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

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
March 31st, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Economic Section, Kanto C.A.R.

Subject: Monthly report on activities

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on activities of Nagano Prefectural EIB for the month of March, 1951.

Contents

1. Personnel Affairs
2. Coordinating Council
3. Activities
4. Statement as to the major economic trends observed in the prefecture
5. Demand and supply and price trend of daily necessities
6. Schedule for April

Attached : List of details of each violation

1. Foodstuff Section

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIB

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ONE. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

	Authorized strength		Actual strength	
	Previous month	Present	Previous month	Present
Investigator	34	34	33	33
Secretary	1	1	1	1
Clerk	1	1	1	1
Employee	3	3	3	3
Total	39	39	38	38

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TWO COORDINATING COUNCIL

Note: As to the details, please refer to the separate reports which have been submitted to you already.

1. 22nd Coordinating Council Meeting (Matsumoto District Economic Conference)

Date : February 23rd, 1951

Place : Matsumoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Attendant: Chairman and two other members and 17 others

Matters discussed:

(a) Labor situation
(b) Effects of the Police Reserve
(c) Transportation situation
(d) Staple foods and other cereals
(e) Land house rent
(f) Control of confectionery

2. 23rd Coordinating Council Meeting (Administrative)

Date : March 8th, 1951

Place: Assembly room, Nagano EIB

Attendant: Chairman and 12 others

Matters discussed:

(a) Measures to check the trend of rising prices
(b) "miso"
(c) Lumber
(d) Fertilizer

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3. 24th Coordinating Council Meeting (enforcement)

Date : March 15th , 1951

Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIB

Attendant: Chairman and 18 others

Matters discussed :

(a) "Complaint office" on daily necessities
(b) Staple foods and de-control of cereals

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THREE ACTIVITIES

A. FOODSTUFF SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 38
Number of violation .....None

Cases brought over from the previous report..... 3

Action taken

Admonished 3

2. Gist of activities

(a) Conference on the "complaint office"

Conferences on the establishment of "complaint office" concerning nine items of daily necessities were held at Ueda, Iida and Okaya during a period from 16th to 19th March.

(b) Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan

We are now inspecting the Nagano Branch of Food Distribution Kodan.

(c) Conference on sugar

Two investigators of this office attended a conference on sugar sponsored by the Prefectural Office on March 12th.

(d) Investigation on cereals processing factory

No violation was found.

(e) Investigation on foods supply for school children

Nothing wrong was found.

(f) Inspection on Food Control Special Account

(g) Investigation foods carriers

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No particular change in the number of carriers was seen but the number is supposed to increase towards the off-crop season.

B. MATERIAL SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 28
Number of violation .....None

2. Activities

(a) Investigation on soap
(b) Investigation on rubber-soled socks
(c) Investigation on lumber
(d) Investigation on fertilizer
(e) Investigation on charcoal
(f) Investigation on cotton goods
(g) Investigation on petroleum product

Note: The results of the above investigations are stated in the next chapter (FOUR) .

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FOUR STATEMENT AS TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS OBSERVED IN THE PREFECTURE

A Switch of food distribution organ

1. Dealer's registration

(1) Retailer A

About forty per cent of qualified retailers are occupied by former Kodan people, but from sixty to seventy per cent of foods to be distributed would be handled by them, as their objects are mostly those genuine consumers in towns and cities.

Number of retailers applied and qualified is as follows;

	applied	%	qualified	%
Former Kodan people	504	34.0	494	39.7
Former rice dealer	383	25.9	316	25.4
Agricultural Cooperative union	375	25.3	343	27.6
Railway	10	0.7	10	0.8
"Seikatsu" cooperative union	19	1.3	3	0.2
Business unit	included in "others"		8	0.7
Others	189	12.8	70	5.6
Total	1,480	100	1,244	100

(2) Retailer B

The number of applicant for retailer B. as of February 21st is 1,331 for bread and 247 for vermicelli, but the number is predicted to increase by April 1st, the business opening date.

(3) Retailer C and rice and cereals cleaning

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The data of applicant are now being collected, by the Prefectural Government, however, the prospected number of applicant is as follows;

Retailer C	800 approx
Rice and cereals cleaning	500 "

(4) Vermicelli and bread manufacture-sales

The number of applicant for these items as of February 21st is as follows;

Vermicelli	85
Bread	54

(5) Wholesaler

The number of applications received by January 14th, the closing date was eleven, of which ten were registered, made up as follows;

Former Kodan people	8
Former rice dealer	1
Agricultural Coop. Union	1

2. Cancellation of registration

Two out of three qualified retailer As at Soehi-mura, Chiisagata-gun canceled the registration because they thought the business would not pay due to too small quantity of dealing in comparison in the numbers of dealer and consumer.

Notwithstanding the staple foods distribution business has been conducted by 733 Kodan distribution points throughout the prefecture, the recent registration of retailer A recorded 1,244. This naturally spelled out a situation that a single business in a certain area would hardly be possible from a commercial standpoint of view.

B Forest and lumbering

1. Outlook

Nagano is a noted forest prefecture in Japan 1,022,569 "cho", the total forest acreage covers 75.3 % of total land area of the prefecture.

Proper annual lumbering is considered to be 1,752,957 "koku", however, the reckless deforestation during and after the war by far surpassed the proper lumbering. And a more

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reckless deforestation has been accelerated by the special procurement order since the Korean War.

The total amount of lumbering from July to December last year increased 160,360 "koku" (111.5%) over the same period of the previous year. 67% of the product was shipped to other prefectures.

Meanwhile the price up of lumber, particularly soft wood for special procurement order was drastic. While Japanese cypress and hard wood advanced only twenty per cent, the price of soft wood jumped 52 per cent in December over June price.

The price up of lumber and brisk business brought a boom in lumber industry, and all 753 of lumber mills and woodwork factories in the prefecture are under full operation. Nagano Finance Bureau's survey revealed that 43,337,000 yen out of 53,143,000 yen the total amount of loan to the business concerned with special procurement order was provided for the lumber and the woodwork businesses.

2. Acreage of forest and accumulation of wood

Acreage and accumulation of wood as of March 1948 is shown below.

Owner	Acreage "cho"	%	Accumulation "koku"	%
State	360,888	35.3	200,550,790	63.0
Private				
Prefecture	4,895	0.5	1,060,720	0.4
Municipalities	242,650	23,7	49,444,756	15.6
Communities	80,999	7.8	11,485,839	3.7
Shirines & temples	9,287	0.9	2,218,506	0.8
Companies	3,033	0.3	501,151	0.1
Organizations	11,268	1.2	1,668,969	0.6
Indivisuals	309,649	30.3	49,962,750	15.8
Total	661,781	64.7	116,342,691	37.0
Grand Total	1,022,669	100	316,893,481	100

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3. Annual quantity of growth and standard de-forestation

	Quantity of growth	Quantity of standard de-forestation		
		Soft wood	Hard woeed	Total
State owned	1,446,646	620,973	334,369	955,342
Private owned	5,894,280	1,813,690	1,725,310	3,539,000
Total	7,340,926	2,434,663	2,059,679	4,494,342

(unit— "koku")

4. Yearly lumbering

Year	State owned	Private owned	Total	Index
1933	631,105	720,124	1,351,234	100
1944	1,244,062	2,743,831	3,987,893	294
1945	747,039	1,915,708	2,662,747	197
1946	815,106	2,298,626	3,113,732	230
1947	779,714	2,590,988	3,370,702	250
1948	955,342	2,439,482	3,394,824	251
1949	951,824	1,697,400	2,657,224	197
1950	550,688	1,438,314	1,989,002	147

Note: The 1950 figure is for nine months from April to December, and is presumed that the total at the end of 1950 fiscal year would overrun the level of 3 million "koku".

When looking into the above two tables at least two facts must be overlooked that (1) only a very small portion of annual hard wood cut is turned into general use other than charcoal and firewood, and (2) nearly all of yearly lumbering consists of soft wood.

Then there comes a conslusion that the actual lumberings during and after the war far more surpassed the standard de-forestation ranging from one million to two and a half million "koku". That means that the forest in this prefecture is rapidly being denuded.

5. Yearly lumbering classified by use and owner

		1949			1950		
		State owned	Private owned	Total	State owned	Private owned	Total
General use	Small	56,411	455,164	511,575	53,543	410,575	464,118
	Medium	189,317	543,943	733,260	199,209	579,627	778,836
	Big	302,217	190,574	490,791	294,918	228,966	523,884
	Total	547,945	1,189,681	1,737,626	547,670	1,219,168	1,766,838
Mine pillar	Log	-	13,474	13,474	-	22,363	22,363
	Square	-	7,236	7,236	-	2,893	2,893
Railroad tie		12,177	11,447	23,624	2,076	13,070	15,146
Electric pole		-	3,173	3,173	-	4,960	4,960
For pulp		3,073	135,230	138,303	942	175,860	176,802
Total		563,195	1,360,241	1,923,436	550,688	1,438,314	1,989,002

Note: The above figures show the lumbering during period from April to December of each year.

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6. Price

The average lumber price at the end of December last year was raised about 52 per cent as compared with that of June. But when various conditions are taken into consideration the price, it is prospected, would stay at the present level after February. However, the lumber price is under control of public auction sales of state owned wood, therefore , a necessary step to prevent further price up is a measure to suppress the auction sale price.

	Standard	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
"Sawara"	12-15 by 1-1.5 feet 3rd. grade	yen 600	yen 700	yen 800	yen 850
Fir	12 feet 2nd. grade	500	600	800	1,000
Red pine	12 feet 2nd. grade	540	620	700	830
Larch	12-15 feet all grade average	450	500	580	670
Cedar	12 feet 2nd. grade	660	700	760	850
Beech	10-11.5 by 1-1.5 2nd.grade	500	580	700	750
Average index		100	114	133	152

Note: The price is for a "koku".

C Fertilizer situation

The requirement of spring fertilizer in this prefecture is 77.388 tons all kinds, nevertheless, the total amount availabel at present, including already received and expected to arrive soon is 40,375 tons. In other words only fifty two per cent of the requirement has been procured. The main factor that had incurred such a situation was that the prefecture as a whole missed the proper time and opportunity for purchasing the goods.

The local government and persons concerned are now active to meet the situation, however, the difficulties of collecting enough funds and scarcity of freight car are not sufficiently and timely solved the prefecture would face a fatal situation in its agricultural field.

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D Soap situation

1. Production in the prefecture

Production in the prefecture has been normal up to present. The business circle predicts an abandant supply of oilstuff for the future but is pessimistic on caustic soda as even at present, the manufacturers can materialize only one third of the tickets issued. The production in the future will entirely depend on the supply of caustic soda. Blackmarket price of caustic soda is from 120.000 yen to 150.000 yen per ton (38,000 yen official price)

2. Demand and supply

The wholesalers in the prefecture are supplied the goods from big makers outside of the prefecture according to their past business results. The supply has been favorable. The The demand which showed a temporary hoarding in a period from January to February has quieted down and became normal. While the retail price is predicted to advance about 20 % .

E Rubber-soled socks

The supply of rubber-soled socks is a little short due mainly to a scarcity of cotton textile, but the business circle sees no extrem shortage in the future.

The retail price at present is 330 yen per a pair.

F Charcoal situation

The charcoal price showed the highest in the end of last year (320 yen per 15 kg. for "nara" white), but since then it has gradually declined to 260 yen at present. The price down is mainly due to an over production which is still increasing and some quarters expect with fear that the price would plunge down to production cost.

The prefectural federation of agricultural cooperative union has appropriated 68 million yen for the stabilization of the price. The federation, according to the plan, will expend the above sum on preservation of 400,000 "hyo" (170 yen "hyo) for the next season.

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G Cotton goods price

The cotton goods price as a whole showed little change since the previous report and the market is said rather weak with the only exception of a therty per cent up of cotton thread in the middle of March.

H A case of advance delivery of Petroleum products

While this office was investigating the advance delivery of petroleum products a case connected with Shinshu Boseki K.K. was disclosed. The company, established in August 1949, is a small mill equipped with about 4,000 spindles but has a car and a three wheel auto.

Petroleum allocation for this complany in the past twelve months was rather small and a purchase in the blackmarket was also hard, therefore, the company resorted to advance deliveries to and fro. The short of gasoline of the comapny was considered due mainly to the president's reckless use of the car.

The quantity of advance delivery that the company had received as of the end of January was as follows;

Gasoline	1,203	litre
Light oil	88	"
Spindle oil	375	"
Moblile oil	56	"
Cylinder oil	34	"
Grease	16	"
Total	1,772	"

A major part of the delivery was made by Nagano Petroleum Sales Co.

One of the company's employee rushed to Tokyo immediately after our investigation, acquired a extra allocation from the competent authority and repayed the oils in question .

1,203 litre of gasoline as mentioned abouve was none of the use in the plant but was undoubtedly consumed by the car. An allocation ticket for auto use ought to be get, as a rule, through Land Transportation Office. The company, being fully aware of the fact that there was no reason to apply to the Land Transportation Office for extra allocation, applied to the Textile Bureau of Ministry of International Trade and Industry for 1,000 litre of gasoline for ES 5 of the fourth quarter of 1950 fiscal year.

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If the gasoline allocation for Kanebo Spinning Mill Nagano Plant is taken into consideration, the above mentioned 1,000 litre of extra gasoline for that company is obviously unreasonable. Kanebo plant has 56,000 spindles which represent about fourteen times of the company in question . Nevertheless the gasoline allocation for a quarter to Kanebo plant is only about fifty litres.

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FIVE DEMAND AND SUPPLY AND PRICE TREND OF DAILY NECESSITIES

The trends of demand and supply and price in the prefecture on the nine specific items of daily necessities, for which the Government has taken measures to ckeck their price up, are as follows;

1. Outlook

A temporary hoarding for certain items which was seen in the middle of February has been quieted down. None of particularly noticeable effects by the government measures on these items are seen up to the date.

2. Enlightenment and propaganda

Enlightenment and propaganda for the public have been practiced by means of newspaper, radio broadcast, conference, and announcements to the passengers on train at main stations. But no particular reaction has appeared so far.

3. Demand and supply and price of each item

(a) "Miso"
The price remains unchanged after the price up last month. Blance of demand and supply in the future is felt easy.

(b) "Shoyu"
Demand and supply is balanced and price is unchanged.

(c) Sugar
Sugar through illegal channel is of plenty.
Price is 700 yen in February and 800 yen in March.

(d) Edible oil
Demand and supply is normal and price is unchanged

(e) Soap
Supply is normal and price is unchanged but the business circle predicts a price up for the future.

(f) Rubber-soled socks
The goods is scarce, though no hunting is seen. Price is 330 yen average.

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(g) Fertilizer
Stock is short prefecture as a whole. The price advanced a little (cf. chapter four)

(h) Lumber
Please refer to the chapter four.

(i) Clothing
Artificial textile price shows downward trend and cotton goods is also weak, but woolen goods remain unchanged (cf. chapter four).

4. Price trend

Item	Standard or brand	End of Feb.	March 10th	March 17th	March 24th
"Miso"	medium 1kan grade	yen 200	yen 200	yen 200	yen 200
"shoyu"	medium 1sho grade	100	100	90	100
Sugar	white 1 kan	700	900	900	800
Oil	soy bean 1 sho oil	550	550	550	550
Soap	Nissan, each Lion	25	25	25	25
Rubber-soled sock	Asahi pair 5	330	330	330	330
Fertilizer	Ammonium sulphate 10 kan	750	750	750	770
	Lime nitrogen 6 kan	445	445	445	460
	Phosphatic lime 10 kan	340	340	340	375
Lumber	"Sugi" 4x4x130 sun	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000
Clothing	"yukata"	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bleached cotton 2A	620	550	550	600
	Bedding cloth 130 me	870	850	800	820
	Cotton thread 5 me	28	27	27	35

5. Record of "complaint office"
Number of consultation received as of March 25th is as follows;

"Miso" 7
"Shoyu" 8
Edible oil 2

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SIX SCHEDULE FOR APRIL

1. General Affairs Section

2nd(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting
4th(Wed.)	Ueda district economic conference
7th-11th	Investigation of special procurement order
9th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
12th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council Meeting (general)
16th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
19th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council Meeting (enforcement)
23rd(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting
25th-30th	Investigation of special procurement order
26th(Thur.)	Thursday party

2. Foodstuff Section

2nd-10th	Investigations on food supply for school children and cereals processing factory
4th-30th	Investigation on "daily necessities"
16th-30th	Investigation on staple foods
23rd-30th	Investigation on restaurant

3. Material Section I

2nd-15th	Investigation on SPB
16th-20th	Investigation on soap and rubber-soled socks

4. Material Section II

2nd-30th	Investigation on cotton goods
10th-20th	Investigation on transportation
20th-30th	Investigation on land haouse rent

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LIST OF DETAILS OF EACH VIOLATION

Cases brought over from the previous report

No.	Violator	Address	Regulation applied	Goods involved	Amount	Action taken
1.	Yorozuya Hotel	Hirao-mura, Shimotakai-gun	Restaurant Control Law			Admonished
2.	Nippon Foodstuff Kogyo K.K.	Matsumoto	Sugar Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation			"
3.	Kuzuhara Kogyo K.K.	"	"			"

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
March 18th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Economic Section, Kanto CAR.

Subject : Record of 24th Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the 24th Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIB.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIB

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Record of 24th Coordinating
Council Meeting (administrative)

1. Date : March 15th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIB.

3. Attendant: Chairman and 17 others

4. Matters discussed :

(a) On the matters talked at the conference with Kanto CAR.

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
We interpreted the Kanto CAR's intention at the recent conference with them as the main points of surveillance over Japanese economy have been shifted from the staple foods control to a real situation of Japanese economy.

(b) Establishment of "complaint office "

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
In compliance with the government instruction, we have established a "complaint office", and the public is requested to lodge their grievances on dealers' hoarding or other mischeifs.
So far as we know, there seems no serious example of hoarding or speculation here in this prefecture.

Mr. Takayama (Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIB):-
When looked from the nation wide view point, there is nothing to worry about the demand and supply of "miso" and "shoyu".

Mr. Nomura (Chief of Material Section I):-
The upward trend of prices of soap and rubber-soled socks has been quieted down. None of factors to prompt a further price up is existed.

Mr. Kaneko (Procurator's Office):-
I fully understood the meaning of the office but I think house wives must be known it, as the marchandise in question has a great concern to women in general.
Re-occurrence of the past experience that a hoarding will in the end make a profit should be avoided.

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
We are of the same opinion. At a conference other day

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one of woman attendants expressed her view on the same line.

(c/ Staple foods and de-control of cereals

Mr. Takayama (Chief of Foodstuff Section RLB):-
Notwithstanding we thought rice would be the only objective of the food carriers after the recent de-control of cereals, they are still being carried because of the high price at consumer area. Whether rice being not disguised is doublful.

Mr. Miyazawa (Railway Public Safety Office):-
Soy bean and red bean are the most common goods that are carried even after the de-control. Quantity per head is increased. I hardly understand the reason why these goods are still carried as they can openly be send to their destination by freight.

Mr. Ichikawa (Railway Public Safety Office):-
Carry rice to a distant place is decreasing. We have reports saying that the police on train has almost no business since the de-control of cereals.

Mr. Todoroki (Matsumoto City Police):-
Ninety per cent of foods carried before the de-control at Matsumoto area was cereals, but the percentage occupied by rice is said incressed recently.
I thank you for this useful meeting, and hope these sort of meetings will be held as often as possible.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
March 30th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Economic Section, Kanto CAd.

Subject: Record of 25th Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the 25th Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural Economic Investigation Bureau.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIB

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Record of 25th Coordinating
Council Meeting
(Shimoina district economic conference)

1. Date : March 27th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Iida Credit Union

3. Attendant : Chairman and 16 others

4. Matters discussed :

(a) Establishment of "complaint office" on daily necessity marchandise

Mr. T. Ikeda, Chairman, explained the particulars of the "complaint office".
Respective chiefs of this office explained the situation of the marchandise under their jurisdiction.

(b) Paper and lumber

Mr. Hori (Cheif of Local Office):-
I want to know the paper situation. The current price of waste paper is from 120 yen to 150 yen per "kan".
A certain forest at Oshika-mura, for which the owner expected about 1.5 to 2 million yen, was sold at ten million yen the other day. The transaction is considered nothing else but a disregard of the commarcial profit.

Mr. T. Ikeda (Chairman):-
The reason why paper was omitted from the nine specific items of daily necessities is not quite clear. The paper problem will fall into wood problem.

Mr. A. Tanaka (Chief of Material Section II , EIB):-
The demand of pulp for chemical textile is so large as it alone would denude the total forest in Japan. We expect a revision of the Forest Law to the effect that a certain restriction will be imposed on the deforestation.

Mr. Takeuchi (Labor Standard Office):-
A suspension of the evening paper due to paper shortage is being rumored.

Mr. Okamura (Kanae-mura Police):-
Is lumber import not possible?

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Mr. Tanaka(EIB):-
The import of lumber is hard at present, because of an increase of demand in the U.S.A. and a high price due to the shipping shortage.

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
Rayon industry will pay from a commercial stand point of view even rely on the imported material. The lumber price in Japan may approach to the import price. The current lumber transactions may be called a sort of hoarding.

Mr. Okamura (Kanae-mura Police):-
Have any means to counter with been taken?

Mr. K. Ito (Chief of Division II, EIB):-
None of concrete means was taken yet, but restrictions on use of lumber and de-forestation are conceivable.

(c) Staple foods

Mr. Hori(Local Office):-
Shimoina-gun as a whole delivered rice 104 % for its quota. Soy bean delivery has increased since March 1st. The price was lowered 800 yen per bale.

Mr. Okamura (Kanae-mura Police):-
The recent downward trend of soy bean price was suposed to be an abundant supply of soy bean contrary to the dealer's speculation.
How about the rumored de-control around next June of wheat and barley?

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
So we have been told but it is not confirmed.

(d) Transportation situation

Mr. Tateno (Constraction Office):-
Why the supply of cement doesnot follow its production, inspite of the fact that the letter was said increased?

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
It is due to the material in question has been used to a certain extent for expansions of various plants connected with special procurement order and also for special procurement order itself. And the transportation situation too must be taken into consideration, particularly in a remote area like Iida line district.

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Mr. Ito (Chief of Division II, EIB):-
The railway freight car situation is so bad as a certain plant payed a 70,000 yen premium for transport of goods from Hokkaido for which the regular fee is 20,000 yen.

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
Where stand the ratio of supply of freight car against demand?

Mr. Natori (Iida station):-
The average is forty per cent, but it takes seven to eight days after the requirement is made. The difficulties felt along the Iida line are a plenty of delivery versus a scant of receipt and outgoing open cars against incoming covered wagons.
The transport of "miso" is rather good but lumber and firewood are unfavorable, covering sheets that are used for open car are rarely returned.

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman):-
Won't a certain extent of the difficulties be solved by private owned cars?

Mr. Natori(Iida station):-
Private cars are welcomed by the railway authorities but are not practicable because of too much cost. A post war cast-off of about 30% of freight car made the situation worse.

(e) Staple foods transport

Mr. Ikeda (Chairman) :-
Tell us the disguised transport of staple foods.

Mr. Natori(Iida station):-
We often see disguised transports. It seems the de-control of cereals misled the people as the staple goods was also de-controlled. For those who have been misinterpreted, the goods is returned with a warning.

Mr. Niki(Shimoina district NRP):-
Quantity of staple foods left over on trans is about a bale each day but none of carriers has been arrested recently.

(f) Others

Mr. Okamura (Kanae-mura Police):-
Edible oil is now very hard to get. Can't we rely on rations any more?

Mr. Takayama (Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIB):-
It should be bought in the market at 500 yen per "sho".

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Mr. Okamura (Kanae-mura Police):-
Distributions of small quantity of wooden goods are nonsense.

Mr. Tanaka (Chief of Material Section II):-
We are of the same opinion. I think there will be no more such distribution.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
March 14th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division, Kanto CAR

Subject: Record of 23rd Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 23rd Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIB.

K. Tomiju

for Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIB

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

Record of 23rd Coordinating
Council Meeting
(Administrative)

1. Date : March 8th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIB

3. Attendant :

Regular member

Mr. T. Ikeda (Chairman)
Director, Nagano EIB

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, Nagano EIB

Proxy

Mr. Y. Kaneko
Chief of Special Products Section, Nagano
Prefectural Office

Mr. K. Hashimoto
Nagano District Financial Bureau

Mr. Y. Kiuchi
Nagano Labor Standard Office

Mr. T. Wakabayashi
Nagano Revenue Office

Mr. Y. Yokoyama
Nagano City Office

Mr. S. Matsuhashi
Nagano Railway Bureau

Follower

Mr. T. Kubota and nine others of Nagano Prefectural
Office

Mr. T. Momose
Chief of General Affairs Section, EIB

Mr. A. Takayama
Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIB

Mr. A. Nomura
Chief of Material Section I, EIB

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Mr. A. Tanaka
Chief of Material Section II, EIB

4. Matters discussed :

(a) Measures to check the trend of rising prices

Mr. T. Ikeda (Director, EIB):-

The Government has taken measures to check the recent trend of rising prices, particularly on nine specific items of daily necessity such as clothing, sugar, "miso", "shoyu", edible oil, soap, fertilizer, rubber-soled canvas shoes and lumber. EIB has established a "complaint office", and the public is requested to lodge their grievances on dealers' hoading or refusal to sell of these marchandise.

(b) "Miso"

Mr. T. Kubota (Prefectural Office):-

The price of "shinshu miso" has been raised four times since last November due chiefly to the price up of raw materials, and the last raise was made on February 8th at 170 yen per "kan", however, the price is lowest when compared with that of other prefectures.

The highest bit at the Kodan's soy bean auction sale conducted the other day was 73,000 yen. Such a price was absolutely beyond of reach by this prefecture's manufacturers

"Shinshu miso" takes, at present, ten to fifteen per sent of total amount of "miso" brought into market. But in the future we want to make it thirty to thirty-five per cent. Difficulties are felt in the financial aspect.

As for the daily necessity marchandise, the papers often report optimistic views, nevertheless, the public get them reversely. When publishes such views, the government must get ready the goods to warrant it.

(c) Lumber

In view of a big concern over the public interests, a certain restriction must be imposed on deforestation. For the auction sale system of state owned wood some sorts of improvement are also required. otherwise the price of wood wouldbe controlled by big businessmen in the central cities.

(d) Fertilizer

The necessary quantity of spring fertilizer in this prefecture is 43,949 tons, of which 8,619 tons (20%) were

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received by the end of January and 20,170 tons (46%) are due to arrive by April. These figures indicate 15,160 tons short for the necessary quantity. The prefectural office has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for special allocation.

Mr. S. Matsuhashi (Railway Bureau):-

Quantity of held up freight within the Nagano Railway Bureau's jurisdiction is approximately 20,000 tons, out of which about one fourth is being handled. We have been making every ~~of~~ effort for fertilizer transportation, however, the actual result were 90 per cent each for January and February. While the fertilizer was under control a planned transport was possible, but under the present circumstances, if a large quantity of transport is requested immediate before the season, we are afraid we cannot handle it in time.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
March 1st, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division, Kanto CAR.

Subject : Record of 22nd Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 22nd Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIB.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIB

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Record of 22nd Coordinating Council Meeting (Matsumoto District Economic Conference)

1. Date : February 23rd, 1951

2. Place : Matsumoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3. Attendant:

Mr. T. Ikeda (chairman)
Director, Nagano EIB.

Mr. T. Shonohara
Chief of Division I, EIB.

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, EIB.

Mr. T. Momose
Chief of General Affairs Section, EIB.

Mr. A. Takayama
Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIB.

Mr. A. Nomura
Chief of Material Section I, EIB.

Mr. A. Tanaka
Chief of Material Section II, EIB.

Mr. T. Minemura
National Rural Police (Higashichikuma District)

Mr. A. Todoroki
Matsumoto City Police

Mr. E. Wada
Chief of Shochiku Local Office

Mr. Y. Hayashi
Chief of Matsumoto Revenue Office

Mr. M. Tanaka
Chief of Matsumoto Labor Standanrd Office

Mr. T. Yamagishi
Matsumtoto Public Vocational Stabilization Office

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Mr. T. Momose
Nagano Food Office

Mr. Ota
Matsumoto Forestry Office

Mr. M. Hama
Matsumoto City Office

Mr. C. Nakada
Matsumoto Railway Station

Mr. T. Miyazawa
Railway Public Safety Office

Mr. A. Maruyama
Shochiku Local Office

Mr. F. Onara
Matsumoto City Office

4. Matters discussed :

(a) Labor situation

Mr. A. Tanaka (Labor standard Office):-
Wage payment is better than last year due to the special procurement order. The wage, as a whole, is raised twenty per cent over the same period last year.

Mr. T. Yamagishi (Vocational Stabilization Office):-
Industries other than spinning have little been affected by the special procurement order. Number of job hunter is around 20 per day. More than thirty daily workers seek employment every day. The unemployment insurance payment decreased recently, but it does not necessarily mean a favorable labor situation.

(b) Effects of the Police Reserve

Mr. A. Todoroki (City Police):-
A certain kind of light restaurant (so-called second restaurant) and street girls are favored a little, but restaurant as a whole does not particularly enjoy a good business. Pawnshop, barber, bath-house and baked potato shop are doing well.

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Mr. M. Hama(City Office) :-
We expected about 200 million yen would fall into this city. But the prospect was a total miss.

Mr. A. Maruyama (Local Office):-
A large amount of confectioneries is supplied to the Reserve PX but the profit is comparatively small.

(c) Transportation situation

Mr. C. Nakada (Matsumoto Station):-
The rate of freight car supply against demand is about forty per cent. Main items transported through railway are lumber the top followed by metal goods and soap.

(d) Staple food and other cereals

Mr. A. Maruyama (Local Office):-
Too early news report or broadcast on de-control of cereals would result economic offence and delivery delay.
Controlled raw soy bean and free manufactured goods is a matter of inconsistent. Both should be either controlled or de-controlled.

Mr. T. Miyazawa (Railway Public Safety Office):-
Food carriers very often prefer night trains at a small station without the police.
Recent metal boom has caused many thefts of metal goods not only on trains but in the stations.

Mr. T. Yamagishi (Vocational Stabilization Office):-
A strict control over food carriers would cause an increase of unemployment.

(e) Land house rent

Mr. A. Maruyama (Local Office):-
It would be very hard to grasp a real state of affairs of land house rent by means of investigating individual contracts.
If ten persons want to rent one vacant house, there naturally comes up a competition between them. A ten to twenty thousand yen deposit or key money is common.

(f) Control of confectionery

Mr. M. Hama (City Office):-
Control on confectionery in the prefecture is rather strict when compared with other prefectures. Confectionary is a time-honoured product in Matsumoto next to raw silk.

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How would be the future control?

Mr. A. Todoroki (City Police):-
In compliance with the Kanto CAR's intention, the control in the past has been strict but at present we make certain allowance for it. We have arrested persons connected with the recent sugar blackmarketeering. The said sugar is suspected to be imported goods without foreign exchange.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

Nagano,
February 28th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division, Kanto CAR.

Subject : Monthly report on activities

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on a activities of Nagano Prefectural EIB for the month of February, 1951.

Contents

1. Personnel Affairs
2. Coordinating Council
3. P D Memorandum Under Current Surveillance
4. Investigation
5. Statement as to the major economic trends observed in the prefecture
   a. Trend of cotton goods price in the northern part of the prefecture
   b. Designated imported living goods
   c. Demand and supply of "miso" and "shoyu"
6. Schedule for March

Attached : List of delails of each violation

1. Foodstuff Section

for T. Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano
Prefectural Economic
Investigation Bureau

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ONE PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

	Authorized strength		Actual strength	
	Previous month	Present	Previous month	present
Investigator	34	34	33	33
Secretary	1	1	1	1
Clerk	1	1	1	1
Employee	3	3	3	3
Total	39	39	38	38

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TWO COORDINATING COUNCIL

Note : As for the details, please refer to the separate reports which have been submitted to you already.

1. 19th Coordinating Council Meeting (district economic conference)

Date : January 27th, 1951

Pleace : Assembly room, Nagano EIB.

Attendant : Chairman and two other members and 15 others

Matters reported :

Kanto CAa's intention to the effect that the businesses in respect to the economic control would henceforce be left to the Japanese authorities' care was explained by Mr. Shinohara, Chief of Division I, EIB.

Matters discussed :

(a) Matters concerning the transfer of staple food distribution business

Words were exchanged between Mr. Aoki of Nagano City Office and Mr. Shinohara in connection with a rumoured superintendent official for each 100,000-inhabitant unit and a negative answer for it.

(b) Food supply for school children

Mr. Aoki (City Office) explained that the newspaper-reported complete supply for school children is not a definite plan. Mr. Takayama (EIB) said the sweetness of the supply bread has been rumoured not to be of sugar, and Mr. Aoki promised he would warn the bakary.

(c) Delivery and farm village

An opinion was offered by Mr. Ito of Chosui Local Office that an unreasonable demand of early delivery of foods would result much loss and low grade and disadvantage for the farmers, and from the middle to the end of March would be better date for the delivery.

Mr. Takayama(EIB) said "dealings of sub-standard soy bean at many times confuse and make difficult the control".

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(d) Staple foods blackmarketeering

Mr. Miyao of NRP gave figures of percentage of impounded foods as follows,

Soy bean	70%
Red bean	20%
Rice	10%

According to Mr. Inada (Toyono station master) eleven to twelve habitual food carriers are attached to each station.

(e) Labor situation since the Korean war

Mr. Kawamoto of Vocational Stabilization Office stated : "Iron steel and machinery industries offer situations to new graduates recently. Damands of woman labor in the spinning industry surpass the supply".

According to Mr. Imabayashi of Labor Standard Office, the outstanding wage payment which once amounted at two million yen, was reduced to a hundred thousand yen.

(f) Agricultural cooperative union

Mr. Ito of Chosui Local Office stated that the unions are standing on a verge of collapse owing to financial restriction and burden of taxes.

2. 20th Coordinating Council Meeting (administrative)

Date : February 9th, 1951

Place : Assembly room, EIB.

Attendant : 8 members, 6 proxies and 10 others

Matters reported or discussed :

(a) Staple foods wholesaler

Mr. Kobayashi of the Prefectural Office stated the date of wholeseller registration as from 15th to 25th Feb., and gave the result of retailers registration .

(b) Food supply for school children

Mr. Kurasawa of Educational Committee stated that a complete food supply for school children at six cities was delayed.

Main items to be obsarved concerning the supply were stated by Mr. Takayama of EIB.

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saying "Controlled raw beaus and free manufactured goods bears contradiction. Blackmarket price of soy bean per 15 kan is two to three thousand yen but, when oil is extracted the total amount derived from the same quantity of bean (oil and bean cake) would be four thousand yen."

Mr. Yanagisawa (Nagano City Police), Mr. Todoroki (Matsumoto City Police) ~~gave~~ and Mr. Tanaka (Nagano Railway Bureau) figures resulted from January's controls over staple foods. gave

(b) Prevention of illegal dealing at consignment processing factory

(c) Smooth purchase of impounded foods

Both Mr. Takayama of this office and Mr. Arai of NRP suggested a measure to put staple food dealers under obligation to purchase impounded foods under any circumstance.

(d) Cotton goods price

Mr. Tanaka of ~~EIB~~ stated that the government, if necessary, would resort to a measure to check the profiteering in cotton goods dealing.

(e) SPS and OSS goods

Mr. Todoroki of Matsumoto City Police stated that they have seized about a hundred "kan" of smuggled sugar to all appearance that had been transported to Matsumoto, and that the case is still under investigation.

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THREE P D MEMORANDUM UNDER CURRENT SURVEILLANCE

Number	Title
9	Year Round Investigation of Staple Foods
19	Restaurant Control
26	Enforcement Program for Staple Foods Processing

FOUR INVESTIGATION

A. FOODSTUFF SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 52
Number of violation 3

Action taken 2
Admonished 2

Under further investigation 1

Cases brought over from the previous report 2

Under further investigation 2

2. Gist of investigation

(a) Unlawful receipt of sugar ration

An investigation on consumers sugar ration at Komoro-machi and one other village was carried out from Jan. 29th to Feb. 6th. No unlawful receipt of sugar ration was found.

The investigation was encountered with difficulties due to much complicated ration registration and additional distributions of delayed rations.

(b) Processed wheat and barley coupon system

Period : From 12th to 22nd February

Target : Kodan branch, staple foods dealer, staple foods processing factory

Result:
(i) Consumer's understanding of the system is insufficient.
(ii) Consumer's choice is sometime not materialized because of the lack of variety.
(iii) Some consignment processing factories are dealing their processed goods in exchange for the coupon.

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(c) Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan

Period : From Jan. 29th to Feb. 14th

Target :
(i) Expenses payed, particulary if any transaction with private consideration.
(ii) Real state of credit sales.

Result:
(i) A bad road trasport allowance is paid only for trucks owned by the company having special connection with Kodan.
(ii) Foolish transport fees such as false distance and tonnage are paid.
(iii) Nearly none of credit sale is found.

(d) Staple foods carriers on trains

Period : From 12th to 14th Feb.

Target : Flow of staple foods to Tokyo Yokohama area through the Chuo line.

Result:
(i) The number of carriers changed very little compared with last month.
(ii) More cereal than rice is carried in the same manner as the previous month.
(iii) Disguised transports increased recently.
(iiii) Quantity carried per head increased (60kgs. average).

(e) Restaurant control

Period : From 12th to 23rd Feb.

Place : Suwa-shi and three other cities and towns

Number of Cases investigated : 22

Number of violation : 1 (Under further investigation)

(f) Demand and supply of "Miso" and Shoyu"

Period : From 19th to 23rd Feb.

Target : Prefectural Office, Federation of "miso" Manufacturers Union, "shoyu" Association, major manufacturers .

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Investigators engaged : 3 of Tokyo Regional EIB and
4 of this office

Object: To see the real facts of demand and supply of the goods, as fears of supply shortage due to difficulties of procurement of raw materials are prevailed among business circle.

Result: Details of the result are described in the paragraph FIVE, "statement as to the economic trends observed in the prefecture" of this report.

(g) Dealing of sub-standard soy bean

Period : From 12th to 24th Feb.

Object : To find out the real facts of sub-standard soy bean dealings for which some blackmarketeerings are rumored conducted.

Result: The buyer was admonished.
The goods involved (36 "hyo" of soy bean) was subject to forced purchase.
An advise was given to the authorities concerned (Prefectural Office)

(h) Preconcert Meetings of investigation

(i) On the inspection of Food Control Special Account
The meeting was held on Feb, 19th at this office with the officials of Nagano Food Office.

(ii) On the aspects of staple foods retailer and wholeseller
The meeting was held on Feb. 21st at this office with the officials of Nagano Food Office and employees of Food Distribution Kodan.
The topics were centered on the movements of staple food retailer and wholeseller and informations concerned.

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B. MATERIAL SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 63
Number of violation .....none

2. Gist of investigation

(a) "Designated imported living goods"

Period: From Jan. 26th to Feb. 24th
Number of cases investigated : 26
Purpose : To exterminate the blackmarketeering of the designated imported living goods and depraved registered shop.
Result: A few dealings of British made woolen fabric and others were disclosed. Details are described in the paragraph FIVE, "statement as to the major economic trends observed in the prefecture" of this report.

(b) Trend of cotton goods price

Period : 8th to 24th Feb.
Number of cases investigated : 13
Result:

(i) Wholesale
The wholesellers in the prefecture at present are handling cotton fabric verylittle. Major fabrics now handled by them are as follows;
"Sufu", rayon, "toku-bo", etc. 40%
Cotton secondary products.....30%
Secondary products of "sufu" and rayon 30%
However, the Matsumoto branch of Toyo Cotton K.K., Shinmei-cho, Matsumoto was handling cotton fabric 50 % and "sufu", rayon, etc. 50%
The price of cotton fabric was around the official price but at actual transaction, high priced "sufu", rayon, etc. are "combined" with the cotton fabric.

(ii) Retail sale
Details are described in the paragraph FIVE, "statement as to the major economic trends observed in the prefecture".

(c) Petroleum products

The investigation was conducted on four petroleum dealers, 6 agricultural coop. unions and two consumers.

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The results are as follows;

(i) Materialize of ticket
Difficulties in materializing the ticket are felt in machine oil. One of these exemples is Shindo-shoten a petroleum dealer at Fukushima-machi, Nishi-chikuma-gun.
The dealer could not deliver 23,161 litre of oil for the Forestry Office and 19 other persons as of February 17th.

(ii) Advance allocation
It is recognized that the quantity of advanced allocation has gradually declined.

(iii) Light oil in blackmarket
Recent increase of diesel motored bus has brought a light oil shortage. The blackmarket price of light oil climbed at 6,500 yen to 7,000 yen per drum (200 litre).

(d) Loss incurred by handling of incentive goods

Petitions for indemnity of losses incurred by handling of incentive goods have been lodged to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This office conducted a fact finding investigation into eleven selected agricultural coop. unions.
All unions investigated showed a good and correct recording of the incentive goods.

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FIVE STATEMENT AS TO THE MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS OBSERVED IN THE PREFECTURE

1. Trend of cotton goods price in the northern part of the prefectute(Hokushin area) .

(a) The price of cotton fabrics began to climb since the middle of January and at present it shows 40 per cent up as compared with the end of last year's figure. The prices of both T-cotton and bresched cotton are double or treble of the official price. The price of "sufu", rayon, etc. also advanced due to the high price and scarcity of cotton tissue. Cotton thread advanced little.

(b) Affected by scarcity and high price of cotton goods, both wholesale and retail shps are hard to make a large pur-chase, the only means they can do is a small "conbination purchase" or an over-official-price-purchase. We take Hanaoka-shoten at Ueda-shi as an example. This shop purchased 646 yards of T-cotton (ΣA) from Yutaka-shoji, Nagoya at 150 yen per yard on January 24th and is selling it at 220 yen per yard. The 150 yen purchase price is about double of the official price and further the shop was obliged to purchase, beside T-cotton, the same length of "sufu"-mosu" at 40 yen per yard over the market price (80 yen). When purchased cotton bed clothes December last year from Toyo-menka K.K., Niigata branch, the shop had to purchase the same quantity of silk bed clothes; and on January 16th the shop purchased 60 "tan" of cotton bed clothes from the same source without "conbination", however, they had to pay blackmarket price which was 70 per cent over the official price.

(c) Trend of cotton goods retail price since June last is shown below.

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	June 1950	August 1950	October 1950	December 1950	February 1951	Official price
T-Cotton unbreached (yard)	90 yen	148 yen	128 yen	140 yen	220 yen	78 yen
" breached	96	158	138	150	230	81
Thick twill 9A dyed (")	178	228	210	228	300	150
Serge 2-3 dyed (")	188	222	200	216	290	167
Gaberdine 2-2 dyed (")	205	270	250	264	330	169
Breached cotton 2A (tan)	420	540	410	444	650	310
Japanese towel 2A (piece)	44.5	50	40	48	70	31.5
Shirting 2003 (yard)	72	132	115	96	140	84.2
Thread (5 momme)	23	26	23	27	28	27.1
Bed cloth "toku-bo" (tan)	680	930	720	780	920	

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2. Designated imported living goods

(a) British made woolen goods

(i) Naokichi Iwanami a tailor at 856 Honmachi, Kamisuwa, Suwa-shi was consigned for sale seven suits of British made woolen fabrics by Morishima woolen goods shop at 1-69 Yaba-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi on about February 5th, 1951. The said Iwanami has been selling the fabrics at 18,000 yen each. The fabrics bear none of the name of maker but are bearing letters "made in England". Further, Mr. Iwanami stated that he had been consigned five suits of British made woolen fabrics by Takaoka K.K. Tokyo branch, 1-3 Kanda-Suda-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo last year and had sold them out.

(ii) Tokuji Fukabori a tailor at 16 Agata-machi, Nagano-shi has also been consigned for sale the same four suits of British made woolen fabrics by the above mentioned Morishime.

Note: Above two cases considered to be subject to the illegal Completition Prevention Law.

(iii) Marumitsu Dept. Store at Gondo-machi, Nagano-shi is holding samples of woolen fabric sent from Azami K.K., 2-7 Kanda-Suda-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo on about February 3rd. The samples No. 602 and No. 603 are desceibed as British made homespun, but are remained unconfirmed.

(iii) The above department store purchased four suits of British made fabric in December last from Tatari K.K., 3-20 Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The fabric bears embroidered letters "made in England".

Note: Above fabric is considered to be a real British made and is suspected to be a goods came through illegal channel.

(b) Blackmarketeering by "Special institution" (Shiba Park Hotel)

Coffee, cocoa, sugar and other "designated imported living goods" are served at Suwako Hotel, 586 Koyanagi-machi, Suwa-shi which has been operated since last July by Teikoku Hotel, Katakura and Mr. Tomy a "nisei" living in Shinagawa, Tokyo. The above goods, according to Yoshio Kuroda, the Hotel manager, has continuously been purchased from Shiba Park Hotel average more than 10,000 yen per month without any paper.

3. Demand and supply of "miso" and "shoyu"

(a) "Miso"

(i) Raw materials

Soy bean the major raw material of "miso" showed an unusual good crop last year in the prefecture, however,

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the farmers have been veryreluctant to sell it because of rumours of immediate decontrol of the cereals. Only about 30 per cent of the total production in the prefecture, which is about 100,000 koku, has left the farmers hands.

Raw mateirials on hand by the manufacturers as of the end of January are as follows;

De-oiled soy bean, imported	1,084 ton
" , turn out in the pref.	301
Raw soy bean	71
Soy bean flour	12
Corn flour	514
Cracked rice, imported	2,222
Peanut flour	5

The above figure will cover the protein raw material needed for a month production, but as the figure indicates the total stock of the Prefectural Manufacturers Federation, medium and small manufacturers have nearly none of stock.

The procurement of the raw materials after February is;

De-oiled soy bean, Hokkaido product	800ton
Raw soy bean, Hokkaido	417
" , prefecture's product	2,400
De-oiled soy bean, Hyogo Pref.	300

The above quantity will cover about three months production, in other words, the raw materials needed for at unitil the end of May have been provided for.

As for June and July productions 35,000 tons of raw bean are expected to be imported.

(ii) Products

Manufactured "miso" on hand as of January was 2,096,306 "kan".

Monthly production is 1.5 to 1.6 million "kan" of which 90% is shipped to other prefectures: 75% of the shipment goes to Tokyo Kanagawa area followed by 15% of Osaka.

(iii) Price(producer price)

The current price showed a marked rise as compared with the past as follows;

September	1950	95 yen per"Kan"
December	"	115 " "
February	1st, 1951	135 " "
February	8th, "	170 " "

The rise in February is supposed due mainly to climb up of de-oiled bean price which was 28,000 yen in October last and is 58,000 yen (70,000 yen highest) in February.

(b) "shoyu"

The stock of "shoyu" on manufacturer's hand as of the end of January was 28,000 "koku". As the monthly consumption being 7,000 "koku", the above stock will cover the demand as far

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as the end of May.

Meanwhile, the raw materials on hand are nearly nil. The manufacturers not only have to get allotment of de-oiled soy bean in the prefecture but, under certain circumstances, import a considerable amount of raw material ignoring the cost from other prefectures.

The current retail price is 90 yen to 120 yen per "sho".

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SIA SCHEDULE FOR MARCH

1. General Affairs Section

1st (Thur.)	Directors' meeting at Tokyo
5th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting
6th-10th	Investigation of "special demand" and commodity prices
8th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council Meeting (administrative)
12th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
15th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council meeting (enforcement)
19th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
22nd(Thur.)	Thursday party
23rd(Fri.)	Ueda district economic conference
26th-31st	Investigation of "special demand" and commodity prices

2. Foodstuff Section

1st-10th	Inspection of Food Control Special Account
5th-20th	Inspection on Food Distribution Kodan
10th-20th	Investigation of foods supply for school children
10th-31st	Investigation on staple foods blackmarketeering
12th-20th	Investigation on consigned processing factory
15th-20th	Investigation on restaurant control

3. Material Section I

5th-15th	Investigation on petroleum products
16th-20th	Investigation on scrap iron and iron ore

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22nd-26th	Investigation on transport and storage of salt
22rd-31st	Investigation on demand and supply of soap
28th-31st	Investigation on nickel and nickel compound

4. Material Section II

1st-31st	Investigations on "designated imported living goods" and price of cotton goods
10th-20th	Investigation on transportation
20th-31st	Investigation on land-house-rent

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LIST OF DETAILS OF EACH VIOLATION

1. Foodstuff Section

No.	Violator	Address	Regulation applied	Goods involved	Amount	Action taken
1.	Hajime Uchibori	Onuma-mura, Kitakaku-gun	Food Control Law	Soy bean		Admonished
2.	Masao Ueno	Yono-machi, Saitama Pref.	"	"		"
1.	Yorozuya Hotel	Hirao-mura, Shimotakai-gun	Restaurant Control Law			Under further investigation

Cases brought over from the previous report

1.	Nippon Foodstuff Kogyo K.K.	Matsumoto	Sugar Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation			Still under investigation
2.	Kuzuhara Kogyo K.K.	"	"			"

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

Nagano,
February 13th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division,
Kanto CAR

Subject : Record of 21st Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 21st Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIA.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIA

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

Record of 21st Coordinating Council Meeting (enforcement)

1. Date : Feburuary 15th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIA

3. Attendant:

Regular member

Mr. T. Ikeda (Chairman)
Director, Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Shinohara
Chief of Division I, Nagano EIA

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, Nagano EIA

Proxy

Mr. T, Sato
Nagano District Procurator's Office

Mr. S. Arai
National Rural Police

Mr. K. Tanaka
Nagano Railway Bureau

Mr. M. Yanagisawa
Nagano City Police

Special attendant

Mr. A. Todoroki
Matsumoto City Police

Follower

Mr. T. Momose
Chief of General Affairs Section, EIA

Mr. A. Takayama
Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA

Mr. A. Nomura
Chief of Material Section I, EIA

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

Mr. A. Tanaka
Chief of Material Section II, EIA

4. Matters reported

(a) Inspection of Food Control Special Account

Mr. Takayama (EIA) explained that an inspection to cut the intermediate margin would be conducted.

(b) Food supply for school children

Mr. Takayama (EIA) explained the points of surveillance and asked cooperations.

(c) Enforcement of the Restaurant Control Law

Mr. Takayama (EIA) stated that the control would be kept up.

(d) House-land-rent

Mr. Tanaka (EIA) stated that the control over house-land-rent would not be lifted in the near future.

5. Matters discussed

(a) Staple foods blackmarketeering

Mr. S. Arai(N.R.P.) :-
Raids on trains from 5th to 10th Feb. brought almost none of the result. It was presumed that the carriers had gotten the information.
The bulk of impounded goods in January was soy beans.
"Controlled raw beans and free manufactured goods" bears contradiction in itself. For instance, blackmarket price of soy bean per "hyo" (15kan) is two or three thousand yen, nevertheless, when oil is extracted the amount derived from the bean (oil and bean cake) would be 4 thousand yen.

Mr. M. Yanagisawa (Nagano City Police):-
Number of cases arrested in January was 22, and quantity of impounded foods involved in the caseswas 1,990 kgs.

Mr. A. Todoroki (Matumoto City Police) :-

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January's figures of Matsumoto City Police are as follows,

Case .....9 (16 persons)
Goods impounded
Rice .....95kgs.
Wheat .....30 "
Other cereals .....2,491 "
Amount .....96,587 yen

Mr. K. Tanaka (Nagano Railway Bureau):-
Number of cases arrested by the Railway Public Safety Official in January was 360. Quantity impounded in the month was 10,800 kgs.

Mr. A. Takayama (EIA):-
We have an information that the Fukuoka Railway Bureau once collected a note from a customer agreeing his railway package subject to an inspection. Is such an action possible for the railway authority?

Mr. K. Tanaka (Nagano Railway Bureau) :-
No such action is mentioned in the regulation.

(b) Prevention of illegal dealing at consignment processing factory

Mr. A. Takayama (EIA):-
For the same purpose as last year we will conduct investigations and wish your cooperation .

(c) Smooth purchase of impounded foods

Mr. A. Takayama (EIA) :-
The Food Agency's rule saying that "of impounded foods, rice, wheat and barley are subject to purchase but other cereals would be purchased when the offender asks to do so" is unproper. The rule must be revised to the effect that all foods impounded by the enforcement agencies should be subject to purchase under any circumstance.

Mr. S. Arai (N.R.P.) :-
Put the staple food dealers under obligation to purchase impounded goods is considered necessary . But there comes a fund problem if the quantity is large enough.
The government's intention of lifting the cereal control is a good idea. "Controlled raw materials and free manufactured goods" is meaningless.

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Mr. A. Todoroki (Matsumoto City Police):-
The fund problem ensued from the impounded food purchase will be solved by an immediate sale of the goods as an extra ration to a proper businessman under full cooperation of the police and local authorities.

(d) Cotton goods price

Mr. A. Tanaka (EIA) :-
The price of cotton goods has been climbing again. Dealers speculation of future rise brought a scarcity of the goods in the retail market. If necessary, the government would resort to a measure to check the profiteering.

(e) SPS and OSS goods

Mr. A. Tanaka(EIA) :-
This office is now investigating the route of the SPS and OSS goods flowing into the free market.

Mr. A. Todoroki (Matsumoto City Police): -
Many times in the past two months, smuggled sugar to all appearance has been transported to Matsumoto. We seized about a hundred "kan" of the goods, but the persons involved said the goods was purchased in the blackmarket at Ueno, Tokyo.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

Nagano,
February 13th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division,
Kanto CAR

Subject: Record of 20th Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 20th Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIA.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIA

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

Record of 20th Coordinatng
Council Meeting
(administrative)

1. Date : Feb. 9th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIA

3. Attendant:

Regular member

Mr. T. Ikeda (chairman)
Director of Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Shinohara
Chief of Division I, Nagano EIA

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, Nagano EIA

Proxy

Mr. M. Kobayashi
Prefectural Office

Mr. T. Murakami
Nagano District Financial Bureau

Mr. K. Fujioka
Nagano Food Office

Mr. M. Takanashi
Nagano Labor Standard Office

Mr. K. Masaoka
Nagano Forestry Office

Mr. S. Kobayashi
Nagano City Office

Special Attendant

Mr. T. Kurasawa
Nagano Prefecture Education Committee Office

Mr. Y. Wada
Nagano Land Transportation Office

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

Record of 20th Coordinatng
Council Meeting
(administrative)

1. Date : Feb. 9th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIA

3. Attendant:

Regular member

Mr. T. Ikeda (chairman)
Director of Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Shinohara
Chief of Division I, Nagano EIA

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, Nagano EIA

Proxy

Mr. M. Kobayashi
Prefectural Office

Mr. T. Murakami
Nagano District Financial Bureau

Mr. K. Fujioka
Nagano Food Office

Mr. M. Takanashi
Nagano Labor Standard Office

Mr. K. Masaoka
Nagano Forestry Office

Mr. S. Kobayashi
Nagano City Office

Special Attendant

Mr. T. Kurasawa
Nagano Prefecture Education Committee Office

Mr. Y. Wada
Nagano Land Transportation Office

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Follower

Mr. K. Usuda
Nagano Prefectural Office

Mr. M. Kobayashi
Nagano City Office

Mr. S. Tamanoi
Nagano City Office

Mr. T. Momose
Chief of General Affairs Section, EIA

Mr. A. Takayama
Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA

Mr. A. Nomura
Chief of Material Section I, EIA

Mr. A. Tanaka
Chief of Material Section II, EIA

Mr. S. Machida
Asst. chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA

4. Outline:

(1) Matters reported or discussed

(a) Staple foods wholesaler

Mr. M. Kobayashi (Prefectural Office) :-

The wholesaler registration will be carried out during the period from 15th to 25th Feb. 10 eligible applications have been received as of Feb. 8th, out of them 8 were persons concerned with the Kodan, one former rice dealer and one agricultural cooperative union.

At the license issue we are thinking of investigating the capacity of each dealer because not only a 2,500 thousand yen bank deposit is required but 60 million yen average transaction per month per dealer is probable.

The result of retailers registration conducted last month was, former Kodan employee 494, former rice dealer 316, agricultural coop. union 343, railway 10, business unit 8, others 73, total 1,244.

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Mr. A. Takeyama(Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA):-

A smooth purchase of impounded staple foods by retailer is necessary.

(b) Food supply for school children

Mr. T, Kurasawa (Education Committee):-

A partial supply of foods for school children has been operated since 1947 at six cities and from last year at 196 towns and villages. A complete supply from this month at six cities was planned before but was delayed.

Mr. A. Takayama(Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA):-

Following items must be observed;
(i) To see the correct number of children.
(ii) In selecting the food supplyers, see if they have any particular conections with PTA and other school authorities.
(iii) Illegal diversion of foods by the supplyer.

(c) On the result of sugar investigation

Mr. A. Takayama(Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA):-

Last year's sugar allocation for processing in farm villages was not suited to the real situation. It is considered because of the central allocation system. The allocation should be operated by the prefectural office.

(d) Petroleum products

Mr. A. Nomura (Chief of Material Section I, EIA):-

Advance allocation of petroleum has steadily declined every month. On the other hand the proper allocation has gradually in-creased. Gasoline and kerosene allocations for the forth quarter were increased 40 per cent and 20 per cent respectively over the third quarter.

The price of gasoline in blackmarket is about 12,500 yen per drum.

Mr. M. Kobayashi (Nagano City Office):-

What measures shall be taken by an agricultural

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coop. union if the allocated kerosene for agricultural use is found loss in weight?

Mr. A. Nomura (Chief of Material Section I, EIA):-

Appeal to the county branch of the federation of the union.

(e) Price of cotton goods

Mr. A. Tanaka(Chief of Material Section II, EIA):-

Cotton goods prices have climed again since the beginning of this year. It is due mainly to the dealers speculation. Every one's cooperation is desired to suppress the price up.

(f) Inspection of staple food administration

Mr. A. Takayama(Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA):-

An inspection on the Food Control Special account to cut intermediate margins will be carried out. Cooperations by agencies concerned are desired.

(g) Enforcement of Restaurant Control Law

Mr,A,Takayama(Chief of Foodstuff section ,EIA);-

The term of the law was extended, therefore the control willbe kept up.

(h) Illegal dealing of consignment processing factory

Mr,A,Takayama(Chief ofFood Section ,EIA);-

In the same way as last year, we will investgate the factories to prevent illegal diversion..

(i) SPB and OSS goods

Mr,A.Tanaka(Chief of MaterialSection EIA);-

SPB and OSS goods such as candies,toilet articles,sugar,etc, flow into tha market.

We will investigate the route of these goods.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

Nagano,
February 6th, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division, Kanto
CAR

Subject : Record of 19th Coordinating Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 19th Coordinating Council Meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIA.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIA

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

Record of 19th Coordinating Council Meeting

1. Date : Jan. 27th, 1951

2. Place : Assembly room, Nagano EIA

3. Attendant:

Mr. T. Ikeda (chairman)
Director, Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Shinohara
Chief of Division I, Nagano EIA

Mr. K. Ito
Chief of Division II, Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Momose
Chief of General Affairs Section, Nagano EIA

Mr. S. Takayama
Chief of Foodstuff Section, Nagano EIA

Mr. A. Nomura
Chief of Material Section I, Nagano EIA

Mr. A. Tanaka
Chief of Material Section II, Nagano EIA

Mr. T. Ito
Chief of Economic Section, Chosui Local Office

Mr. T. Miyao
Kamiminochi District N.R.P.

Mr. T. Kawamoto
Chief of Nagano Public Vocational Stabilization Office

Mr. Y. Imabayashi
Chief of Nagano Labor Standard Office

Mr. N. Nagao
Nagano Food Office

Mr. T. Tanaka
Nagano Forestry Office

Mr. H. Fujisawa
Nagano Station Master

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Mr. Y. Inada
Toyono Station Master .

Mr. C. Itakura
Gondo Station Master

Mr. T. Shinone
Chairman of Kamiminochi-gun Town and Village Assembly Federation

Mr. S. Aoki
Nagano City Office

4. Outline :

(1) Chairman stated the meaning of this assembly, EIA's character and office, and asked the attendant's cooperation toward this office.

(2) Matters reported

Mr. Shinohara explained the Kanto CAB's intention to the effect that the businesses in respect to the economic control would henceforce be left to the Japanese authority's care.

(3) Matters discussed

(a) Transfer of staple foods distribution business to a private concern.

Mr. S. Aoki (Nagano City Office):-
A superintendent official is said to be appointed for each 100,000-inhabitant unit at the time of the transfer of staple foods distribution business. What is the EIA's view for the matter?

Mr. T. Shinohara (Chief of Division I, EIA):-
Nothing definite has been known yet.

(b) Food supply for school children

Mr. S. Aoki (Nagano City Office):-
A complete food supply for school children from next April and its details were reported in the newspapers, but it is not a definit plan.

Mr. A. Takayama (Chief of Foodstuff Section , EIA):-
Sugar is rationed for the school supply bread. But some said the sweetness of the bread is not of sugar but of some substitute.

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Mr. Aoki :-
We will warn the bakery.

(c) Delivery and farm village

Mr. T. Ito (Chosui Local Office):-
The rice delivery at present of Kamiminochi-gun as a whole is 92 %. The mountaineous area was fabored by fair weathers in October but the delivery in the flat area was delayed due to the bad weathers. The delivery quata must be fulfilled but an unreasonable demand of early delivery for such an area as descvibed above would result much loss and low grade and disadvantage for the farmers.

Mr. K. Ito (Chief of Division II, EIA):-
Is the delivery date not to be adjusted?

Mr. T. Ito (Chosui Local Office):-
The date of delivery is fixed by the Governor. Earlier delivery would reduce blackmarketeering but better result as a whole will be brought about by a reasonable demand of delivery. Generally speaking, from the middle to the end of March would be the best.

Mr. T. Momose (Chief of General Affairs Section, EIA):-
Some farmers ask the payment within the year, is there any improvement for this point?

Mr. T. Ito (Chosui Local Office):-
The payment is made through several steps. Some of these steps may be eliminated.

Mr. T. Shinone(Town and Village Assembly):-
The bulk of deliveries in Nishiyama area is soy bean. The early snow fall in November prevented to dry up beans. A revision of soy bean examination rule is desired.

Mr. T. Ito (Chosui Local Office):-
Farmers in cereals area feel uneasy about the following matters.
(i) A price boom in sericulture and lumber business brought cash income last year, but so far as the staple foods is concerned the farmers in the area are placed under the same condition as city innabitants and are affected by a fluctuation of staple food price.
(ii) Even if the staple food control is lifted the price of soy bean would not be lowered, however, the farmers are doubtful about immediate marketing.

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Mr. N. Nagao (Nagano Food Office):-
Scrap beans has newly been standardized and can be transferred with a Governor's authorization.

Mr. A. Takayama(Chief of Foodstuff Section, EIA):-
Higher grade beans are seen dealt recently in the disguise of scrap beans.

(d) Staple food blackmarketeering

Mr. T. Miyao (N.A.P):-
Recent percentage of impounded staple foods is standing, in the ~~recess~~ reverse of last year, as soy bean 70%, red bean 20%, rice 10%.
The price of rice at blackmarket is around 70 yen and is 20 yen higher than the delivery price. Moreover, in the delivery the payment is used to delay and is subject to taxes. Better means to cope with it is to increase the net profit of rice producers.

Mr. Y. Inada (Toyono Station Master):-
Habitual food carriers numberring 11-12 are attached to each station.

(e) Labor situation since the Korean war

Mr. T. Kawamoto (Vocational Stabilization Office):-
Iron, steel and machinery industries who in the past wanted skilled labor, offer situation to new graduates recently. The demand of woman labor in the spinning industry surpasses the supply. Korean laborers are seemed to have some connection with their home land.

Mr. Y. Imabayashi (Labor Standard Office):-
The outstanding wage payment, which once amounted at two million yen, was reduced to 100 thousand yen. The industries affected by the special demand are likely to expand their business but are reluctant to employ temporaly labor and rather intend to use their labor in hand in full capacity.

Mr. S. Aoki (Nagano City Office):-
The delivery date of most of lumber special demand in this city is the end of March. If the demand does not last after the date, the laborers would be thrown out from their jobs.

(f) Agricultural Cooperative Union

Mr. T. Ito (Chosui Local Office):-
Agricultural Coop. Unions under the financial restriction and burden of taxes are on the verge of collapse. We wish the EIA will investigate the real state of affairs.

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NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

Nagano,
January 31st, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division,
Kanto CAR.

Subject: Monthly report on activities

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on activities of Nagano Prefectural EIA for the month of January, 1951.

Contents

1. Personnal Affairs
2. Coordinating Council
3. P D Memorandum under current surveillance
4. Investigation
5. Information
   a. Sulphur for agricultural chemical use
   b. Railway transportation
   c. Demand and supply of charcoal
6. Schedule for February

Attached : List of details of each violation

1. Foodstuff Section

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIA

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ONE PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

	Authorized strength		Actual strength	
	previous month	present	previous month	present
Investigator	34	34	33	33
Secretary	1	1	1	1
Clerk	1	1	1	1
Employee	3	3	3	3
Total	39	39	38	38

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TWO COORDINATING COUNCIL

(as for the details, please refer to the separate report which has been submitted to you already)

1. 17ty Coordinating Council Meeting (enforcement)

Date : January 16th, 1951

Attendant : 3 members, 5 proxies and 4 others

Matters discussed :

(a) Staple food control

Figures resulted from controls conducted by polices and Public Safety Official were given respectively.

(b) Rice delivery

The prefectural official explained that the prefecture's delivery was 102 per cent, but some districts have not fulfilled the quota.

(c) Staple foods distribution registration

The prefectural official stated that 1,463 applications as of the date were filed.

(d) Petroleum products

The advance allocation at the end of each month, business trend and so forth were explained by this office.

2. 18th Coordinating Council meeting (general)

Date : January 18th, 1951

Attendant : 4 members, 7 proxies and 7 others

Matters reported, discussed and/or concluded:

(a) Matters discussed at the meeting with Kanto CAR

(b) House-land-rent

The prefectural official explained the house-land-rent control system, the development of its amendment, etc.

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(b) House-land-rent

The prefectural official explained the house-land-rent control system, the development of its amendment, etc.

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(c) Transportation situation

The prefectural railway freight transportation situation was explained by the Public Safety Official.

(d) Steering of the Council meeting

It was concluded as follows;

(1) The general meeting is to be held once in every quarter on the third Thursday of the first month.

(2) The administrative meeting is to be held at any time.

(3) The enforcement meeting , in connection with the Kanto CAR., is to be held in the middle of each month.

(4) The district economic conference is to be held in the latter part of each month as a council meeting.

(e) Business plan

The EIA's business plan for the forth quarter of 1950 fiscal year was informed by this office.

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THREE P D MEMORANDUM UNDER
CURRENT SURVEILLANCE

Number	Title
9	Year Round Investigation of Staple foods
19	Restaurant Control
26	Enforcement Program for Staple Foods Processing

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FOUR INVESTIGATION

A. FOODSTUFF SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 27
Number of violation 3

Action taken 3

Transferred to the police 1
Admonished 2

Cases brought over from the previous report 3

Action taken
Released (no violation)..... 1

Under further investigation 2

2. Gist of investigation

(a) Trend of food carrier

We obtained the following results from our investigation on 25th, January along the Shinetsu line.

(1) Number of carriers has been increasing since the end of last month.

(2) Carry of cereals particularly soy bean has increased, it is supposed due to newspaper reports of the lift of control on cereals or has connection with profits the carriers gain.

(3) No particular train but almost every train is used by the carrier.

(4) At some instances they taken the downward train first and change it to the upward one at an exchange station.

(5) One of violators was transferred to the police.

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(b) Restaurant control

In the period from Jan. 10th to 25th we carried out the investigations at Matsumoto-shi, Kamiyamada-machi and 3 others. Result was as follows;

Cases investigated 17
Violation(admonished)..... 2

(c) Matters concerning the transfer of staple foods distribution business to private concern.

The service of distributors has remarkably been improved, but if a new distributor has a rice cleaning installation, it is feared, illegal dealing of rice pretending consigned processing is likely to be conducted.

(d) An investigation into "Potatoes-Starch Office" on the manegement, a private dealing in favor of a particular company, credit sales, etc., is now under way.

(e) Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan

We conducted the inspection on Jan. 17th and 18th on the following items, the result is now under arrangement.

Year end settlement or monthly balance sheet.
Cash on hand and deposit.
Improper management if any.

B. MATERIAL SECTION

1. Specification of investigation

Number of investigation 18
Number of violation .....none

2. Gist of investigation

(a) Petroleum products

There is no matter worthwhile to be reported since the last report.

(b) Transportation fee of Tobacco

A general view on the subject was given in the previous report, however, additional informations are given herewith as follows.

(1) "Direct transport" (transport by freigth auto)

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Nitsu's rate of profit derived from the direct transport under the existing contract is not so high as that of wagon unit transport stated in the previous report, however, the fee thus contracted is based on the "standard transport fee" of the Price Board and is thought paying.

(2) As a rule the direct transport is applied to a short distant transport and the fee in comparison with the distance naturally is higher than wagon unit transport. 12 such short distant transports are now practiced in the prefecture but 8 out of them should be turned to wagon units in view of a transport fee economy.

(3) The standard car load for a freight auto is 55 boxes of manufactured tobacco, however, the Monopoly Public Cooporation sometimes issue an order to Nitsu's branch to transport 10 boxes which is unbearable for Nitsu because the fee is payable per box.

(4) "Distribution transport" (transport of tobacco to the retail shops)

The distribution transport in this prefecture since April 1st, 1950 is practiced under a provisional contract between the Takasaki District Bureau of the Corp. and Nitsu Niigata Branch. Nitsu Nagano Branch feels uneasy for that provisional contract, and is seeking a formal contract.

(5) Nitsu's branches and the Saku Transport K.K. who are engaging in the distribution transport have a strong damand for a raise of the transport fee, the demand is considered to be reasonable.

(6) The above mentioned contract rules the working hours per day per vehicle as 8 hours, but sometimes the vehicle on duty is used on the other purpose deriving much profit. This proves that the work has been finished in less than 8 hours, therefore, the fee must be paid after the actual fact is studied.

(c) Investigation of house-land-rent

Period: From Jan. 17th to 21st
Cases investigated : 3,
Violation : None

(d) Circulation of released goods

Period : From Jan. 17th onwards
Cases investigated : 32
Results in outline:

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Most popular goods on sale at various places are candies and likes, and other goods on sale are canned provisions, cocoa, coffee, soap, toilet articles, etc. But almost none of marks or certificate verifying released goods is attached.

The sources of these goods vary in districts as follows.

Suwa-shi and Okaya-shi area

Most of the goods are purchased on cash at Okachi-machi, Tokyo, carried and distributed among the shops by local carriers.

Iida-shi and Ina-machi area

Local carriers or dealers purchase the goods pn cash at stores at Okachi-machi, Tokyo.

Matsumoto-shi

Most of the stores in Matsumoto have direct transactions with Alps Kogyo K.K., 506 Ichiba-machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama.

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1. Sulphur for agricultural chemical use

(a) Demand and supply of sulphur

Sulphur plays an important role in agricultural field as a staple raw material for agricultural chemicals. For 1950 fiscal year 6,447 tons of sulpuhur was allocated for agricultural chrmicals use ?, however , the supply against the demand was so unbalanced as the actual allocation would not be more than 2,500 tons or about 38 per cent. This naturally would have a bad effect on an increase of agricultural products.

(1) Production in Japan

Sulphur production in Japan after the war, though steadly increased, has been far below than pre-war's as shown berow.

year	production (ton)	per cent
1941	165,413	100
1946	21,520	12
1947	30,572	18
1948	48,327	29
1949	68,414	41
1 50	100,000(approx)	60

(2) Sulphur mining and shipping in Nagano Prefecture

Chugai Sulphur K.K. Yonako mine is the only mine in the prefecture but four mines in Gumma Prefecture, namely Ishizu, Kogushi, Shirane and Manza, ship their products through this prefecture. Total production in 1949 of the above five mines is 24,665 tons or 36 per cent of 68,414 tons national production. In 1950 the figures are approximately 32,500 tons or 32 per cent for the former and 100,000 tons for the latter.

The quantity shipped through this prefecture is as follows;

year	Railway station		Total
	Karuizawa	Suzaka	
1948	10,898	6,903	17,801
1949	15,482	9,183	24,665
1950	19,993	12,533	32,526

(3) Sulphur consumption

The current consumption, according to a magazine the "Noyaku", is as follows;

Synthetic fibre 82%
Agricultural chemical 55%
Others 12.5%

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(b) Demand and supply for agricultural use

Sulphur for agricultural chemical was allocated as follows by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in last August.

		Acreage covered	Allocation
National	wheat & barley fields	140,000cho	3,050 ton
	Mulberry field & orchard	88,000 "	3,397 "
	Total	228,000 "	6,447 "

		Acreage covered	Allocation
Nagano Prefecture	Wheat & barley field	3,000cho	40 ton
	Mulberry field & orchard	4,826 "	643 "
	Total	7,826 "	683 "

Note : According to Prefectural Office, 6,447 tons original allocation was said rectified as 4,000 tons.

Following table shows sulphur conpound manufacturers in the prefecture and their raw sulphur allocation by the original and actual receipt as of December 20th, 1950. 250 tons original allocation is equivalent to only 35 per cent of necessary quantity in this prefecture.

Factory	Original allocation	actual receipt 1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	Total
Unno	70 ton	25 ton	10 ton	15 ton	50 ton
Obuse Agricultural Cooperative Union	85 "	15 "	10 "	20 "	45 "
Tenryu					
Noyaku K.K.	55 "	20 "	10 "	10 "	40 "
Konosha	30 "	20 "	10 "	10 "	40 "
Nagano Noyaku K.K.	-	-	10 "	15 "	25 "
Hokushin Noyaku Cooperative Union	-	-	10 "	-	10 "

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Nippon Denkai K.K.	-	-	10 ton	-	10 ton
Total	240 ton	80 ton	70 ton	70 ton	220 ton

Many informations indicate that the sulphur supply for agricultural chemical use in 1950 fiscal year would be 2,500 tons maxium, in other words only about 35 per cent of original allocation would be supplied for agricultural field. If the necessary quantity for this purpose would not be acquired, which is presumed likely, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's plan for an increase of foodstuff production is felt not to be accomplished without difficulty.

As for the situation in this prefecture, according to the Prefectural Office, the necessary quantity for agricultural chemical use is 670 tons, and for which 220 tons have already been allocated for manufacturers in the prefecture and sulphur compound equivalent to 150 tons sulphur is to be imported from other sources. But 300 tons is still short, therefore, the Prefectural Office have applied to Ministry of A and F for another 200 tons minimum appropriation, though the attainment is doubtful.

2. Railway transportation (second report)

(a) Freight car supply

The number and ratio of freight car supply against the demand in this prefectute are as shown in the following table. Made the October figure (32%) the lowest, Nobember was 38 per cent and December, notwithstanding the busiest season, was 33 per cent. Though the January figure is fairly good, when a customary abundance of freight car in the month is taken into consideration an optimistic view for the future is not reasonable.

	Demand (A)	Supply (B) National Railway	Supply (B) Private Railway	Supply (B) Total	Per cent ($\frac{B}{A}$)
Nobember (day average)	1,289	458	40	498	38%
December (")	1,509	457	44	501	33%
January (")	409	332	34	366	89%

(b) Freight held up at stations

The freight held up at stations broke the level of 10,000 tons at the end of the first part of January but a considerable quantity of potential freight is still existed. The amount of held up freight at the end of each period is shown below.

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	Actually existed(A)	Handled(B)	Remained	(B)/A
November 30th	27,385 ton	4,647 ton	22,738 ton	17%
December 31st	19,678 "	4,670 "	15,017 "	24.7%
January 10th	14,464 "	5,336 "	9,128 "	36.8%

The held up freight at the end of January is considered to reach about 15,000 tons owing to the following reasons.

(a) Brisk transportations of iron ore.
(b) Conversion of transportation from sea-born to railway owing to the restriction of petroleum.
(c) Transportation of the spring fertilizer will begin in the latter part of this month.

(c) Comparison between fiscal years 1949 and 1950 of amount of principal materials carried by railway is shown in the following table.

	November 1949	November 1950	December 1949	December 1950	January 1950	January 1951
Lumber	28,690	72,552	28,686	58,090	4,253	17,041
Mineral ore	5,145	8,386	3,773	8,421	294	1,782
Lignite	1,577	3,741	1,240	4,192	578	292
Charcoal	2,047	2,819	3,024	4,187	486	822
Fire-wood	7,977	12,644	12,125	16,552	2,512	5,880
Gravel	6,548	7,135	11,160	6,760	864	711
Stone	1,328	1,236	1,590	1,590	107	398
Fruits	7,429	7,815	9,668	7,793	205	175
Vegerable	3,896	2,160	2,136	1,385	15	10

3. Demand and supply of charcoal

(a) General view

The demand and supply of charcoal at the last summer was extremely unbalanced. The demand highly surpassed the supply, and the situation induced a price boom which accelerated the production thereafter. But since late fall an over production trend had become prominent and at the end of the year the total supply including 525 tons importedin the prefecture amounted at 35,908 tons or 33 per cent over the previous year's figure. The price also has been indicating a downward trend following the production increase and it is generally agreed that the price in February would fall at about 230 yen per "hyo".

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(b) Production

Comparison of monthly production between 1949 and 1950 is as shown below.

(unit ton)

	1949	1950
April	3,683	4,230
May	3,018	3,418
June	2,647	2,326
July	2,895	2,555
August	2,765	3,495
September	4,922	4,970
October	1,527	3,640
November	2,168	4,379
December	3,244	6,370
Total	28,939	35,383

(c) Export and import

The quantity exported to other prefectures, according to the official record of the Prefectural Office, is 9,290 tons as of December 31st, 1950, but when the unreported export is taken into consideration actual quantity would be 9,500 tons. It is nearly the same amount with 1949's figure which was 9,477 tons. 525 tons total import was made from prefectures Iwata, Akita, Shimane, Gifu, Ishikawa, etc.

(d) Consumption

No exact figure of consumption is available, but 20,090 tons as of December 1950 is generally agreed. It represent about 30 per cent increase as compared with 1949's figure, namely, 15,454 tons.

(e) Price trend

The official price under control was yen 209,10 per "hyo" for "nara" white. The development of the price is as follows,

(unit yen)

	Price	Index
Under control	209.10	100 %
June	200	95 %
August	230	110 %
October	280	140 %
December	320	153 %
January	280	140 %
February (Presumed)	230	110 %

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SIX SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY

1. General Affairs Section

5th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
7th-10th	Investigations of "special demand" and commodity prices
8th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council meeting (administrative)
12th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
15th(Thur.)	Coordinating Council meeting (enforcement)
19th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting and study meeting
22nd(Thur.)	Thursday party
23rd(Fri.)	Matsumoto district economic conference
24th-28th	Investigation of "special demand" and commodity prices
26th(Mon.)	Chiefs' meeting

2. Foodstuff Section

1st-10th	Investigation on sugar for general consumers
10th-20th	Inspection of staple foods administration
19th-24th	Investigations on food supply for school children and restaurant
20th-28th	Investigation on staple food blackmarketeering

3. Material Section I

5th-15th	Investigation on petroleum products
16th-28th	Investigation on nickel and nickel compound

4. Material Section II

1st-28th	Investigation on "designated imported living goods"
10th-20th	Investigation on transportation
16th-25th	Investigation of actual state of house-land-rent

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LIST OF DETAILS OF EACH VIOLATION

1. Foodstuff Section

No.	Violator	Address	Regulation applied	Goods involved	Amount	Action taken
1.	Shoichi Ozawa	Hongo-mura, Higashichikuma-gun	Food Control Law	Rice		Transferred to the police
2	Sasaya Hotel	Togura-machi, Hanishina-gun	Restaurant Control Law			Admonished
3	Miyoshiya Hotel	Kamiyamada-machi, Sarashina-gun	"			"

Cases brought over from the previous report
Disposed of

No.	Violator	Address	Regulation applied	Goods involved	Amount	Action taken
1	Kitamimaki Nosankako	Kitamimaki-mura, Kitasaku-gun	Sugar Demand and supply adjustment Regulation	Sugar		Released (no violation)

Under further investigation

1	Nippon Food-stuff Kogyo K.K.	Matsumoto	Sugar Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation	Sugar		
2.	Kuzuhara Kogyo K.K.	"	"	"		

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TOKYO REGIONAL ECONOMIC BUREAU

January 12, 1951

To : Mr. J. M. Jones, Chief of Industry and Distribution Division,
Kanto C.A.R.

From : Mr. T. Otsu, Director of Tokyo Regional E.B.

Subject: Information concerning the demand and supply of charcoal - No. 3
(Nagano prefectural E.I.A.)

1. The outline of the situation.

The demand and supply of charcoal in this prefecture was very much unbalanced up until August and September this year with a monthly shortage of 49,999 bales or 700 kg against the supply and though the production was increased in December, there was yet expected to be a shortage of 3,800 kg. On the other hand, the prices have advanced following the outbreak of the Korean war. In order to check the rise in prices and to ensure the supply in the winter months, there was worked out a program whereby it was designed to import from the producing areas of Iwate and Yamaguchi prefectures as much as 3,800 kg. Along with the importation from the producing areas, there were take steps to introduce improvement of charcoal ovens and technique to make better quality charcoal with 30% caloric efficiency aimed at. Lecture courses were held and training of makers was encouraged.

From the end of September to October, the prices showed a sharp rise, which stimulated the producers to produce more. The production in October was increased to 240% of that was produced in the corresponding period of last year and the total production for the year was advanced by 11% compared with the figure of last year.

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The demand and supply was balanced as a consequence and it is expected that this situation would continue for sometime to come. The prices are, however, taking an upward tendency. It is anticipated that a bale of charcoal made with NARA trees may advance to ¥340 by the end of December (refer to D on the attached table).

2. The demand and supply situation.

(1) The production.

As per A table, there was produced a total of 24,634 kg up to October against 21,577 kg for the corresponding period of last year and production is expected to be maintained at the level.

(2) Import situation.

As per B table, there was imported a total of 6,392 kg up to October against 8,786 kg for the corresponding of last year. But as there must have been imported more without reporting the fifures to the prefectural authorities, the total import would have been greater than the figure mentioned, perhaps amounting to around 9,000 kg.

An import of 525 kg was already made for Nagano city and Suwa district from Yamaguchi, Tottori, Iwate and Akita prefectures and there is expected to be imported 1,000 kg more. The original program of import of 3,800 kg may therefore not be needed in the circumstance.

(3) Situation concerning consumption.

As no particular survey has yet been made by any agency concerning the consumption of charcoal in the prefecture, it is rather hard to get at the correct figures. It is true the consumption has greatly increased since it was decontrolled and it is presumed that the total quantity of consumption might amount to 13,532 kg up to October against 10,409 kg of last year. (refer to G table)

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As described above, there was felt a keen shortage of charcoal up to the end of September but with the production increased as from October, the demand and supply has been balanced.

3. The prices.

A bale of charcoal made from the NARA trees was officially quoted at ¥209.10 but it was raised to ¥280 at the end of October - 40% more than in June. It is expected that it would rise to ¥320 by the latter part of December.

Fluctuation of prices of charcoal made from NARA, medium quality, (15 k weight)

Official price at the time	¥209.10	at 100
June 25	¥200.00	95
August 25	¥230.00	110
October 25	¥280.00	140
December 25 (presumed)	¥320.00	153

Along with the increased production in the prefecture and imports from other prefectures, the quantity is not large enough to check the rise of prices.

4. Demand and supply situation during control and decontrol.

During the days of control, the shortage was averaged all over the prefecture, but the time has changed and charcoal would be brought in to where it will pay and the supply is being one-sided. For instance, the producing areas such as Kami-Ina, Minami Saku and Kitasaku are lacking in the supply and Nagano city and the Suwa district are having the supply imported from other prefectures.

5. Measures to be taken by the Prefectural Government.

As it is necessary to check the rise of prices and rectify the practice of the one-sided supply, there is being promoted import from other prefectures

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to balance the supply and by way of increasing the production, there is being introduced improvement of the ovens for charcoal making and new technique to highten the productivity and caloric value by 30%. Lecture meetings are held on how to make charcoal so that the makers may be better trained.

(A) Production of charcoal by the month and the year. Ynit in kg.

Nagano Regional Forestry Bureau.

No.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1949..								
Government operation	504	418	380	446	347	295	300	2,690
Private "	3,159	2,690	4,267	2,449	2,418	4,627	1,227	18,887
Total	3,663	3,108	2,647	2,895	2,765	4,922	1,627	21,577
1950								
Government operation	219	269	217	322	294	323	302	1,946
Private "	4,011	3,149	2,109	2,233	3,201	4,647	3,338	22,688
Total	4,230	3,418	2,326	2,555	2,495	4,970	3,640	24,634
Ratio to previous years	124	108	88	89	126	101	240	114

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(B) Survey of charcoal exported by the month and year.

Unit in kg. Prof. Forestry Products Section.

No. Yr.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1949	1,992,000	1,791,000	855,975	318,975	1,747,976	1,658,186	421,941	8,786,053 (based on data supplied)
1950	702,079	823,980	579,570	724,208	1,163,076	1,298,108	1,101,626	6,392,649 (72% against last year's)
1950 approximately								9,000,000
Ratio to last year								(72%) 102

Note: The 1950 figures include such assumed figures as may have been unreported.

owing to decontrol.

... ...

(c) Survey of charcoal consumed by the month and year.

Unit in kg. Prof. Forestry Products Section.

No. Yr.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1949	2,917,413	2,178,495	1,131,000	1,026,056	732,123	1,054,916	1,349,228	10,409,221

1950 ..... no data available.

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1950 ..... assumed figures 13,532.000

Ratio of last year's 130

The figures for 1950 worked out approximately, as no data available on decontrol effected.

... ...

(b) Demand and supply situation of charcoal (1) As at Oct. 31, 1950.

Yr.	1949	1950	Ratio to previous Yr.	Remarks
Produced by Government	2,690 kg	1,946 kg	75%	
" Private operation	18,887	22,686	120	
Imported	-	525	-	(demand & supply balanced)
Total	21,577	25,159	117	
Exported	8,786	9,000 presumed	102	
Consumed	10,409	13,532	130	
Total	19,195	22,532	118	
Bal.	2,382 excess	2,627 excess	113	
On transit-presumed	2,000	2,000	164	
On market-presumed	382	627	164	

1. This is the total from April 1 to October 31.

2. Data supplied by the Regional Forestry Bureau.

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Demand and supply situation of charcoal (2) as at July 30, 1950.

Yr.	1949	1950	Ratio to previous year	Remarks
Production, by government	1,748 kg	1,027 kg	58%	
By private operation	10,565	11,502	109	
Imported	-	-	-	Demand and supply unbalanced.
Total	12,313	12,529	101	
Exported	2,829	2,850 presumed	101	
Consumed	7,252	9,427	130	
Total	10,081	12,277	120	
Balance	2,232 excess	252 excess	11	
On transit-presumed	2,000	2,000	100	
On market-presumed	232	1,748	-	

Note: 1. Total from April 1 to July 30.

2. Data supplied by the regional Forestry Bureau.

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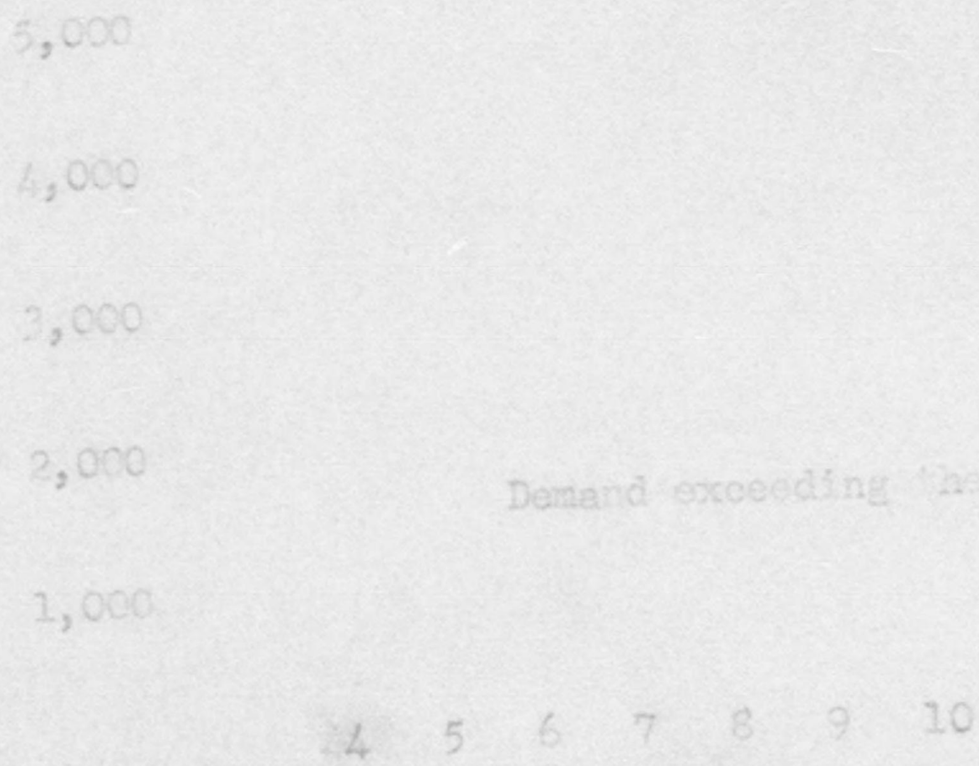
The production graph by the year.



Tamizo Otsu

T. Otsu

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

NAGANO PREFECTURAL
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

Nagano,
January 20, 1951

To: Mr. J. W. Jones,
Chief of Industry and Distribution Division, Kanto CAR

Subject : Record of 17th Coordianting Council

I wish to submit herewith attached a report on the record of 17th Coordinating Council meeting of Nagano Prefectural EIA.

Tomiju Ikeda

Tomiju Ikeda
Director of Nagano EIA