

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3006
- (2) Folder title/number: (3)
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- (3) Date: June 1948 - Dec. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
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- (5) Item description and comment:
Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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

AGMGEM 091(Japan)

SUBJECT: Captive Balloons

DEC 20 1949

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

The inclosures hereto are forwarded for your information regarding the above subject.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

- 2 Incls:
- 1. 1st Ind, GHQ, SCAP
AG 415 (26 Nov 49)CC-0
- 2. Ltr, The New Ad-Balloon
Co., Ltd. dtd 22 Aug 49

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

ECON 504

C O P Y

Ltr, HQ, Eighth Army, AGMGL(Japan), Subj, Captive Ballons,
26 Nov 49.

AG 415 (26 Nov 49) GC-0 1st Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,
APO 500, 6 December 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Captive balloons of the type described in Inclosure 1 (New AD-Ballon) are not considered as coming in the purview of SCAPIN 1017, when used for purposes of advertising or decoration.

2. Balloons in general do, however, come within the definition of aircraft and are therefore subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 1017.

3. The manufacture and use of the New Ad-Balloon, for the purpose as stated, is approved. Future request for manufacture and use of balloons with greater volume, higher ascendancy or other greater performance characteristics will be forwarded to General Headquarters, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, for decision.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls:
n/c

/s/ K. B. Bush
/t/ K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

C O P Y

Incl 1

C O P Y
APPLICATION

22 Aug., 1949

TO :

FROM : THE NEW AD-BALLOON CO., LTD.

SUBJECT: Application for approval of floatation of the New Ad-Balloon.

As we were warned at the time of its floatation by TGMLO that our newly invented ad-balloon for advertisement is against the "Memorandum with regard to ammendment of the memorandum related to commercial and civil aviations dated 11, June 1946, we have studied various opinions and have made some improvement. As we are now in fast belief that our ad-balloon never offends the memorandum, we hereby submit the explanation of difference between the ad-balloons of old and new design.

We shall be much obliged if your Headquarters will give a favorable consideration on approval of floatation of our New Ad-Balloon.

Explanation of difference in design of old and new ad-balloons:

- (1) Our patent New-Ad-Balloon is a toy-like ballon which is made of the Japanese paper and coated with substitute rubber, and filled with hydrogen gas for floatation. (Gross weight, including the attached rope, 3.3 ebs.)
- (2) The New Ad-Balloon is to be used for advertisement of public organizations and business firms in general. On the other hand it play a part of artistic signs that beautify cities and towns.
- (3) As the floatation of the so-called ad-balloon is prohibited sufficient consideration is made for making and floatation of our New Ad-Balloon. Main points of difference of old and New Ad-Balloons are as follows:

	Ad-Balloon	New Ad-Balloon
Diameter average	165 ft.	6.56 ft.
Volume "	2,300 cubic ft.	140.8 cubic ft.
Bouyancy "	65 lbs.	0.94 lbs.
Maximum height	329 ft.	69 ft.

Incl ✓

(4) Specification of floatation of New Ad-Balloon.

- A. For floatation, height from the ground is limited to 65 ft. (20 meters.)
- B. It will not be floated when the velocity of the wind is over 16.4 ft. (5 meters) per second, for its floating power is small. The velocity of the wind will be measured continually with wind meter.
- C. Two persons in charge with the floatation will watch the operation and floatation continuously. So when the balloon is in danger to float away by any cases such as sudden gust of wind or others, after cutting captive ropes that are fastened in 3 places, ad-balloon will drop to the ground, discharging the hydrogen gas by pulling the safety rope connected to the safety valve.

Kiyoshi Kato
Representative of
THE NEW AD-BALLOON CO., LTD.

C O P Y

On the difference between new Balloon and old Ad-Balloon.

The new ad-balloon was studied and advised not to go against the oil one which was forbidden to be manufactured. The big difference is as follows.

1. The aim is especially for public benefit, general advertisement and beauty of the city. By the newest method, born for the first time in a civilized nationmannekin, and so forth, it gives all time a bright impression to the public and is an advertisement fully artistic.

2. It should be used at the speed of five meters of wind.

Comparison

	<u>New Ad-Balloon</u>		<u>Ad-Balloon</u>
Size		6.3 feet	
Measurement	140.8 cubic feet	Average size	16.5 feet
Remaining Floating Power	0.94 pound	Average measurement	300 cubic feet
Floating height	65 feet	Floating power	65 pound
Lotter net annexed	10 pound	Height	329 feet
Total wight with mooring net		8k-65F	110 pound

3. It could not be used at the speed of more than five meters of wind on account of poor floating power, duability and resistance.

4. The new ad-balloon is made of paper. So, that which measures more than two meters in diameter could not be manufactured and used because of non resistance against the wind-pressure. In consequence it's rather a kind of toys with a maximum diameter of less than two meters which could be used only in a height less than twenty meters.

5. Two operators (engineers) will take care of it, ready for any accidental, case of sudden hust wind, and the other cases of calamity, In such a case, they use safety-catch. At worst, in a case when the mooring cord will be cut down, they have only to draw the safety-catch. The ad-balloon will be broden into two and will fall down in a piece of paper.

C O P Y

C O P Y

On relation of the New Ad-Balloon with fire

(1) It is absolutely free from combustion.

(2) Reason:

(a) From technical view point:

As the New Ad-Balloon is always watched by 2 persons, the hydrogen gas will be released from the balloon into the air through the safety valve, as soon as the fire broke out in the neighborhood.

As hydrogen gas is so light in comparison with the air (hydrogen gas 0.006949 against the air), the gas will rapidly disperse in the air when it is released. Thus there is no danger of combustion. It is absolutely safe.

(b) From chemical view point:

(1) It is necessary to light the hydrogen gas with flame to make it combustible. No natural combustion may occur by the mere rise of the atmospheric temperature.

(2) The hydrogen gas can only burn, accompanying intense heat when the gas is mixed with oxygen in proportion of 1 part of oxygen with 2 parts of hydrogen, and to bring out this combustion it is necessary to make a special apparatus for the purpose.

But the New-Ad-Balloon is made of paper, and it is not suitable to bring but this kind of combustion.

The capacity of the New Ad-Balloon for hydrogen gas is 140 cubic feet, and it is necessary to have 333 cubic feet of compressed air to make this combustion possible. (Content of oxygen in the air is 20.99%).

There never occurs the chance to mix 140 cubic feet of hydrogen gas and 333 cubic feet of compressed air under natural condition. When the hydrogen is released it will soon disappear in the air.

KIYOSHI KATO
President, Directing Manager
The New Ad-Balloon Co., Ltd.
c/o Fuyo Boeki K.K.
Second Floor, Yasuda Building,
Kiomachibori-dori, Nishi-ku
Osaka

C O P Y

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

AGMGEM 091.33

DEC 20 1949

SUBJECT: Mine Timber Expeditors

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Reference is informal memorandum for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Coal Production Bureau, Resources Agency, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Economic and Scientific Section, 441.1(30 Nov 49)ESS/IND, subject same as above, 30 November 1949.

2. Reference memorandum is forwarded for information.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:

- 1. Memo to MITI
30 Nov 49 (cy)
- 2. Memo from Chief, Coal
Prod. Bur., Resources
Agy. to ESS/IND, GHQ,
SCAP, 4 Nov 49 (cy)

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

ECON 505

C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

HBO/WT/TMO/FI/cib

441.1 (30 Nov 49) ESS/IND

30 November 1949

INFORMAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of International Trade and Industry
ATTENTION: Chief, Coal Production Bureau,
Resources Agency

SUBJECT: Mine Timber Expediters

1. Reference is made to informal memorandum from Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Coal Production Bureau, Resources Agency, 4 November 1949, subject: Abolition of the system of Mine Timber Expediters.

2. No objection is made to action proposed in reference memorandum.

FOR THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

/s/t/ MAURICE M. CLASS
Chief, Industry Division

Copy furnished:
SES
NRS

C O P Y

C O P Y

4 November 1949
Resources Agency

TO: ESS/IND GHQ SCAP

FROM: Chief of Coal Production Bureau, Resources Agency

SUBJECT: Re abolition of the System of Mine Timber Expediter

The system of Mine timber Expediter is set up in conformity with Ordinance No. 310 of December, 1947, in order to exert delivery of suitable timber, to open the bottleneck of transportation and production of mine timber as well as to survey the production state of mine timber putting its object on securing of timber necessary for increased coal production.

However, due to change of situation following to the control on coal, continuance of the system will become difficult on and after 1950. Since we are desirous to abolish this system with following justifications.

1. Appropriation of travelling expenses for Mine timber expediter of this fiscal year is so small to make full activity, and is anticipated to be curtailed more in the budget of the forthcoming fiscal year, to the extent which this system can not be continued to exist.
2. As the production of mine timber is being every smooth except the problem of tightness of fund at the side of producers, so the delivery of suitable timber to coal mine is being made smoothly and stockpile of them is also being held always 50-day consumption is average.
3. Due to strengthening of transportation capacity and abolition of issuing of transportation certificated side the revision made for transportation certificate system which had been one of the most important business of mine timber expediter, the bottleneck of transportation has been opened.
4. Due to the strengthening of self-support attitude of coal mine, volume of consumption of mine timber is decreased and coal mine now can purchase really suitable timber from superior producer at any time.

Mine timber expeditors of present time are ones who were transferred from prefectural government office of Forestry Bureau, so, we are desirous to reinstate them to their original office when the abolition of this system will be made.

/s/ Y. Taguchi

C O P Y

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

AGMGEN 333.5

DEC 10 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Transmitted herewith is 1 copy of a report of a field trip made by Mr. Joseph E. Hersch, Scientific Consultant, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Chugoku CA Reg.
(1 copy)

J. A. O'Brien
J. A. O'BRIEN
DCWO USA
Asst Ad Gen
DEC 10 1949

1515

ECN 487 19-12-49

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

AGMGEN 333.5

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

DEC 10 340

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Chugoku CA Reg.
(1 copy)

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 631(1 Dec 49)MG

HGS/HYG/JEH/tk
1 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Technical Examination of Metallurgical
Practices and Processes at Iron and
Steel Plants in Hyogo Prefecture

1. Authorization: CP Order 251-10, 8 September 1949
2. Mission: To make a technical examination and obtain data on metallurgical methods and process in producing iron and steel at the Takasago and Shikama Plants, Japan Iron Sand Co, Kawasaki Plant, Kawasaki Heavy Industry Co, Amagasaki Plant, Amagasaki Steel Works, Nichia Plant, Nichia Steel Works, and Kobe Plant, Kobe Steel Works, Hyogo Prefecture.
3. Personnel:
 - Mr Joseph E. Hersh, ferro-metallurgist, NR/MG
 - Mr E. Tsutsumi, Japanese technical consultant, NR.
4. Summary of results:
 - a. Plants visited were operating at reduced capacity because of power restrictions and the absence of a ready market for steel.
 - b. Kobe and Amagasaki Steel Works, showed appreciable improvements in plant efficiency and metallurgical control, resulting from previous recommendations made by NR personnel.
 - c. Technical data on the construction and operation of a rotary kiln at the Japan Iron Sand Co was obtained.
 - d. Plant inspections were made and discussion held with the various plant staffs, on methods to improve

Chugoku CA Region

NR 631(1 Dec 49)MG

overall plant efficiency in their utilization of raw material and metallurgical control.

5. Recommendation made were as follows:

a. Shikama and Takasago plants. A metallurgical department, on a modified scale, should be established at each plant to control and improve the quality of the products.

b. Kawasaki and Nichia plants. Since overall open-hearth techniques and practices in making quality products are only fair, management in each plant should consider setting up metallurgical departments, control ingot growth at the time of teeming and heat, effecting more efficient handling of raw materials to reduce charging time, improving treatment and care of molds and ladles, utilizing a carbon analyzer for the determination of carbon, reading the oxide of the slag to determine the manganese content of the metal, effecting temperature control, and methods for handling furnace and ladle additions.

c. Nichia and Kobe plants. Management should in each plant consider the utilization of basic slag standards for on-the-spot determination of manganese oxide and iron oxide in the slag to aid in controlling the manganese content of the steel at the time of tapping.

d. Kobe and Amagasaki plants. Furnace additions should be weighed into separate charging buckets and kept off the floor, thus expediting their addition to the furnace and eliminating the congestion of material on the charging floor.

6. Detailed Discussion.

Details of discussion held with plant staffs are attached as inclosures 2-6.

- 6 Incls
- 1. Itinerary and Personnel Interviewed
- 2-6 As indie in par 6

Joseph E. Hensch
 JOSEPH E. HENSCH
 Scientific Consultant
 Mining and Geology Division

Copies furnished:
 ESS/IND
 CA Section Eighth Army
 Chugoku CA Region

Itinerary

Lv Tokyo	2145	11	September	1949
Ar Himeji	0930	12	"	"
Lv Himeji	0800	13	"	"
Ar Kobe	0945	13	"	"
Lv Kobe	0800	15	"	"
Ar Amagasaki	0840	15	"	"
Lv Amagasaki	1836	16	"	"
Ar Tokyo	0630	17	"	"

Personnel Interviewed

Occupation officials:

Mr J. Frazee, Industry and Economic Officer, Kobe CA Team

Japanese Personnel:

Takasago and Shikama Plants, Japan Iron Sand Co

Choshiro Ishizaki, director
 Kenjiro Ueno, director
 Yaichiro Owada, director
 Osamu Kato, director, Chief of Program-Making Dept
 Meiji Hiki, chief, Shikama Plant
 Shigeji Miyake, chief, Takasago Plant
 K. Imamura, Foreign Dept

Kawasaki Plant, Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co

Yataro Nishiyama, director, Chief of Steel Works
 Kiichi Saburi, vice chief, Kawasaki Plant
 Shigeki Oda, chief, Accounting Dept
 Kenji Kuwada, chief, Fukiai Plant
 Yoshihisa Ueyama, vice chief, Fukiai Plant
 Ichiro Fujimoto, vice chief, Fukiai Plant, Chief, No 1
 Rolling Mill Dept
 Masatoshi Shimoyamada, Chief, Steel Making Dept
 Kaname Suzuki, liaison officer

Amagasaki Plant, Amagasaki Steel Works

Tomiji Hiraoka, president
 Soichi Ichida, director
 Takeshi Oguro, director, chief, Rolling Mill Dept
 Katsuyuki Kodama, liaison officer

Incl 1

Nichia Plant, Nichia Steel Works

Hikoharu Isaka, director
Takesaburo Matsubara, director (open-hearth engineer)
Fujio Kakiuchi, director (expert of sponge iron and rotary kiln)
Teishin Miyake, chief, Steel Making Dept
Genpu Fukunaga

Kobe Plant, Kobe Steel Works

Saburo Machinaga, president
Masamichi Yasunami, director, chief, Production Dept
Kenkichi Tojima, director, chief, Steel Making Dept
Masatoshi Shobu, chief, Raw Materials Br
Hideo Sugisawa, chief, Steel Making Br
Hideo Suemitsu, engineer, Technical Br
Utaka Sakaguchi, asst chief, Steel Making Dept
Seiichiro Kanaya, chief, Foreign Relations Dept
Masao Ikeda, liaison officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5 402/RMDS NO.

Japan Iron Sand Co., Hyogo Prefecture

1. The Japan Iron Sand Co has two plants, namely the Shikama and Takasago, operating in Hyogo Prefecture. At the time of the examination, the Shikama plant was operating one electric furnace at about 50 percent of normal capacity, producing small rails for export. A small forging shop is also operating at the plant. At the Takasago plant, production is about 30 percent of normal with two electric furnaces operating; the remaining furnaces are idle because of electric power restrictions. Raw material for both plants consists of a combination of luppe and sponge iron produced during the war by processing iron sand in a rotary kiln.

2. To improve the control and quality of the products produced at both plants it was suggested that a metallurgical department, on a modified scale, be established.

Incl 2

Nichia Plant, Nichia Steel Works, Hyogo Prefecture

1. Steel making facilities were operating at about 33 percent of normal with one of three 35-ton basic open-hearth furnaces operating. In general the plant was very clean.

2. Open hearth techniques and practices at this plant for making quality steel were rated as follows:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Type and composition of raw material	good
Type of fuel	fair
Size and depth of bath	fair
Temperature of bath	fair
Composition of slag	good
Gases in the metal	poor
Time of manganese addition and type of manganese used	poor
Other deoxidizers	poor
Ladle additions and pouring practices	fair
Mold design in temperature	poor
Composition of steel	fair
Ultimate destination and purpose of steel	good

3. It was suggested that the company investigate utilizing basic slag standards, particularly those varying from 15 to 30 percent ferrous oxide and 5 to 14 percent manganese oxide for on-the-spot determination of these oxides in the slag. This procedure would allow quick determination of the manganese content of the steel resulting in better control over its content at the time of tapping.

July 4

Amagasaki Plant, Amagasaki Steel Co, Hyogo Prefecture

1. Open-hearth operations are about 30 percent of normal. Presently, one basic open-hearth furnace, originally a 40-ton furnace but later rebuilt as a 70-ton unit, is operating. Two furnaces, one 40-ton and one 50-ton, are now being rebuilt as 70-ton furnaces.

2. The following improvements, resulting from recommendations made in November 1948 by NE personnel, (Memorandum For Record, NR 631(9 April 49)MG, subject: Inspection of the Iron and Steel Facilities and Techniques at the Hirohata, Kobe, Amagasaki, and Tochigi Plants, Hyogo Prefecture; and the Amagasaki, Fuso, Mitsubishi and Nakayama Plants, Osaka Prefecture, 9 April 1949) were noted:

a. In tapping the open-hearth furnaces, use of slag ladles alongside the steel ladles to receive the slag overflow from the latter is now being followed. This procedure, according to management, will result in an estimated monthly saving of ¥ 150,000 to ¥ 200,000, 80 percent in time required for slag disposal and 75 percent in manpower.

b. Coating, cleaning and care of the molds has resulted in a 30 percent decrease in mold sticking and a 50 percent decrease in nonmetallic inclusions in the steel ingot product.

c. Establishment of a metallurgical department is about 50 percent completed. This move has resulted in improved metallurgical control, which will be even more pronounced on completion of the department. Also noted was considerable improvement in temperature control.

3. It was observed that members of the metallurgical department were collecting fuel data, which ordinarily would be done by the fuel combustion department. It was therefore recommended that the following functions only should come within the jurisdiction of the metallurgical department:

a. Selection and checking of raw materials, and checking of materials in process.

Paul

- b. Operation of chemical, physical, metallo-graphic, and similar laboratories
- c. Inspection of all products
- d. Metallurgical observation of all hot metal operations
- e. Conduct of experimental and development projects
- f. Setting up specifications and control thereof
- g. Liaison on Metallurgical problems with consumers.

4. It was further recommended that all furnace additions be weighed into separate charging buckets and kept off the floor thus expediting their addition to the furnace and eliminating the congestion of material on the charging floor.

5. Open hearth techniques and practices at this plant for making quality steel were rated as follows:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Type and composition of raw material	good
Type of fuel	fair
Size and depth of bath	good
Temperature of bath	fair
Composition of slag	good
Gases in the metal	fair
Time of manganese addition and type of manganese used	good
Other deoxidizers	good
Ladle addition and pouring practices	good
Mold design in temperature	good
Composition of steel	fair
Ultimate destination and purpose of steel	good

Kobe Steel Plant, Kobe Steel Works, Hyogo Prefecture

1. Production is about 50 percent of normal with four 45-ton basic furnaces and one 50-ton acid open-hearth furnace operating.

2. Like the Amagasaki plant, considerable improvement was noted in temperature and metallurgical control, and overall operating efficiency.

3. Based on experimental results with oxygen-enriched air, management estimates a saving of 25 percent in time of operation and 30 percent in fuel oil consumption by using oxygen-enriched air in its open-hearth operations.

4. Management expects to complete action on recommendations by NR personnel in November 1948.

5. Installation of a metallurgical department is about 75 percent completed. Functions coming under the jurisdiction of this department were reviewed and should be essentially the same as those listed in para 3, of detailed report of examination at Amagasaki plant, Amagasaki Steel Co.

6. The handling of furnace additions was discussed. It was suggested that they be weighed into separate charging buckets and kept off the floor, thus expediting their addition to the furnace and eliminating the congestion of material around the furnace. It was also suggested that consideration be given to the utilization of basic slag standards for on-the-spot determination of manganese oxide and iron oxide in the slag, in order to aid in controlling the manganese content of the steel at the time of tapping.

7. Open-hearth techniques and practices at this plant for making quality steel were rated as follows:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Type and composition of raw material	good
Type of fuel	fair
Size and depth of bath	fair
Temperature of bath	fair
Composition of slag	good
Gases in the metal	good
Time of manganese addition and type of manganese used	poor

Jan 6

Other deoxidizers	poor
Ladle addition and pouring practices	fair
Mold design in temperature	fair
Composition of steel	fair
Ultimate destination and purpose of steel	good

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

DEC 1 - 1949

AGMGEM 333.5

SUBJECT: Transmittal of a Field Trip Report

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of an inspection within your area of responsibility made by Mr. John C. Plezia of the Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.



BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
Report of visit to
Iwakuni, Otake, and Uji

J. A. O'Brien
J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO JUSA
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1350

Ecom-430

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

AGMGEM 333.5

DEC 1 1948

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1 Incl:
Report of visit to
Iwakuni, Otake, and Uji

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

Info - 8th Army

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

APO 500
2 Nov 49

CP 201

SUBJECT: CP ORDER 306-6

TO : Individuals concerned

2. Mr. John C. Plezia, DAC, Industrial Specialist, CAF-12, ESS, will proceed on or about 7 Nov 49 to Iwakuni on TDY for a period of approximately five (5) days to inspect newly installed tyre corde spinning machines at two rayon plants. Upon completion return to present station. Travel by rail and/or govt moter transp is authorized. TDN 2102700.002 091-1001 P415-02 S92-500. No per diem authorized. Govt messing and billeting facilities are auth. No charge will be made for meals furnished in govt operated mess upon presentation of Mess Deduction Card. Auth granted to utilize Japanese Hotels & Transphere authorized facilities are not avail. Accompanied by K. Ohata, and F. Nakano, (Japanese Nationals).

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

/s/ E. S. Pavlock
/t/ E. S. PAVLOCK
CAPTAIN, AGD
ACTG ASST ADJ GEN

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

D. W. Ivey

D. W. IVEY
Captain, AGD

Incl 1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS J.C. Plezia 26-5804
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

FEP/WNR/RC/102/nt

DATE: 18 Nov. 49

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Inakuni, Otake and Uji,
Travel Order # ORDER 306-6

TO: Chief, ESS

THRU: Chief, Industry ETC Division

1. Mission of visit: To inspect newly installed tyre cords and continuous spinning machines at two rayon plants.

2. I reported to the following local military officials:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Upon arrival:	<u>M. Kawamura</u>	<u>Liaison Officer</u>	<u>Yamaguchi Prefecture Civil Affairs Team</u>

Upon departure:
Same as above.

3. Variations from approved itinerary: Visited Nippon Rayon Plant, Uji, Kyoto Prefecture.

4. Personnel interviewed:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Organization</u>
-------------	-----------------	---------------------

(on attached sheet)

5. BRIEF SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THIS TRIP:

(on attached sheet)

1 Incl
Copy of Orders

SIGNATURE: _____
GRADE: _____

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5 402/ANES NO.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENIOR MEMBER OF PARTY MAKING A FIELD TRIP

1. At the time travel orders are requested, Chief, Administration Division, ESS, will clear the staff visit with Eighth Army, Civil Affairs Section, who will make the necessary arrangements.

2. Upon arrival in the field the senior member of the party will report promptly to the local Civil Affairs commander, state the purpose of the visit, exhibit a copy of his orders, and arrange to obtain information required to complete the mission. Full advantage will be taken of the information available at the Civil Affairs Team Headquarters and the activities of the party will be coordinated with the activities of the local Civil Affairs Team.

3. If the trip involves coordinated action with tactical troops, the senior member will also report to the senior tactical commander in the local area.

4. At the conclusion of the visit, the commander of the local military headquarters will again be contacted, informed of the completion of the mission, and advised of the contents of reports to be made. Any further details of value to the Occupation effort will be left with the head of the area or local Civil Affairs Team.

5. Upon return, a brief report of the trip will be submitted. This report is in addition to any technical reports required. Two typewritten copies will be forwarded to Chief, Administration Division, ESS. After record has been made of the trip, copies will be forwarded by Chief, Administration Division, to Chief of Section and Commanding General, Eighth Army, Attention Civil Affairs Section.

(over)

4. Personnel interviewed.

Name	Position	Organization
R. Yamamoto	Plant Manager	Teikoku Jinken K. K.
J. Sakurada	Chief Chemist	" " "
S. Kumura	Chairman, Board Directors	" " "
T. Yamamoto	Plant Manager	Toyo Boseki K. K.
I. Yamashita	Asst Plant Manager	" " "
N. Iwanami	Plant Manager	Mitsubishi Kasei
A. Nozaki	Asst Plant Manager	" " "
J. Sakaguchi	President	Nippon Rayon Company
N. Murakami	Plant Manager	" " "
Dr. Takamatsu	Managing Director	" " "

5. Brief Summary of Results and Accomplishments of This Trip.

A. Teikoku Jinken Plant in Iwakuni was visited on 9 November 1949. This plant continues to maintain a high operable standard and conditions within this plant are very good. The experimental continuous tyre corde machine was not operating although this machine is almost completed. The reason for the delay for not operating is that manufacturers of machine made parts have been very slow in deliveries. The success of this new spinning machine will determine whether tyre corde production will expand on a larger productive basis at a lower cost of production.

The new experimental filament continuous spinning machine was in operation and a great deal of work still has to be done to improve the efficiency of the yarns produced.

B. Toyo Boseki plant in Iwakuni was visited on 9 November 1949. This plant has also showed great improvement in reconditioning operable conditions. About 30,000 pounds of tyre corde yarns are produced monthly. Great improvements have been made in the quality of the product, in fact, the quality of this plant's yarn can now be compared with the qualities of tyre corde yarns produced in other countries. Plants are now being made to expand tyre corde production.

C. Mitsubishi Kasei plant in Otake was visited on 10 November 1949. Conditions within this plant have improved tremendously since my last visit in July of this year. Production within this plant has increased a great deal in the past few months since demands for their products have greatly increased.

D. Nippon Rayon Company in Uji was visited on 12 and 13 November 1949. This plant was last visited by the undersigned in July 1948. Physical conditions within this plant have improved a great deal since my last visit but technical difficulties are still being a great problem in improving the quality of rayon produced.

The viscose was found to be very dark in color and this is caused by contamination of foreign matter during the chemical make up of the solution. Also spinning and reeling conditions were not in good operation since the cakes formed were varying too great in structure with too much variation in uniformity. Reeling conditions were also operating efficiently and this was caused by the

run down conditions of the machines although efforts were being made to repair them as quickly as possible.

A conference was held with all technicians and all deficiencies were pointed out to them.

John C. Plezia
CAF - 12

COPI

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

21 November 1949

AGNOX 319.1

SUBJECT: Reports Required from Japanese Prefectural Agencies

**TO: Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tokai Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245**

1. Information from Japanese regional liaison and coordination offices indicates that the many recurring reports which prefectural government agencies have been required to submit to Civil Affairs Teams are a serious burden. A survey of 7 representative prefectures indicates an average of 94 reports varying from daily to quarterly in frequency.

2. It is desired that all reports required from Japanese agencies in your region be critically reviewed and all those not clearly essential to performance of your mission discontinued. In this review, particular attention will be given to:

- a. Securing uniformity of reports required from the various prefectures.
- b. Spreading of due-dates to minimize peak loads.
- c. Maximum utilization of reports already required for submission to higher echelons of the Japanese government or to GHQ, SCAP.

3. This headquarters, (Attn: CAff Sec.), will be informed, at the earliest practicable date of the action taken and a list of all reports to be required from Japanese agencies will be submitted. In this list, a brief synopsis of each report will be included.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

**/s/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst. Adj. Gen.**

ECON 371

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

AGMGEM 530

NOV 21 1949

SUBJECT: Land Transportation

TO: Chief
 Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
 APO 248

For your information the following paragraphs are extracted from a letter from General Headquarters to the Commanding General, Eighth Army and are quoted below:

"The Road Transportation Act (Doro Unso Ho) Public Law No. 191 of 1947 establishes procedures governing the franchisement of all motor vehicle operations including those conducted by the Japanese National Railway Corporation. Budgetary limitations have imposed the necessity for the management of the National Railways Corporation to prohibit any extensions of their bus operations and the executives of all divisions of the railways have been so informed. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers neither approves or disapproves such matters since they are subject to adequate legal processes and budgetary limitations."

"Under no circumstances should action be taken by field units contrary to existing Japanese laws or regulations unless such action is required to uphold occupation objectives or protect occupation personnel. It is incumbent that these units are impressed with the necessity for the Japanese to legislate, regulate and operate their own transportation enterprises."



BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

1185

ECON 368

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

AGMGEM 530

SUBJECT: Land Transportation

NOV. 21. 1948

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Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

ECOM 368

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

AGMOL 091.311

8 Nov 1949

SUBJECT: Waiver of Routine Customs Examination for Soviet Personnel

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

Attached copy of letter from GHQ, SCAP, AG 091.331, dated 1 November 1949 is forwarded for your information and appropriate action.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl
Ltr fr SCAP, dtd
1 November 1949

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

AG 091.331 - BA

1st Ind

CDO' G/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

NOV 14 1949

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1 Incl:
n/c

[Signature]
P. L. N.



1062

EOON 317

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 091.311 (31 Oct 49)GA

1 November 1949

SUBJECT: Waiver of Routine Customs Examination for Soviet Personnel

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165
Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925
General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force

1. The following named members of the Soviet Section, Allied Council for Japan, and their dependents will be exempt from the usual customs requirements in a manner similar to that accorded members of Diplomatic Missions in Japan.

<u>Title or Military Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
General-Leytenant	K. N. Derevyanko
Colonel	S. A. Polyashenko
Advisor	G. I. Pavlychev
Advisor on Economic Questions and Trade Representative	A. A. Gromov
Assistant Political Advisor	A. N. Sergeyenko
Lt Colonel	N. A. Beznosikov
Colonel	P. F. Makarov
Second Secretary	V. G. Posachilin
Lt Colonel	G. A. Baldychev
First Secretary	V. A. Glinkin
Second Secretary	P. S. Nosov
Second Secretary	A. N. Mamin
Second Secretary	A. F. Kotelnikov
Third Secretary	A. A. Rozanov
Chief of the Consulate Bureau	G. P. Osin
Assistant, Political Advisor	K. I. Shevelev
Attache'	N. I. Evdokeyev
Second Secretary	P. V. Ivanov
Attache'	Y. G. Narkevich
Deputy Economic Advisor	A. I. Domnitskiy
Deputy Economic Advisor	D. Y. Levchenko

ECON 317

AG 091.331 (31 Oct 49)GA, 1 November 1949
Subj: Waiver of Routine Customs Examination for Soviet Personnel

<u>Title or Military Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Captain Second Rank	V. P. Yashin
Colonel	L. A. Sergeyev
Engineer, Lt Colonel	G. E. Gorlenko
Lt Colonel	A. P. Ivanov
Lt Colonel	G. F. Tverdokhlebo
Secretary of the Economic Advisors Group	S. I. Agafonov
Assistant Political Advisor	M. A. Aleksandrov
Lt Colonel	M. P. Posazhennikov
Third Secretary	A. S. Chasovnikov

2. This authorization applies to customs inspection only and is not to be construed as according subject individuals diplomatic status.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ A. J. Rehe
/for/ K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General,

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/s/t/ CHARLES R. THOMAS, JR
Major, Cav

ECON 317

CENTRAL
FILE

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Kure, Honshu

22 June 1948

22 June 48 CMGR 602.6

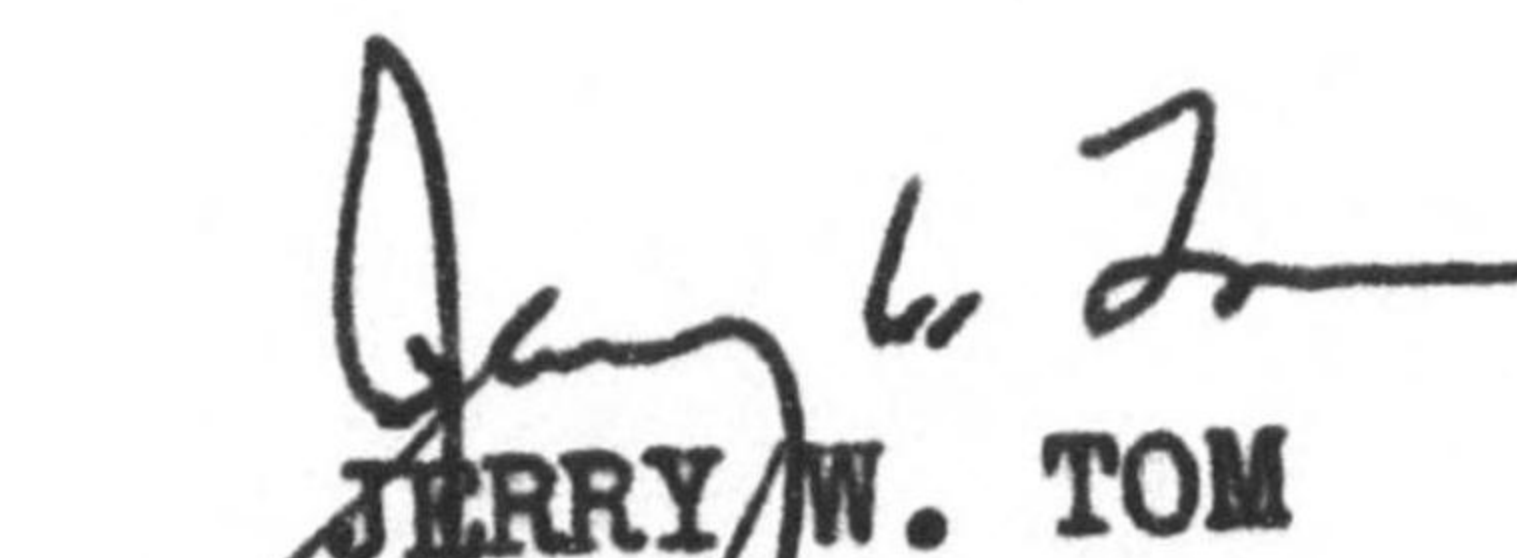
CMGR 602.6 (D-Du)

SUBJECT: Exceeding the Authority Delegated Military Government Teams

TO : Commanding Officer
Hiroshima Military Government Team
APO 317

1. Reference Reports Control Symbol QNR-03 Monthly Land Reform Report, paragraph 2 of Inclosure 3 (narrative report), dated 15 June 1948.
2. Any irregularities in enforcement or misinterpretation of Japanese laws by the Japanese Government officials will be reported in a special report to higher headquarters for corrective action.
3. Appropriate corrective action will be taken only when advised to do so by higher headquarters.

BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL McNAMARA:


 JERRY W. TOM
 1st Lt, USAF
 Adjutant

5424

6293

**HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317**

Kure, Honshu

22 June 1948

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