DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION ERM/igr
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
15 April 1949

SUBJECT: Inventory and Redistribution of Critical Materials

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
(Attention: Military Government Section)

1. Reference: Operational Directive number 27, Headquarters Eighth Army, 13 April 1948, subject: same as above.

2. Subject program was the most difficult to execute of all programs assigned to military government teams. The reasons for this were several:

a. The program, though possibly carefully planned in its general aspects, was not carefully planned in detail, and there was no follow through at highest echelons to see that these all-important details were worked out in harmony with the spirit of the program.

b. There was every evidence that the Central Government was not sympathetic with the program, and deliberately left loop-holes in procedure calculated to destroy its effectiveness. At lower echelons, Japanese officials charged with carrying out the program were over-awed by all the large scale business interests who were extremely reluctant to give up surplus critical goods. During a time of inflation, these companies did not want to give up critical goods of great value on the black market in exchange for the official price paid in worthless yen.

c. The sangyo Fukko Kodan charged with recovering the materials was an extremely weak organization compared with the business interests and other agencies involved, all of whom fought to guard their own prerogatives and interests.

3. Expanding point b above, the following loop-holes were deliberately inserted into the Japanese regulations for carrying out the program.

a. Excess goods once inventoried were not frozen in

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place but could be used, moved, transferred or otherwise disposed of before picked up by Sangyo Fukko Kodan.

b. Even after inventories were made, and excess computed, concerns were allowed to file application for extension of holding limits. No time limit was set on this permission, so that even many months after inventory was made, firms were still applying for extension. In many instances where Sangyo Fukko Kodan went to collect goods, owners refused to give it up, arguing that they had just submitted application for extension and had received no reply as yet.

c. While the basic program called for prompt recovery of excess by Sangyo Fukko Kodan, actually there were many delays in procedures as officially set up. Inventories were made under authority of many agencies including:

(1) Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau
(2) Regional Offices of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry
(3) Moji Maritime Bureau
(4) Coal Bureau

Each of these agencies had the right to grant extensions of holding limits, though in some specific cases these applications had to be forwarded to Tokyo. This privilege was highly abused and a large portion of holders submitted applications, hopelessly delaying the collection program. The agencies empowered to approve extension of holding limits apparently did so without exercising any form of check or inspection to make sure the extension was justified. Military government had the Economic Investigation Board review these extensions, and it was found many were unwarranted and made without any check by the agency granting them. As a result of the Economic Investigation Board review, many extensions were cancelled or decreased.

d. Before the Sangyo Fukko Kodan could recover goods, it had to be transferred to them by the agency responsible--- the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Coal Bureau, the Commerce and Industry Bureau, the Moji Maritime Bureau and others. There was a tremendous delay in effecting these transfers, and this delay was in part caused by previous delays. So much time had passed since March 31, 1948, when original inventories were computed that amount of goods available for transfer was completely altered, and transfer papers had to be revised constantly as the amount of goods available dwindled .

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It was usually necessary for the Sangyo Fukko Kodan to make a third reassessment of the amount of excess at the time of actual collection. In many cases the excess was entirely used up.

d. The Central Government ruled that the most important excess critical goods, i.e., steel, steel products, cast iron pipe, electric wire, pig iron and steel scrap should not be picked up by Sangyo Fukko Kodan but handled by the various agencies previously indicated. This was reported to SCAP by Kyusnu Military Government Region, and the Japanese government was required to reverse its decision. However, this considerably delayed the collection of these items.

4. Only by dint of constant pressure, investigation and re-investigation was Military Government able to salvage something out of this much sabotaged program. It is believed that most of the goods subject to collection, and not dissipated, has now been or is being collected. The picking up of this goods, however, and its transportation costs about 20% of the value of the materials. This expense is deducted from the amount paid the owner. The owner is paid in non-negotiable bonds which cannot be negotiated for 10 years. Under present credit controls, it is obvious that the owners will do everything possible to avoid turning over these materials. For this reason, also, a great deal of the goods recovered is of very inferior quality, giving Sangyo Fukko Kodan warehouses the appearance of "junk piles". Holders of allocation tickets naturally prefer to secure new materials or buy on the black market.

5. Redistribution is even more cumbersome and confusing than inventory and collection. Despite repeated meetings, conferences, prodding at team and region level, to expedite distribution only a very small portion of the goods collected has been distributed. Japanese officials themselves seem hopelessly confused on procedures and reasons for delay, and only by constantly confronting all the agencies with other agencies involved, can one stop them from blaming each other and persuade them to try to come to some agreement on expediting redistribution. The problems of redistribution are the same as with collection:

a. Some allocations have to be made by Central Government agencies.

b. Other allocations are made by about 10 different local agencies, including:

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(1) Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau
(2) Regional Agriculture and Forestry Bureau
(3) Coal Bureau
(4) Moji Maritime Bureau

c. Since all these agencies allocate more or less similar materials to different types of consumers, the amounts of recovered critical goods allotted by each must be carefully coordinated.

d. Since critical goods are still being recovered by Sangyo Fukko Kodan, the Economic Stabilization Board decides the amount of recovered goods to be allocated during any given period, so that the various agencies concerned must constantly meet and agree on amounts to be allocated by each for each period. This is so complex a procedure that most Japanese officials frankly admit they do not themselves know just where they stand.

e. Further complicating matters is the fact that in order to allocate some critical goods in Sangyo Fukko Kodan warehouses, a special allocation ticket is issued in addition to regular allocation tickets.

f. Every effort has been made to get the Economic Stabilization Board to simplify these procedures at region levels, and a simplified distribution system has been worked out and now seems to be working effectively. This system is as follows:

(1) The prefectural branches of the Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau, Coal Bureau, and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry solicit all industries, including small industry, to see how much of the collected materials they can use.

(2) The prefectural branches forward these lists to the Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau, which consolidates them and forwards to Regional Economic Stabilization Board.

(3) Regional Economic Stabilization Board authorizes allocation of materials desired. Requests of large factories which must be approved at Tokyo level are extracted by Economic Stabilization Board, carried by hand to Tokyo, and allocation obtained.

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6. Conclusions:

It is strongly believed that if those agencies in higher headquarters who sponsored this program had carefully examined the instructions put out by the Japanese in connection with the program, that the numerous "escape" clauses would have been detected and removed. If the same agencies had gone into the field to observe the workings of this program, they would have seen that the complex procedures, deliberate delays, and officially sanctioned evasions would have to be eliminated before the program could be effectively carried out. Since, however, the program has resulted in the collection of considerable materials, it cannot be considered a complete failure. The problem now is to get these materials redistributed. If, in the future, allocations are fairly made, there should be no new accumulation of excess critical goods, and such a cumbersome and unpopular program should not be necessary. If such accumulations do occur, they could be picked up by Economic Investigation Board under the Hidden and Hoarded Goods Program.

7. Recommendations:

a. That all goods held by Sangyo Fukko Kodan, whether excess critical goods, released enemy property, or seized hidden and hoarded goods, be inventoried and a unified, simple method be devised for prompt redistribution of all these goods regardless of category. Such a simplified system has been devised in Kyushu for redistribution of excess critical goods as indicated in paragraph 5f above.

b. That this program be discontinued as soon as present recorded excesses are collected and redistributed.

c. It is believed that due to short supply, any remaining excess critical goods will hastily be absorbed and used to good purpose by expanding industry. Critical materials, such as steel and iron scrap, which remain in large excess supply should be taken care of by special redistribution programs handled completely by a single agency. Any new accumulations of critical goods can be handled under the Hidden and Hoarded Goods Program.

8. In order to confirm the generally pessimistic conclusions of the above report, reports of the Oita and Fukuoka teams

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on the same subject are forwarded as inclosures. These two teams put great effort into this program, and their reports indicate the many difficulties encountered.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. F. LAWSON
Capt TC
Acting Adjutant

2 Incls:
1. Fukuoka MGT Reports on Critical Goods
2. Oita MGT Report on Critical Goods

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HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu

DWM/mms

APO 24 - 5
11 April 1949

319.2

SUBJECT: Study of Critical Goods Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region,
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 24-5
ATTN: Economics Section

1. Reference letter, Headquarters Kyushu Military Government Region, "Study of Critical Goods Program", dated 26 February 1949.

2. The Critical Material Program in Fukuoka Prefecture has not produced the results hoped for despite the application of considerable pressure from Military Government personnel on Japanese Governmental Agencies, many of whom were opposed to the plan from its inception. These agencies gave merely lip-service at during the initial stages of the program, and had to be constantly prodded into action. When the inventories were finally collected and tabulated and the period of investigation commenced, teams of inspecters were formed from the Regional E.I.B. (the prefectural E.I.B. was not functioning at that time), the Commerce and Industry Bureau, and the Ken Government, Economics Section to spot check stockpiles and warehouses. The results of these checks were negligable. The Commerce and Industry Bureau, which was to turn its holdings over to the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, was slow to accomplish this, and both organizations engaged in a game of "pass the buck" when queried about this conditions by members of this team. Finally, after stern warnings, the transfers got under way, though slowly at first, because of the need for re-checking each stock. This was accomplished by requiring new inventories to be made. The transfer of materials has gained momentum and at present is nearly completed, placing large stocks in the hands of the Sangyo Fukko Kodan. Concurrently, this team placed into operation a plan to inform the small manufacturers of the availability of these stocks of raw materials via newspaper advertising and radio, explaining the materials available and the proper methods of obtaining them. Inquiries were to be addressed to the E.S.B. who would channel them to the proper governmental agencies for action. The E.S.B. would then report the number of such applications to Military Government, so the interest aroused, and the amount and type of materials required could be determined. To date forty(40) applications have been received.

3. Large quantities of materials have been taken over by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, but few have been re-distributed. The status of critical materials follows:

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, File 319.2, subj: "Study of Critical Goods Program", dtd 11 Apr 49.

	Received to Date		Released to Date		Stock on Hand	
Iron	1,817,281	kg	15,000	kg	1,802,281	kg
Steel	519,843.45	"	989	"	518,854.45	kg
Copper	5,521	"	-		5,521	"
Lead	42,155.3	"	-		42,155.3	"
Tin	1,117.15	"	181.9	"	935.25	"
Nickel	2,622	"	2,622	"	-	
Antimony	12,512	"	-		12,512	"
Nail	9,083.4	"	-		9,083.4	"
Steel Wire and Cable	53,373.5	"	-		53,373.5	"
Oil	528	Lb	-		528	Lb
Paper	19,237	Lb	1,235	lb	18,002	lb
Aluminium	1,089	kg	-		1,089	kg
Steel Scrap	406,713	"	-		406.713	"
Iron "	152,312	"	-		152,312	"
Copper "	201	"	-		201	"
Lead "	7,987	"	-		7,987	"

4. The program has not been as effective as was expected. Many factors contributed to the ineffectiveness of the program, including the lack of interest by government agencies and holders of the stocks of materials, who felt that they would be deprived of their goods if their entire stocks were reported. A shortage of military Government personnel for spot checking purposes, and the attitude of government inspectors, made the accurate checking of huge industrial concerns impossible. Consequently, it is doubtful whether or not these large concerns reported their holdings in full. Another factor is the complicated system of allocation of materials, in which many agencies have a finger, resulting in confusion and a sea of "red tape" which causes the small manufacturer to turn to the blackmarket for his raw materials. This was the subject of a special report by this team last October. In some cases, especially for non-ferrous metals, the blackmarket price is considerably lower than the official price. The fact that there was no clause in the original ordinance prohibiting the use or sale of the raw materials reported was taken advantage of by the holders, who proceeded to dispose of much of the better material by these routes. As a result, usually only poor quality goods, which are hard to dispose of, or no materials at all were left, slowing down the transfer of these materials to the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, until re-inventories could be made. Many companies are in poor financial condition, and thus have difficulty purchasing from the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, who require cash sales.

5. The Sangyo Fukko Kodan is the largest holder of not only excess goods under the critical material program, but of goods acquired under different ordinances and from different sources, including those acquired from the liquidated Arms Disposal Committee, which, while not

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, File 319.2, subj: "Study of Critical Goods Program", dtd 11 Apr 49.

classified as "Excess Goods" under the Critical Material Program, are, in fact, just that. Many of these materials, including much needed aluminum, tin, iron and steel, have been held by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan for two and three years. As long as these materials lie dormant in warehouses, they are not contributing to the economic recovery of Japan. Remaining work under the critical material program should be concentrated on the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, with the object of increasing the speed of sale and delivery of all materials held by this agency. This is the keystone of any final attempt to salvage the critical material program.

6. Recommendations:

a. Concentration on means of expediting disposal of goods held by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, to include an overall, unified method of disposing of ALL goods held by this agency, rather than the varied, complicated method of disposing of differently acquired goods by various means.

b. An adequat budget for advertising purposes, be allocated the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, to be used to advertise ALL materials at regular and frequent intervals.

c. Simplification of the allocation system for raw materials, with emphasis on local allocation.

d. Consideration be given to the granting of powers of some local allocation by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan, subject to surveillance by Military Government and/or local E.I.B. to prevent abuse of that power.

e. Increased personnel for military Government units in major prefectures at least, for spot checking existing stockpiles for violations, and supervising the Sangyo Fukko Kodan. Any future plan for extending or renewing the critical material program must have sufficient supervisory military Government personnel right from the beginning in order that the program be properly and efficiently executed.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST H. KNIESCH
1st Lt. FA
Adjutant

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OITA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24 UNIT 2

JDF/JSC/tk

8 April 1949

SUBJECT: Report on the Program of Inventory of Critical Materials

TO: Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24 Unit 5

1. In compliance with letter, Kyushu Military Government Region, subject: Study of Critical Goods Program, dated 26 February 1949, the following report is submitted.

2. Method of Taking Inventory

a. The original inventory of critical materials was taken by city, town and village officials from 1 April to 15 April 1948, under direction of the Commerce and Industry Section, Prefectural Government. A meeting was held on 29 March, at which the program was explained and forms were given to the city, town and village government representatives. At the end of the inventory period, 528 inventories were submitted to the Prefectural Government, which made proper distribution of the four copies of the inventory.

b. The number of inventories turned in was far below the number expected by SCAP, only 2.87% according to a letter from Eighth Army dated 18 May 1948. Accordingly, it was decided to designate a further period during which inventories could be submitted without penalty in Kyushu. An additional 81 inventories were submitted during this period.

c. An amendment to Cabinet Order #65, 1948, opened up another period during which reports might be submitted, and additional inventories were taken from 18 June to 31 July, 1948. The amendment provided for a penalty for these late reports, in that a 5,000 yen revenue stamp had to be attached to inventories submitted after the original deadline of 15 April. This caused some embarrassment, since at the time of the second inventory period reported above, the Oita Military Government Team had announced that there would be no penalty. The 5,000 yen revenue stamp was required on the 81 inventories submitted in June, and also on 27 new reports submitted in July.

d. The total number of inventories submitted in the three periods was 636.

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3. Checking of Inventory

a. The Prefectural Government, police, procurator's office, and local branches of interested ministries sent employees out to check the inventories submitted. They reported a total of 854 man-days spent in checking inventories against actual goods and looking for unreported critical materials.

b. These inspections resulted in indictments in 34 cases, in most cases for false report or failure to report. In 19 cases the defendant was acquitted or the case dropped. The sentences in the 15 cases resulting in conviction were very light, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 yen.

4. Transfer of Excess Materials

a. The excess materials inventoried were advertised as available to holders of ration coupons, but there were very few transfers direct from one company to another in the 60 day period allowed. The reasons advanced for this were that the excess goods in most cases were of inferior quality, and cost of transporting goods is high. Better quality materials could be obtained by ration ticket holders through normal ration channels, with less difficulty in arranging transportation.

b. There was no activity on the part of holders of excess critical materials to locate buyers. In view of the fact that they were informed that after 60 days the materials would be bought by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan with ten-year, unnegotiable bonds, bearing a very low rate of interest, it must be concluded that they did not take the program very seriously.

5. Increases in Retention Amounts

a. This program provided that applications could be made by holders for an increase in the retention amount authorized. Under this provision, sixteen holders made application to the Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau, and increases were granted in eight cases.

b. The increases allowed were later reviewed by the Economic Investigation Board, some were found to be unwarranted, and adjustments were made. These cases in Oita Prefecture were not large nor very serious.

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6. Purchase of Excess Materials

a. No excess goods were purchased by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan or other agencies of the Japanese Government until six months after the inventory was taken. By that time a considerable amount of the excess had been used up by the holder.

b. There are still two cases in which it is expected that excess materials will be purchased by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan. These are being delayed due to legal action.

c. Inclosure #1 lists the excess materials which have been purchased and redistributed by the Japanese Government. About 90% of the materials purchased are still in the custody of the original holder, and only 10% have been transferred to Kodan warehouses in Oita and Hita.

7. General Evaluation

a. It is believed that insufficient time was allowed before taking the inventory for informing the general public on the program and instructing those responsible for taking the inventory.

b. There was no local agency which had responsibility for the success of the program, and coordination of activities. A committee was formed to perform this function, but nothing was accomplished in the four meetings they held. The governor was the nominal chairman of the committee, but actually the chief of the Commerce and Industry Section presided at meetings. The Prefectural Government received no instructions beyond those for taking of the inventory. Most of the agencies looked to the Oita Branch of the Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau for guidance, and they have been hopelessly confused throughout the program.

c. Too much time elapsed between the taking of the inventory and the first purchases of excess materials. Purchase of materials was too slow after it finally did start.

d. Although a great deal of coal was reported as excess, the Coal Kodan did not purchase any, claiming that it was all of such low grade that it could not be resold.

e. Almost no information was received regarding this program from higher headquarters after the original Operational Directive was issued. The Japanese seemed to have no interest in the program, and

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LIST OF EXCESS MATERIALS PURCHASED AND REDISTRIBUTED

Name of Material	Unit	Quantity Purchased	Quantity Redistributed	Balance
Carbon steel	ton	213.339	0.720	212.619
Secondary steel products				
Nail	"	9.373		9.373
Wire	"	0.303		0.303
Steel wire	"	3.599		3.599
Wire rope	"	5.824		5.824
Electric wire	"	11.600		11.600
Cast iron pipe	"	46.111		46.111
Steel scrap	"	353.738		353.738
Iron scrap	"	37.272		37.272
Rope	lbs	1,211.360		1,211.360
Thread	spools	329		329
Asbesto sheet	kg	2,250		2,250
Old lead	"	1,000		1,000
Aluminum	"	934		934
Soda ash	"	650	600	50
Paper	lbs	1,269.7		1,269.7
Antimony	kg	152		152
Creosote oil	"	4,543.850	2,224.200	2,319.650
Leather belt	meter	7.3		7.3
Gasoline	liter	31,320	31,320	-
Light oil	"	2,960	2,960	-
Heavy oil	"	630	630	-
Mobile oil	"	3,736	3,736	-
Other oil products	"	7,563.4	7,563.4	-
Half solid oil	kg	3,696.4	3,696.4	-

Encl 4/

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only through pressure from Military Government was any progress made. The program has stalled many times due to failure of the various ministries and kodans to issue instructions. Usually it has been possible to get the program moving again by asking the Economic Section of Kyushu Military Government Region to straighten things out with the Commerce and Industry Bureau or other regional offices. At other times, the trouble has seemed to be higher up, at ministry level.

f. At the present time goods are being redistributed very slowly, and it is difficult to pin responsibility for this. The Oita branch of the Commerce and Industry Bureau blames the Fukuoka office of the Economic Stabilization Board. The Sangyo Fukko Kodan's local office blames a new committee said to have been formed in Fukuoka to make allocations. Kyushu Military Government Region has been asked to determine where the bottle-neck is, for it appears that nothing can be done at team level.

g. It is the opinion of this team that the entire program has been deliberately sabotaged by the Japanese Government, and that higher headquarters have not properly supported the efforts of the local Military Government Teams to make this program successful.

8. Recommendations

a. Recommend that increased pressure be put on the Japanese Government at top levels to complete this program as soon as possible. Inventories are now over a year old, and almost useless.

b. If such a program is considered necessary again, it should be planned so that it can be completed in not over six months. It might be well to stockpile materials in normal supply channels until excess goods are redistributed.

1 Incl:
List of materials purchased
(quad)

GUINN B. GOODRICH
Lt Col, INF
Commanding

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KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION ERM/igr
HEADUQARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
16 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railroad Ties

THRU : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
(Attn: Military Government Section)

TO : General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(Attn: Natural Resources Section)

In compliance with letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 28 February 1949, AG453 NR/Fo, subject: "Stockpiles of Railroad Ties", the inclosed reports from Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures are submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

4 Incls:
As indicated (quad)

C. L. LAWSON
Capt TC
Acting Adjutant

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Reports Control Symbol QMR-(OT)-17

HEADQUARTERS
KAGOSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KAGOSHIMA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

GCB/tn

453
254

APO 970
14 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railway Ties

THRU: Commanding Officer
Kyushu Military Government Region
APO 24-5

TO: General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500
ATTN: Natural Resources Section

1. References:

a. General Headquarters letter, File AG 453 (28 Feb 49) NR/Fo, subject as above.

b. Inclosure 1 listing stockpiles of 8-shaku railway ties as of December which reads in part as follows:

Prefecture	Location	Pieces	Owner
Miyazaki	At station and near mountains	100,000	Miyakonojo Nakuragi KK
Miyazaki	Near mountains	30,000	Sanei Ringyo KK
Kagoshima	At railway stations	70,000	Iwasaki Sangyo KK
Kagoshima	Near Mountains	20,000	Sanei Ringyo KK

c. Inclosure 2 comparing listing of 8-shaku ties by Tie Association and by Bureau of Forestry which reads in part as follows:

Prefecture	Reported by Tie Ass'n	Reported by Forestry Bureau
Miyazaki	130,000	28,800
Kagoshima	90,000	35,200

Incl 1

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14 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railway Ties

2. In compliance with reference 1.a, an exhaustive study of all available records was made. Findings were spot checked by an enlisted assistant and a Japanese assistant of the Economics section who spent a week in the field at the main preserving plant and at scattered villages in the heart of the production area.

3. Findings were as follows:

a. Total number of 8-shaku ties stockpiled in Kagoshima — 220,000.

b. Of this total, 175,000 are at the Iwasaki Sangyo KK preserving plant in Shigetomi on the Nippo line and 45,000 were located at railroad sidings and sawmills at 28 towns and villages.

c. Of the 175,000 ties at the Iwasaki plant, 168,000 are treated with preservatives and 7,000 are untreated. The average age of the ties was said to be two years. Some stored indoors looked almost new while approximately 3000 ties had deteriorated to the point of being almost worthless.

d. The 45,000 scattered through 28 villages are all unpreserved and apparently range in age from nine months to one or two years.

e. All ties at Shigetomi are owned by the Iwasaki Company and all the others either by the company or an affiliate.

4. During the last six months of 1948, there apparently was little or no production or movement of 8-shaku ties.

5. The first week in December, the Forestry Section of the Prefectural government received a telegram from the Forestry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture asking how many 8-shaku ties were stockpiled in Kagoshima.

6. The prefecture had no information and inquired of the Tie Association.

7. On 3 December 1948, the prefecture dispatched a telegram reporting 220,000.

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14 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railway Ties

8. The Tie Association claims it made the same report to its Tokyo headquarters by telephone at the same time.

9. In December, there were 150,000 ties at Shigetomi and 70,000 scattered throughout the prefecture.

10. The Forestry Bureau inquiry apparently inspired the belief the export ban was about to be removed and in the first quarter of 1949, 25,000 ties were moved to Shigetomi and 18,000 were treated. This activity is still going on.

11. There is no evidence of any new production.

12. This headquarters notes with interest that the combined listings of Miyazaki and Kagoshima in reference 1,b and the first column of reference 1,c add up to exactly 220,000.

13. The Sanei Ringyo KK which does not belong to the Tie Association declares it actually possesses no 8-shaku ties and that its listing of 30,000 for Miyazaki and 20,000 for Kagoshima are simply a report of how many they could produce in six months from logs already cut and trees still standing.

14. Similarly the Miyakonoje Makuragi KK declared the 100,000 opposite its name also was only a report of a future production estimate. An official declared further that more recent studies had compelled the company to revise its estimate down to 75,000.

15. Despite denials, this headquarters cannot escape the conclusion that the Tie Association figures were manipulated, probably at Tokyo level, to avoid revealing the concentration of ties in Kagoshima under what amounts to single ownership.

16. Because conversion to use by Japanese railroads would entail recutting of all three dimensions for standard use and two dimensions for point use, in addition to renewing applications of preservatives, this headquarters is of the opinion that export of the 220,000 stockpiled in December should be permitted.

17. This headquarters recommends, however, that no premium payments for export be authorized and that prices paid

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

453
254

14 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railway Ties

producers be in line with those paid by the government railways for 8-shaku and 8.5-shaku point ties.

GEORGE L. McELMURRAY
Maj CAV
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Reports Control Symbol QNR (OT) - 17

HEADQUARTERS
KUMAMOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN

OKB/rtu

APO 24 Unit 1
12 April 1949

531

SUBJECT: Stockpile of Railway Crossties (Reports Control Symbol QNR (OT) - 17)

THRU : Channels

TO : General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
ATTN: Natural Resources Section

1. Reference: Letter, GHQ, SCAP, dated 28 February 1949, Subject: Stockpiles of Railway Ties.

2. Investigations made by this headquarters show there are only 1441, 8' x 6" x 9" railway crossties located in this Prefecture.

3. The reason for the discrepancy in figures is that the original figure included 7-foot ties, and logs that could be used for ties. The logs reported as could be used have since been disposed of as mine timbers or sold to pulp mills.

4. Of the 1441 ties in this Prefecture, 1265 were found at the SANYO RINGYO K.K. (Misumi Preserving Plant). These ties were reported by them as less than one year old.

5. Desires were expressed, by several parties contacted, to manufacture the 8' crossties, but due to financial reasons they could not make the ties without receiving orders first.

6. The Sanyo Ringyo K.K., Misumi, states they are able to process 2,500 ties a day provided creosote and ample transportation are available.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

John C Barronton

JOHN C. BARRONTON
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

Encl 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

QMR (OT) 17

RLE/ev

HEADQUARTERS
MIYAZAKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24, UNIT 2

7 April 1949

SUBJECT: Stockpiles of Railroad Ties.

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Hq Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24 Unit 2

TO : Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. In compliance with letter, General Headquarters, SCAP, subject: "Stockpiles of Railroad Ties", dated 28 February 1949, the following report is submitted.

2. Surveys made by Japanese personnel and verified by spot checks of this team, reveal there are no existing stockpiles of railway ties eight feet long in this prefecture. The last eight foot ties shipped from this prefecture were 741 ties shipped to Yahata Steel Mills on 25 December 1948, and 259 ties shipped to the same company on 22 January 1949. While these ties were eight feet in length, they were only five and one-half inches by eight inches in width and thickness.

3. There are, however, 7,000 timbers cut to an eight foot length that can easily be made into 7,000 eight foot ties, and standing timber from which 23,000 ties can be made, belonging to the Sanei Ringyo K.K. In addition, the Miyakonojo Railway Tie Company has enough felled timber to produce 15,000 ties and enough standing timber to produce 60,000 ties. None of the felled timbers have been cut longer than six months. However, in the opinion of this team, 2,500 of the felled timbers belonging to the Sanei Ringyo K.K. have been cut too long to be of value for export.

4. In compliance with paragraph six of above mentioned reference, the figures submitted by the Bureau of Forestry are substantially correct, as no size of tie was indicated. There are 33,712 seven foot ties stockpiled in the prefecture now. The figures reported by the Japan Railroad Tie Association indicated the number that could be produced in 1948 if orders had been made, according to local branches of the association.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Robert B Gunn

ROBERT B GUNN
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

End 3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Reports Control Symbol CNR-(OT)-17

OITA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24 UNIT 2

JDF/tk

8 April 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of Railroad Ties

THRU: Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24 Unit 5

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. Report is submitted in compliance with letter, subject: Stockpiles of Railway Ties, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 28 February 1949.

2. Inclosure 1 to reference letter was a report from the Japan Railroad Tie Association which stated that the Sanei Ringyo K.K. owns 5,000 eight-foot ties, located "near mountains" in Oita Prefecture, and that the preserving plant is at Nakatsu.

3. The Sanei Ringyo K.K. has its head office in Fukuoka city. Information was obtained by telephone from them that last fall they planned to make 5,000 eight-foot railroad ties, and cut timber into eight-foot lengths. They were left in the mountain areas, and were not milled into ties. About the first of the year, 3300 were finished into seven-foot ties and sold to the government railroad. The rest are still in mountainous areas near Tateishi, Kawanobori, and Saeki. Since they are not milled, and are logs, not ties, it was not considered necessary to go out and count them.

4. There is no preserving plant at Nakatsu, but there is one just across the river from Nakatsu at Unoshima, Fukuoka Prefecture. They have no eight-foot ties on hand. They last handled eight-foot ties in November last year, which came from Oita city, Tateishi and Kitsuki in Oita Prefecture. Station masters at these railroad stations state that those were the last eight-foot ties to be handled there, and there are none on hand at the present time.

5. The chief of the prefectural Forestry Section reported that no eight-foot ties are being produced in the prefecture at the present time. All producers were ordered to stop making ties of this size several months ago. The same statement was made by the Oita Branch of the Government Forest Office and the Oita Branch of the Japan Railroad Tie Association.

Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

6. The superintendent of the Oita Railroad Section reported that no ties of this size are stacked at any railroad station in the prefecture, and that none have been shipped for about five months.

7. Spot checks were made at several railroad stations, shipping docks and sawmills, and no eight-foot ties were located.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

LUTHER G. JONES, JR.
Captain, TC
Adjutent

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

253

544

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu

DWHc/re

APO 24 Unit 5
11 April 1949

0004

410

SUBJECT: Report of Aluminum Stocks in Fukuoka Prefecture

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTN: AGMGEM

1. Reference letter Headquarters Eighth Army, "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles", 2 March 1949, File Number AGMGEM 400.291.

2. Submitted herewith is report of estimated existing stocks of aluminum and duralumin in Fukuoka Prefecture.

3. a. Aluminum Scrap.....119,140 kgs
b. Plate..... 49,564 kgs
c. Ingots..... 53,897 kgs
d. Wire..... 2,433 kgs
e. Bar..... 3,771 kgs
f. Square..... 345 kgs
g. Rivets..... 6,399 kgs
Total 235,549 kgs

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ERNEST R. KNIRSCH
1st Lt., FA
Adjutant

CC
CO, KSMG, APO 24-5 (2)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

OITA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24, UNIT 2

JSC/tk

11 April 1949

604

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The following report is submitted in compliance with 2nd Indorsement, Kyushu Military Government Region, to letter subject: "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles," Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 2 March 1949.

2. Estimated quantities in Oita Prefecture:

a. Aluminum scrap . . . . . 1,100 kg

b. Ingot . . . . . 735.5 "

c. Sheets . . . . . 5,948 "

10 mm thick, 1 m x 2 m	5,009 kg	
10 mm thick, 1 m x 1 m	27 "	
8 mm thick, 1 m x 2 m	912 "	

d. Tubing . . . . . 695 "

38	mm dia.	2.84	m length	300	kg
25.7	" "	2.88	" "	175	"
50	" "	5	" "	20	"
0.375	" "	5	" "	130	"
0.75	" "	5	" "	70	"

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

LUTHER G. JONES, JR.
Captain, TC
Adjutant

Info copy:
CO, Kyushu MG Region (dup)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE 004

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

ERM/lgr

APO 24 Unit 5
8 April 1949

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5

1. Forwarded for necessary action.

2. Particular attention is called to action to be taken by Commanding Officers under paragraph 3, inclosure 1.

3. Reference paragraph 6, inclosure 1, a report of specific implementation of basic letter will be made in quadruplicate by each team to this headquarters by 5 May, 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

1 Incl:
Ltr, Hq I Corps,
AG 091.3 - BA,
dtd 1 Apr 49, subj:
"Economic Stabilization
Program" (21)

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Info Copy Reqd

004

470

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July

HEADQUARTERS
MIYAZAKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24, UNIT 2

7 April 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO : Commanding General, 8th Army, APO 343

1. In compliance with letter, 8th Army Headquarters, subject: "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles", dated 2 March 1949, the following report is submitted.

2. Revised estimate on aluminum scrap stockpiles in Miyazaki prefecture is 2,657.6 kilograms.

3. Revised estimate on aluminum ingots is 13,255 kilograms.

4. Revised estimate on semi-finished aluminum stock is:

a. Sheet - 13,758.2 kilograms.

(1) Sizable quantities:

(a) 6 mm x 4 ft x 8 ft - 2,502.5 kgs
(b) 13 mm x 1500 mm x 30 mm - 469 kgs
(c) 20 mm x 1 m x 2 m - 1,070.8 kgs
(d) 10 mm x 1 m x 2 m - 924.8 kgs

b. Bar - 5,149.8 kilograms.

(1) Sizable quantities:

(a) 3 mm - 809.5 kgs
(b) 5 mm - 972.8 kgs
(c) 7 mm x 40 mm x 75 mm x 13.2 ft - 900 kgs

c. Tubing - 5,824 Kgs

(1) Sizable quantities:

(a) 65 mm x 75 mm x 5 mm - 2,628 kgs
(b) 6 mm x 35 mm - 990 kgs
(c) 40 mm x 50 mm - 880 kgs

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Robert B Gunn
ROBERT B GUNN
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

cc
2 - KSMG Reg
1 - File

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu) JJB/ay

AG 091.3 - BA 1 April 1949

SUBJECT: Economic Stabilization Program

TO : See Distribution

1. References:

a. Letter Headquarters I Corps, file AG 014 - BA, subject: "Japanese Economic Recovery", dated 10 February 1949.

b. Letter, Headquarters I Corps, file AG 091.3 - BA, subject: "Economic Stabilization", dated 23 February 1949.

2. Reports received by this headquarters indicate that the nine point recovery program has received preliminary implementation by military government regions and teams throughout the I Corps area. Recovery commissions have been established and committees appointed to explore local possibilities for implementation of each of the points contained in the SCAP interim directive. A weakness noted in their composition is that large worker segments of the population, such as labor, farmers, and fishermen have not received adequate representation on the commissions.

3. The economic recovery program is of interest to and must be implemented not only by the economic section of military government units, but by all sections. Team commanders will scrutinize the activities and plans of all of their sections to insure conformity with the objectives of the Economic Stabilization Program.

4. In the development of the Economic Stabilization Program due consideration must be given to its political and social aspects. Dissident groups must not be permitted to obstruct the attainment of the nine point objective. Any such obstruction constitutes a violation of a SCAP directive, and consequently is punishable in Japanese courts. A Japanese official who willfully fails to support the Economic Stabilization Program should be reported to his local superior for appropriate action. If an erring official can not be properly disciplined locally, he should be reported through military channels for removal by direction of SCAP. Adequate documentary evidence, including sworn statements of witnesses to support all charges, must be included in the report. Publicizing of one or two successfully prosecuted important cases in a region should attain the necessary cooperation. From the social aspect, employment in projects contributing to the stabilization of Japan for those workers who are discharged as surplus by government and industry must be provided. To this end projects

Encl 1

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which can be started on short notice should be sought as well as those of a long range nature. Some short-notice projects are:

a. Salvaging materials of war damaged installations.

b. Constructing earth dams for irrigation and power purposes. Developing local housing, warehousing, canning, food preservation, rat extermination, etc., projects.

5. In view of the importance of Japanese economic recovery, it is imperative that encouragement be given to all program and projects that will assist in the achievement of this goal. Economic recovery commissions should be assisted in their deliberations and efforts by military government. Occupation personnel should constantly be alert to means of implementing this program. Pending the issuance of implementing directives by SCAP and higher headquarters, it is desired that all military government units in the I Corps Zone of Responsibility use their imagination and facilities to attain as early as possible, an economically independent and self-sustaining Japan.

The following are a few of the principles which are elemental to economic recovery. They can be put into effect now at regional and prefectural levels by the Japanese.

a. Scrutinization of Budgets

(1) Prefectural and local budgets should be carefully screened to eliminate items which are not immediately essential or do not contribute to economic stabilization.

(2) The services of qualified, trained specialists should be secured to make an impartial study of the items contained in the budget.

(3) A budget committee should be formed to study all requests for appropriations with a view to their reduction or elimination.

(4) Each department of government should be required to justify the amount asked as the irreducible minimum. The inclusion of an item in the budget does not make it mandatory that the money be spent, if need for expenditure does not arise. The budget should require all departments to live within authorized appropriations and to turn back unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year.

(5) Once established, budgets should be strictly adhered to and additional allocations made only in exceptional circumstances.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(6) Appropriations for "entertainment" and "miscellaneous items" should be eliminated.

(7) The proposed budget should be published well in advance so as to allow public discussion prior to adoption.

(8) Budgets which have been already legislated and which had not been carefully scrutinized should be subjected to a careful revision downwards.

b. Taxation.

(1) Encourage and educate Japanese citizens to pay their taxes.

(2) Encourage Japanese individuals and business workers to adopt an honest, reliable bookkeeping system so that costs and profits will be established as a matter of fact, rather than conjecture.

(3) Insist that organizations such as the Livelihood Protective League, which encourage false income tax reporting, be prosecuted.

(4) Publicize the importance to each individual of keeping an accurate account of income received and of his deductible expenditures for presentation to tax officials if called for.

(5) Point out that a reduction of local expenditures will result in a lighter tax load and that each individual is a watchdog of the public treasury.

(6) Emphasize through in adult educational program the need for collection, use, and proper expenditure of taxes.

c. Development of New Industries

(1) Review local industries which were in successful operation in the pre-war period. Determine which can be revived.

(2) Encourage development of local industries based on materials indigenous to the area.

(3) Analyze the skill of local labor and see if it can be combined with the available local material for establishment of a new industry.

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(4) Considering transportation, material, and production costs determine what new industries using imported materials can be expanded or created to manufacture profitable exports.

(5) Develop industries which will directly contribute to the needs of the area. Deposits of limestone or pyrite might well serve as the basis for a commercial fertilizer industry. Lumber secured from local forests might be used for exportable furniture.

(6) Develop new mines.

d. Planning.

(1) Emphasize the importance of foresight and planning as an effective means of eliminating waste.

(2) Prepare a list of public work projects which can be financed locally. Wherever possible, the projects should be productive of food, shelter, or exportable items, and be self liquidating.

(3) Encourage projects that can be quickly undertaken and will serve to allay anxiety or unrest, and absorb displaced labor.

(4) Scrutinize war damaged factories and buildings for salvage value, or as a possible site for a new industry, and as a project which can be immediately undertaken to absorb displaced labor.

e. Conservation.

(1) Postpone all new projects which do not contribute to economic stabilization.

(2) Utilize existing personnel, buildings, and equipment to the fullest extent before expanding. For example, in education this might be accomplished by consolidation of schools, transfer of teachers and equipment, and elimination of "dead-wood" from overhead.

(3) Make maximum use of indigenous resources and available materials. Wherever possible, use wood and stone and other indigenous materials, for building purposes in place of iron, steel or other materials which must be imported.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(4) Develop and utilize hydro-electric power as a substitute for coal.

(5) Eliminate food spoilage by proper preservation and storage. Encourage development of food canning, desiccating, and preserving plants, ice plants, and dry and cold storage warehouses. Speed up transportation of perishable food and provide icing enroute.

(6) Conduct local campaigns aimed at conservation of heat, light, power, and salvageable materials.

f. Foreign Trade.

(1) Imports should be limited to those items which are necessary to feed the Japanese people and to provide materials and equipment needed for production of export items. They should be used only for such purposes.

(2) Encourage development of industries which are able to compete successfully on the world market. Some items suited for competitive export are those which require dexterity, painstaking care, and lots of labor in their manufacture. Most products of this nature require little material and find a ready market abroad. Examples are: bamboo fishing poles, fine woven cloth, fine furniture, toys, and scientific and musical instruments.

(3) Manufacture souvenir items which are not only unique and attractive but practical.

(4) Encourage display of manufactured articles at major display centers visited by foreign traders.

(5) Urge the Chamber of Commerce to prepare pamphlets and publicity media for items manufactured locally which are available for export.

(6) Develop tourist trade.

g. Increased Food Production.

(1) Analyze existing food collection, storage, and distribution facilities with thought of improving the efficiency of present procedures and facilities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(2) Utilize excess labor for construction of small reservoirs. The impounded water can be used both for irrigation and as a possible source of power.

(3) Use excess labor to clean, repair, and provide adequate safeguards for all food warehouses.

h. Labor

(1) Carefully screen the number of workers employed both by private industry and by the government, with a view to their reduction and placement in work contributing to economic stabilization.

(2) If labor is in short supply then encourage the transfer of workers from service categories to occupations which contribute directly or indirectly to economic stabilization.

(3) Establish vocational schools which will train unemployed labor in skills and trades which are in demand.

(4) Secure the cooperation of labor during the critical period of growth of a new industry. Explain the interest of labor in the manner in which labor is effected by industrial recovery. Educate labor in the full import of the program.

(5) Insure that Japanese employees of the Occupation Forces who are discharged for cause do not receive termination allowance.

(6) Encourage the gradual withdrawal by Labor Ministry agencies from the field of labor education, and the separate conduct by trade unions and managements of their own programs and schools for labor and management education.

i. Cooperation.

(1) Assist the planning activities of all economic agencies of the local government. This involves close cooperation with the Economic Investigation Board, Shokuryo Kodan, Economic Stabilization Board, Maritime Ministry, and Japanese agencies for land, forestry and fishing.

(2) Sponsor community forests, in which public lands are planted to trees by local excess or displaced labor.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(3) Emphasize efficiency and contraction in all projects instead of expansion in both material aspects and in number of personnel employed. New buildings should not be constructed nor new equipment purchased when the old will temporarily suffice, but plant expansion should take place if it will increase the amount of exportable items produced.

j. Financing.

(1) Insure that essential industries receive funds necessary for proper development.

(2) Study potentialities of small streams as means of irrigation or as a possible source of power for local usage. Funds for development might be raised by public subscription or subscribed by farmer cooperatives.

(3) Encourage projects such as cooperative housing, that are locally financed, rather than continue dependance on the Central Government for subsidies to pay for local enterprises.

(4) Direct attention of cooperative organizations to advantages of initiating projects for their own benefit.

k. Effective use of Existing Facilities.

(1) Have local Japanese officials trace disposition and utilization of all buildings and supplies returned to the Japanese by the Occupation Forces.

(2) Study possible voluntary transfer or sales of land between private individuals, in order to provide for more efficient utilization.

(3) Eliminate all "frills" from programs and provide for essentials only.

l. Publicity

(1) Conduct contests in which the public is invited to contribute ideas and suggestions on conservation measures and economic recovery that might prove effective.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(2) Suggest formation of a speakers' bureau composed of local economic, tax, educational, and industrial officials to educate the masses with importance of economic recovery.

(3) Develop a locally significant eye-catching design or ensignia which will indicate participation in the economic recovery program.

(4) Suggest a series of movie lecture meetings (sponsored by agricultural cooperatives) on the role of the farmer in the nine-point economic recovery program.

(5) Develop public scrap collecting programs.

m. Economic Control Laws.

(1) Intensify the campaign against the blackmarket in all its forms.

(2) Prompt the investigation, prosecution, and trial of all violators of economic control laws.

(3) Eliminate ghost population in allocation of food. Encourage spot check by police of food issuing points. Check ration cards against actual recipients of food.

(4) Have investigation and adjucating authorities insure that violations of laws implementing the nine-point directive have priority in disposal.

(5) Insist on prompt and effective action against United Nations people where law violations are at variance with the nine-point program.

(6) Advise careful review of relief roles, to determine whether recipients are qualified for assistance. Court action, with accompanying publicity to punish malefactors should be initiated.

6. The above principles and suggestions are not all inclusive. They should be augmented as practical. In order that the best thought and ideas of the whole corps may be available to all teams, a consolidated regional list of new ideas developed in the regions will be submitted to this headquarters by 10 May 1948. A corps consolidated list will be then issued.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
25 ea MG Regions in I Corps Z/R
5 Eighth Army
3 AG Records
5 MG Sec, I Corps.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

445

HEADQUARTERS
NAGASAKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan

CJM/rh

007

APO 24-5
7 April 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
(Attn: Military Government Section)

1. Reference letter, Commanding General, Eighth Army, to Commanding General, I Corps, file AGMGEM 400.291, subject: "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles", dtd 2 March 1949.

2. It is estimated that the following types of aluminum are in existence within Nagasaki Prefecture at present:

a.	Aluminum Scrap	2,641 kg
b.	Aluminum Ingots	16,235 kg
c.	Semi-finished Stock	
(1)	Sheet	25,309 kg
(2)	Bar	176 kg
(3)	Tubing	7,197 kg
(4)	Welding Bar	188 kg
(5)	Wire	8,713 kg
	Total	60,459 kg

3. The size and gauge of semi-finished stock varies considerably; no reasonable quantity of any one size or gauge of item exists.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Vernon C. Hill

VERNON C HILL
Captain CAC
Adjutant

0433

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

557

HEADQUARTERS
KAGOSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KAGOSHIMA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

PFM/en

APO 970
6 April 1949

410
211

604

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO: Commanding General
Headquarters Eighth Army
APO 343

1. In compliance with letter Headquarters Eighth Army, AGMGEN 400.291, subject as above, dated 2 March 1949, the following is a revised estimate of aluminum in Kagoshima Prefecture:

a. Aluminum scrap -- 30 Kgs

b. Aluminum ingots -- 8,785 Kgs

c. Aluminum sheets

0.7mm X 1m X 2m -- 16
0.8mm X 1m X 2m -- 8
1.0mm X 1m X 2m -- 32
1.2mm X 1m X 2m -- 19

d. Duralumin scrap -- 42,511 Kgs

e. Duralumin sheets

0.5mm X 1m X 2m -- 256
0.7mm X 1m X 2m -- 105
0.8mm X 1m X 2m --1,258
2.0mm X 1m X 2m -- 15

f. Duralumin bars (1 to 2 meters in length and 22 to 65mm in diameter) -- 1,596

g. Duralumin tubes (1 to 2 meters in length and 10 to 35mm in diameter) -- 267

h. All figures were reported by EIB.

GEORGE L. McELMURRAY
Maj CAV
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

13981
408

HEADQUARTERS
KUMAMOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN

GKB/jmm

004

410.2

APO 24 Unit 1
4 April 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 24 Unit 5

1. Forwarded herewith in compliance with 2nd indorsement to basic letter, AGMGEM 400.291, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject: "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles" dated 2 March 1949 are 2 information copies of the information called for in paragraph 3 of basic letter cited above.

2. This information was forwarded direct to Eighth Army as directed.

FOR THE COMMANDINGIN OFFICER:

John C Barronton

JOHN C. BARRONTON
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant

Incl:
As stated above

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

8 0

LIST OF ALUMINUM SCRAP, INGOTS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS
EXISTING IN THIS KEN
(Survey of 22 March 1949)

Type of Material	Specification (millimeter)	Unit	Quantity
Aluminum ingot		Ton	9.833
Aluminum scrap		Ton	1.903
Aluminum bar		Ton	0.811
Aluminum plate	0.5 x 500 x 1500	Ton	1.047
	0.5 x 365 x 1200	Ton	0.007
	0.6 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.109
	0.6 x 1000 x 1000	Ton	0.002
	0.6 x 450 x 380	Ton	0.001
	0.8 x 1000 x 1000	Ton	0.003
	0.8 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.628
	0.8 x 1000 x 800	Ton	0.003
	1 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	2.224
	1.2 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.308
	1.2 x 1000 x 1200	Ton	0.003
	1.4 x 600 x 2000	Ton	0.018
	1.6 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.061
	2 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.867
	2 x 1250 x 2500	Ton	0.034
	2 x 1000 x 1600	Ton	0.009
	2.3 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.003
	3 x 500 x 1000	Ton	0.927
	3 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	1.160
	3.2 x 400 x 1200	Ton	0.418
	4 x 1000 x 1160	Ton	0.011
	5 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.378
	6 x 700 x 3600	Ton	0.163
	6 x 910 x 1820	Ton	0.018
	6 x 1000 x 3000	Ton	1.061
	9 x 700 x 2500	Ton	0.914
	9 x 710 x 1820	Ton	0.042
	9 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.147
	10 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	2.397
	40 x 600 x 800	Ton	0.050
		TOTAL	13.019
Aluminum pipe	29* x 25** x 3000	Ton	0.187
	32* x 25** x 3000	Ton	0.164
	38* x 32** x 3000	Ton	0.007
	44* x 38** x 3000	Ton	1.537
	44.5* x 38.8** x 3000	Ton	0.124
	45* x 40** x 2500	Ton	0.008
	46* x 40** x 2500	Ton	0.081

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8 0

Aluminum pipe (Cont'd)	48* x 36** x 3000	Ton	0.017
	56* x 43** x 3000	Ton	0.325
	56* x 50** x 2500	Ton	0.021
	70* x 62** x 3000	Ton	0.092
	70.5* x 64** x 3000	Ton	0.034
	73* x 64** x 3000	Ton	0.026
	1/4* x 14** x 3000	Ton	0.060
		TOTAL	2.683

Note: * Outside Diameter
** Inside Diameter

Aluminum Alloy Scrap		Ton	31.352
Aluminum Alloy Plate	0.5 x 500 x 5000	Ton	0.116
	0.6 x 500 x 5000	Ton	0.024
	0.5 x 500 x 2000	Ton	0.024
	0.5 x 1000 x 3000	Ton	0.042
	0.6 x 1000 x 5000	Ton	0.002
	1/16 x 2000 x 1000	Ton	0.082
	0.7 x 500 x 5000	Ton	0.025
	0.7 x 1000 x 5000	Ton	0.059
	0.8 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.542
	1 x 500 x 2000	Ton	0.006
	1 x 500 x 5000	Ton	0.251
	1 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.006
	1.4 x 500 x 5000	Ton	4.224
	1.4 x 500 x 2900	Ton	0.227
	1.2 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.706
	1.5 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.109
	1.6 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	10,948
	2 x 600 x 2500	Ton	3.738
	2 x 1000 x 1000	Ton	0.006
	2 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	4.640
	2 x 500 x 5000	Ton	1.185
	2.3 x 600 x 2000	Ton	0.185
	2.2 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.096
	2.3 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.687
	2.6 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.205
	4 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	0.510
	4 x 500 x 2000	Ton	0.955
	5 x 600 x 2000	Ton	0.906
	6 x 1000 x 2000	Ton	3.366
	14 x 2000 x 18000	Ton	0.003
	40 x 600 x 800	Ton	0.050
		TOTAL	33.925
Aluminum Alloy Pipe	45* x 1** x 1300	Ton	0.012
	8* x 1** x 4000	Ton	1.303
	10* x 2.4** x 4000	Ton	0.014
	10* x 0.8** x 3000	Ton	0.004
	12* x 2.6** x 4000	Ton	0.002
	12* x 1** x 4000	Ton	0.927

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Aluminum Alloy Pipe (Cont'd)	16* x 1** x 4000	Ton	0.679
	22* x 1.2** x 4000	Ton	0.234
	25* x 1.5** x 4000	Ton	0.471
	30* x 1.5** x 4000	Ton	3.385
	30* x 1** x 1200	Ton	0.004
	35* x 1** x 800	Ton	0.015
	40* x 1** x 1400	Ton	0.007
	40* x 3** x 4000	Ton	0.162
	45* x 1** x 1300	Ton	0.012
Note: * Outside Diameter			
** Inside Diameter		TOTAL	7.231
Aluminum Alloy Bar	16 x 4000	Ton	0.288
	24 x 4000	Ton	0.495
	26 x 4500	Ton	1.984
	30 x 3000	Ton	0.148
	30 x 3200	Ton	0.750
	32 x 3500	Ton	0.774
	38 x 3500	Ton	1.080
	39 x 3500	Ton	1.170
	40 x 3500	Ton	0.976
	45 x 2500	Ton	1.120
	50 x 3000	Ton	0.957
	48 x 2000	Ton	0.030
	60 x 2000	Ton	0.013
	60 x 2000	Ton	0.783
	69 x 2500	Ton	0.150
	48 x 2500	Ton	1.010
	80 x 3000	Ton	0.082
	70 x 3950	Ton	0.019
	80 x 2450	Ton	0.034
	126 x 300	Ton	0.330
	150 x 3000	Ton	0.488
	180 x 2500	Ton	0.450
		TOTAL	13.131
Angle Aluminum Alloy	25 x 20 x 2000	Ton	2.551
	5.5 x 11x 2000	Ton	0.510
	8 x 8 x 1200	Ton	0.751
		TOTAL	3.812
		GRAND TOTAL	117.00

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

1004

Critical goods

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION ERM/lgr
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
5 April 1949

SUBJECT: Status of Critical Goods Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5

1. Inclosure 1 hereto shows status of collection and redistribution to date in various prefectures of excess critical goods recovered by Sangyo Fukko Kodan. The record of redistribution is very poor in all prefectures. Alleged reasons for this are:

a. Holders of allocation tickets prefer to purchase new materials.

b. Holders of allocation tickets are short of funds to buy.

c. Sufficient allocation tickets have not been given out, particularly to smaller industries.

2. Teams are urged to investigate local situation and speed collection by Sangyo Fukko Kodan and attempt to expedite redistribution. Information has been received from headquarters I Corps that a new Cabinet Instruction number 60, dated March 21, 1949, extends date of expiration of critical materials inventory for a period of one year, from 31 March 1949 to 1 April 1950.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

1 Incl:
As indicated

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO. 775013

Sange Fuke Kedan Fukuoka Branch

Subject; Inventory Of Stock On Hand Of Excess Goods As Of 31 March 1949
To ; Kyushu And Fukuoka Militaly Team

Notes; A_ Quantity Received By This Kedan From The Possesses Of Excess Goods.
B_ Quantity Distributed To The Consumers During The Current Six Months
A-B Stock On Hand As Of 31 March 1949

Fukuoka Prefecture

Description	A	B	A-B
Aluminium Antimony	1487Kg	0	1487Kg
~~Aluminium Scrap~~	12114Kg	0	12114Kg
Copper	4797Kg	0	4797Kg
Copper Scrap	201Kg	0	201Kg
Lead	115375Kg	0	115375Kg
Lead Scrap	4454Kg	0	4454Kg
Nickel	2622Kg	2622Kg	0Kg
Nail	7997Kg	0	7997Kg
Oil	528Kg	~~99~~Kg	429Kg
Paper	29330Kg lb	1685Kg lb	27645Kg lb
Rubber	9563Kg	400Kg	9163Kg
Steel	634735Kg	989Kg	633746Kg
Steel Scrap	2004717Kg	0	2004717Kg
Steel Wire And Cable	34127Kg	0	34127Kg
Tin	1094Kg	182Kg	912Kg
Pig Iron	91234Kg	15000Kg	76234Kg
Pig Scrap	197256Kg	0	197256Kg
Asbestos	1106Kg	0	1106Kg
Asbestos Scrap	460Kg	0	460Kg

	2622Kg	2622Kg	4554Kg
Nail	7997Kg	0	7997Kg
Oil	528Kg	99Kg	429Kg
Paper	29330Kg lb	I685Kg lb	27645Kg lb
Rubber	9563Kg	400Kg	9163Kg
Steel	634735Kg	989Kg	633746Kg
Steel Scrap	2004717Kg	0	2004717Kg
Steel Wire	3412 7Kg	0	3412 7Kg
And Cable	ℓ		ℓ
Tin	I094Kg	I82Kg	912Kg
Pig Iron	91234Kg	I5000Kg	76234Kg
Pig Scrap	I97256Kg	0	I97256Kg
Asbestos	II06Kg	0	II06Kg
Asbestos Scrap	460Kg	0	460Kg
Chemicals	26066Kg	6181Kg	I9885Kg
Cloth Hose	2470M	0	2470M
Fiber	3674Sy	I46Sy	3528Sy
Fiber Products	939Ea	0	439Ea
Fiber Waste	5863Lb	I627Lb	3936Lb
Glass	27.2 m^2	27.2 m^2	0
Leather	49 M^2	0	49 M^2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nagasaki Prefecture

Description	A	B	A-B
Asbestos	1149Kg	120Kg	1029Kg
Antimony	78Kg	0	78Kg
Chemicals	1451.2Kg	0	1451.2KG
Cloth	782Sy	0	782Sy
Fiber	5081Lb	0	5081Lb
Fiber Waste	1006Lb	1006Lb	0
Fiber Products	411Lb	0	411Lb
Glass	583Lb	0	583Lb
Iron	350Kg	0	350kg
Lead	6277Kg	168Kg	6109Kg
Nail	562Kg	0	562Kg
Oil	1335Kg	0	1335Kg
Paper	5922Lb	2862Lb	3060Lb
Rubber	224Kg	0	224Kg
Steel	1000Kg	0	1000Kg
Steel Scrap	5650Kg	0	5650Kg
Steel Wire and Cable	1118Kg	0	1118Kg
Tin	420Kg	40Kg	380Kg

Kumamoto Prefecture

Antimony	53Kg	0	53Kg
Asbestos	340Kg	0	340Kg
Glass	262 M^2	70 M^2	192 M^2
Lead	2500Kg	0	2500Kg
Mica	274Kg	0	274Kg
Paper	688Lb	0	688Lb
Pig Iron	2000Kg	0	2000Kg

Tin	420Kg	40Kg	380Kg

Kumamoto Prefecture

Antimony	53Kg	0	53Kg
Asbestos	340Kg	0	340Kg
Glass	262 M²	70 M²	192 M²
Lead	2500Kg	0	2500Kg
Mica	274Kg	0	274Kg
Paper	688Lb	0	688Lb
Pig Iron	2000Kg	0	2000Kg

Oita Prefecture

Aluminium	934Kg	0	934Kg
Asbestos	2122Kg	0	2122Kg
Chemicals	5965Kg	2823Kg	3142Kg
Fiber Waste	1714Lb	0	1714Lb
Lead	1000Kg	0	1000Kg
Leather	7.3 M²	0	7.3 M²
Paper	1269Lb	0	1269Lb

Kagoshima Prefecture

Chemicals	11875Kg	3400Kg	8475Kg
Fiber	913Sy	0	913Sy
Fiber Waste	417Lb	0	417Lb
Lead	1000KG	0	1000Kg
Dularumin Scrap	1800Kg	0	1800Kg
Steel	62875Kg	0	62875Kg
Steel Scrap	24700Kg	0	24700Kg
Steel Wire And Cable	1800Kg	0	1800Kg
Pig Scrap	15000Kg	0	15000Kg

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Saga Prefecture

Description	A	B	A-B
Antimony	265Kg	0	265Kg
Copper	4777Kg	594Kg	4183Kg
Fiber	2539Sy	0	2539Sy
Lead	7432Kg	2832Kg	4600Kg
Lead Scrap	2174Kg	2174Kg	0
Leather	17 M²	0	17 M²
Paper	1603Lb	0	1603Lb
Pig Iron	87120Kg	0	87120Kg
Tin	360Kg	126Kg	234Kg
Iron Scrap	7930Kg	0	7930Kg
Nail	890Kg	0	890Kg
Steel	83760Kg	0	83760Kg
Steel Scrap	129443Kg	0	129443Kg
Steel Wire And Cable	13444Kg	0	13444Kg

Miyazaki Prefecture

Description	A	B	A-B
Aluminium	3673Kg	1800Kg	1873Kg
Chemicals	11556Kg	0	11556Kg
Lead	9400Kg	0	9400Kg
Paper	10341Lb	4085Lb	6256Lb
Pig	2000Kg	0	2000Kg

Miyazaki Prefecture

Description	A	B	A-B
Aluminium	3673Kg	1800Kg	1873Kg
Chemicals	11556Kg	0	11556Kg
Lead	9400Kg	0	9400Kg
Paper	10341Lb	4085Lb	6256 Lb
Pig	2000Kg	0	2000Kg

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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004

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMCEP 400.8

4 April 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Price Control and Rationing Information

TO: Commanding Officer
All Military Government Regions and Teams

1. References:

a. Operational Directive number 12, 13 February 1948

b. Operational Directive number 3, 17 January 1949

2. The following material is forwarded for information of all military government regions and teams:

a. Wholesale and retail prices of salted and slightly salted herring and hokke.

b. Distribution plan of indigenous staple food for April 1949.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:
As listed above

MONROE I. HINEY
Major AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Wholesale and Retail Prices of Salted and Slightly Salted Herring and Hokke

1. Slightly Salted Herring

Area	Intermediate Landing Port		Other Places	
	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 monme	Wholesale Price per 10 kan	Retail Price per 100 monme
Aomori and Akita	¥ 990.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 1,160.00	¥ 14.00
Yamagata	993.00	12.00	1,160.00	14.00
Niigata	1,014.00	12.50	1,185.00	14.00
Toyama and Ishikawa	1,053.00	13.00	1,229.00	14.50
B Area				
Iwate	1,010.00	12.50	1,142.00	13.50
Miyagi	1,040.00	13.00	1,150.00	14.00

C Area	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 monme
Fukushima and Ibaraki	¥ 1,157.00	¥ 14.00
Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi and Nagano	1,165.00	15.00
Gifu, Aichi and Shiga	1,200.00	15.50
Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo	1,215.00	15.50
Fukuoka	1,300.00	16.50

2. Slightly Salted Hokke

Area	Intermediate Landing Port		Other Places	
	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 monme	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 monme
Aomori and Akita	¥ 900.00	¥ 11.00	¥ 1,075.00	¥ 13.00
Yamagata	903.00	11.00	1,099.00	13.00
Niigata	922.00	11.50	1,099.00	13.00
Toyama and Ishikawa	963.00	12.00	1,144.00	13.50
B Area				
Iwate	920.00	11.50	1,052.00	12.50
Miyagi	950.00	12.00	1,061.00	13.00

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2. Slightly Salted Hokke (cont'd)

C Area	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 momme
Fukushima and Ibaraki	¥1,069.00	¥ 13.00
Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi and Nagano	1,030.00	14.00
Gifu, Aichi and Shiga	1,123.00	14.50
Kyoto, Osaka, and Hyogo	1,130.00	14.50
Fukuoka	1,215.00	15.50

3. Area designations for slightly salted herring and hokke are as follows:

a. A area refers to prefectures with unloading ports from which the fish are re-shipped to other prefectures by rail or truck.

b. B area refers to prefectures with unloading ports but no re-shipment to other prefectures.

c. "Intermediate landing ports" are the unloading ports in both A and B area prefectures.

d. "Other places" are the points in the same prefectures to which shipment is made from the "intermediate landing ports" in both A and B areas.

e. C area refers to the prefectures to which re-shipment is made from the A area "intermediate landing ports."

4. Salted Herring

Prefecture	Wholesale price per 10 kan	Retail price per 100 momme
Aomori	¥ 990.00	¥ 12.00
Niigata	1,014.00	12.50
Miyagi	1,040.00	13.00
Gifu	1,208.00	15.50
Tokyo	1,165.00	15.00

5. Salted Hokke

Aomori	900.00	11.00
Niigata	922.00	11.50
Miyagi	950.00	12.00
Gifu	1,123.00	14.50
Tokyo	1,080.00	14.00

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Distribution Plan of Staple Food for April 1949

Unit: M/T

Prefecture	General Consumer	Farmers	Supplement	Total
Hokkaido	28,535	3,305	5,015	36,855
Aomori	6,100	1,130	720	7,950
Iwate	6,025	1,940	1,020	8,985
Miyagi	8,720	1,380	885	10,985
Akita	6,370	520	755	7,645
Yamagata	7,200	625	825	8,650
Fukushima	10,295	1,450	1,725	13,470
Ibaraki	9,510	2,020	1,045	12,575
Tochigi	8,630	1,490	720	10,840
Gumma	8,695	1,770	1,265	11,730
Saitama	11,900	3,430	1,355	16,685
Chiba	12,540	2,695	695	15,930
Niigata	11,520	645	1,210	13,375
Yamanashi	3,780	2,395	605	6,780
Nagano	8,320	3,070	1,355	12,745
Tokyo	60,590	1,720	3,640	65,950
Kanagawa	20,765	1,640	2,565	24,970
Shizuoka	13,605	4,135	1,395	19,135
Toyama	5,460	695	630	6,785
Ishikawa	4,940	1,285	595	6,820
Fukui	3,550	360	410	4,320
Gifu	8,110	1,450	930	10,490
Aichi	23,230	1,235	2,230	26,695
Mie	7,770	2,350	945	11,065
Shiga	4,195	340	435	4,970
Kyoto	15,305	790	1,090	17,185
Osaka	35,495	1,005	3,095	39,595
Hyogo	23,710	1,735	2,525	27,970
Nara	4,670	370	355	5,395
Wakayama	6,070	1,165	510	7,745
Tottori	2,605	690	370	3,665
Shimane	3,610	1,265	550	5,425
Okayama	7,925	1,150	1,055	10,130
Hiroshima	11,060	3,440	1,510	16,010
Yamaguchi	9,340	835	1,845	12,520
Tokushima	4,260	1,885	485	6,630
Kagawa	4,690	1,015	540	6,245
Ehime	7,305	2,975	925	11,205
Kochi	4,300	1,825	585	6,710
Fukuoka	26,795	1,655	6,200	34,650
Saga	5,125	820	970	6,915
Nagasaki	9,685	1,690	1,850	13,225
Kumamoto	8,385	3,690	850	13,425
Oita	5,495	1,645	605	7,745
Miyazaki	5,020	505	655	6,180
Kagoshima	5,075	3,915	[illegible]5	9,685
Total	507,280	77,140	60,235	644,655

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu

SEU/mms

APO 24 - 5
31 March 1949
49/E/IR/#1

004

SUBJECT: Special Report on Mining Machinery Manufacturing Plant

THROUGH: Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region,
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 24-5
ATTN: Economics Section

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. In order to discover reasons leading to final complete stoppage of operations in the Unso Seisaku Sho(Unso Iron Works) 2127 Aikawa-mura, Mii-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, a designated Coal Mine Machinery Manufacturing Plant, this headquarters launched an investigation into the situation about 5 March 1949. The facts obtained by this investigation are believed to be of sufficient interest and importance to higher headquarters to merit the following special report.

2. Results of investigation:

a. Subject company was engaged in the manufacture of electric equipment and fittings, ie, transformers, switches, electric lamps and electric bells for coal mines.

b. Having accumulated a deficit of 11 million yen since 1945, officials of subject company decided to rationalize their operations by forming a joint stock company on 6 October 1948, and retiring 70 of their 95 employees. The union demanded retirement pay of ¥36,000 each, but later agreed to settle for ¥21,000 each, however by that time the company could not resume operations due to lack of funds. Banks refused further loans. Financial situation is as follows:

(1) Debts

Fukuoka Bank	¥ 7,900,000
Sanwa Bank	450,000
Reconstruction Finance Bank	4,800,000
Others	192,000
TOTAL	13,342,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

BASIC: Ltr, HQ Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, File 004, subj: "Special Report on Mining Machinery Manufacturing Plant", dtd 31 Mar 49.

(2) Accounts Receivable

Miike Coal Mine	¥3,300,000
Tagawa Coal Mine	400,000
Yamano Coal Mine	300,000
Oshima Coal Mine	200,000
TOTAL	¥4,200,000

(3) Recent payments received from coal mines are as follows:

(a)	Miike Coal Mine	October 1948	¥ 560,000
		November 1948	280,000
		December 1948	1,180,000
		March 1949	284,690
(b)	Yamano Coal Mine	November 1948	150,000
	Yamano, Tagawa and Oshima Coal Mine	December 1948	700,000

c. Officials of subject company state that they have received orders for machinery from coal mines aggregating ¥20,000,000 and that the coal mines are willing to supply necessary materials provided they receive approval from the Coal Bureau. They feel that by reducing their operating force to about 25 and selling machinery to mines for cash that they would soon be in a position to retire their debts.

d. Officials of the Fukuoka Coal Bureau state that:

(1) Management is inefficient. The company should be combined with other Coal Mine Manufacturing Companies to obtain benefit of experienced staffs.

(2) Banks will not advance additional funds.

(3) Government will supply no additional materials.

3. Summary:

a. Plant officials, Coal Mining Machinery Association, Fukuoka Coal Bureau and other local interests expect to dispose of this situation not later than 15 April 1949, manner unknown.

b. While subject plant is not directly affected by non-payment of funds owed by coal mines for delivered machinery, a contributing cause of its unsound financial condition and the general uneasiness in plants of similar type in this prefecture is apparently

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

BASE: Ltr, Hq Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, File 034, subj: "Special Report on Mining Machinery Manufacturing Plant", dtd 31 Mar 49.

partly attributable to the conditions that have existed in all plants manufacturing coal mining machinery for sometime, and reported in Special Report this headquarters, 48/E/ER/#3, dated 10 November 1948.

c. It is the opinion of this headquarters that additional coal mine machinery manufacturing plants in this prefecture will find themselves confronted with similar situations in the near future.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Ernest R. Knirsch
ERNEST R. KNIRSCH
1st Lt. FA
Adjutant

1st Ind ERM/igr

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24-5, 5 April 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
(Attn: Military Government Section)

1. Forwarded for information.

2. This headquarters will attempt to keep higher headquarters informed of all developments in the present critical coal mine financial situation and that of related industries.

3. The plight of the plant described in basic letter apparently is due to inefficient operation more than to unpaid debts owed by coal mines. Opposition of unions to curtailment of personnel and demand for large discharge bonuses is an impediment to essential rationalization of such industries.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COPY

FUKUOKA DISTRIBUTION OFFICE
SOLID FUEL DISTRIBUTION PUBLIC CORPORATION

Report on Allocation Classified by Industries in Kyushu.

30 Mar. 49

Note:

(1) The allocations reported are for the month of April, 1st quarter (Apr., May & June 49) of 1949 — 50 fiscal year.

(2) The allocation for April is tentatively on the basis of allocation for 4th quarter of 1948 — 49 fiscal year because allocation for 1st quarter of the new fiscal year has not yet become available.
Given below is the basis on which allocation for April was made;

(a) Purchase Coal Mine Use - - - - Quantity demanded by coal mine.

(b) Occ. Forces - - - - - - - - - - Quantity demanded on P. D.

(c) Bunker, Harbor Management, Fishery - - - One-third of allocation for 4th quarter.

(d) Electric generation (including private electric generation)-- - - - 30 percent of allocation for 4th quarter.

(e) Other industries - - - - One-third of allocation for 4th quarter.

(3) Allocation for Occ. Forces is for 1st quarter of the new fiscal year.

(4) Unit - - - - Metric ton.

COPY

Encl 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COPY

CATEGORY	ALLOCATION
Purchase Coal Mine Use	5,000
Occ. Forces	
Direct Heating	7,818
Stockpile	10,000
Supplementary Services & Projects	50
Reserve for Export Goods Manufacture	55
Transportation	
J.G.R. Supplementary Services & Projects	96
Private Railway	3,166
Communications	
Communications Heating	370
Communications Instruments	197
Electric Generation	
Nippon Hassoden	135,360
Iron & Steel	25,440
Ammonium Sulphate	2,532
Paper & Pulp	810
Soda	4,410
Rayon & Staple Fibre	3,990
Transformed Chemicals	3,000
Railway Rolling Stock	119
Industrial Rolling Stock	1,168
Mfg. Gas	6,895
Machinery	2,102
Raw Material Industries	
Iron & Steel	93,842
Mfg. Coke	46,416
Metal Industry	416
Metal Mining & Refining	4,679
Petrolium Industry	66
Shipbuilding	2,309
Ceramic Industry	
Sheet Glass	4,800
Glass Ware	996
Fire-proof Brick	3,625
Electric Bulb	610
Porcelain & Pottery Ware	1,615
Enamelled Ironware	50
Carbon Products	464
Abrasive	83
Brick & Roofing Tile	2,062
Earthenware Pipe for Agriculture	108
Cement	20,280
Cement Products	30
Export Ceramics	414
Others	8
Food Processing	
Bean Products	2,776

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COPY

Food Processing (Cont'd)	
Milk & Milk Products	213
Alcoholic Beverages	1,226
Food-oils	1,495
Staple Foodstuff	1,726
Others	3,313
Paper & Pulp	
Paper & Paper pulp	4,666
Rayon Pulp	390
Wallboard	106
Roofing Paper	33
Rubber & Metal Industry	
Hardware & Household Utensils	6
Automobile & Other Vehicles	13
Daily Necessaries	17
Light Consumer Machinery & Instruments	43
Rubber Products	1,649
Electric Machinery	544
Chemical Industry	
Soda	11,399
Potassium Salt	213
Inorganic Chemicals	10
Ammonium Sulphate	41,883
Carbide	844
Calcium Superphosphate	360
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	883
Transformed Chemicals	9,946
Alcohol	5,900
Tar Products	923
Oils & Fats Processing	142
Explosive	1,076
Insecticide	106
Celluloid Nitrified Cotton	116
Plastics	40
Medicines	583
Others	3
Textile Industry	
Cotton Spinning	240
Silk Spinning	93
Raw Silk	1,400
Leather	7
Silk Twisting	8
Ramie	135
Rayon & Staple Fibre	4,459
Dyeing & Finishing	36
Duppion Silk	13

COPY

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COPY

Textile Industry (Cont'd)	
Priquette	6,510
Smoky Briquette	4,617
Tobacco Industry	133
Forestry	135
Govt. & Public Use & Public Work	2,120
Govt. Railway (Transportation Ministry)	1,330
Hospital Use	2,248
Lunch Service for School Children	206
Bee-Hive for Coking	4,500
Gara	7,333
Others	8,832
Reserve	11,811
Bunker	56,725

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION RWO/lgr
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
25 March 1949

604

SUBJECT: 1948 Rice Incentive Goods and Officisl Price of Corn Bread

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

1. The following advance notification concerning 1948 rice incentive goods and official price of corn bread received from higher headquarters is forwarded for your information.

2. Allocation of U.S. Army surplus material for incentive goods of 1948 rice over-quota deliveries as of 25 Febrauery 1949.

Prefecture	Leather Shoes (18 points)	Woolen Trousers (24 points)
Fukuoka	4,023	0
Saga	469	0
Nagasaki	4,550	246
Kumamoto	1,000	1,365
Oita	1,582	0
Miyazaki	2,200	535
Kagoshima	0	4,501

3. The official price of corn bread to consumers is 6.50 yen per piece of 173.5 grams.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

004

014
175

HEADQUARTERS
KAGOSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KAGOSHIMA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

CGB/en

APO 970
23 March 1949

SUBJECT: Japanese Economic Recovery

THRU : Commanding Officer
Kyushu Military Government Region
APO 24 Unit 5

TO : Commanding General
Headquarters I Corps
APO 301

1. Reference: I Corps Letter AG 014-BA dated 10 February 1949, subject as above.

2. In compliance with reference, the following information is submitted.

3. Fitting the broad National Economics Recovery proposals into a specific and concrete prefectural program has been one of the primary activities of this team during the past two months.

4. Steps taken include:

a. Formation of a special commission from the cream of the Governor's Advisory Board on the prefecture's already existing 5-year Economic Development Plan with addition of new blood from the outside.

b. Formation of a Price Control Enforcement Committee.

c. Formation of a group of industrial specialists to advise and assist small enterprises to increase efficiency of production methods and, where indicated, to convert to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

items suitable for export.

d. Formation of a syndicate of 61 companies and 65 industrial guilds to make a renewed effort to overcome the 30-degree line trade barrier between Kagoshima and Amami Oshima, formerly one of the largest gun of this prefecture. Individual businessmen who have sought to restore their pre-surrender commercial relationships with Oshima have exhausted their funds on fruitless trips to Tokyo. The syndicate reports it already has been promised bank credits of more than 30 million yen.

e. Intensification of crop and tax collection drives.

f. A drive to increase agricultural production by improvement of:

(1) Extension service.

(2) Fertilizer deliveries.

(3) Incentive goods distribution.

(4) Land Reclamation surveys and reviews.

(5) Land Reform Administration.

(6) Agricultural Cooperatives.

(Abnormal weather has given this phase of the program a sharp setback. Agricultural authorities already are predicting a 25 to 30% mugi crop loss.)

g. Encouragement of prefectural, city and village budget cuts. Conferences with bankers, prefectural and city officials have been supplemented by visits on village level by all team officers. Numerous embarrassing situations have arisen when the seemingly most logical fields to apply budget cuts turn out to be parts of programs initiated by the Occupation Forces.

h. Strengthening of credit controls has been a hardship to distributors and retailers but has had little effect

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

on producers who operate for the most part in the high priority fields of food processing, such as starch making, fishing, lumbering and charcoal production.

1. Conservation has been put forward by this headquarters as a 10th point in the Economic Recovery Program.

(1) A full time officer was placed on pine bark beetle control, reforestation and elimination of waste in sawmills. Although this year's replanting quota was appreciably larger than last year's, the present percentage planted already has exceeded last year's total with the most favorable planting season just starting.

(2) The fish and vegetable control officer emphasized practices designed to cut losses in handling, storage and shipment.

(3) To cut transportation and storage costs, and to reduce spoilage and shrinkage, emphasis is being placed on the drying and curing of sweet potatoes and studies of new processing methods.

(4) Encouragement is being given to the establishment of a limited number of regionally located modern rape seed oil mills which will reprocess the residue from 120 primitive plants already in operation.

(5) Because of the complete lack of mechanical equipment, maintenance of roads by local volunteer effort is being encouraged. This headquarters is of the opinion that road repair and flood control are the outstanding fields where increased expenditures are justified this year.

(6) A careful study is being made of the transportation system with the hope duplicating services may be minimized and where possible cheaper water transportation be substituted for lands.

(7) A drive is in preparation to save and collect waste straw bags and rope, carpenters' wood shavings,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

fish bones, squash and watermelon seeds and every material that might have the slightest value.

5. To attain any significant benefits from the Economic Recovery Program, this headquarters has been forced to the conclusion that drastic cuts in expenditures in the fields of education, public welfare and public health are inevitable. This headquarters is sympathetic with and is aware of the need for the programs listed above but does not feel that the economy of this prefecture can support them in their entirety at this time.

GEORGE L. McELMURRAY
Maj CAV
Commanding

1st Ind ERM/igr

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24-5, 26 March 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
(Attn: Military Government Section)

Request this be added to inclosures to letter this headquarters, dated 21 March 1949, subject: "Report of Progress on Japanese Economic Program".

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE
004

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 410.2(20 Dec 47)ESS/ST 10 March 1949

SUBJECT: Uranium and Thorium

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

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

2. Attached is application dated 1 December 1948, subject: Application for Approval of Usage of Waste Catalyst of Synthetic Oil, received directly from the Miike Synthetic Industry Company, Limited (Miike Gosei Kogyo, K.K.,), Tokyo-to, Chuo-kum Nihonbashi, Muromachi, 2-chome 1-1.

FILE

3. Approval is given the Miike Synthetic Industry Company, Limited, be instructed :

a. To submit a report every six months, indicating the quantity of catalyst treated and the amount of thorium bearing residue on hand.

b. That none of the thorium bearing residue will be treated, used, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of without prior approval of the Special Projects Branch, Scientific and Technical Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

/s/ J. W. Williams
/t/ J. W. WILLIAMS
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Application

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

AGHGEN 470 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Uranium and Thorium (10 March 1949) 15 MAR 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

Surveillance will be exercised over this activity as indicated in paragraph 4 of the basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
n/c

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

MAR 21 1949

AG 410 - BA 2nd Ind EHN/tn

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5

Forwarded for your information and compliance with paragraph 4, basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

A. SEIPEL
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

1 Incl:
n/c

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

BASIC: Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, AG 410.2(20 Dec 47)ESS/ST, dtd 10 Mar 49, subj: "Uranium and Thorium".

3rd Ind ERM/igr

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24-5, 25 March 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5

For compliance with paragraph 4 of basic letter.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

1 Incl:
n/c

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

CLB/tn

312

APO 24 Unit 5
9 March 1949

004

SUBJECT: Applications by Japanese Commercial Concerns for Use of Trucks.

TO : Commanding Officer, IV Procurement District Fukuoka Branch, APO 24 Unit 5

FILE

1. Forwarded as per telephone conversation with your headquarters this date.

2. Attached petitions (inclosures 1-3 inclusive) request the use of trucks. Applications are from Japanese commercial construction firms and/or contracting firms. It is believed that these applications were not submitted with the intention in mind of obtaining a loan of US Army equipment. It is believed that subject applications were submitted with the intent of obtaining vehicles from the Moji Transportation Bureau. Numerous surplus US Army equipment has been turned over to various Japanese Governmental agencies and the Moji Transportation Bureau controls the vehicles on Kyushu.

3. It is requested that your headquarters review the attached petitions and inform this headquarters as to the extent that subject firms are working on Occupation Force projects, duration of contracts and whether subject applications are justifiable.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

3 Incls:
1. Ltr, KCLO, #404, dtd 14 Feb 1949
2. Ltr, Takagi Sangyo Co. Ltd, dtd 7 Mar 1949
3. Certificate, Mr. Fukuma, Fukuoka Branch SPB

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

004
451
014

BASIC: Ltr, Kyushu Mil Gov Region, Hqs and Hqs Detachment, Subject: Applications by Japanese Commercial Concerns for Use of Trucks, dtd 9 March 1949

1st Ind ED/af

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, PROCUREMENT SECTION, FOURTH PROCUREMENT DISTRICT, FUKUOKA BRANCH, APO 24-5 21 March 1949

TO: Commanding Officer,
Kyushu Military Government Region,
Fukuoka, APO 24-5

1. Herewith copies of procurement demands and amendments as follows:

JPMO #4680 - Sanyei Denki Co.
JPMO #1978 - Kyushu Jidosha Kogyo

2. Both companies are presently operating under these PDs. The manner of performance is "Very satisfactory" in both cases.

3. It is, therefore, recommended that favorable consideration be given to their petitions as cited in the basic communication. Inasmuch as both companies performed successfully on Occupational Force procurement it is presumable that they will contribute to the Japanese economy when, as, and if released from PD coverage presently prevailing.

EDWARD HOLWAY
Major, Chemical Corps
Branch Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

BASIC: Ltr Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5, dtd 9 Mar 49, subj: "Application by Japanese Commercial Concerns for Use of Trucks"

312 2nd Ind CLB/blh

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24-5, 22 March 1949

THRU: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5

TO : Mr. Yuki, Director, Kyushu Central Liaison and Coordination Officer, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

1. Your attention is invited to the basic communication, 1st Ind and attached inclosures.

2. Request that your comments, if any, be included and this communication forwarded to the Kyushu Central Liaison and Coordination Office.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

5 Incls:
1.2.3. n/c
4. JPNO 4600 (Added by IV Proc Dist)
5. JPNO 1978 (Added by IV Proc Dist)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

CHECK SLIP

DATE :

NUMBER:

SUBJECT :

TO :

FROM : Lieut. Bachtel

I am a little puzzled as to how to advise you on these petitions! Both have been good contractors for us, and probably will have 3 plus months work still with O.F. If they did a good job for us they should be valuable to Japanese Economy after WE cancel their PDs.

FUKUOKA BRANCH, PROCUREMENT OFFICE
FUKUOKA 3-6128 and 3-6347

5/12

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Capt Holway, Q

(1) Takaki Sangyo - No PD's

(2) Sanei Kengyo -

JPNO 4687 Maint & Repair
(1 Sept 48 - 31 Mar 49) Cp Hakata (RPE)

JPNO 4680 Minor Const
(1 Sep 48 - 31 Mar 49) Cp Hakata RPE.

(3) Kyushu Jidosha -

JPNO 1978-B Repair of Rd
(20 Oct 47 - 31 Mar 49) Vehicles for
29th at Kokura
& Kasuga

Copies of these demands
are attached.

3/12/49 Orr

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KYUSHU MILITA RY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JEM/tn

APO 24 Unit 5
8 March 1949

004.

SUBJECT: Reconditioning and Balancing of Critical Items of Far East Command Stocks (SFRV PROJECT)

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Attn: G-4

1. In compliance with letter Headquarters Eighth Army, File No. AGGS 400.4, dated 2 February 1949, subject same as above, and Messageform AG 400.4-E, Headquarters I Corps, dated 9 February 1949, the attached report is submitted.

2. The Region and all subordinate units has completed Phase I including inventory of Organizational Equipment.

3. Overall appraisal shows that items are Group A and are in good condition.

4. All Group D Items will be disposed of and replaced in accordance with existing instruction.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

1 Incl: (3 copies)
Consolidated report
for Kyushu Mil Govt
Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoke, Kyushu, Japan

ERM/igr

APO 24 Unit 5
7 March 1949

004

SUBJECT: Implementation of 10-Point Stabilization Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoke Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

FILE

1. The following suggestions for implementation of the 10-Point Economic Stabilization Program are forwarded for consideration of team economics officers and Commanding Officers:

a. Military Government meeting with members of Prefectural Chamber of Commerce or similar organizations. Significance of 10-Point Economic Stabilization Program will be pointed out and organization asked to make plan of implementation to be followed by member-firms.

b. Meeting of mayors and heads of largest towns at which Commanding Officer and other military government officers will point out essentials of program, particularly budget aspects of program.

c. Meeting of military government officers and bankers association to discuss credit restriction to economically essential businesses.

d. Meeting of economics officer with all import-export firms to discuss facilitating and encouragement of export businesss.

e. Prefectural wide management-labor meetings at which military government officers will point out significance of 10-Point Economic Stabilization Program. Paraphrased versions of speeches given by SCAP labor and economics officials at similar conferences held at Tokyo level would be suitable.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Kyushu Mil Govt Region, dtd 7 Mar 49, subj: "Implementation of 10-Point Stabilization Program".

f. Meetings with all officials of prefectural agricultural cooperatives to discuss merging all cooperatives into a single organization.....i.e., purchase, selling, credit and guidance cooperatives at prefectural level.

g. All team officers should hold meetings with their appropriate ken sections and discuss application of 10-Point Economic Stabilization Program to their activities and budgets.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

004

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGEM 400.291 2 March 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 27, this headquarters, subject: "Inventory and Redistribution of Critical Materials", dated 13 April 1948.

2. Estimates of the stockpiles of aluminum scrap and semi-finished products in Japan based on inventories taken under the reference directive are now obsolete. A revised estimate is necessary to set up export quotas of aluminum products. Suggested sources of information on which to base a current estimate are commercial and industrial organizations, wholesale scrap dealers, routine surveillance inspections and Japanese Government agencies including the Economic Investigation Board.

3. Commanding Officers of Military Government Teams will submit direct to this headquarters at the earliest practical date, with information copies to intermediate commands, an estimate of stocks in their prefecture, showing totals of:

a. Aluminum scrap

b. Aluminum ingots

c. Semi-finished stock such as sheet, bar, tubing. If sizable quantities of such items exist, information as to size and gauge will be included.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/ Monroe N. Hiney
/t/ MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

909

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGEM 400.291, subj: "Survey of Aluminum Stockpiles", dtd 2 Mar 49.

AG 410 - EA 1st Ind APR 11 1949 EHN/tn

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5

1. For necessary action.

2. Action required by paragraph 3, basic letter, will be completed not later than 15 April 1949. Military government teams will submit original copies direct to Headquarters Eighth Army. Information copies will be consolidated by regions and forwarded to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

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

FILE

2nd Ind ERM/igr

KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24-5, 15 March 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

Prefectural military government teams will make required reports for their prefectures and send direct to Headquarters Eighth Army to arrive by 15 April, 1949. Two information copies will be forwarded to this headquarters to arrive by 15 April 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

193

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KSM 6
ECONOMIC
Sec

THE BOARD OF TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Report No. Miike No. 59
2nd June 1949.

TO: Civil Transportation Section G.H.Q. SCAP APO 500
Transportation Section, Eighth Army, Yokohama, APO 343
Foreign Trade Division, Ecomic and Scientific Section
G.H.Q. SCAP APO 500

Control Symbols CCTS-59 Miike Operation Report from 21 to 31 May 1949, inclusive:

Part One - Inward Shipments.

1. Salt in metric tons.
   a. Nil
   b. Nil
   c. Nil
   d. 17
   e. 1,500
   f. Nil
   g. 80
   h. 5,621 Square yards. 2,047
   i. 50

Part Two - Outward Shipments.

1. Coal in Metric tons.
   a. 1,027 s/s. Crowborough Hill (Bunker Coal)
   b. Nil
   c. Nil
   d. Nil
   e. Nil
   f. 4,437
   g. Nil
   hi 26,078 Square yards. 10,431
   i. 28,000

T. Fukagawa
Official Representative of the Board of Trade (Boeki-Cho), Port Miike in Fukuoka Prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

ERM/lgr

APO 24 Unit 5
26 February 1949

004

SUBJECT: Study of Critical Goods Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

1. Reference letter, Headquarters First Corps, file AG 319.1 - HA of 10 February 1949, subject: "Studies of Military Government Program".

2. Reference 1 above requires this headquarters to submit to Headquarters First Corps by 20 April a study of the critical goods program. It is desired that all teams submit a report on this subject in 4 copies to reach this headquarters by 10 April 1949. The following points will be covered:

a. Present status of program

b. Accomplishments of program to date, goods collected and goods redistributed.

c. Effectiveness of program.

d. Work remaining to be done.

e. Should program be supplemented or continued. If so, in what way?

f. Recommendations.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

RWO/tn

APO 24 Unit 5
23 February 1949

004

SUBJECT: Incentive Goods, Rice and Sweet Potato Collection

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2

1. The attached additional allocation of incentive goods for rice and sweet potato collection is forwarded for your information.

2. This allocation is based on over quota deliveries as of 10 January 1949.

3. Surveillance will be exercised in accordance with OD Number 2, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 17 January 1949, subject: "Incentive Goods".

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

1 Incl:
As stated

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JEM/tn

APO 24 Unit 5
14 February 1949

SUBJECT: Reconditioning and Balancing of Critical Items of Far East Command Stocks (Serv Project)

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970

FILE

1. Reference Letter, Hq Eighth Army, AGGS 4[illegible].4, dated 2 February 1949, subject: same as above.

2. Serviceable Equipment Report RCS G-14, as required by above reference will be prepared and submitted so as to reach this headquarters prior to 1200 hours, 1 March 1949. No exceptions.

3. Team Commanders may call upon tactical troops for assistance in technical inspection. Lack of technically qualified inspection personnel will not repeat will not delay submission of report. Commanding Officers or qualified representatives will inspect and inventory equipment as stated in reference letter.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

KRM/lgr

001

APO 24-5
12 February 1949

SUBJECT: Reduction of Extended Holding Limits of Critical Goods

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

FILE

1. Following lists show reduction effected in extensions of holding limits of various critical goods. These reductions were made on basis of reinvestigation of holding limits made by Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau on recommendation of Economic Investigation Board.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

1 Incl:
List of Critical Goods

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

1

SURPLUS AMOUNT OF MATERIALS BY RESPECTIVE FACTORY
Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau

CHEMISTRY Stock on Dec 15th—Permitted amount by reinvestigation = Surplus Amount

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Nishin Chemical Industry, Tsurusaki Plant	Steel wire	Kg.	472	514	514	-	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	35.000	19.578	19.578	15.422	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	48.727	123.027	123.027	-	
	Copper	"	1.260	1.530	1.260	0	
	Lead	"	0	17.544	2.160	-	
	Electric wire	"	10.526	8.599	8.599	1.927	
	Other Petroleum products	Kl.	80.291	9.832	9.832	70.459	
	Paper	Lb.	779	1.631	779	0	
Yoshidomi Seiyaku, Yoshidomi Plant	Grease & Asphalt	Kg.	515.5	578	350	165.5	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	47.592	20.000	13.403	34.189	
	Nail	Kg.	1.622	2.000	1.622	0	
	Steel wire	"	2.114	1.500	2.100	14	
	Galvanized Steel plate	"	3.720	3.625	3.625	95	
	Ordinary steel products	Ton	37.074	32.500	39.074	0	
	Lead	"	1.641	1.683	1.641	0	
	Electric wire	"	5.133	5.000	5.133	0	
	Fuel	"	33.859	42.908	33.859	0	
	Acetone	Kg.	3.567	3.630	3.567	0	
	Refined Glycerine	"	3.411	3.360	3.411	0	
	Textile	Yd.	8.966	19.257	8.966	0	
	Paper	Lb.	4.352	5.000	4.000	352	
Onoda Cement Oita Plant	Grease	Ton	1.267	1.618	1.618	-	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	6.673	8.705	1.320	5.353	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	4.000	4.000	4.000	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	79.492	50.000	77.240	2.252	
Asahi Veneer Ind.	Ordinary Steel Products	"	4.491	6.858	2.328	2.163	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kg.	5.2333	1.704	1.704	3.529	

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Nihon Nitro Fertiliser Ind.	Grease	Ton	0.491	1.774	1.774	-	
Minomata	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	22.033	23.827	23.827	-	
	Mild Steel Wire	Kg.	1.492	2.238	2.464	-	
	Nickel	Ton	0.750	1.275	1.275	-	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	1.939.561	2.487.057	2.487.057	-	
	Piano Wire	Kg.	3.137	3.990	3.990	-	
	Lead	Ton	72.267	169.498	169.498	-	
	Old Lead	"	100.050	7.615	100.197	-	
	Aluminum	"	6.523	10.000	8.250	-	
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	28.420	28.420	28.420	-	
	Rope & Net	Lb.	26.854	24.400	26.854	-	
Asahi Kasei Ind.	Paper	"	9.434	6.000	3.500	5.934	
Kokura	Grease	Ton	6.674	6.974	6.000	0.674	
Mitsui Chemical Industry	Other Petroleum						
Dyestuff s Plant	Products	Kl.	69.018	55.601	39.300	29.718	
Miike	Nail	Kg.	21.335	28.352	21.335	0	
	Mild Steel Wire	"	3.105	3.740	2.372	733	
	Steel Wire	"	9.115	7.813	5.000	4.115	
	Galvanized Steel Plate	"	0	15.909	14.000	-	
	Pig Iron	Ton	242.649	99.754	99.754	142.895	
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	36.188	13.887	13.887	22.301	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	905.894	949.816	949.816	-	
	Lead	"	118.962	117.962	117.962	1.000	
	Old Lead	"	472.833	337.476	337.476	134.671	
	Tin	Kg.	9.405	7.720	1.803	7.602	
	Aluminum	Ton	1.773	3.378	3.378	-	
	Electric Wire	"	23.884	37.050	37.050	-	
	Bolt & Fittings	"	180	747	747	-	
	Textile	Yd.	25.439	72.593	72.593	-	
Asahi Kasei Ind.	Ordinary Steel						
Fynamaite Dept.	Products	Ton	61.708	59.430	59.430	2.278	
Asahi Kasei Ind.	Paper	Lb.	1.885	4.000	1.714	1.71	
Percussion Dept.	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	31.266	27.844	221 765	-	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Nippon Cement Saeki Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	25.418	43.374	43.374	-	
	Scrap Steel	"	13.000	5.450	5.450	7.550	
Toyo High Pressure Ind. Omuta Plant	Nail	Kg.	12.462	10.140	10.140	2.322	
	Steel Wire	"	3.783	12.366	9.404	-	
	Glass Plate	Case	181	164	164	17	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	58.690	40.686	40.686	18.014	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	1.476.917	1.561.666	1385.502	91.414	
	Old Lead	"	62.882	101.365	101.366	-	
	Electric Wire	"	52.547	43.189	43.189	9.358	
Asahi Kasei Ind. Nobeoka, Drugs Dept.	Mild Steel Wire	Kg.	2.769	4.387	4.387	-	
	Steel Wire	"	2.256	6.863	6.863	-	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	877.933	129.517	129.517	784.416	
	Mild Steel Wire	"	32.074	36.629	30.764	1.310	
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	103.133	56.300	46.949	56.184	
Nippon Synthesis Ind. Kumamoto Plant	Coal	"	646.515	1.320.000	1.320.000	-	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	13.418	14.403	7.000	6.418	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	67.977	80.000	80.000	-	
	Aluminum	"	1.692	4.000	4.000	-	
	Nail	Kg.	2.329	2.391	2.391	-	
	Mild Steel Wire	"	909	1.141	1.141	-	
	Steel Wire	"	1.131	1.146	1.146	-	
Nihon Pitch Coke Tobata Plant	Coal	Ton	45.000	242.200	242.200	-	
	Steel Wire	Kg.	0	550	550	-	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	8.974	44.206	44.206	-	
Electro Chemical Ind. Omuta Plant	Nail	Kg.	9.954	10.868	6.000	3.954	
	Steel Wire	"	869	1.000	870	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	798.170	800.000	600.000	198.170	
	Steel Wire Rope	"	7.095	4.000	4.000	3.095	
	Electric Wire	"	11.534	12.554	10.000	1.534	
	Pig Iron	"	120.992	120.000	60.000	60.992	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Nihon Aluminum Co. Kawasaki Plant	Nail	Kg.	761	1.580	1.580	-	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	5.662	10.000	10.000	-	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	123.137	193.589	123.137	-	
Nihon Cement Kaharu Plant	Glass Plate	Case	25			-	
	Antimony	Kg.	204		804	0	
	Tin	"	297		122	175	
Nissan Chemical Ind. Kagami Plant	Coal	Ton	846.000	400.000	400.000	446.000	
	Coke	"	1.081.000	200.000	200.000	881.000	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	11.000	7.300	7.300	3.700	
	Nail	Kg.	2.970	1.748	1.748	1.222	
	Steel Wire Rope	Ton	2.420	2.400	2.400	0.020	
	Copper	"	2.818	2.800	2.800	0.018	
	Salt	"	16.680	23.000	23.000	0	
	Tin	Kg.	1.912	0.300	0.300	1.518	
	Leather Belt	Sq. M.	50.84	50.000	50.000	0.84	
	Pig Iron	Ton	48.510	53.000	45.000	3.510	
	Electric Wire	"	1.135	1.240	1.240	-	
	Rope	Lb.	2518.	2,771.	2,771.	-	
Satsuma Glass Ind. Co., Ltd.	Pig Iron	Ton	* 6.000	6.000	3.000	-	* Stock on
	Soda Ash	"	27.500	10.500	27.000	01500	End of
Miike Synthesis Ind. Miike Plant	Nail	Kg.	2091.	4678.	4678.	2.413	March
	Steel Wire	"	345.	2579.	2,579.	-	
	Galvenized Steel Plate	"	5,207.	702.	702.	4,505.	
	Glass Plate	Case	0	23.	23.	-	
	Pig Iron	Ton	3.080	17.200	17.200	-	
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	54.609	54.609	26.600	28.009	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	409.703	387.356	387.356	22.347	
	Piano Wire	Kg.	2.306	2.325	0.250	2.056	
	Old Lead	Ton	0.652	1.000	1.000	-	
	Electric Wire	"	14.830	17.149	13.275	1.555	
	Soda Ash	"	85.607	98.712	88.712	-	
Koran Unlimited Partnership	Nail	Kg.	328.95	407.	330.	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	71.323	113.800	70.000	1.323	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Asahi Koki Mfg. Kyushu Plant	Nail	Kg.	171.600	574.	574.	-	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton s	5.448	15.000	15.000	-	
	Soda Ash	"	1.320	2.100	2.100	-	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	1.161	1.460	1.460	-	
Nihon Soda Co. Kyushu Plant	Asphalt	Ton	2.000		2.000	-	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	2.102		2.000	0.102	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	9.000		9.000	-	

MECHANIC

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Togami Denki Mfg. Company	Grease	Kg.	1.877	1.012	600	1277	
	Lead	Ton	1.726	4.227	0.400	1.326	
	Tin	Kg.	4.128	2.399	900	3.238	
	Electric Wire	Ton	28.801	27.752	17.000	11.801	
Asahi Seiko Co. Ltd.	Scrap Steel	"	863.154	1,060.000	820.000	43.159	
Ikio Iron Works Tobata	Pig Iron	"	42.000	55.040	55.040	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	14.000	25.961	25.962	0	
	Scrap Pig Iron	"	52.000	52.900	52.900	0	
Inamura Mfg. Plant	Nail	Kg.	0	0	180.	0	
Wakamatsu	Steel Wire	"	1.205	1.390	800	405	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	1,373.854	2,147.000	1,400.000	0	
Yuto Iron Works	Ordinary Steel Products	"	6.414	17.109	11.000	0	
Omura Kogyo Co. Ltd.	Coke	"	28.300	10.000	10.000	18.300	
	Steel Wire	Kg.	1.248	3.690	2.300	0	
	Galvanized Steel Plate	"	0	817	817	0	
	Scrap Pig Iron	Ton	3.200	20.000	20.000	0	
	Scrap Steel	"	7.800	14.400	7.000	0.800	
	Aluminum	"	0.560	4.200	2.400	0	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Osaka Special Steel Takao Plant	Pig Iron	Ton	77.644	100.000	81.000	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	16.291	15.000	10.000	6.291	
	Scrap Steel	"	78.520	50.000	50.000	28.520	
Mitsubishi Denki Nagasaki Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	"	84.680	700.000	700.000	0	
	Electric Wire	"	82.000	245.000	246.000	0	
Miyasaki Agr. Tools Mfg. Plant Saga	Nail	Kg.	133	160	133	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	12.888	10.070	10.070	2.818	
Toa Koko Co. Hainzuka Mfg. Plant Miyazaki	Ordinary Steel Products	"	202.819	224.324	224.324	0	
Agata Sangyo Co. Miyazaki Plant	Nail	Kg.	0	1 260	540	0	
Kyushu Tekko Co.Ltd.	Pig Iron	Ton	210.810	134.395	114.000	96.800	
Mitsui Mining Co.	Cast Iron Pipe	"	9.232	12 869	12.069	0	
Miike Mfg. Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	"	1,748.648	1,440.010	1,440.000	308.648	
	Lead	Kg.	8.249	13.167	13.167	0	
	Antimony	"	3.595	3.750	2.433	1.162	
	Aluminum	"	4.831	5.000	5.000	0	
	Electric Wire	Ton	70.941	38.425	38.425	32.516	
	Other fiber goods	Lb.	4.600	4.046	3.303	1.297	
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Kumamoto Plant	Pig Iron	Ton	120.953	185.317	128.000	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	164.997	200.000	177.000	0	
	Piano Wire	Kg.	1.024	2.000	500	524	
	Steel Wire Rope	Ton	4.644	2.333	1.000	3.644	
	Scrap Steel	"	174.019	20.190	12.000	160.819	
	Electric Wire	"	133.693	8.679	7.000	126.693	
	Grease	"	2.927	2.852	2.852	0.075	
Karatsu Iron Works	Pig Iron	"	177.600	185.000	168.000	17.600	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	43.400	47.000	47.000	0	
	Scrap Steel	"	88.800	91.800	48.000	40.800	
	Copper	"	9.869	10.000	7.000	2.869	
	Tin	Kg.	3.983	4.000	1.000	2.983	
	Antimony	"	91	93	30	60	
	Leather Belt	Sq.M.	75.96	79	79	0	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted amount by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Isahaya Agr. Tools Mfg. Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	168.312	63.000	30.000	136.312	
Amano Kogyo Co.	Scrap Steel	"	70.290	83.360	15.000	67.290	
Yamaichi Iron Works	Ordinary Steel Products	"	13.030	32.000	16.000	0	
	Pig Iron	"	12.000	39.000	21.000	0	
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Nagasaki	Grease	"	7.336	4.152	2.000	5.336	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	219.627	223.536	200.000	19.627	
	Coal	"	272.000	209.000	209.000	63.000	
	Copper	"	7.617	21.117	12.500	0	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	10.405	6.016	6.016	4.389	
Hitachi Mfg. Wakamatsu Plant	Grease	Ton	432.000	1.860	1.000	431.000	
	Pig Iron	"	3,970.000	3,320.000	3,320.000	650.000	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	218.000	477.720	320.000	0	
	Lead	"	0.347	1.800	1.480	0	
	Antimony	Kg.	192	400	400	0	
Yanagimoto Denki Kaseda Plant	Other Petroleum Products	Kl.	1.662		1.600	0.062	
Yanagimoto Denki Kaseda Plant	Mica	Kg.	4.350	2.000	4.350	0	
	Methanol	"	450	450	450	0	
Kawasaki Sangyo Co.	Scrap of Aluminum	Ton	23.788	29.569	29.569	0	
Seibu Denki Ind.	Electric Wire	Kg.	10.017	6.576	6.576	3.441	
	Paper	Lb.	2.698	2.567	1.276	1.422	
Imamura Mfg. Plant Wakatsu	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	318.000	580.173	401.000	0	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY Stock on Dec. 15th — Permitted amount by reinvestigation = Surplus Amount

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd. Katsushiro Plant	Grease	Ton	2.938	4.430	2.238	0.700	
	Machine oil	Kl	17.595	25.804	7.660	3.855	
		"			0.400		
		"			1.200		
		"			1.800		
		"			2.680		
	Electric Wire	Ton	4.357	5.217	5.217	0	
	Nail	"	1.546	3.253	3.253	0	
	Soda Ash	"	2.870	4.900	4.900	0	
	Synthesis Dye-Stuffs	"	0.580	0.862	0.862	0	
	Textile	Yd^2	3784	3357	3357	427	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs	4279	5445	5445	0	
	Paper	"	360335	447566	447566	0	
Nikka Gomu Co. Ltd.	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	19.623	292.0	292.0	0	
	Synthesis Dye-Stuffs	"	7.282	3.273	3.273	4.009	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs	25989	26524	26524	0	
	Paper	"	5088	6564	5000	88	
Nihon Pulp Co. Ltd. Obi Plant	Grease	Ton	2.710	3.717	2.710	0	
	Nail	"	3.006	3.187	3.006	0	
	Glue and Gelatine	"		0.119	0.119		
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	41.276	56.155	56.155	0	
	Scrap Steel	"	55.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	
	Electric Wire	"	6.912	8.211	8.211	0	
	Soda Ash	"	0.840	1.780	1.780	0	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs	9790	11545	11545	0	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	41.276	56.155	56.155	0	
		Kl	15.232	22.461	1.784	4.232	
		"			2.571		
		"			6.645		

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd. Sakamoto	Grease	Ton	2.538	3.179	1.500	2.038	
	Steel Wire	"		0.652	0.652		
	Glue	"		3.258	3.258		
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	7.405	7.405	7.405	0	
	Ordinary Steel Product	"	59.118	74.500	74.500	0	
	Steel Wire Rope	"	15.184	17.730	17.730	0	
	Electric Wire	"	5.931	3.223	3.223	2.708	
	Caustic Soda	"	9.239	13.369	13.369	0	
	Synthesis Dye-Stuffs	"	1.948	0.192	0.192	1.756	
	Hardening Wax	"	17.551	22.290	22.290	0	
	Textile	Yd^2	8007	8160	8160	0	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs	6654	9118	9118	0	
		Kl	34.049	39.616	16.969 0.680 1.800 0.400 1.151	13.049	
Nihon Gomu Co.Ltd.	Nail	Ton		8.000	8.000		
Oji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd. Kokura	Grease	"	6.977	7.371	3.377	3.600	
	Machine oil	Kl	16.062	18.901	13.606	2.456	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	15.128	24.963	15.128	0	
	Electric Wire	"	1.437	3.717	3.717	0	
	Soda Ash	Ton	0.608	1.949	1.949	0	
	Caustic Soda Synthesis	"	19.437	22.449	22.449	0	
	Dye-Stuffs	"	0.842	0.868	0.868	0	
	Carbide	"	1.840	2.920	2.920	0	
	Paper	Lbs	168075	65000	168075	0	
	Tin	Ton	0.117	0.127	0.060	0.057	
	Textile	Yd^2	481	1648	1648	0	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs	1599.9	2148	2148	0	
	Glue	Ton	5.400	6.300	5.400	0	
	Fibre Rug	Lbs	97755	115860	115860	0	

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ALCOHOL, METAL, REPARATION

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Higo-Otsu Alcohol Mfg. Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	133.000	143.000	133.000	0	
	Nail	Kg	1421.000	1541.000	1421.000	0	
	Steel Wire	"	2050.000	2080.000	2050.000	0	
	Pig Iron	Ton	2.500	2.500	2.500	0	
Kobayashi Alcohol Mfg. Plant	Scrap Pig Iron	"	7.000	7.000	5.000	2.000	
Sinabara Alcohol Mfg. Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	"	19.031	25.116	19.031	0	
	Nail	Kg	715.000	880.000	680.000	0	
Chikushi Kogyo Co. Ltd.	Grease	Ton	4.019	6.122	2.229	1.790	
	Other Petroleum Prod.	Kl	8.806	7.703	7.703	1.103	
	Paper	Lbs	3476	3680	3680	0	
Nittetsu Yahata Seitetsusho	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	1881,100	700.000	1888.000	0	
	Lead	"	24,412	13,722	34.800	0	
	Copper	"	39.144		39.144	0	
	Old Lead	"	187.653		181.000	6.653	
	Shoes & Jikatabi	Pair	16581		16581	0	
	Scrap Pig Iron	Ton			11469.000		
	Paper	Lbs	80906	49439	80906	0	
Kobe Seikosho Moji Plant	Nickel	Ton		3.079	0.502		
Furukawa Denki Kogyo Moji Plant	Asphalt	"		22.800	9.750		
Mitsubishi Seiko Co. Nagasaki Seikosho	Coke	"	143.000	263.233	143.000	0	
	Scrap Pig Iron	"	539.000	582.000	539.000	0	
	Scrap Steel	"		7207.000	11870.000		
	Nickel	"	18.142		18.142	0	
Tokushya, Miyazaki Plant	Coal	Ton	132.520	111.000	66.000	66.520	
	Coke	"	257.340	401.000	257.000	0	
	Ordinary Steel Prod.	"	6.283	27.000	6.283	0	
Nihon Denki Seitetsu Tomishima Plant	Scrap Steel	"	82.000	40.000	40.000	42.000	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	3.650	2.254	1.670	1.980	

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TEXTILE

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Asahi Kasei Ind. Nobeoka, Rayon Dep't	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	476.378	394.288	476.000	0.375	
	Scrap of Aluminium	"		8.500	8.500	0	
					0.031	0	
					0.512	0	
			20.4414	11.246	10.249	10.1924	
					0.545	0	
Asahi Kasei Ind. Nobeoka, Benberg Dep't	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	458.552	376.291	409.000	49.552	
	Lead	"	12.871	12.871	12.871	0	
	Electric Wire	"	15.381	13.000	13.000	2.381	
	Old Lead	"	15.200	8.800	8.800	6.400	
	Paper (Craft)	Lbs			28.564		
					9.000		
			52.164	51.000	378.000	12.702	
					1101.000		
					419.000		
	Nickel	Ton	2.178	1.800	1.800	0.378	
Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. Hakata Plant	Grease	"	2.63878	2.000	0.280	2.35878	
	Nail	Kg	793.478	500.000	793.000	0.478	
	Carbide	"	1260.000	500.000	1260.000	0	
	Other Petroleum Prod.	Kl	5.2377	3.000	2.400	2.8377	
					737.000		
Fuji Spinning Co. Oita Plant		Kl	9608.914	5000.000	6263.000	2608.614	
			0.239		0.155	0.084	
			0.104	0.100	0.104	0	
			4.305		1.493	2.812	
Daiwa Spinning Co. Saga Plant	Fat for Industrial Use	Kg	4270.000	5955.000	5955.000	0	
Kokoku Rayon Pulp Co. Yatsushiro Plant	Electric Wire	Ton	8.382	0.478	8.000	0.382	

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO. 77501/3

GAS

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Miyazaki Gas Co.	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	18.000	18.000	18.000	0	
Nobeoka Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	"	13.168	14.789	14.789	0	
Saibu Gas Co.,	Other Petroleum Prod.	Kl	3.687	2.550	2.838	0.804	
Kokura Plant	Pig Iron	Ton	3.000	3.000	3.000	0	
	Cast Iron Pipe	"	108.500	63.000	108.000	0.500	
	Ordinary Steel Products	"	29.700	15.000	22.000	7.700	
	Old Lead	"	12.200	12.200	1.000	11.200	
Saibu Gas Co. Nagasaki Plant	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	3.265	1.494	0.502	2.763	
Saibu Gas Co. Kumamoto Plant	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	20.706	10.757	20.000	0.706	

METAL MINING

Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Nihon Kogyo Co. Arakawa Mine	Coke	Ton	5.530	5.600	5.600	0	
Nihon Kogyo Co. Kasuga Mine	Steel Wire	Kg	536	492	492	44	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	5.860	7.038	5.860	0	
	Nail	Kg	918 918	898 898	898 898	20	
Mitsui Mining Co. Ltd. Kushikino Mine	Coal	Ton	43.000	20.000	20.000	23.000	
	Coke	"	19.700	23.000	23.000	0	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	4.459	2.880	2.880	1.579	
	Nail	Kg	1013	530	530	483	
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	11.600	6.800	6.800	4.800	
	Lead	"	1.220	0.320	0.320	0.900	
	Carbide	Kg	2921	200	200	2721	
Aso Kogyo Co. Yamagano Mine	Nail	"	1027	1005	1005	22	
Nihon Kogyo Co. Saganoseki Ref.	Asphalt	Ton	32.238	19.680	19.680	12.558	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	25.879	22.765	22.621	3.258	
	Paper	Lbs		4694	4694		
	Coal	Ton	4425.000	4179.000	4179.000	246.000	
	Scrap Steel	"	388.000	378.000	378.000	10.000	
	Soda Ash	"	2.317	3.227	3.227	0	
	Other Fibre Goods	Lbs		9840	9840		
Kaijima Chemical Co.	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton	20.684	15.000	10.000	10.684	
	Creosote Oil	"	0.720	1.224	0.720	0	
Toyo Mining Co. Refinery	Ordinary Steel Products	"	22.715	22.715	22.715	0	
Mitsui Mining Co. Miike Ref.	Paraffin	Kg	697.8	1275	1275	0	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	67.259	31.022	18.442	48.817	
	Nail	Kg	3.571	4.891	4.891	0	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Mitsui Mining Co. Miike Ref.	Mild Steel Wire	Kg	539	516	561	0	
	Steel Wire Galbanized	"	2385	2241	1241	1144	
	Iron Sheet	"	5932	6454	6454	0	
	Nickel	Ton	1.792	16.846	1.800	0	
	Glass Plate	c/s	28.2	46	46	0	
	Glue & Gelatine	Kg.	4559	6514	6514	0	
	Pig Iron	Ton	7.630	13.600	13.600	0	
	Paper	Lbs		15.342	10.162		
	Lead	Ton	34.281	47.872	34.281	0	
	Ordinary Steel	"	263.040	278.000	220.000	43.040	
	Steel Wire Rope	"	2.502	1.756	1.756	0.746	
	Scrap of Pig Iron	"	352.760	50.500	350.500	302.260	
	Scrap Steel	Ton	160.670	83.000	83.000	77.670	
	Copper	"	5.418	11.000	11.000	0	
	Old Lead	"	53.400	92.350	53.400	C	
	Tin	"	3.511	3.931	2.500	1.011	
	Antimony	Kg	2698	2341	2341	357	
	Arsenious Acid	Ton	2.283	4.864	4.864	0	
	Electric Wire	"	8.007	3.335	3.335	4.672	
	Caustic Soda		0.894	1.306	1.306	0	
	Textile	Yd^2	5484	7500	7500	0	
	Rope & Net	Lbs	6984	3544	3544	3440	
	Shoes & Jikatabi	Pair	620	439	439	181	
	Cast Iron Pipe	Ton	45.389	11.744	44.017	1.372	
	Semi Solid oil & Asphalt	"	20.685	8.480	15.658	5.000	
Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd Makimine Metal Mine (Miyazaki Pref.)	Coal	"	189.400	128.000	128.000	61.400	
	Coke	"	21.550	12.000	12.000	9.550	
	Other Petroleum Products	Kl	12.578	11.059	6.500	6.078	
	Glass Plate	c/s	74	64	64	10.	
	Ordinary Steel	Ton	119.597	150.00	120.000	0	

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Name of Factory	Name of Materials	Unit	Stock on Dec 15th	Already permitted Amount	Permitted am. by reinvest.	Surplus Amount	Remarks
Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd. Makimine Metal Mine (Miyazaki Pref.)	Antimony	Kg	158	100	78	80	
	Textile	Yd^2	841	1016	841	0	
Nitta Manganese Mine (Kagoshima Pref.)	Mild Steel Wire	Kg	549	754	400	149	
	Galvanized Iron Sheet	"	642	1200	1000	0	
	Pig Iron	Ton		5.000	5.000		
	Ordinary Steel	"	21.789	27.000	10.000	11.789	
	Electric Wire		2.150	4.000	4.000	0	
Nicchitsu Kogyo Sankasho Mine	Galvanized Steel Plate	Kg		2059	1844		
	Ordinary Steel Products	Ton			4.824		

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
7 February 1949

004

SUBJECT: Distribution of American Clothing as Incentive Goods for Fishermen.

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24 Unit 5
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 929
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24 Unit 2
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 929

1. Following is a list of class A ports in Kyushu and numbers of trousers and shirts allocated to each for distribution as incentive goods based on September and October catch:

Class A Port	For September Catch		For October Catch	
	Shirts	Trousers	Shirts	Trousers
Fukuoka	524	400		
Fukuoka	524	400	4,053	
Tobata	481	300	1,439	
Saga				
Karatsu	432	300	625	
Imari	24		151	
Nagasaki				
Nagasaki	1,882	2,500	7,735	
Sasebo	122	100	496	
Kagoshima				
Makurazaki	18			
Yamakawa	91		134	
Kushikino	91	50		
Miyazaki				
Aburatsu			62	

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Ltr, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det., APO 24-5, Subj: "Distribution of American Clothing as Incentive Goods for Fishermen." dtd 7 Feb 1949, cont'd.

2. Surveillance will be exercised in accordance with OD No. 2, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject: "Incentive Goods," dated 17 January 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt. SIG C
Adjutant