

ITFI 4 Present and Future Prospects of Rice Delivery - Asahi Shimbun - 2
Dec 46. Translator: J. Ide.

Full Translation:

3121
The rice delivery of this year is being carried out as scheduled. According to the estimate of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the rice delivery, as of 20 November, totaled 6,695,302 Koku, (33,479,010 bushels) of which 13,064 Koku (65,320 bushels) were composed of other cereals, 23.8 per cent of the total Government allotment of 28,000,000 Koku (140,000,000 bushels). These results exceed the level of 1944, which reached 16 per cent of the allotment, not to mention that of last year, which amounted to only 8 per cent.

Nevertheless, difficulties in rice delivery will be noticeable in the future: In some prefectures, such as AOMORI, AKITA, and YAMAGATA, farmers' unions claim that they will sell 30 per cent of their delivered rice to the Government, but that the remaining 20 per cent will be kept in their own hands, to be used in exchange for much-awaited daily necessities. Meanwhile, the lack of leaders, due to the purge of chiefs of towns and villages, will reportedly affect the progress of rice deliveries in some districts. In order to achieve the scheduled rice collection, more effort is necessary on the part of agricultural authorities, farmers, and the common people.

As regards farmers, the most important question pertaining to the success of the rice delivery is whether or not they will be able to procure fertilizer and other daily necessities at Government-fixed prices. Toward this end, the ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry, both of which are now directly controlling the distribution of these commodities, should do their utmost. The production of fertilizer is progressing satisfactorily. However, even if the monthly output should reach the 100,000 metric ton level by the beginning of next year, the total output, from January to July, will only amount to 700,000 metric tons. Since a minimum of 1,200,000 metric tons of fertilizer is necessary for all crops of the Nation, there will be a 500,000 metric ton deficit. Thus, fertilizer will have to be imported.

We should take into account several obstacles to the future production of fertilizer due to the shortage of coal and electricity. If the rice delivery is to be carried out exactly as scheduled, 260,000 metric tons of fertilizer will be needed as collateral for farmers. In addition, nearly 300,000 metric tons are demanded for the collection of potatoes and sweet potatoes. Since distribution

Although our agricultural implement industry has been able to continue its productive activities because of the reconversion of our munition materials and facilities, these stocks are about to be exhausted. One of the best measures to compensate for these deficits is to enforce, as strictly as possible, the utilization and inspection of hoarded commodities, as is now proposed by the Home Ministry, so as to distribute them primarily to the producers of agricultural implements. However, we doubt that even such measures can satisfy the demands of next year. Furthermore, now that the production of daily necessities has almost been suspended, the projected mobilization of old stocks will be unable to meet the farmers' demands for these commodities.

Generally speaking, agriculture next year will be placed under most trying conditions. For the purpose of maintaining the farmers' enthusiasm and thus achieving the goal of rice delivery, in face of these bad conditions, the Government should frankly reveal the difficulties facing our farmers, so as to gain their co-operation. If the Government maintains its wartime policy of promising the impossible, it will not be able to gain the confidence of the people. On the other hand, the farmers should co-operate in making their rice deliveries if the Government does its utmost to reform distribution and the price system. If farmers obstruct the smooth progress of rice delivery by making excessive demands, they will be blamed for being too selfish without considering the situation of the common people, who will probably be on the verge of starvation.

The same applies to our laborers. Insufficient production of coal and electricity will have direct bearing upon the daily production of foodstuffs. For example, the stoppage of the electric supply will naturally affect the production of fertilizer, which will result in poor crops next year. Both farmers and laborers should consider the fact that suspension of production because of their selfish demands will greatly influence the entire field of our economy, and, at the same time, our livelihood.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

Press Release:

13:30
28 December 1946

EXCELLENT RICE HARVESTS WILL PROVIDE 67 PERCENT
OF ALL THE FOOD PRODUCED IN JAPAN THIS YEAR

3/2-1
The rice crop will provide 67 percent of all the food produced in Japan this year, David Bau, agricultural economist of the Natural Resources Section disclosed today.

Despite the excellent rice harvests, however, the over-all indigenous supply of food in Japan this year is still hardly sufficient to meet the consumer's demands, the SCAP official declared.

Mr. Bau further pointed out that, although the 1946 rice crop can be considered a bumper crop, especially when compared to last year's harvest, it is by no means a record peacetime yield. This year, Japan has produced 9,150,000 metric tons of rice for 77 million people. The average yield during the period from 1926 to 1930, when Japan had a population of some 61 odd millions was 9,133,000 metric tons.

It was only during the war years, from 1941-45, that the average yield dropped to 8,595,000.

"It is therefore essential," Mr. Bau said, "that this year's staple food crops be utilized to the fullest extent."

The critical food situation caused by last year's short crop was further aggravated by failure to meet the staple food collection quotas and the consequent widespread blackmarket activities, the SCAP official explained.

Two factors which contributed in large measure to the existence of the black market in food, according to Mr. Bau, were the low farm retention allowance and the low ration allowance for the general consumer.

"Neither of these allowances was realistic," Mr. Bau said, "farmers were allowed to retain only 3.2 go of staple foods for

each member of their household per day, when an allowance of 4 go would have been more logical. The general consumer received only 2.1 go as his daily ration, which was insufficient for a subsistence diet. Hence the need for obtaining additional food was great."

This year, Mr. Bau pointed out, these discrepancies have been corrected by the Japanese Government. Farmers will be allowed to retain 4 go of staple food, while the general consumer will receive 2.5 go daily.

This realistic revision, Mr. Bau said, plus the greater abundance of rice, would eliminate the black market, the greatest stumbling block to a fair distribution of food among the Japanese people. 28 DEC 1946 PRESS RELEASE - AFPAC

WRITER EXHORTS JAPANESE TO END DEPENDENCE ON RICE

Analyzes Nutritive Food Values and Recommends Potatoes and Dairy Products as Substitutes

By MASAO OTSUKI

(NOTE: The excessive dependence on rice is the age-old curse of the Japanese eating habit, in the opinion of the writer, professor in the Agriculture Department, Kyoto Imperial University. Otsuki, writing in the women's magazine "Fujin Bunko," analyzes nutritive values of various foods and recommends in Japanese recipes a more well-balanced diet with the addition of sweet potatoes and dairy products.—THE EDITOR.)

I

Advantage may well be taken of the prevailing food situation in our country to reform the food habits of the Japanese.

What is most undesirable about our food habits is our excessive dependence on rice. No other people are so heavily dependent on rice as we. Every Japanese, high or low, young or old, man or woman, feeds on rice three times a day for 365 days a year and gets 80 or 90 per cent of his or her nutrition from rice only. Westerners think us incorrigible rice-addicts and wonder that we get enough energy for work from this kind of diet. We should do well to re-examine our food habits.

I do not mean to say that our rice diet is bad or inferior to the bread diet of the Westerners. No such sweeping verdict is warranted. Climatic conditions have a good deal to do with the food habits of a people. In a high-temperature and moist land like ours, rice is unquestionably the best food from the point of view of both productivity and nutritious value. From scientific viewpoints, too, rice excels anything else as the staple food for the Japanese.

Few other foods can be made so palatable by such simple cooking. We eat our rice boiled whole, and it eats well, hardly any side-dishes being required, except, perhaps, a few slices of pickled radish or a few mouthfuls of "miso" (bean-paste). The better the grade of rice is, the less side-dishes are needed. Some even say that white-polished rice of superior grade tastes the best for less side-dishes.

This eminent suitability of Japanese rice as a single-article diet has had the undesirable effect of making our people partial to a rice diet, to the exclusion of any other.

Excessive partiality to anything will not do. The best suited staple as rice is for the Japanese, their exclusive partiality to it has produced a two-fold unfortunate consequence; first, it has stood in the way of the utilization of other available food resources in our country, and, second, a serious defect has developed in the nutrition of our people.

Solution to Big Issue

With the loss of her former territories of Korea and Formosa, Japan stands to suffer a shortage of 15 or 16 million koku of rice a year hereafter (one koku equals about five bushels). Can our agricultural production be stepped up sufficiently to fill this deficit in future? The solution to this question hinges solely on whether or not the Japanese people break from their exclusive partiality to a rice diet.

As long as our people insist on rice to the exclusion of anything else, attainment of self-sufficiency in food is a forlorn hope. The technique in rice-growing in our country has already been developed to the limit or almost to the limit, so that there is hardly any hope, technically, of increasing the rice crop per unit of land above the pre-war level in the near future. Nor is there much room for the expansion of rice-fields, as practically all lands convertible into paddy-fields have been so converted and are already under cultivation. All indications thus point to the hopelessness of augmenting rice production in the near future.

If, on the other hand, the Japanese people will break from their excessive dependence on rice and accept other foods of adequate nutritious value, it will be possible to raise from the 6,000,000 chobu of land now under cultivation food enough to sustain our population of 8,000,000 and to spare. Our land is favored with a wide variety of crops to choose from.

The largest crops of high nutritious value in our country are (1) sweet-potatoes which contain hydrocarbon and (2) soya-beans which have protein and fat contents. Of these two crops Japan ranks among the principal producers in the world. The pre-war crop of sweet-potatoes in Japan averaged 350 kan per tan of land (1 kan = 3.75 kilograms; 1 tan = 0.245 acre). Three hundred and fifty kan of sweet-potatoes are equivalent to three koku of rice. The average rice crop is two koku per tan of irrigated field and one koku per the same unit of dry field. It is obvious from these figures that a change from rice-cultivation to potato-cultivation will result in an increase in the output of 50 per cent per tan of paddy-field or 20 per cent per tan of dry field.

(To Be Concluded)

NIPPON TIMES
DEC 10 1946

II

The average sweet-potato crop of 350 kan per tan per year mentioned above is the pre-war figure. Great strides have since been made in potato-growing, both in cultivation technique and in the matter of improving on the species, and experts are agreed in estimating that the improvement on the species alone has resulted in an increase of 50 or 60 per cent over the pre-war output. (For obvious reason of compulsory purchases of foodstuffs by the Government, production figures in statistics are represented to be below the pre-war volume). Provided proper efforts are brought to bear for several years, it will not be difficult, it is generally held, to raise the potato crop to 700 or 800 kan per tan of land—twice the pre-war figure. This is believed to be easier to achieve than a five per cent increase in the rice crop.

Hydrocarbon is not the only element of nutrition necessary to man. He must have protein and fat, as well. Besides sweet-potatoes, therefore, there must be foods having these contents. Soya-beans fill the need. Japan and Manchuria are among the principal producers of this commodity. Because of our former dependence on imports from Manchuria, soya-beans have been grown in our country half-heartedly on footpaths of fields and, consequently, the yield has not been much more than eight "to" (about four bushels) per tan of land per year. Provided concentration is exerted, it will be easy, it is said, to increase the output to two or three koku. According to the Foodstuffs Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 120 kan of sweet-potatoes and one "to" (about 0.5 bushel) of soya-beans together contain as much hydrocarbon, protein and fat as one koku of rice.

Enough has been said to show that the food problem besetting our country is easy of solution if we take to a diet consisting of rice, sweet-potatoes and soya-beans.

For popularizing sweet-potatoes as a staple food, adequate means of preservation must be devised. This matter has received little or no attention to date, but I feel sure that satisfactory means can easily be found.

Potato Recipes Wanted

Good recipes for sweet-potato dishes must be thought out. Just now food is so scarce that our people relish sweet-potatoes as much as they do rice, but when rice begins to freely from the South Sea regions several years hence, will they not return to a rice-centered diet? I happened to be on a sojourn in a country village in Silesia, Germany, after World War I. Irish potatoes were the staple food in that part of the country then. I fed on steaming potatoes with butter, milk, ham and sausage. I enjoyed potatoes better than bread.

If potatoes are popularized as a staple food in this country to the same extent as in Germany, self-sufficiency in food can easily be attained. I hope Japanese housewives will think out side-dishes that will go well with potatoes. Potatoes may not eat well without side-dishes, but if taken with plenty of side-dishes, they are as palatable as or even more so than rice. If a regular potato-eating habit can firmly be established, then potato growers will have little to fear from rice imports in future.

As for subsidiary foods, Japan is rich in vegetables all the year round, but deficient in dairy products. Extensive cultivation of sweet-potatoes and soya-beans will help forward dairy-farming. In that their leaves and stems (like potato vines) can be preserved and utilized as fodder for cattle.

It is sincerely to be hoped that our womenfolk, especially those in the farm villages, will bestir themselves to break up the exclusive partiality of the Japanese people to rice and to popularize potatoes as another staple food. This will help in realizing self-sufficiency in staple foods and in increasing the output of dairy products.

Well-balanced nutrition is unobtainable from rice alone, because it contains hydrocarbon only and is devoid of Vitamin C. Lack of Vitamin C leads to beri-beri. It is said that the Japanese are in a chronic state of mild malnutrition. The all too familiar sight of many people coughing in tram-cars in the morning

ITEM 2 Miyagi-Ken Governor Backs Down on Farmer Management of Government Rice -
Mimpo - 18 Dec 46. Translator: S. Sakata.

Full Translation:

312.1
 As consequence of a resolution reached at the rally of workers, farmers and citizens of MIYAGI-Ken on 28 November, the MIYAGI-Ken Chapter of the JAPAN Farmers' Union (NICHINO) demanded that Governor CHIBA approve a plan whereby 20 percent of rice quota delivered would be put under the management of farmers until farming necessities are actually rationed to the farmers. The Governor approved the demand and signed a formal memorandum to that effect.

It happened, however, that on 15 December, WADA, minister of Agriculture and Forestry, visited SENDAI-Shi to attend a general meeting of the TOHOKU district farmers, at which he announced his opposition to this plan, declaring, "I will never permit farmers to manage 20 percent of rice quota delivered to the Government." Thus, it is seen

that fundamental disagreement exists between prefectural authorities and the central Ministry.

On the same day, Governor CHIBA made the following proposal to the farmers' union: "I wish the union to suspend the guaranty management of the delivered rice, since the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry has given us a firm promise to ration 300 KAN (2,481 pounds) of ammonium sulphate per TAN (0.25 acre) by next July." However, the prefectural chapter of the JAPAN Farmers' Union is determined to follow up the governor, who, at the time when the memorandum was signed, had declared, "I will have the prefectural government carry out the guaranty management on its own responsibility and with the co-operation of the farmers, if the central ministry does not approve." It has also been decided that the farmers' demand will be presented to the governor a second time.

This decision, presented as an urgent motion, was adopted at the general meeting of the TOHOKU district farmers, held on 15 December, whose executive committee members are expected to continue voicing the demand.

ITEM 15 240,000 Koku of Relief Rice for Tokyo-Yokohama District To Be Delivered
within the Year - Nihon Keizai Shimbun - 19 Dec 46. Translator: S. Iwat

Full Translation:

312.1
 In view of the delayed distribution of rice for the TOKYO-YOKOHAMA district, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been negotiating with producing prefectures in order to obtain within this year, a total of 240,000 KOKU (1,200,000 bushels), including 180,000 KOKU (900,000 bushels) from the neighbouring prefectures and 60,000 KOKU (300,000 bushels) from both YAMAGATA and AKITA-Ken.

The delivery situation of rice according to the producing prefectures is:

TOCHIGI-Ken; The delivery allotment of 30,000 KOKU (150,000 bushels, for December this year has been completed by 20 December and also 50,000 KOKU (250,000 bushels) of rice from next January's allotment can be delivered within this year.

SAITAMA-Ken; It seems that the allotment of 30,000 KOKU (150,000 bushels) can be delivered by 25 December.

IBARAGI Ken; Strong endeavor is being made to deliver the allotted quota of 100,000 KOKU (500,000 bushels).

AKITA and YAMAGATA-Ken; Sixty thousand KOKU (300,000 bushels) can be delivered within this year.

NIIGATA Ken; Mr WADA, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry went to NIIGATA in advance to negotiate for the delivery of 60,000 KOKU (300,000 bushels) to TOKYO-YOKOHAMA district and 60,000 KOKU to the KYOTO-OSAKA district by the end of the year. The business negotiation is still under way.

TOHOKU and HOKURIKU districts; Special freight trains were dispatched there on 8 December, but the railway lines have been interrupted since 9 December owing to the snowfall there. With the arrival of the freight train, the delivery of rice from various areas will be possible in a day or two.

ITEM 2 Seriousness of Delayed Rice Distribution - Tokyo Times - 1 Dec 46.
Translator: K. Onishi.

Summary:

312.1

Again our staple food distribution has begun to falter. The Government alone is responsible for this, but no Government plea will serve to solve this vital question. Besides, we no longer accept the Government's excuse of transportation difficulties due to the coal shortage. Nor are the citizens willing to make illegal rice-hunting trips. We wonder why, on a certain fixed day, the Government does not concentrate all means of transportation, excepting those reserved for the Allied Forces, to convey rice, MISO, soy, fish, vegetables, and fuel. For this purpose, even coal and fertilizer transportation, irregardless of its importance, may well be suspended for a time. The people, above all, must be relieved of hunger. All housewives are worried, for they have no rice to cook.

Does the Government overlook this reality by optimistically believing that perhaps the people will be able to tide over the crisis with potatoes? If so, what will happen if all citizens, anxious about the future supply of rice, become desperate enough to buy two or three bales of rice at any cost? The result would be a universal blackmarket in rice, paralysis of rice deliveries, collapse of food policy, delay or lack of distributions, and ultimate social confusion. Further, there would be no hope for Allied relief, since it is the Government and the people that are accountable, and not the Allied Forces.

The practice of delayed rice distribution, or non-distribution, has driven our people to a state of hunger. It has, in fact, utterly demoralized them. Some schoolteachers have committed theft, and the mother of a university student was beaten to death while despoiling a vegetable garden.

If the coal shortage is the reason for delayed rice distribution, it is, indeed, a terrible thing, for there is little prospect of an early improvement in coal production; besides, a number of strikes now threaten us. Therefore, the problem of rice distribution must be considered apart from that of the coal shortage.

We propose that the Government suspend the transportation of everything else, even passengers, in order to transport rice. We desire that the Government and the Diet, now sitting in extraordinary session, take immediate steps to meet the situation.

Rice Purchase Program: 13 December 1,578,058 suk (one suk equals 47.6 gals)
 36.2 percent of total quota collected. 19 DEC 1946

ITEM 1 Increased Rice Ration - Yomiuri Shimbun - 28 Dec 46. Translator:
N. Miwa.

Full Translation:

312.1

Increased rice rations for workers has been under consideration by the Economic Stabilization Board. The Board announced on 27 December that the increased rice ration would be put into effect on 1 January.

It was decided that the increased rice ration for workers in factories will take effect in proportion to the number of their working days and through conferences to sound out employees' opinions. According to this decision, the present 200,000 Koku (1,000,000 bushels) for extra monthly rice distribution will rise to 250,000 Koku (1,250,000 bushels), and the number of workers sharing in the rice ration will reach 7,000,000.

As previously reported, workers enjoying the increased rice ration will be divided into 31 classes. Furthermore, among the standard quantities of the increased rice ration, coal mine workers will receive the highest, six Go (1.92 pints) per day. The minimum quantity will be five Shaku (0.15 pint).

ITEM 15 Actual Situation On Rice Quota Delivery. Part 1. - Tokyo Shimbun -
23 Dec 46. Translator: K. Sato.

Summary:

312.1
 Delayed distribution of rice has again begun to afflict the TOKYO citizens. "We can somehow manage to tide over the shortage this year-end, but nothing definite is known as to the distribution from next year" is a true confession of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry authorities. Such a state of things at the height of the rice delivery season naturally predicts the status of rice distribution in February and March next year. The only way to overcome this difficulty is to seek the co-operation of farmers. For this very purpose, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, WADA decided to travel through NIIGATA and MIYAGI Prefectures which are the chief source of rice supply. Seizing this opportunity I decided to accompany him.

The following are the actual results obtained from our trip. Favored with an unusual bumper crop this year, farmers will have a considerable amount of surplus rice after deducting the quotas and the holding rice. But we must not overlook the fact that farmers had to use a great deal of fertilizer in order to raise such abundant crops. There may be some difference in the quantity of fertilizer used by each farmer, but the approximate average expense is from 8,000 yen to 10,000 yen per CHOBU (2.45 acres). Assuming that 24 KOKU (120 bushels) of rice can be raised from 1 CHOBU (2.45 acres), only 7,700 yen is gained, since the producers' price is 550 yen per KOKU (5 bushels). It can hardly cover the blackmarket fertilizer expense. There are such expenses as implements purchasing expense and wages for day-laborers hired during the busiest seasons, besides the fertilizer expense. It is the earnest desire of every farmer to secure the producing expenses for next year. In order to attain this purpose farmers are inclined to think of blackmarket dealings. Valued at 30 yen per SHO (3.18 pts), 3,000 yen can be obtained from 1 KOKU (5 bushels) in the blackmarket. Thus, they can barely meet the expenses. It is no wonder that they are not positive in fulfilling the quota delivery. But the control in each prefecture is too tight this year to allow blackmarket practices. This has given rise to making DOBURIKI (a raw sake made from rice) in a big quantity. Every agrarian community is saturated with it. This is nothing but a blackmarket sale in a different form.

Another reason for the present unsatisfactory delivery of rice, is the election of prefectural governors. Most prefectural governors now in office are standing candidates for the next election. It is

they are not required to fulfill their delivery quotas.

General strikes are also factors that have thrown a wet blanket over the rice delivery volition of farmers. Especially the demand of electric industrial workers which imprinted an impression of unequal incomes on farmers minds, and has fostered a sentiment among them that "We are opposed to the idea of giving up our rice, which is the results of our sweat, to those fellows who make selfish demands without working".

The third reason is the purge directive of officials in agrarian communities. Eventually the rice delivery from next year will end in 80 percent of the quotas. Some prefectures intending to secure enough rice for their own consumption for the coming year even if the other 20 percent is not delivered, are withholding shipment to consuming places. The unsatisfactory shipment at present is due to these reasons rather than transportation difficulty.

Minister WADA stated, "An additional 10 percent with full delivery of the quotas, will still leave a deficit amounting to 2,100,000 tons for next year's consumption. Although we intend to seek the permission of SCAP to import this amount, we must try our best on our part to overcome the shortage".

When the train stopped at the SANJO station on the JOETSU line, several representatives of the farmers union entered the car. They surrounded Minister WADA and stated emphatically, "Minister, why don't you give us fertilizers and implements, if you want us to deliver the rice? Fertilizers and farm implements which you say are lacking are falling into the hands of blackmarket traders in a big quantity. Why do you allow these things? The Government tells nothing but lies Nobody has faith in the Government now".

To this Minister WADA responded, "You shouldn't say such things. We never tell lies on purpose, but there are times when we cannot keep our words. I hope you will consider the difficult situation from our standpoint". A strong determination was seen in the Minister's face.

ITEM 10 Rice Delivery and Social Order - Provincial Newspaper: Akita Sakigake Shimpo (Akita) - 12 Dec 46. Translator: B. Ishibashi.

Summary:

3/2.1
The amount of rice delivered by farmers in this prefecture to the Government up to 10 December reached 38.9% of the quota. As compared with last year's rice delivery which amounted to only 10% of the quota at the corresponding date, the delivery seems to be going more smoothly. However, it is questionable whether rice delivery this year is really progressing favorably. Rice harvesting this year was a month earlier than last year. There is a marked increase of equipment and labor for threshing and putting rice into bags. The rice delivery allotments this year were established earlier than last year. Considering all these factors, this year's rice delivery cannot be said to be better than last year's. In addition, the pace of rice delivered by farmers has lately become slower. Under the circumstances it is hardly likely that 50 percent of the allotted quotas will be delivered to the Government by the end of this year.

There are, of course, many understandable reasons for such an unsatisfactory situation. One is the price of rice which is unreasonably cheap as compared with the generally inflated prices these days. Another is the bad influence of the general strikes by labor unions. Farmers often contend that if workers are allowed to strike, there is no reason why farmers cannot go on a rice delivery strike. However, such an attitude of the farmers only reveals their ignorance. There is a wide difference between the livelihood of farmers who possess farm land, and houses and the precarious livelihood of the wage earners in urban areas. It is, therefore, necessary for those farmers who are truly concerned with the future of the nation to exert their utmost to urge the other farmers to fulfill their allotted delivery quotas.

Present JAPAN is full of immorality and lethargy. This tendency is prevalent in the worlds of economy, industry, and thought. Looking into the undercurrent of such a lamentable tendency, one realizes that restlessness over the food situation constitutes the main factor. It should be possible for farmers to realize the importance of their responsibility to fulfill their allotted quotas without which the nation cannot hope to rehabilitate itself. At this time of urgent need it is reported that farmers in DAIGO-Mura in this prefecture have decided to deliver rice according to the allotment determined by themselves instead of by the Government. Even if these self-allotted quotas were fulfilled successfully, the total amount of rice would reach only 64 percent of the official allotted quotas. If all villages, counties, and prefectures assumed such a selfish attitude toward rice delivery, it would result not only in a serious food situation but also in a state of anarchy. For this reason, we maintain that farmers should positively fulfill their responsibility for rice delivery, rejecting all selfish attitudes. Freedom should not be interpreted as irresponsibility.

ITEM 7 Big Rice Shipment Coming From Saitama-Ken - Tokyo Shimbun - 23 Dec 46.
Translator: M. Hagino.

Full Translation:

3/2.1
SAITAMA-Ken has decided to send an emergency rice shipment of 50,000 KOKU to TOKYO during the year-end. Of that amount, 10,000 KOKU is the substitute for 150,000 KAN of sweet potatoes. If the rice deliveries of the prefecture allow, this emergency rice will be sent by the end of this year as an understanding was reached between the director of the Food Control Bureau, The Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, and the Food Section of the Prefectural Office.

312.1

**SCAP's Spokesman
Reviews Rice Output**

**Reed Expects 60 Million Koku
This Year; Stresses Effective
Collection**

Floid K. Reed, of the Economic Branch of SCAP's Natural Resource Section, at the press conference Wednesday, disclosed that a minimum of 60,000,000 koku of rice yield is assuredly expected from 3,000,000 chobu of area this year.

Continuing, he said that food emergency can be prevented if the crop is effectively collected, distribution properly carried out, and the supplies are made to run in legal rather than illegal channels.

The actual production of rice in 1945 was more than reportedly 22,350,000 koku, Reed declared, and the actual yield may have been 1.5 koku per tan rather than the reported 1.35 koku per tan. Further more, he asserted, the actual area cultivated in 1945 was over 3,000,000 chobu. On the basis of the Government figures for 1945 (22,350,000 koku), the actual rice delivery to the Government amounted to 19,560,000 koku, leaving a balance of 2,790,000 koku with the farmers for their own consumption and seedling.

Following up the citing of the above figures, Reed said further evidence of under-reporting was readily observable on any railway station during the first eight months of this year. Contents of rice on the back of several thousands Japanese sustain the charge that rice was obtainable on the blackmarket and in the villages. If, he said, the 2,790,000 koku of rice retained by the farmers represented the actual difference between the quota allotment and the actual delivery, then now, he asked, rice was available on the blackmarket when the actual difference (2,790,000 koku) was quite inadequate to leave anything for blackmarketing. The rice maintained by farmers, he maintained, was just sufficient for their own use and for seedling.

In this case, he pointed out, if Government estimates were correct either the farmers sold the rice meant for their own consumption or something was wrong with the efficiency in distribution.

The methods of appraising the rice crop in 1945 by the Government are the same in 1946 and therefore presumed to be also underestimated, Reed stated.

Japan is at peace in 1946, supply of labor is sufficient, the need for allotment of area is greater than in 1945, weather has been very favorable, sunshine and temperature has reacted favorably, rainfall has been low, and therefore judgment dictates that area planted in 1946 was larger than in 1945, he emphasized.

By exhibiting various charts by way of comparing the rice production as far back as 1905 with the present, Reed showed that although area under cultivation changed very little the rice production was high or low according to weather conditions and

not due to abundance or shortage of commercial fertilizer. The amount of fertilizer applied may be large, he added, but the yield may be low if the weather is not favorable or again the fertilizer may still be low but if the weather is good the rice yield may be high. He added that two to 2.15 koku per tan of rice yield may be expected from over 3,000,000 chobu of area planted.

NIPPON TIMES
NOV 21 1946

**Fukuoka Farmers Urged
To Delay Rice Shipment
Unless Fertilizer Given**

Posters calling upon farmers to "withheld 30 per cent of their rice allotted for shipment to the Government pending receipt of fertilizer and farm implements" were found pinned on electric poles and building walls in several villages of Fukuoka Prefecture, said Kyodo. The posters put up by the Fukuoka chapter of the Japan Farmers Association were immediately destroyed by prefectural authorities who claim the posters were in violation of the Food Emergency Law. Officers of the local chapter, however, contend the farmers have the right to protest against the Government which fails to carry out its promises.

NIPPON TIMES
NOV 22 1946

**Rice Estimate For 1946 Too Low,
SCAP Expert Clarifies To Press**

With many facts and evidences, an expert from the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, indicated at the regular press conference on Wednesday morning at 10 a.m., November 20, at Radio Tokyo, that the report of the Japanese Government for rice crop in 1945 was much under-estimated, and with the same logic, he asserted that the yield of rice for 1946 is also under-estimated.

The principal speaker was Floid K. Reed of Economic Branch, Natural Resources Section who was assisted by M. B. Williamson, assistant chief of Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Lowest Since 1905

The Japanese Government estimated the 1946 rice crop at 39,179,000 koku, and the planted area, 2,894,000 chobu. It figures out the crop at 1.35 koku per tan. But those figures shown by the Japanese Government were the lowest since 1905.

Mr. Reed stated, however, that the actual area of plantation could not have been so small as indicated by the Japanese Government.

During the last 30 years, they have made much effort in increasing the harvest per tan. In spite of unfavorable weather condition, the estimation as low as that of 1905 is considered to be too small. The actual crop in 1945 was 1.55 koku per tan, namely more than 1.35 koku

23 NOV 1946 MAINICHI

Korean Rice Being Collected

SEOUL, Dec. 19 (UP) — The national food administrator has announced that 40 per cent of South Korea's rice quotas has been collected but transportation difficulties delay deliveries from surplus provinces to Seoul.

STARS & STRIPES DEC 20 1946

Fulfills Rice Quota

Kurokawa-gun in Miyagi prefecture was the first county in Japan to achieve 100 per cent delivery of its rice harvest quota, military government officials in Yokohama reported today.

JAN 9 1947 MAINICHI

'Mochi' For War Orphans

KYOTO, Jan. 10.—Close on the heels of the successful "Jido Hitonigiri Undo" and "produce more firewood" movement by rural school children in Kyoto prefecture, a shipment of 12 kan 500 momme of "Kokoro mochi" arrived at the prefectural relief bureau to gladden the hearts and tummies of war orphans in more than six orphanages throughout the city.

JAN 15 1947 MAINICHI

If It Wasn't Larger

If the rice crop would not have been larger than the official estimation of 39,179,000 koku, the Japanese would have experienced a serious food crisis last spring. The release of the army hoarded food and the foods imported from the United States have covered the actual shortage.

In view of the fact that the estimation by the Japanese Government for the 1946 rice crop was conducted by the same methods as last year, it can be assumed that the crop this year is again underestimated.

Rice planted area reported by the Japanese Government for 1946 is 2,802,000 chobu which is 3 per cent less than 2,894,000 chobu as reported for 1945.

Total Crop During 10 Years

As for total crop during 10 years beginning 1931, rice production averaged 62,510,000 koku. The highest record was 70,829,000 koku in 1933. In seven years during the last sixteen years, rice production exceeded 65-million koku every year.

If one assumes the minimum area of 3-million chobu for rice planted area and the minimum of 2.00 koku per tan for the yield for 1946, the total crop becomes 60-million koku. In contrary, if one takes the maximum figures of 3,150,000 chobu and 2.15 koku per tan, the 1946 total crop becomes 67,725,000 koku.

The present rice collection quota of 25-million koku which is based upon 57,490,000 koku is obviously too low.

ITEM 7 Rice Distribution for the Middle of December - Nihon Keizai Shimbun -
10 Dec 46. Translator: K. Sato.

Full Translation:

312.1

Rice rationing in the Metropolis for the middle of December (from 11 to 20) has been decided on. Since the shipment of rice to TOKYO is not yet favorable, its distribution for the 10 days above mentioned will be made by dividing it into two periods. For the first five days beginning from 11 December, rice will be given, but for the latter five days joint distribution of rice, sweet potatoes, bread, and macaroni is to be made according to the shipping conditions from now on. However, in some places a three days ration of rice for the first five days will be replaced by sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes amounting to 700,000 Kan (5,769,000 lbs), which will be transported from SAITAMA Prefecture as an emergency measure, will be appropriated for this purpose. Owing to the unloading facilities these sweet potatoes will be allotted to IKEBUKURO, JOHOKU and SHINJUKU areas.

Glutinous rice amounting to 1,500 bales for the New Year, (a bale contains 2 bushels) is being shipped to TOKYO daily, showing some improvement. The Metropolitan authorities said a special ration of 300 grams per person for the New Year, is almost certain using the above amount together with the expected 20,000 bales from NIIGATA and SAITAMA and 13,000 bales on hand. The rice transportation under the jurisdiction of the NIIGATA Railway Bureau (SHINTESU-KYOKU) has dwindled down to 3,500 bales daily as against the expected 140 bales since 1 December (TN: There seems to be some mistake in these figures.) due to the curtailment of freight trains. However the rice transit to TOKYO will be strengthened from 10 December by increasing one train each between YAMAGATA and TOKYO, and also between AKITA and TOKYO.

The SAITAMA Prefectural authorities have decided on the provisional prices of vegetables to be shipped to TOKYO as follows: (units are 1 KAN which is 8.27 lbs)

- Onions, 13.50 yen
- Taro, 13.50 "
- Burdocks, 16.30 "
- Carrots, 15.40 "
- Lotus, 18 "

ITEM 11 Rice Delivery in Toyama-Ken Amounting to More Than 600,000 Koku,
Ranks First Throughout Japan - Provincial Newspaper Kita Nippon
Shimbun (Toyama) - 27 Nov 46. Translator: S. Iwata.

312.1

Full Translation:

Final delivery of rice in TOYAMA-Ken will be completed in about two weeks. Rice deliveries have recently been good and as of 24 November, it was more than 600,000 KOKU (3,000,000 bushels), 68 per cent of the goal, and the leading amount throughout the country.

Amounts of rice delivery classified by Gun and Cities are as follows:

Gun or Cities	Rice Delivery (Koku)	Percentage (%)
KAMISHIN	43,725,200	75.20
NAKASHIN	101,483,600	72.65
SHIMOSHIN	94,948,000	75.37
FUOI	62,447,200	71.55
IMIZU	38,646,400	53.15
KORLI	24,741,600	70.50
HIGASHIKAKI	79,039,100	62.60
NISHIKAKI	75,868,100	55.30
TOYAMA	60,168,100	83.88
TAKAOKA	20,143,200	75.61
Total	601,210,500	68.69

There is no comparison between this year's rice delivery of more than 600,000 KOKU as of 24 November and last year's rice delivery of 193,000 KOKU (965,000 bushels) in the corresponding period. Judging from the recent favorable rice delivery, the total delivery of rice throughout the whole prefecture will certainly reach the quota.

ITEM 13 Why Is Rice Ration Delayed? - Yukan Miyako - 19 Dec 46.
Translator: Y. Bannai.

312.1 Summary:

Information concerning the rice ration in six major cities, as compiled by the Food Administration Bureau (SHOKURYO KANRI KYOKU) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reveals 2.3-day delayed ration in TOKYO with 7-day rice stocks on hand as of 9 December, and 0.3-days delayed ration in OSAKA with 7.5-day stocks as of the end of November.

Although no delayed ration is yet to be seen in other 4 major cities, rice stocks are quite scarce with only 10.5-day stocks in KYOTO as of 8 December, 15.7-day stocks in NAGOYA as of 2 December, 9.6-day stocks in YOKOHAMA as of 6 December, and 7.4-day stocks in KOBE as of the end of November.

Rice stocks for at least 15 days are said to be required for the smooth rationing of rice in 6 major cities, the stocks of which, however, are far less than the said requirements with the exception of NAGOYA. TOKYO, OSAKA and KOBE are barely stocked with rice for seven days. Under these circumstances, the transportation difficulties to be caused by a slight change in weather will necessarily affect the rice ration to a great extent.

In addition to the said six major cities, SAPPORO and OTARU, in HOKKAIDO witnessed as of 9 December the 6.5-day and six-day delayed ration with 3.6-day and 8-day stocks on hand, respectively. However, closer inquiry into each individual rationing agency throughout the country will disclose far more cases of delayed rations.

On the surface of the average figures in the case of SAITAMA-Ken, one of the producing centers of rice, we cannot perceive individual delayed rations which cover almost seven days in URAWA and OMIYA. The delayed ration now prevailing in spite of the bumper rice crop for 1946 is naturally different from the former one caused by the real lack of rice in June and July this year.

Why is the ration delayed in consuming areas notwithstanding such a sufficient crop plus the smooth rice delivery which is about three times that of the corresponding period of last year? The crux of the problem lies in the deficient transportation capacity which connects producing centers with consuming areas. Together with the coal shortage, the heavy snow now sweeping the TOHOKU and HOKURIKU Districts is seriously obstructing the Ministry of Transportation's plan to give preference to staple food transportation, resulting in dim prospects for the food situation in the KEIHIN Districts.

The KEIHANSHIN Districts are now plunged into a dire predicament owing to the retarded rice delivery in the Western Districts caused by slow thrashing due to the power shortage and the delayed quota allotment to farmers.

All in all, no one can assure that the present delayed ration is only temporary, without drastic improvement of the transportation capacity.

ITEM 11 Rice Train from AKITA - Mainichi Shimbun - 17 Dec 46. Translator:
Y. Sakaue.

Full Translation:

312.1 (AKITA)

The TOKYO-bound rice train, which was held up since 13 December due to the coal shortage and the continuous blizzard, will resume its run on 17 December. An average rice supply of 600 tons (40 freight cars or 10,000 bales) will be shipped daily via the UETSU Line at 0530 hours and via the OU Line at 0620 hours. If the rice supply at the YAMAGATA Railway Supervising Department is sufficient, the train will arrive in TOKYO on 18 December. The AKITA-UENO-run, which has been suspended since 11 December, will be resumed on 17 December with a single run by train No. 404, which will leave AKITA at 1610 hours for UENO via the OU Line.

ITEM 11 On the Farmers' Demand For Reduction of Rice Allocation - Provincial Newspaper Shinano Mainichi Shinbun (Nagano) - 28 Nov 46. Translator: H. Arai.

Summary:

3/2-1
The prospect of rice delivery does not warrant optimism now that reduction and exemption of rice allocations is being demanded by the farmers throughout the country and since farmers have decided to on self-governing control over the rice that they have already offered to the Government. This is because this year's actual yield of rice has not yet been revealed and the allocations of rice are not definit. For this reason, the authorities of this prefecture have decided to investigate this year's actual yield of rice in this prefecture once again. They intend not only to make a careful inquiry into the actual rice crop from every ricefield

but also to attach importance to the thorough survey of the present area of ricefields in which rice plants were actually cultivated. This is quite worthy of attention.

It is an established fact that a considerable area of the actually cultivated ricefields are kept secret by the farmers. It is not easy to investigate or to reveal the area of these "secret" ricefields. Nevertheless, to meet the shortage of the actual rice crop with rice yielded from those "secret" ricefields, the prefectural authorities intend to carry out the difficult inquiry at this time when the harvest is through. Even SCAP issued an opinion that the area of the actually cultivated ricefields this year is estimated at 2,800,000 CHOBU (6,860,000 acres) but that estimation is too small. It is at least 3,000,000 CHOBU (7,350,000 acres) or 3,100,000 CHOBU (7,595,000 acres). At 2 KOKU (10 bushels) of rice from one tan (245 acres) of ricefields; the total rice crop cannot be less than 60,000,000 KOKU (286,000,000 bushels). We surmise that as far as the present area of the actually cultivated ricefields is concerned, the prefectural authorities hold the same opinion.

On the other hand, however, we may safely say that the above-mentioned demonstrates the optimistic and wavering attitude of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry toward the rice deliveries of the farmers. The Ministry declared that even if the actual rice yield were over the estimated crop, no increase in rice allocations will be made. This declaration is greatly responsible for the contradictory fact that, although every prefecture in KANTO District had a good crop, no disposition was taken while the allocation of rice to this prefecture which had a poor crop was left unchanged.

The present various circumstances teach us that the reduction of rice allocations will bring about a serious situation. However, it is an established fact that this year's rice crop in this prefecture shows a considerable decrease. The question is how can we make up for the decrease? The only way is for districts, which had a better crop than expected to share the burden with other districts with poor crops. This is easy to say, but difficult to practice. Its realization depends upon the understanding of the Prefectural Food Committee (KEN SHOKURYO IIN) and the mutual concession of the farmers. However, this committee, although it had once participated in the decision of rice allocations, is very inactive at present. This being the case, the committee can hardly rationalize the farmers' demand for the reduction of rice allocations.

ITEM 8 Slackened Rice Deliveries - Mainichi Shimbun - 14 Dec 46. Translator: K. Onishi.

312.1 Full Translation:

Farmers' rice deliveries have slackened again. The rice price, which has been stable so far, has been an anchor, slowing down the progress of an inflation which otherwise would have made a sudden dash. Since rice is the chief staple food, slackened deliveries would naturally cause its price to keep pace with inflation.

Delayed rice distributions are already being experienced in the main consuming districts. Transportation difficulties also may be accountable for this. Still, farmers' deliveries constitute the basic issue. This is the reason that the Agriculture and Forestry Minister is going to make a "delivery-encouraging" trip, even though the Diet is now in session.

Farmers now have various complaints. Urban strikes are particularly irritating to them. There can be no strikers in farming which is subject to the ceaseless progression of the seasons. The price of 550 yen for rice is too low in comparison with the ever-soaring prices of other commodities. These are some of their complaints, but they do not intend to refuse making rice deliveries. As for a nondelivery strike, it could be effected if they desired it, and the effect would be decisive. Still, they are far from thinking of going on such a strike. They are willing to deliver what they should deliver. Of course, there are some exceptions to this rule. Some farmers may try to evade delivery, either because they lost in the past by being honest, or because they are innately sly and try to keep as much rice as possible for bartering. But the farmers in general are not loath to deliver rice. They never intend to refuse making rice deliveries. The inactive rice deliveries are due to cause other than the farmers' will to deliver.

It is reported that the replacement by the recent purge of mayors, heads of towns and villages, and heads of hamlet societies is hampering rice deliveries. It may be one of the causes. The most detestable rumor is that some prefectural governors are allegedly hesitating to accelerate rice deliveries because they want to be selected as candidates for governors in the coming gubernatorial elections. We hope that this is a false rumor, but if it were true, those would be the most imprudent of all governors.

Apart from all these, there is one cause which prevents rice delivery, in spite of farmers' good intentions. That is the fact that the authorities have not completed individual allotments to farmers, although the Government has fixed the total quantity of delivery roughly at 140,000,000 bushels. The allotments of many farmers are still left

ITEM 9 (Continued)

undecided. Stagnation of office activities following the purge may have been the cause, but it is fundamentally due to the weakness in the government structure since the war's end. Policemen are now powerless in regard to rice deliveries. The government offices have lost their former efficiency, which was far from high even in the past. The YOSHIDA Cabinet is responsible in so far as it is unable to rejuvenate this emaciated structure. It is a difficult task for any cabinet. Nevertheless, this is one of the main causes for slackened rice deliveries.

It is futile to blame such a Government; nor should we blame farmers, because they are willing to deliver rice. The only remedy is to create conditions wherein farmers are economically compelled to make deliveries. Farmers now think that there is no difficulty in disposing of their stock of rice, because JAPAN is absolutely short of food. Even if they do not refuse to deliver what is assigned them, their subconscious attitude may take advantage of any delay on the part of the Government so as to delay their deliveries as much as possible. If JAPAN's stock of rice were rich enough, such subconscious attitude would naturally give way, and they would voluntarily expedite deliveries. Some men feel that the current year's rice crop is much richer than any of the announced figures.

Agricultural panic is often talked of at present. This does not necessarily allude to the current year, but we must bear in mind that the Allied Powers had the benevolence to grant us large rice imports last year. It will not necessarily be to the farmers' advantage to withhold rice deliveries much longer. The Government also should do its utmost to enrich domestic food resources. The people's minds darken when they hear of slackened rice deliveries. We hope that our minds will be brightened by regular distribution of rice, since the crop has decidedly been rich this year.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1616 (Continued)

ITEM 5 Farmers' Rice Deliveries - Tokyo Times - 11 Dec 46. Translator:
H. Sato.

Summary:

The food situation has been considerably brightened by the realization of the increased rice ration. The distribution of the increased ration depends upon farmers' rice deliveries. Thanks to the bumper crop of 1946 rice, farmers' rice deliveries are now going well.

The KYODO Press made an investigation of the situation of rice deliveries by farmers. The number of cities, towns and villages totals 10,563 throughout the country. Of the above, those which have completed the delivery of 100 per cent of the delivery quota of 1946 rice crop number 300 or 29 per cent of the whole; those which have delivered more than 80 per cent of the delivery quota numbered 601 or 5.9 per cent; and those which have not started rice deliveries, 672 or six per cent.

TOYAMA-Ken, which ranks in the top, has 64 cities, towns and villages which have finished the delivery of 100 per cent allotment quota. NIIGATA-Ken occupies second place with 45, followed by FUKUSHIMA-Ken with 32; MIYAGI-Ken and KUMAMOTO-Ken, 19 each, and IWATE-Ken 12. All the rest are those which have 10 and under. Of those towns and villages which have finished the delivery of allotted quotas, KUROKAWA-Mura, ISUI-Gun, TOYAMA-Ken has attained the highest rate of delivery. It has delivered 126 per cent of the delivery quota up to the present and is said to have still a little more to deliver. However, in the 14 prefectures including HOKKAIDO, there are no towns and villages which have delivered 100 per cent of delivery quota. The number of towns and cities, which have delivered more than 80 per cent of the delivery quotas, is 160 in TOYAMA-Ken, 90 in NIIGATA-Ken, 80 in FUKUSHIMA-Ken and 61 in ISHIKAWA-Ken. All these prefectures are situated in the TOHOKU or HOKURIKU districts, the early harvest rice (HAYABAMAI) producing districts. In 14 prefectures including HOKKAIDO, there are no towns or villages which have attained the delivery of more than 80 per cent of the delivery quota.

It was toward the end of August that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry finally decided the figures for the allotments to be delivered by the farmers. At first, the allotment of delivery quota to each farmer was supposed to be finished by the middle of October. But much time was lost due to the unsmooth negotiation conducted between the central government and the local governments, the trouble in the Prefectural Foodstuffs Adjustment Committee (KEN SHOKURYOCHOSEI IINKAI) and the disagreement between Prefectural Offices and village offices. It is now more than one month after the scheduled period, but up to the present, only one-half of the total towns and villages in the country have finished the allotment of delivery quota to each farmer. It is, therefore, no wonder that 672 towns and villages in the whole country have not yet made any rice delivery. In NAGASAKI-Ken, 92 towns and villages, the greatest number, have not made any delivery. There are 90 in SAGA-Ken and 85 in OITA-Ken. These prefectures, however, are the late harvest rice (OSOBAMAI) producing districts. No accurate number of towns and villages, which have not made any delivery, is known in CHIBA-Ken, TOKYO-To, YAMANASHI-Ken, SHIZUOKA-Ken, NARA-Ken and TOKUSHIMA-Ken. In TOKYO-To, farmers have just started rice deliveries. In SHIZUOKA-Ken about 40 per cent of the towns and villages have not yet made any delivery.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1616 (Continued)ITEM 5 (Continued)

The rice delivery situation in each prefecture as of 30 November is as follows:

Prefecture	The Number of Cities, Towns and Villages Which Have Com- pleted 100% of the Delivery Quota	The Number of Cities, Towns and Villages Which Have De- livered More Than 80% of the Delivery Quota	The Number of Towns and Vil- lages Which Have Not Made Any Delivery
HOKKAIDO	0	0	0
TOHOKU District:			
AOMORI	8	10	0
IWATE	12	18	0
MIYAGI	19	19	30
AKITA	3	2	1
YAMAGATA	4	90	0
FUKUSHIMA	32	80	2
KANTO District:			
IBARAGI	8	2	2
TOCHIGI	5	1	3
GUMMA	0	0	61
SAITAMA	3	5	0
CHIBA	1	4	unknown
TOKYO	0	0	unknown
KANAGAWA	5	1	0
HOKURIKU District:			
NIIGATA	45	80	0
TOYAMA	64	160	0
ISHIKAWA	6	61	10
FUKUI	2	3	35
TOZAN District:			
YAMANASHI	2	3	unknown
NAGANO	6	unknown	0
GIFU	2	unknown	41
TOKAI District:			
SHIZUOKA	0	0	unknown
AICHI	6	unknown	0
MIE	0	2	22
KINKI District:			
SHIGA	2	2	0
KYOTO	0	0	0
OSAKA	0	0	0
HYOGO	4	2	54
NARA	0	0	unknown
WAKAYAMA	0	0	0
CHUGOKU District:			
TOTTORI	5	9	0
SHIMANE	1	2	9
OKAYAMA	0	0	1
HIROSHIMA	0	0	unknown
YAMAGUCHI	0	0	35
SHIKOKU District:			
TOKUSHIMA	0	0	unknown
KAGAWA	5	14	7
EHIME	8	3	23
KOCHI	0	2	55

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1616 (Continued)

ITEM 5 (Continued)

Prefecture	The Number of Cities, Towns and Villages Which Have Completed 100% of the Delivery Quota	The Number of Cities, Towns and Villages Which Have Delivered More Than 80% of the Delivery Quota	The Number of Towns and Villages Which Have Not Made Any Delivery
KYUSHU District:			
FUKUOKA	6	unknown	0
SAGA	4	1	90
MAGASAKI	2	0	92
KUMAMOTO	18	12	34
OITA	2	0	85
MIYAZAKI	2	5	0
KAGOSHIMA	8	8	7
Total	300	601	672

ITEM 6 Change of Directors in the Imperial Bank - Tokyo Shimbun - 12 Dec 46.
Translator: S. Iwata.

Full Translation:

211
 The Imperial Bank (TEIKOKU GINKO) held a meeting of directors at 1000 hours on 11 December to discuss the resignation of the President and the six directors who fall under SCAP's purge directive. The resigning directors are President (KAI CHO), MANDAI Junshiro; President (TODORI), IREMANO Takeo; Vice-President (FUKU TODORI), SASAKI Shujiro; Managing Directors, OYACHI Noboru and KODAIRA Shozo; and Director, KAMIJO Kanenori (Standing Inspector during the war-time).

The successors were decided to be President (TODORI), SATO, Kiichiro; Managing Directors, OHIRA Shunjiro, HAGINO Masataka, SAKAI Yeonosuke and TAKAHASHI Tatsuo; and Standing Inspector, MATSUMOTO Jiro. However, the positions of President (KAICHO) and Vice-President (FUKU TODORI) will remain vacant for the time being.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1625 (Continued)

ITEM 4 Delay in Rice Distribution - Mainichi Shinbun - 15 Dec 46. Trans-
lator: H. Sato.

Summary:

Delayed rice distribution is prevalent in the Metropolis and other consuming areas. It seems that the principle causes for this situation are the snowfall lasting for one week in the TOHOKU and HOKURIKU districts, and transportation difficulties due to the shortage of coal. The delay in rice distribution was, on an average, 2.5 days as of 12 December.

The following are the opinions of HASEGAWA, Vice-Chief of the Foodstuff Management Bureau (SHOKURYO KANRIKYOKU) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and SUZUKI, Chief of the Metropolitan Foodstuff Office (TOKYO SHOKURYO JIMUSHO) in the form of questions and answers.

Q: "Mr SUZUKI, how about the rice shipment to TOKYO?"

A: "The rice shipment to TOKYO was 21,600 bales on the 10th, 21,100 bales on the 11th, 31,000 bales, the highest record in this rice year, on the 12th, and 21,000 bales on the 13th. The effects of the snowfall will appear in shipments after 16 December."

Q: "How much rice is stocked in the Metropolis at present?"

A: "The Foodstuff Corporation (SHOKURYO EIDAN) has a stock on hand of 66,700 bales or enough for 2.6 days' distribution, and the Government has a stock of 30,000 bales including wheat. The total is only about a four day supply."

Q: "How about the delay in rice distribution?"

A: "The delay up to 5 December was made good. Of the ration for 6 to 11 December, 71 per cent has been finished."

Q: "Even if there is no effect of snowfall, the daily shipment to TOKYO is insufficient to meet the requirements of the Metropolis amounting to 27,000 bales a day. Have you any measures for this situation?"

A: "We arranged to operate three special freight trains a day exclusively for the transportation of rice from 8 December. But because of heavy snowfall, the train schedule was paralyzed, and only one train starting from AKITA is available at present."

Q: "Have you taken any steps?"

A: "We lost no time in sending 50 freight cars to AIZU WAKAMATSU on the 14th. We decided to ask IWAKE-Ken, IBARAGI-Ken, SAITAMA-Ken, and CHIBA-Ken for shipments. The shipment of 30,000 Koku (150,000 bushels) from SAITAMA-Ken is arriving here smoothly. But the delivery of rice by farmers is not going well in IBARAGI-Ken, and CHIBA-Ken. It seems difficult to make these prefectures ship rice to us. We are, however, negotiating with them with a view of having the largest possible shipments from them."

Q: "How about NIIGATA-Ken?"

A: "We are asking the Minister for quick shipments. Although farmers' deliveries are making good progress, there is a tendency for the prefectural authorities to dislike shipping rice to other prefectures."

Q: "Isn't it possible to reduce the number of passenger trains and replace them by freight trains?"

A: "I (HASEGAWA) agree with your idea. If one passenger train is replaced by a freight train, 8,000 Koku (40,000 bushels) of rice can be transported. The coal supply for railway transportation for the month of December was restricted to 620,000 tons. Within limits of that coal supply, plans should be made for the transportation of all necessary materials. So it is impossible to increase the number of freight trains, especially for the transportation of rice. Therefore, rice cannot be transported preferentially unless there is a special coal supply to freight trains exclusively for the transportation of rice."

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1625 (Continued)ITEM 4 (Continued)

Isn't this a political problem to be reconsidered by the Government?"

The Delay in Rice Distribution in TOKYO

According to an investigation conducted by the Foodstuff Section of the Economic Bureau of the Metropolitan Office, the average delay in rice distribution throughout the Metropolis is 1.6 days as of 12 December. But the delay in HONGO-Ku is 10 days, and in SETAGAYA-Ku, rice for the end of November was distributed only recently. This must be attributed to short shipments of rice to the Metropolis. Daily shipments averaging 10,000 bales can hardly meet TOKYO's daily requirement of 25,500 bales.

Five day's rations are being distributed at a time, so there is a difference of five or six days between those who get the ration at the beginning of the distribution period and those who receive their ration at the end, even among those living within the same ward. The shipments received and distributions completed for the period of 6 to 10 December in each distribution station as of 12 December are as follows:

	Shipment received	Distribution finished
KOTO	100%	95%
JOHOKU	100%	80%
TOSHIWA	100%	88%
SHINJUKU	100%	85%
EBISU	70%	65%
JONAN	60%	40%
TAMA	78%	47%
Average	87%	71%

The rice cleaning capacity is low and there are accumulations of stocks in the rice-mills. The shortage of bales is also a major cause of the delay in rice distribution.

ECONOMIC

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SERIES: 1622

ITEM 1 Slack in Rice Quota Delivery - Mainichi Shimbun - 13 Dec 46.
 Translator: K. Sato.

Summary:

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The delivery of this year's rice quotas which continued to increase until some time ago, slackened recently, especially shipments from main rice producing areas such as NIIGATA, AKITA, YAMAGATA and MIYAGI prefecturers. As a result, delayed distributions have already begun to threaten the consuming areas. The delays are not as severe as last summer. However in TOKYO the distribution has been delayed 25 days and in NAGASAKI to the extent of 20 days. To cope with this situation the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has resorted to distributing 2,400,000 KAN (19,848,000 lbs) of fish refuse for fertilizer, and 800,000 TAN (24,800,000 ft) of clothing materials to farmers as rewards for the fulfilment of rice deliveries. Meanwhile, Agriculture and Forestry Minister WADA, in spite of the current Diet Sessions, travelled through NIIGATA, YAMAGATA, and MIYAGI prefectures to encourage rice delivery. The situation deserves no optimism.

This year's rice delivery, according to an investigation of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry amounted to 8,294,284.7 KOKU (41,471,420 bushels) on 30 November which is 29.4 percent of 28,063,400 KOKU (140,317,000 bushels), the entire quantity of the quotas. This, of course, is better than last year, but is no better than usual. The authorities concerned plans to purchase 10,000,000 KOKU (50,000,000 bushels) within this year, but under the present circumstances of transportation, shipments to cities will be difficult.

The reasons for the inactive rice delivery are as follows.

1. The dismissal of headmen of towns and villages by the purge directive. Majority of these men have retired from their offices and other leaders of towns and villages have no time to attend to the delivery of rice, being intent on the election of men who will take the place of the former headmen.

2. The rise in price of farm village necessities, and commodity shortage. Since the promised distribution of necessary articles has not been made farmers have lost confidence in the Government. Meanwhile, prices of necessary goods for agrarian communities continued to rise affected by the inflation. Farmers, therefore are hoarding rice to barter with fertilizers, clothing and farm implements. Furthermore, farmers are withholding rice delivery for fear of an economic panic in March.

3. Prefectural governors and leaders of farmers set the goal of rice delivery at 80 percent of the quotas. Prefectural governors and town and village headmen who still remain in office are inducing the farmers with an idea that 80 percent delivery will do, in order that they may win popularity in the election of pre-

ECONOMIC SERIES: 1622 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

fectural governors and local officials to be held next spring. Recognizing these circumstances, the Government has set up the above-mentioned plan to distribute necessary articles to farmers. Textile manufactures, amounting to no less than 400,000,000 TAN (12,400,000,000 ft), are reported to be concealed in FUKUI and other places. The Government is making efforts to secure them, but the usual desk plans will never improve the present situation.

ITEM 2 Japanese Industrial Structure - Nihon Keizai Shinbun - 13 Dec 46.
Translator: H. Shindo.

Summary:

The nation's industry was obliged to carry out a drastic readjustment with the advent of the agricultural panic caused in succession to the financial panic of 1928. Subsequently, export industries such as spinning and miscellaneous goods made rapid progress. Upon the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the heavy industry was considerably expanded and it went on developing through the Shino-Japanese Incident. The prosperity of the air-craft industry quickened the progress of the metal and machine industries.

Setting 1930 at 100, industrial output increased to 200 in 1936 and 500 in 1941. Percentage which each industry occupies in the entire production is as follows:

Industries	1930	1936	1941
Metal	9.2 %	18.0 %	19.3 %
Machine and Apparatus	10.3	13.6	28.6
Chemical	16.1	18.7	18.5
Spinning	35.4	28.5	15.1
Ceramic	2.8	2.7	2.8
Miscellaneous Goods	3.4	3.7	2.3
Others	22.2	14.8	13.4

The industrial structure had great changes and when the war ended, the gap between war and peace industries was further extended. War reparations will aim at the removal of the rapidly swollen war industries such as metal and machines. The industrial structure must be reorganized so that spinning ceramic and miscellaneous goods industries may be encouraged. Therefore, in order to stabilize our industry and people's livelihood, systematic reconstruction is required since it might be impossible to maintain the industrial level of 1928 to 1930.

Changes in our industrial structure will be shown in the following table:

ITEM 3 How Can We Increase Rice Deliveries? - Mimpo - 4 Dec 46. Translator: Z. Konishi.

Summary:

312.1
Although increases in the daily ration of rice for general consumers was decided on and went into effect from 1 November, the distribution of rice in major consumer areas is not necessarily progressing smoothly, particularly in TOKYO. The amount of rice consumed in the TOKYO Metropolis is approximately 26,000 bales a day, nevertheless, on the average only 18,000 to 19,000 bales are being shipped to the TOKYO Metropolis. If this snag in rice shipment continues, lack or delay in rice rationing will occur again around the later part of December. This phenomenon which can be seen in every major city as well as in TOKYO is attributed to the shortage of coal. Rice transportation between rice producing areas and the consuming centers is being greatly hampered.

In the month of November, 5,300,000 bushels (1,060,000, Koku) of rice is scheduled, nevertheless, of this only 45 per cent was shipped as of 20 November. Thus, there is the possibility of a second food crisis. As a solution to this problem, some experts concerned with food problems point out the following three measures:

1. To take drastic measures in breaking through the current bottlenecks in railway transportation. Rice transportation should be made by passenger trains, as well as freight trains. Most of railway passengers

in these days are those going to the country to purchase foodstuffs. Therefore, if the passenger train service is curtailed, there will be no difficulties so long as the food problem is concerned.

2. To revise the quota of rice for farmers. The fact that rice deliveries by farmers to the Government as of 20 November reached three times that in the corresponding period last year shows evidently that relatively small quotas were allotted to wealthy farmers as well as the fact of this year's bumper crop of rice. So long as complete delivery of rice held in stock by rice farmers is not made, it will be impossible to stamp out blackmarket dealings in rice.

3. To immediately enforce a new delivery system on rice, the so-called "relative delivery of rice". By employing this method, if the authorities permit farmers to send that rice which is left after finishing the allotted delivery, to their relatives under certain limitations, the blackmarketings of rice will greatly decrease.

It is undeniable that Government estimates for this year's rice crop are smaller than the actual output which is causing an increase in the blackmarket prices of rice and deadlocks in rice rationing in connection with transportation difficulties. With the approach of the New Year, effective and relevant steps on the part of the Government are eagerly desired to secure food supply for the nation.

ITEM 1 Rice Delivery Tops 10,000,000 Koku Level - Jiji Shimpo - 19 Dec 46. Translator: K. Yasutake.

Full Translation:

312.1
The rice delivery this fall has already broken the 10,000,000 Koku mark, thus making the best record in the last three years. The accomplishment of a 50 per cent delivery before the year's end will, in all likelihood, be realized. The amount of purchased rice throughout the entire country, as of 10 December, is, according to figures released by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on 18 December, 10,311,162.8 Koku. This is 36.7 per cent of the total allotment. It compares favorably with the 2,939,000 Koku (11 per cent) of last year, and the 9,546,000 Koku (24 per cent) of the year before last, during the same period. December, January and February are the most active months for rice shipment. But during the first 10 days of this December, there was an especially large shipment.

The following are the chief reasons: A rich harvest after the bitter experience of having narrowly surmounted a food crisis; a reform in the delivery system; increased operation of special cars; an increasing interest in economic rehabilitation in the farm villages; co-operation in delivery between the KANSAI with the TOHOKU districts; and the need of farmers to obtain funds for year-end expenses.

During these 10 days, the purchased rice amounted to 2,016,878.1 Koku, the whole amount for this year being 28,063,400 Koku. Compared with the 1,598,000 Koku purchased during the last 10 days in November, this shows an increase of 500,000 Koku.

Details regarding this delivery, which has broken the 10,000,000 Koku mark, are as follows: Rice, 10,251,490 Koku; miscellaneous cereals, 35,872 Koku; and sweet potatoes (a substitute for staple foodstuffs) 23,799 Koku. No information has reached TOKYO from NIIGATA and OITA Prefectures. Most prefectures have made their deliveries without irregularities.

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1. To take drastic measures in breaking through the current bottlenecks in railway transportation. Rice transportation should be made by passenger trains, as well as freight trains. Most of railway passengers

in these days are those going to the country to purchase foodstuffs. Therefore, if the passenger train service is curtailed, there will be no difficulties so long as the food problem is concerned.

2. To revise the quota of rice for farmers. The fact that rice deliveries by farmers to the Government as of 20 November reached three times that in the corresponding period last year shows evidently that relatively small quotas were allotted to wealthy farmers as well as the fact of this year's bumper crop of rice. So long as complete delivery of rice held in stock by rice farmers is not made, it will be impossible to stamp out blackmarket dealings in rice.

3. To immediately enforce a new delivery system on rice, the so-called "relative delivery of rice". By employing this method, if the authorities permit farmers to send that rice which is left after finishing the allotted delivery, to their relatives under certain limitations, the blackmarketings of rice will greatly decrease.

It is undeniable that Government estimates for this year's rice crop are smaller than the actual output which is causing an increase in the blackmarket prices of rice and deadlocks in rice rationing in connection with transportation difficulties. With the approach of the New Year, effective and relevant steps on the part of the Government are eagerly desired to secure food supply for the nation.

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The following are the chief reasons: A rich harvest after the bitter experience of having narrowly surmounted a food crisis; a reform in the delivery system; increased operation of special cars; an increasing interest in economic rehabilitation in the farm villages; co-operation in delivery between the KANSAI with the TOHOKU districts; and the need of farmers to obtain funds for year-end expenses.

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Details regarding this delivery, which has broken the 10,000,000 Koku mark, are as follows: Rice, 10,251,490 Koku; miscellaneous cereals, 35,872 Koku; and sweet potatoes (a substitute for staple foodstuffs) 23,799 Koku. No information has reached TOKYO from NIIGATA and OETA Prefectures. Most prefectures have made their deliveries without irregularities.

ITEM 10 2½ Day's Delay in Distribution of Rice - Mainichi Shimbun - 12 Dec 46. Translator: S. Iwata.

Summary:

The new supply of rice to TOKYO on 10 December was some 29,000 bales, the biggest supply of rice this year, and much more than the daily consumption. However, stocks of rice in TOKYO as of 11 December will not make up for delayed distribution. Thus with the end of the year, peoples food troubles have increased.

According to a survey made by the Rice Section (BEIKOKU KAKARI) of the Economic Bureau (KEIZAI KYOKU) in the TOKYO Metropolitan office, the daily supply of staple food during this week was as follows:

15,019 bales of rice and 9,197 bales of sweet potatoes on 5 December.

9,112 bales of rice and 6,801 bales of sweet potatoes on 6 December.

8,050 bales of rice and 4,280 bales of sweet potatoes on 7 December.

18,225 bales of rice and 4,431 bales of sweet potatoes on 8 December.

23,016 bales of rice and 8,349 bales of sweet potatoes on 9 December.

Some 29,000 bales of rice on 10 December.

On the other hand, the amount of rice rationed by distribution offices in TOKYO during the first ten days of December was as follows:

7.7 day's ration for the KOTO area.

6.8 day's for the TOHOKU area.

6.7 day's for the TOSHIMA area.

6.6 day's for the SHINJUKU area.

7.5 day's for the EBISU area.

7.9 day's for the JONAN area.

7.8 day's for the TAMA area.

The average was a 7½ day's ration; that is 2½ days late for the 10 day period.

At present, there are 66,442 bales of rice in TOKYO, including 2.4 day's supply for the KOTO area, 1.3 day's for the TOHOKU area, 1.6 day's for the TOSHIMA area, 2.9 day's for the SHINJUKU area, 1.6 day's for the EBISU area, 1.6 day's for the JONAN area and 6 day's supply for the TAMA area, which averages 2.6 day's; that is, only 0.1 day's ration ahead of the 2½ days delay. However, part of the new supply of rice for the second ten days of December should make up for the delayed ration in the first ten days. Under these circumstances there is no telling when the delay can be made up.

ITEM 12 Bottleneck for Collection of Rice Quotas - Jiji Shimbun - 22 Nov 46. Translator: K. Sato.

Full Translation:

TOKYO citizens enjoyed short-lived relief by the 2.5 Go (.795 pts) ration of rice, and once again they have begun to feel anxious about the delayed distribution. The daily average shipment of rice to TOKYO is 16,000 bales (32,000 bushels), which is less than the required amount by about 10,000 bales (20,000 bushels). The Metropolitan

authorities attribute this delay in collection. However it is clear that, this delay in collection is not due to an unsatisfactory delivery of rice quotas, in view of the fact that the delivery of rice throughout the country has been 5,500,000 Koku (27,500,000 bushels), 19.6 percent of the entire allocation. Then, is the cause, the lack of transportation?

The answer of the Transportation authorities to this question is as follows: "We are not to blame for the arrangement of cars for transportation is sufficient. The real question is the attitude of managers in charge of rice in the designated places for shipment."

The Transportation Ministry has prepared 227 cars daily for the transportation of NIIGATA rice while the demand for cars has been only 150 every day on an average. As a result rice is piling up at the places of shipment. This is the real cause of unsatisfactory distribution. The Transportation authorities, who have been making all-out efforts to transport rice, are wondering at the attitude of the people in charge of rice.

ITEM 12 Government's Rice Purchases Make Good Progress - Nihon Keizai
Shimbun - 29 Dec 46. Translator: H. Sato.

Full Translation:

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The purchasing of 1946 rice by the Government is going smoothly according to the announcement made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The amount of rice purchased by the Government during the second 10 days in December registered slightly over 2,285,000 KOKU (11,925,000 bushels) with an increase of 269,000 KOKU (1,845,000 bushels) as compared with the first 10 days in December. The amount of rice purchased by the Government up to 20 December totaled slightly over 12,598,000 KOKU (62,990,000 bushels), or slightly over 12,696,000 KOKU (63,480,000 bushels) including miscellaneous cereals and sweet potatoes. This is 45.2 percent of the total allotment quota of 28,063,000 KOKU (140,315,000 bushels). Compared with that of 15 percent or 4,150,000 KOKU (20,750,000 bushels) of purchase at the same period in 1945 and 23 percent or 12,210,000 KOKU (61,050,000 bushels) at the same period in 1944. It is a very good result.

Because of the snow a slight decline may be seen in the amount of Government rice purchases in the TOHOKU and HOKURIKU districts. However, in view of the fact that rice deliveries enter the peak season during the year's end and January with the western parts of JAPAN, the Government's rice purchases will keep up the present good progress. And it is expected that the aggregate of Government's rice purchase will reach 55 percent against the total allotment quota by the end of this year.

The following table shows the percentage of the amount of purchase against the delivery quota in each prefecture as of 20 December, with the miscellaneous cereals and sweet potatoes delivered by farmers in place of rice included:

Name of Prefecture	Percentage	Name of Prefecture	Percentage
HOKKAIDO	42.9	KYOTO	41.8
AOUMORI	27.2	OSAKA	44.7
IWATE	54.7	HYOGO	67.0
MIYAGI	60.1	NARA	48.8
AKITA	42.5	WAKAYAMA	33.4
YAMAGATA	52.6	TOTTORI	53.3
FUKUSHIMA	52.6	SHIMANE	40.7
IBARAGI	29.2	OKAYAMA	34.9
TOCHIGI	43.1	HIROSHIMA	20.4
GUMMA	55.1	YAMAGUCHI	32.5
SAITAMA	41.5	TOKUSHIMA	50.9
CHIBA	28.0	KAGAWA	50.8
TOKYO	37.0	EHIME	66.2
KANAGAWA	30.6	KOCHI	35.5
NIIGATA	69.1	FUKUOKA	65.3
TOYAMA	87.8	SAGA	34.8
ISHIKAWA	65.8	NAGASAKI	49.9
FUKUI	62.2	KUMAMOTO	41.1
YAMANASHI	9.6	OITA	13.8
NAGANO	38.1	MIYAZAKI	35.8
GIFFU	46.5	KAGOSHIMA	39.3
SHIZUOKA	24.9		
AICHI	31.1		
MIE	17.6		
SHIGA	31.6		
Percentage of total purchase against total allotment	45.2		

Note: Because of the non-arrival of report approximate figures are adopted for KANAGAWA and YAMANASHI Prefectures, and the percentage for HYOGO Prefecture is given as of 19 December.

ITEM 4 Measures To Promote Rice Deliveries - Nihon Keizai Shimbun - 25 dec 46.
Translator: T. Mitsuhashi.

Full Translation:

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The delay in staple food rationing is extending all over the country. The greatest delay is in TOKYO with an average 4.1 days. The main cause for this is the lack of transportation facilities resulting from the decreased production of coal. However, the farmers complain about the low price of rice and their demands to hold some portions of rice to barter for remanufactured goods will be another important factor in the delay. Accordingly, the Agriculture and Forestry authorities are now studying plans for a better rice delivery system. The outline of the plan is as follows:

Fertilizers:

1 - Preferably about one Kan (8.27 pounds) of nitric fertilizers will be rationed for each bale of rice delivered, and about two bales (16.54 pounds) of nitric fertilizers for each one bale of rice delivered in excess, both on the link system. A special plan to distribute about three Kan (24.81 pounds) of fertilizer per one Tan (.245 acres), not based on the link system, will be devised and the method of enforcement will be made public.

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2-Fertilizer plants will announce their monthly production program and enforcement conditions. Necessary raw materials, electric power, and funds will preferably be provided to each plant to fulfill its production duties.

3-Any blackmarket dealing in fertilizers will strictly be prohibited.

4-Reduction in fertilizer prices and a unification of the fertilizer administration will be realized at an early date. Permission for the importation of nitric and potassium fertilizers and phosphorous rock will be requested.

Farm implements - Important raw materials will be set aside in order to furnish repairs for farm implements so that the work can be continued.

1-Priority will be given in the allotment and procurement of important raw materials to meet the minimum demand.

2-In financing production funds, cash payments will be considered to facilitate the procurement of raw materials.

3-Preferably electric power will be supplied.

4-It is desired that transportation facilities to forward raw materials will also be provided.

5-Central designated factories will announce their quotas for raw materials and their production programs.

6-Each prefecture will make an effort to procure raw materials in addition to the ones allocated by the central office and compel factories to announce their quotas for raw materials and their production programs.

7-Each factory will fix and announce its quota for production and shipment.

8-Administrations for farm implements will be united into a single agency to carry out fair distribution. Other measures to expedite the supply of farmers' daily necessities include: (1) the release of 2,500,000 articles necessary to the farmers; (2) additional rationing of sake to encourage rice deliveries; (3) rationing of canned food and cigarettes on the link system with the additional delivery of rice; (4) execution of salt distribution according to schedule; (5) return of used straw bags to farming villages.

The production of important goods will be made known to farming villages. A Farmers' Daily Necessities Control Committee (NOSAN HITSUJU BUSSHI KANRI IINKAI) (a tentative name) will be established centrally and locally to promote production and to make a fair distribution. A Prefectural Control Committee (CHIHO KANRI IINKAI), which will be a subcommittee of the Prefectural Food Committee (CHIHO SHOKURYO IINKAI), will make public reports relative to the production and distribution of daily necessities, and inspect the producers and distributing agencies if it is necessary. The House of Representatives' Food Counter-Measure Committee (SHUGIIN SHOKURYO TAISAKU IINKAI) will act as a Central Control Committee.

Policies to guarantee transportation facilities;

1.-Rice trains will be provided seasonally and temporarily. Coal will be rationed.

2.- In case of emergency need, passenger trains, on Sundays, will be converted into rice trains.

3.- Measures to provide short-distance transportation facilities to transport rice in prefectures will be strengthened with the supplying of gasoline and fodder.

4.- The limit in forwarding goods out of each prefecture will be determined by investigating the actual condition of each prefecture in the past year in order to bring a balanced distribution of rice and other foods. Imported foods will immediately be transported and stored in the prefectures concerned.

5.- Blackmarket dealings in staple food and the refusal to offer or remove rice will be strictly attended to.

POUNDING RICECAKES FOR THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS



That things are slowly but surely getting back to normal in this country is indicated in this photograph of workers pounding rice cake for the New Year holiday celebration.

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**RICE DISTRIBUTION
GOOD IN DECEMBER**

**Extremely Favorable Pace Set
In Quota Deliveries,
Ministry Reports**

Reporting that deliveries of this year's quota rice are continuing at an extremely favorable pace, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry disclosed that figures as of December 21 showed that the nation's farmers had turned in 12,698,529 koku of rice, or 45.2 per cent of the total quota delivery amounting to 28,000,000 koku, Kyodo reported.

The rate of farm deliveries this year, the Ministry said, is far in excess of that of the past two years when only 15 and 33 per cent, respectively, were turned in during the corresponding period in 1945 and 1944.

During the middle of this month, heavy snowstorms in the Tohoku and Hokuriku areas curtailed transportation, leading to an inevitable decrease in quota deliveries as affecting these districts.

Upward Curve Registered

Since then, however, the rate of quota deliveries has been registering an upward curve with the improvement of transportation.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry estimated that at the present rate of deliveries, 50 per cent of the entire rice quota would be fulfilled by the end of this year.

The rice crop will provide 67 per cent of all the food produced in Japan this year, David Bau, agricultural economist of the Natural Resources Section disclosed.

Despite the excellent rice harvests, however, the over-all indigenous supply of food in Japan this year is still hardly sufficient to meet the consumer's demands, the SCAP official declared.

Not a Record Yield

Mr. Bau further pointed out that, although the 1946 rice crop can be considered a bumper crop, especially when compared to last year's harvest, it is by no means a record peacetime yield. This year, Japan has produced 9,150,000 metric tons of rice (Continued on Page 2)

**Rice Distribution
Good in December**

(Continued from Page 1)

for 77,000,000 people. The average yield during the period from 1926 to 1930, when Japan had a population of some 61-odd millions was 9,133,000 metric tons.

It was only during the war years, from 1941-45, that the average yield dropped to 8,595,000.

"It is therefore essential," Mr. Bau said, "that this year's staple food crops be utilized to the fullest extent."

The critical food situation caused by last year's short crop was further aggravated by failure to meet the staple food collection quotas and the consequent widespread blackmarket activities, the SCAP official explained.

Two Factors Noted

Two factors which contributed in large measure to the existence of the black market in food, according to Mr. Bau, were the low farm retention allowance and the low ration allowance for the general consumer.

"Neither of these allowances was realistic," Mr. Bau said. "farmers were allowed to retain only 3.2 go of staple foods for each member of their household per day, when an allow-

**110 Per Cent Deliv.
Of Rice Is Urged**

The Osaka Military Government Team instructed Osaka prefectural authorities to appeal to the farmers' patriotism to complete 110 per cent of the rice delivery allotment by March 20.

Although the rice collection in Osaka prefecture, as of March 5, reached 99.1 per cent of the allotted 282,400 koku, the rationing is still averaging five days behind schedule.

In view of this situation, the Osaka prefectural government will hold a food consultation committee meeting on March 10 to carry out an additional allocation of rice delivery quotas.

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ance of 4 go would have been more logical. The general consumer received only 2.1 go as his daily ration, which was insufficient for a subsistence diet. Hence the need for obtaining additional food was great."

This year, Mr. Bau pointed out, these discrepancies have been corrected by the Japanese Government. Farmers will be allowed to retain 4 go of staple food, while the general consumer will receive 2.5 go daily.

This realistic revision, Mr. Bau said, plus the greater abundance of rice would eliminate the black market, the greatest stumbling block to a fair distribution of food among the Japanese people.

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ITEM 4 Food Measure for Next Year - Yukan Miyako - 28 Dec 46. Translator:
F. Hagiwara.

Full Translation:

312.1
During the past year, food and wage problems were the two most pressing issues. According to statistics, last year saw the worst harvest since 1910, and the lack of adequate government countermeasures had so discouraged rice delivery that while the goal was 22,400,000 KOKU only 16,000,000 KOKU was delivered. Government's resort to last ditch measures such as interim delivery and the uncertain system did not yield any appreciable results. Four days and ten days delay in rice delivery became chronic in metropolitan TOKYO and in HOKKAIDO not a grain had been delivered in thirty days. It was the goodwill of the Allied Forces which released 700,000 tons of foodstuffs including sixteen deliveries of rice for the HOKKAIDO area that rescued the nation from its malnourished plight.

Moreover, this year's rice harvest boosted by favorable weather was a bumper harvest, and the 2.5 GO rations announced in November had revived the exhausted nation. However, the increased ration lasted only one month, for delayed deliveries were in evidence in TOKYO and OSAKA in December. While the wide publicity given the rice bumper crop by the Government had deeply affected public sentiment, there is some doubt whether the Government hopes to succeed in solving next year's food problem.

Rice delivery result as of 10 December was about 10,300,000 KOKU (including cereals, published on 18 December), which is 36 percent of the allotted quota, 18,000,000 KOKU. As compared with last year's record over the same period, this year's delivering amount is in excess last year by three fold, which fell short of 3,000,000 KOKU or 11 percent of the quota. Even if 100 percent delivery were realized, an optimistic view is unjustified. Before the war there had been sufficient reserves in the hands of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. But, during the war even the private reserve were depleted.

Recently, a March food crisis is being discussed in some quarters. However, the Government should know best whether the 2.5 GO rationing will be continued until next autumn. Taking for granted that the Government has chosen '2.5 GO' ration policy, the Government must continue to take other countermeasures as well as to publish the prospect for the coming year so as to prepare the people. With the March crisis for wages and production upon us, it is high time to stabilize the foundation of JAPAN's reconstruction through the establishment of a concrete food policy.

ITEM 10 Prompt Steps for Rice Delivery - Diamond Mirror (Daily) 13 Dec Issue.
Translator: K. Koike.

Summary:

The purchasing of rice by the Government this year is now running smoothly. The quantity of rice purchased up to 30 November amounted to 8,294,384 KOKU (TN: Approximately 41,164,200 bushels) or 29.5 percent of the total quota set for the country. This figure is far better than 2,376,000 KOKU (TN: Approximately 11,604,960 bushels) or nine percent on the same date in 1945 and 7,545,000 KOKU (TN: Approximately 37,423,200 bushels) in 1944. It should reach 10,000,000 KOKU by the end of this year. However, the biggest problems concerning this task still lies in the future. Since rice delivery is usually most active between December and March, the Government must not fail during this period. In a great measure, the manner in which they utilize this period will decide the general results of the rice delivery.

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Yet, the latest trend in the rural districts cannot be called favorable. Some of the farmers feel bitter about the strikes in the cities, and others resent the Government's unwillingness to fulfill its promised and the irregularity in the distribution of daily necessities to rural communities, or the inequality in assigning rice delivery quotas and the low official price of rice. Furthermore, the illegal foraging for food by city-dwellers because of the food shortage and the enactment of a virtual blackmarket rice price by the Price Board also influences the farmers' willingness to deliver rice.

This tendency of the farmers to oppose governmental orders can be regarded as a form of labor offensive in the rural areas, despite the fact that it is disorganized, and as such it has been sensitive to urban and governmental activities. However, this sensitivity is not always based on logic. Therefore, in order to keep up the delivery, we must be careful not to provoke the farmers needlessly.

It is still not too late to successfully carry out the delivery plans if the Government will do its utmost to attain that objective.

In some parts of TOKYO the rice ration is still delayed, and with currency not yet stabilized, the working masses are suffering severely because of the disproportion between wages and prices. Unless these workers are at least assured a ration of staple food-stuffs, their demands for enough pay to maintain a minimum standard of living will be meaningless. In this respect, we are encouraged to hear that an attempt is being made to run special trains to transport rice, despite the coal shortage.

In the future, the shortage of fertilizers and agricultural implements will be severer, and the stock of material in each factory will decrease. The Government should frankly and clearly state how they intend to cope with the coming difficulties in order to get the support of the farmers and to successfully collect the rice.

ITEM 3 The March Food Crisis - Diamond Nippon - 19 Dec 46. Translator:
H. Hasegawa.

Summary:

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The majority of the people are lulled into a false sense of security because of the bumper agricultural crops of this year and are apt to overlook the fact that rice ration is again delayed in some big cities. Because there is a shortage in the total supply of staple food and there are various difficulties in the collection and distribution of rice, the future of the food situation does not warrant optimism. Therefore, with the general reduction in the scale of industrial production, the food crisis will emerge around next March.

The quantity of rice to be collected by the Government from the farmers up to the end of November this year was 29.5 percent of the allotted quantity. This percentage was far larger than that at the same time in the last two years. The Government authorities, furthermore, stated that it would be possible to collect 50 million bushels of rice within this year. However, the following bottle-necks will check the farmer's smooth delivery of rice next year:

As a result of the purge of local officials, the terminal administrative organizations find it difficult to administer the collection of rice. In some districts, the local offices have not yet decided on the quota of rice to be delivered by the farmers. Since the number of these farms amount to 30 or 40 percent of the total, this will greatly affect the food situation next year. The second bottleneck is the conditional delivery insisted by some farmers. For example, in both NIIGATA and AKITA Prefectures, the farmer's unions manage the rice crop. According to them, 80 percent of their rice quota will be unconditionally delivered, but the remainder will be delivered when the Government distributes fertilizer and farming implements in exchange. Furthermore, due to the electric power shortage, the use of power thrashing machines, is greatly restricted, particularly in Western HONSHU. Consequently, rice deliveries are delayed. In addition, the transportation situation is becoming worse as a result of the coal shortage, and the transport of the planned quantity of staple food to the consuming areas is almost impossible.

For these reasons, if the Government is able to collect only 112,240,000 bushels of rice or 80 percent of the fixed quota, it will be able to barely secure the supply for the coming five months, assuming that 20 million bushels are consumed monthly. Therefore,

we reach the conclusion that we would exhaust the 112,240,000 bushels by next March and be faced with a food crisis at that time. In order to curb such a crisis, the Government, of course, should ask the Allied Powers to permit the importation of food and since a bumper crop is reported, it should endeavor to smooth out the collection and distribution of staple food.

ITEM 2 Rail Transportation Effecte*d* By Snow Storm - Yomiuri Shimbun - 13 Dec
46. Translator: T. Urai.

Summary:

Rice transportation remains unchanged despite heavy snowfall and remarkable depletion of coal stock. One train service daily is being maintained on the TOHOKU line from KOMUTA to OMIYA since the 8th, the OU line from AKITA to OMIYA since the 9th, the JOBAN line from MITO to TABATA since the 8th, respectively. The metropolis received an average of 140 carloads or 11,200 KOKU (56,000 bushels) of rice.

The railway authorities announced, that rice shipment will be maintained at all cost. Receipt of rice and fish by the metropolis since the 9th is as follows:

Rice.

317-1
Twenty three carload arrived from AKITA on the 11th and 12th. Its total prospected shipment to the metropolis is 450,000 KOKU (2,250,000 bushels). Arrivals expected after the 13th might be severely effected by snow-storms.

Fish:

Shipments from TOHOKU area will be effected by snow-storms, while vegetable shipments from neighboring areas will undergo little change. Three carloads of fish arrived on the 9th, 4 carloads on the 10th, and 10 carloads on the 11th. However, only 2 carloads (14 or 15 tons) arrived on the 12th, due to the blizzard. Suspension of the channel service between AOORI and HAKODATE caused scanty supplies in trout-fish and octopus. The snow-storms on the JAPAN Sea coast will not effect the fish supply in the metropolis, since fish is supplied from other sources. The Central Market (CHUO SHIJO) is looking forward to bigger fish catches and increased arrivals when the rough weather abates.

As rice distribution delay became aggravated due to scanty arrivals, the metropolis decided to dispatch officials to ask earnestly for steady rice delivery. Although the metropolitan receipt of rice shipments recorded 29,466 HYO (58,932 bushels) - 21,646 HYO from districts, and 7,820 HYO from TOKYO area on the 10th, and some 23,000 HYO (46,000 bushel (117 carload) on the following day. Eight and one half days ration as of the 10th were distributed showing an average distribution delay of 1.5 days. The present stock is 65,249 HYO (130,498 bushels), includes, however, glutinous rice, and is only enough for some two days consumption. The maximum delay is 9 days in ITSUKAICHI, and 6.9 days in ASAKUSA ward. A stock for two days consumption is not sufficient enough to off-set these delay over TOKYO area will be inevitable.

The metropolis will also undertake priority distribution, whereby columns of trucks will be sent directly to adjacent areas to collect and deliver rice.

The Rice and Wheat Section, Food Control Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (NORIN SHO SHOKURYO KANRIKYOKU BEIHAUKA) gave out

the following statement. "Since we have taken into consideration the damages caused by the snow storm in the TOHOKU region in the shipping plan, we are of the opinion that a two or three day spell will not seriously affect the rice distribution in the metropolis, and we can make up for any delay by relying on stocked rice. Two special trains carrying rice have already left AKITA for TOKYO. Shipments from IBARAGI, SAITAMA, TOCHIGI are arriving here without interruption."

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ITEM 14 Delayed Distribution of Rice - Asahi Shimbun - 6 Dec 46. Translator:
K. Sato.

Summary:

312.1 In spite of the declaration of the authorities concerned that there would be no delayed distribution of rice with the increased ration, the average delayed distribution in TOKYO has reached 1.3 day according to an investigation made by the Metropolitan Foodstuffs Corporation on 4 December. There has already been some trouble between distribution stations and families on this matter. For examples in some part of SHIBUYA-KU there was no distribution of rice for a week but bales of rice were piled in heaps at the distribution stations. In some section of SETAGAYA-KU the ration for the end of November was also barely supplied at the beginning of this month. The distribution station are sowing seeds of unrest when they claim that the distribution of December ration is difficult to forecast. What, then, is the main cause of this delayed distribution?

It has been commonly recongnized that the cause of the trouble was the lack of transportation but this difficulty has almost been removed by utilizing part of the freight cars assigned to the Allied Forces. As its real causes the following items may be mentioned:

1. The purchasing price of rice which is set at 550 yen per KOKU (5 bushels) is too cheap compared with wages of labor in cities.
2. No supply of fertilizers and farm implements, guaranteed by the Government, have so far been made.
3. The tendency toward rice delivery strike has intensified.
4. Farmers in the KANTO area are in the midst of planting wheat and barley.

Actually the shipment of rice since November has been very bad. For this reason, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is making all-out efforts to improve the situation. Mr FUJIWARA, head of the cereal division of the Metropolitan Foodstuffs Section made the following statement regarding this problem:

A system of distribution three times per month at the beginning of every ten days, has been practised since November. However in December, rationing has been 2 to 5 days late because of the delay in distribution procedure. In order to overcome this predicament, a considerable amount of holding rice is necessary, but there is no such margin at present. In addition to this difficulty poor manipulation at distribution stations made the matter worse. The case in SHIBUYA-KU may be attributed to these facts.

The consumption of rice in TOKYO amounts to above 25,700 bales (a bale contains about 2 bushels) per day. Against this amount the daily shipment to TOKYO from 1 December has been 7,436 bales in the first, 12,313 on 2nd, 18,585 on the 3rd, 22,039 on the 4th and about 16,000 on the 5th. Sweet potatoes have been also shipped at the rate of 11,184 bales on the second which were due on the first, 17,757 on the third and 5,122 on the fourth. Besides these, there is a 4.2 days ration held by the foodstuffs Corporation. If this continues the distribution from 11 December for the rest of the month will be more difficult.

ITEM 5 Opinions Regarding Future Rice Situation - Shin Yukan - 22 Nov 46.
H. Iuchi.

Full Translation:

Since the issuance of the Government's statement for increasing rice ration, the present situation is such that rice shopping has remarkably decreased, while on the other hand, the selling of rice has greatly increased. However, according to the information of those coming to the Metropolis, collected by the TSUKISHIMA and SUGAMO police stations of the Metropolitan Police Board, facts regarding illegal transactions of rice follows below. It is worthy of notice that the causes are attributed to the people's distrust of the Government's enforcement of increased rice ration.

1. A person from NIIGATA-Ken said: We have completed the delivery of early rice as the first installment of the allotted quota. However, judging from the Government's statement announcing that, in spite of the Government decision to increase the ration of staple foods, it will still be insufficient, it is obvious that the Government's promise of returned distribution of rice will not be carried out as in former years. Accordingly, we must give due consideration on the matter of future rice delivery. If matters go on as they are, a great increase will be seen in the blackmarket price of rice next year. Therefore, if profit is not made by hoarding as much rice as possible, it will be a disadvantage to us. Such is the belief of the majority of the farmers.

2. Some Metropolitans said: The Government declared that the rice ration of 2.5 Go (0.8 pint) would be continued. However, even at present when the ration of staple foods are not all rice, it is obvious that rice ration will be much more insufficient and will be delivered later in next year than this year, and accordingly, blackmarket prices will increase correspondingly. Therefore, unless we purchase as much rice as possible now, when the price of rice is low, we will undoubtedly have a difficult time in the future. We must venture to do it, in spite of the control by the police. This is an example which frankly indicates the feelings of rice buyers. The number of those imprudent persons are seemingly increasing.

3. A person from TOYAMA-Ken said: Since the strict control on rice has been enforced, cases of rice shopping have decreased considerably. However, there are still many rice-shoppers who think as follows: Judging from the present state of distribution, the blackmarket price of rice will assuredly increase, and rice ration will be insufficient.

The number of such persons are increasing. Almost all rice shoppers are from TOKYO and OSAKA. Evil-natured rice shoppers are seen in OSAKA. For example, mass rice shopping has appeared in that city. Some farmers have already fulfilled their quota allotment. However, stimulated by such rice shoppers, the future delivery of rice will not go smoothly. A thoroughgoing control by the police is desired.

ITEM 5 Shipment of Rice to TOKYO Recovers - Nihon Keizai Shimbun -
27 Dec 46. Translator: K. Sato.

Full Translation:

3/21

The shipments of rice to TOKYO had been hampered by the transportation difficulties due to snow-storms. The shipment on 16 December was 10,198 bales (20,396 bushels) as against 26,000 bales (52,000 bushels) which is the daily amount necessary. As a result distribution on 21 and 22 Dec was on an average 4.7 days late. But the shipments have shown a change for the better these few days. The shipments on 23 and 24 December were 35,000 bales (70,000 bushels) each; on 25, 52,000 bales (104,000 bushels), and on 26, 39,200 bales (78,400 bushels). The shipment of sweet potatoes, although it was poor at one time, has improved during the last few days, with 7,500 bales equal to 1,500 bales (30,000 bushels) in rice. Such being the case, delayed distribution was reduced to 4.3 days on 23, and 4.1 days on 25 and 26.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry expects to restore distribution to normal and make up for all the delays within this year, providing the weather is favorable. Forty percent of the expected amount of glutinous rice was also received on 24 December making possible a distribution of 250 grams per person by 28 December. However, since polishing is largely impossible due to the restrictions on electric power, unpolished rice may be distributed in the areas where distribution has been most delayed.

The KATSUSHIKA Ward leads in the delivery of rice. On 26 December, it filled its rice quota by delivering 1,658 Koku (8,290 bushels); thus being the first to complete rice delivery this year. The delivery in the EDOGAWA and ADACHI Wards will also be finished during this year. The delivery in the Metropolis will have reached 60 percent of the quotas, if the 3 wards mentioned above complete their delivery.

ITEM 6 Countermeasures for Accelerating Rice Deliveries - Tokyo Times -
6 Feb 47. Translator: S. Sakata.

Full Translation:

3/21

Since January, the rice ration has again gradually fallen behind schedule. On the other hand, rice deliveries are at a standstill with only 70.3 percent of the quota delivered according to a report received at the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry on 3 February. Under the circumstances, the Ministry is endeavoring to increase rice deliveries by distributing remuneration goods and by taking up other new countermeasures. At the same time, the Military Government Teams of the American Army stationed in provincial prefectures are also offering their kind assistance.

The reports received by the Ministry are:

NIIGATA Ken: In the middle of January, notices urging complete fulfillment of quotas were issued through the office of the prefectural governor to farmers with unsatisfactory delivery records, on the ground that "rice deliveries are the pilots of the reconstruction of JAPAN." As a result, enthusiasm towards rice deliveries has now become predominant throughout the prefecture. In addition, other similar notices were issued in the southern and northern TSUGARU-Guns of AOMORI Ken.

FUKUSHIMA Ken and YAMAGATA Ken: Championship flags symbolizing a 100 percent complete delivery were given to farm villages by the Military Government Teams. FUKUSHIMA Ken farmers were so moved by the Military Government Team Commander who especially shook the hands of the representatives of the farmers on the occasion of the presenting of the championship flags that the prefectural rice delivery is now making a favorable showing.

Other prefectures: In YAMANASHI Ken, notices for surplus rice deliveries were recently issued. In OKAYAMA, FUKUOKA and other prefectures, officers directly dispatched from GHQ are addressing representatives of the farmers and prefectural officials to accelerate rice deliveries.

ITEM 6 Additional Distribution of Rice - Mainichi Shimbun - 29 Dec 46.
Translator: E. Sato.

312.1
 Full translation:

The plan of coal distribution from January until March next year, has been formed, and the distribution system of additional rice to laborers beginning January has been revised. In other words, commodities necessary for the increase of coal production, and foodstuffs needed to create labor energy are to be specially distributed to the coal industries and coal miners respectively. There are nine grades, extending from 0.8 to 0.15 pint in the distribution system of additional rice, with the largest amount being 1.11 pint which will go to the coal miners. The laborers who will receive this distribution of additional rice and the farmers who have a rice reserve will be the privileged class. They, the privileged class, excluding the farmers, number about 4,000,000 at present, but will probably increase to 7,000,000.

There are privileged classes in any period of history. A change of privileges is brought about by a revolution. In consequence, the saying that those who do not work, should not eat, will mean that those who do not do any manual labor should not eat. But since the number of laborers receiving rice distribution constantly increases or decreases it must mean that "ghost" laborers must be eating the additionally distributed rice; in other words, even those who do not do any physical labor in industry, are receiving the privilege of eating an additional ration of rice. If laborers, and accordingly, production are decreased for the purpose of increasing the "ghost" population, the essence of the distribution system of additional rice will be lost. Therefore, this distribution system should be most fairly administered, and corrupt practices eliminated at once. Thereby, the class without the additional distribution of rice will be able to endure their hunger. Furthermore, unless this additional distribution system is abolished as soon as possible, the spirit of democracy will be lost, because additional rice is not only being given to laborers of high efficiency, but also to those with low efficiency.

The people in general are not in favor of the additional distribution of rice nor the 0.96 pint increase in rice distribution. They only hope that the distribution of rice will be carried out fairly and properly.

ITEM 3 Additional Rice Distribution for Laborers to Be Increased -
Yomiuri Shimbun - 6 Feb 47. Translator: Y. Inouye.

312.1
 Full Translation:

The standard amount and limitation of the extra rice distribution for laborers have been decided to be enlarged. The new system will be enforced and will be retroactive up to 1 January. Receivers are divided into five according to their type of works. They are (1) miners and stevedores; (2) manufacturers of ships, wheels, and bricks; (3) manufacturers of machines, and those who are engaged in electricity, gas, and water works; (4) manufacturers of meters, radio sets, textiles, and chemicals and (5) manufacturers of farm implements, and medicines.

Laborers included in the first three category are divided into the heavy and the light laborers. Outdoor workers of the Allied Forces and others will also be divided into the above categories. The standard quota of the new ration system is per the separate chart (gramme unit). With this new plan, the total amount of rations, which was from 5,000 KOKU (TN: 25,000 bushels) to 7,000 KOKU (TN: 35,000 bushels) will be increased to 9,000 KOKU (TN: 45,000 bushels) to 10,000 KOKU (TN: 50,000 bushels). Those whose extra rations were suspended last June will also be able to receive them in the new measure.

ITEM 12 A Study of an Independent Rice Delivery - Provincial Newspaper Akita Sakigake Shimbun - 15 Dec 46. Translator: K. Harada.

Summary:

The fact that the incentive system based on the profit motive serves as the basis of a democratic society is axiomatic. In an independent delivery system, the farmers' opinions regarding the price and amount of rice should be considered. While the Government may effect a temporary agreement with the farmers, regarding the price of rice, the incentive system or the allocation of necessary materials because of the aggravated inflation, most farmers would lose faith and their enthusiasm for delivery will be diminished unless the Government increases the price of rice to balance the inflationary trend.

We cannot make a hasty conclusion as to where the major cause of the decline in the amount of rice delivery falls. One fact is certain: the farmers harbouring apprehensions are attempting to withhold deliveries in an effort to reduce the quota and prolong the period of delivery. Recently in MIYAGI-Ken, a workers' and farmers' rally demanded permission from the governors of MIYAGI and CHIBA prefectures to canvass each city, town and village in order to obtain their pledge for the purpose of linking 20 percent of the total rice productions with fertilizer. This was successfully carried out. Therefore, regardless of whether it is the Government or the prefectural authorities, there is a definite necessity to take steps to consider the viewpoint of the farmers and to take concrete measures to insure the delivery of vital necessities to farmers. This is the only way to make them fulfill their delivery quotas.

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Although the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry at first unofficially fixed its price on rice at 600 yen per 4.96 bushels (one Koku), the price was eventually reduced to 550 yen because of strong opposition by the Economic Stabilization Board. This was inevitable in view of the special position of the price of rice, which constitutes an important factor in the stabilization of the price of other commodities. It is true, however, that farmers are not content with this price because they demanded 1,000 yen to 1,200 yen. The Government as well as the political parties must take counter measures with regard to this issue.

While the existing rice delivery system must be replaced with a truly democratic delivery system at the earliest possible opportunity or abolished because it is not in accord with individualism and liberalism, farmers' independence and self-control will not be achieved unless they are willing to fulfill their responsibility to deliver rice.

ITEM 3 The More Blackmarket Fertilizers, The Better Rice Crop - Nihon Keizai Shimbun - 9 Jan 47. Translator: Y. Bannai.

Full Translation:

3121
In order to conduct an investigation regarding the cost and output of rice production for 1946, 17 landed farmers and 24 tenant farmers of considerable technical skill were selected by the Agricultural Association (NOGYO KAI) of NIIGATA-Ken. The following results were announced on 7 January: The largest area of cultivated land was 3 CHO 4 TAN 8 SE (8.526 acres), and the smallest 5 TAN 5 SE 5 TSUBO (1.351 acres); the largest crop per TAN (0.25 acres) was 2 KOKU 7 TO 5 SHO (14.08 bushels), and the smallest 1 KOKU 6 TO 7 SHO (8.55 bushels). With labor in terms of blackmarket wages of 25-35 yen, and the fertilizers bought at blackmarket prices, the highest production cost was 2,918.5 yen per TAN (0.25 acres) and 1,123.38 yen per KOKU (5.12 bushels), while the lowest cost was 954.11 yen per TAN and 462.71 yen per KOKU. On the other hand, with labor in terms of official wages of 15 yen, and the fertilizers self-supplied, the highest was 3,249.34 yen per TAN, and 1,420.75 yen per KOKU, while the lowest was 625.22 yen per TAN and 303.21 yen per KOKU.

Thus, the average production cost was 1,488.89 yen per TAN and 681.41 yen per KOKU when the necessary items were purchased on the blackmarket while 1,567.42 yen per TAN and 717.35 yen per KOKU when the necessary items were bought at official prices. These figures clearly prove that self-supplied fertilizers cannot increase the total harvest.