oil	20.739 "	" 20,739.00
Pure Benzol	.705 "	" 4,864.50
Motor "	.190 "	" 993.70
90% "	.880 "	" 3,734.40
Pure Toluol	.190 "	" 2,162.20
Cresol for Industrial Use	.969 "	" 813.96
Refined Naphthalin	4.930 "	" 21,519.45
Pitch	76.400 "	" 38,200.00
Ammonium Sulphate	4.373 "	" 10,838.04
<u>Ichinomiya Plant</u>		
Coal Gas	11,558 m ³	" 8,090.60
Coke	14.174 tons	" 8,164.22
Coal Tar No.1	.869 "	" 482.30
<u>Handa Plant</u>		
Coal Gas	17,382 m ³	" 12,167.40
Coke	16.107 tons	" 9,809.16
Coal Tar No.1	.991 "	" 550.01



Nobuo Tsuru . President

HEADQUARTERS
AICHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 710 U. S. ARMY

RFS/ek

3 February 1947

SUBJECT: Addition to Reparations List of
Toho Kagaku K.K., Nagoya Works

TO : Toho Kagaku K.K., Nagoya Works
60 Sakurada-cho, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya

THRU : The Japanese Liaison Office, Nagoya

1. You are hereby notified that the subject plant has been added to the list of plants scheduled for removal under the reparations program.

2. Custody and control of all plant equipment will be effected in accordance with current directives from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers regarding reparations selections.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ROBERT W. HUTCHESON
Captain CSM
Adjutant

MONTHLY REPORT OF PRODUCTS

December 1946

Date: Jan. 10, 1947

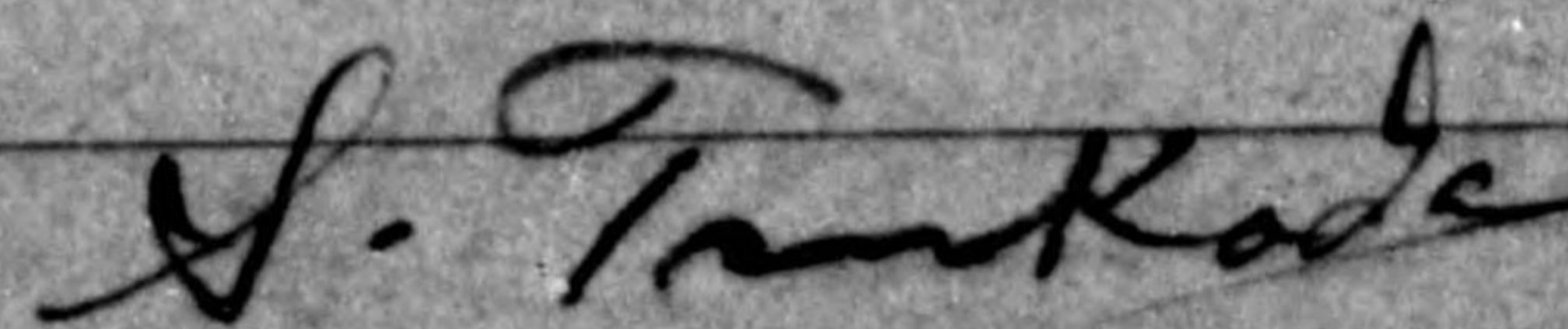
Name of Firm: TOHO GAS Co., Ltd.

Sakurada-cho, Atsuta-ku,

Nagoya.

Amount

Description	Quantities	Amount
<u>Nagoya District</u>		
Coal Gas	1,019,815 ^{m3}	¥ 775,059.40
Coke	1,672. ^t 374	" 879,729.00
Coal Tar No.1	29. "900	" 16,594.50
Creosote Oil	11. "049	" 11,049.00
Purified Naphthalin	2. "510	" 10,956.05
Pitch	48. "530	" 24,265.00
Ammonium Sulphate	7. "920	" 19,628.93
<u>Ichinomiya District (Ichinomiya Plant)</u>		
Coal Gas	15,733 ^{m3}	" 11,013.10
Coke	20. ^t 252	" 11,644.90
Coal Tar No.1	1. "240	" 688.20
<u>Handa Plant</u>		
Coal Gas	21,262 ^{m3}	" 14,883.40
Coke	24. ^t 533	" 14,940.60
Coal Tar No.1	1. "506	" 835.83



Shigenori Tsukada

Managing Director

MONTHLY REPORT OF PRODUCTS
Oct. 1946

Date: Nov. 10th, 1946

Name of Firm:

TOHO GAS Co., Ltd.

Sakurada-cho, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya.

Nagoya District

Description	Quantities	Amounts
Coal Gas	1,353.029 m ³	¥ 1,028,301.92
Coke	2,629.847 ton	" 1,349,524.30
Coal Tar No.1	.38.180 "	" 21,189.90
Creosote Oil	26.678 "	" 26,678.00
Pure Bensol	.486 "	" 3,353.40
Cresol for industrial use	1.248 "	" 10,483.20
Refined Naphthalin	2.850 "	" 12,440.20
Pitch	70.055 "	" 35,027.50
Ammonium Sulphate	16.020 "	" 27,604.24
Pure Toluol	.400 "	" 4,552.00
Solvent Naphtha	.330 "	" 1,640.10

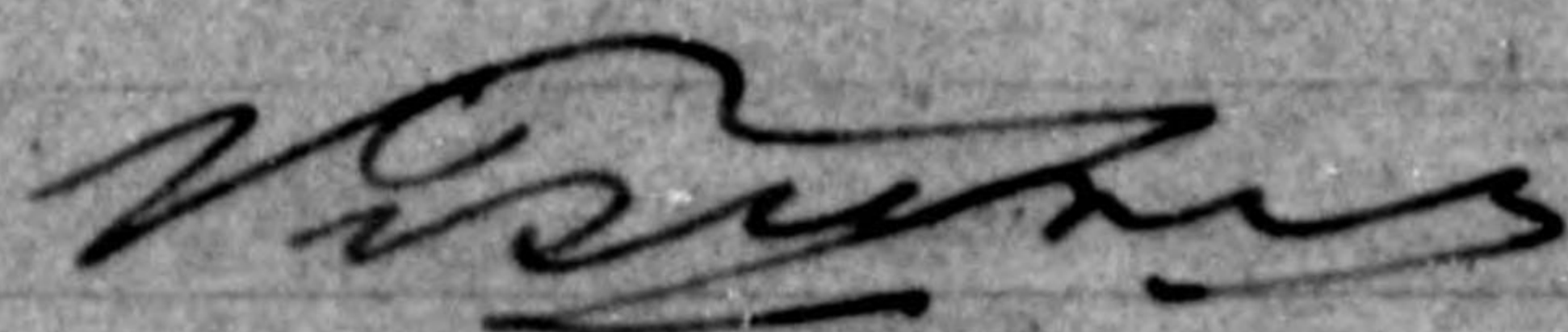
Ichinomiya Plant

Coal Gas	25,481 m ³	¥ 17,906.70
Coke	31,034 ton	" 17,844.55
Coal Tar No.1	1.680 "	" 932.40

Handa Plant

Coal Gas	32,101 m ³	¥ 22,470.70
Coke	40,354 ton	" 24,575.58
Coal Tar No.1	2.171 "	" 11,204.90

President



HEADQUARTERS
AICHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 716 U. S. ARMY

Ques.
CJO'B/ni

12 November 1946

SUBJECT: Use of Benzine as Motor Fuel

TO : Commanding Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku
Mil Govt Region, APO 716
Res. Com & Ind Officer

1. Reference is made to SCAPIN 1891,
dated 24 October 1946, Subject: "Use Benzine as
Motor Fuel."

2. The Toho Gas Co. of Nagoya -- the
only listed benzine producer in Aichi Prefecture
-- is not at present producing benzine. They
have applied to the Japanese Government to ex-
change their remaining stocks for gasoline.
Inspection on 9 Nov. 46 revealed no use of benzine
as a motor fuel.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ROBERT W. HURTERSON
Captain CJP
Adjutant