

B. Special Investigation Program for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Current Quota Delivery Season:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950 and still going on till 30 March 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation program was started upon the basis of the decisions made at the coordinating conference with other enforcement agencies held on 29 November 1950, as mentioned in Chapter II (A), above, and is being carried out to habitual rice-carriers by train, blackmarketeering farmers, Food-Kodan-like concerns, and designated collection dealers all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this investigation within this month:

276 persons in cumulative number.
(including 244 police officials in cooperation.)
254 persons in actual number.
(including 244 police officials in cooperation.)

Places planned to investigate within this month 11
Places actually investigated 11

Percentage of realization of the program ... 100%

3. Investigation Results:

Number of case investigated 123
Number of violation case 123

Action taken:

As to actions to be taken, all of these violation cases were transferred to the Police, and were sent by the Police to the Public Procurators' Office.

Remarks: As to the details of the above-mentioned violation cases, reference is made to the list, titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Tendency Discovered:

For this kind of investigation, the Police has been in full-scale cooperation with this EIA and has marked better and better records in checks and controls of rice-carriers in each month following September as can be seen in the following list.

Month	Number of Times of Checks and Controls.	Number of Persons Arrested	Amount of Rice Confiscated.
Aug.	14 (2)	191 (62)	7850 kgs. (438)
Sept.	30 (2)	301 (24)	9,600 kgs. (679)
Oct.	33 (2)	279 (20)	7,650 kgs. (709)
Nov.	59 (2)	631 (183)	31,200 kgs. (7,094)
Dec. (as of 20th)	45 (4)	920 (244)	22,500 kgs. (8,685)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the record made by this EIA.

Nevertheless, towards the end of December, the number of rice-carriers is showing a gradual increase as follows:

Estimated number of rice-carriers in activity in this prefecture:

Aug.	3,000 persons
Sept.	2,500 persons
Oct.	2,300 persons
Nov.	2,500 persons
Dec.	3,000 persons

... ..

C. Special Inspection of Sugar:

1. Period: Started on 24 August 1950
and scheduled to be finished
at the end of December 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This special inspection has been carried out to sugar wholesale dealers, retailers, processors and bakeries all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigators thus far mobilized for this program:

180 persons in cumulative number.
6 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect at the start of this program 160

Targets actually inspected thus far 127

Percentage of realization of the program 78 %

3. Inspection Results:

The following figures are those totalized from the start of this inspection program to 20 December 1950.

Number of case inspected 127
Number of violation case 38

Action taken:

Indicted 1
(Blackmarketeering case of sugar allocated for business use)

Administrative disposition given 5
(These 5 cases are those using sugar for other purposes than for that of allocation.)

Admonished 28

Transferred to Police 4

Remarks: As to the details of the above-mentioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in the previous monthly reports, already submitted to your Headquarters, for September, October and November.

4. Conclusion Reached:

a) There were discovered no violation cases as connected with SS or OSS in this prefecture, but it cannot be denied that the confectioners here were purchasing sugar from such sources as connected with OSS.

b) Most of the violation cases discovered were those of diverting into blackmarket channels sugar allocated for business uses only, but such a sort of violations have also been uprooted to an almost extent by this long spell of inspections.

c) It cannot be said as yet, however, that there have entirely disappeared the small-scale black-marketing cases by sugar brokers who walk around from kitchen to kitchen and collect sugar allocated for general consumers' households.

... ..

D. Investigation for Prevention of Illegalities in Primary and Secondary Processing Courses of Staple Food:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950 and finished on 20 December.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of economic investigators mobilized:

18 persons in cumulative number.
6 persons in actual number.

Kind of dealers investigated:

Barley refining mills.
Flour mills.
Noodle-making mills.
Bakeries.

Targets planned to investigate	.....	20
Targets actually investigated	.....	19
Percentage of realization of the program	.....	95%

3. Investigation Results:

Number of case investigated	.....	19
Number of violation case	.....	0

4. Conclusion Reached:

This investigation was carried out for the purpose of educating the dealers into voluntary self-control to abide by the relating regulations and laws, and farther for the purpose of making sure the effects produced by the similar investigation program which had been carried out previously by this EIA in July and August. And it can be acknowledged that the effects were considerably great, by the fact that there could not be found out any violation cases.

... ..

E. Investigation on Conversion of Food Distribution Kodan into Non-governmental Management:

The results of the investigation conducted by this EIA upon the subject matter, are as follows:

a) The current projects on the purchasing funds of wholesale dealers are considered to be insufficient in contents as yet.

b) The registration of rice dealers is expected to be carried out as scheduled, but there is a lot of possibility that unreliable dealers, such as those who have been so far engaged in blackmarketeering of staple food in league with rice-carriers, might get in among newly registered rice dealers. And therefore it is believed to be very important to establish some suitable supervisory machinery over them.

c) It is believed to be quite necessary to set up a pooling system of transportation charges in the stratum of wholesale dealers.

d) There has not been found out as yet any movement of the Kodan to make its heretofore organization survive and to command monopolistically the coming rationing system of staple foodstuffs.

... ..

F. Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

1. Period: Started on 1 November 1950 and finished on 25 December 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

As to petroleum products, the amount needed is going over the allocated amount, and consequently petroleum dealers, almost all over this country, are compelled to sell them in advance to reception of the coupons for them. It is evident, however, that this advance sale is constituting a great obstacle to the smooth circulation of petroleum products. Therefore, for the purpose of prohibiting such advance sales of petroleum products, this inspection program has been carried out to petroleum product dealers and big consumers all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this program:

28 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect 13
Targets actually inspected 11

Percentage of realization of the program 83%

3. Inspection Results:

In November, general survey was conducted on the movements and trends of the circles concerned mainly in order to get informations on advance sales of petroleum products, but in December investigation was conducted directly to individual petroleum product dealers in this prefecture. And according to the Industrial Section of the Saitama Prefectural Government, authorized governmental agency for petroleum products, the total amount of petroleum products sold in advance by all dealers in this prefecture has shown a gradual decrease as follows:

At end of July 1950	39,154 lits.
At end of November 1950	29,059 lits. (26% decreased)

The subject investigation of this EIA was carried out individually to eleven (11) dealers who had thus far sold in advance those amounts of petroleum products as corresponding to about 90% of the total amount sold in advance by all dealers in this prefecture. And it was found out that the total amount of their petroleum products sold in advance was showing a gradual decrease, too, as follows:

At end of July 1950	.....	36,486 lits.
At end of November 1950	.....	26,001 lits. (28% decreased)
As of date of investigation in December	.....	19,900 lits. (23% less than in November)

4. Tendency Discovered:

a) There has ceased the price-cutting competition for expansion of market which had been taking place among petroleum product dealers up to October of this year, and the prices of petroleum products have been stabilized almost at the official prices.

b) As to the materialization of petroleum products from coupons, that of gasoline is in a better condition at present, but that of heavy oil, mobil, and light oil is in a considerably tight situation.

c) The oil taxes which are at present levied on gasoline at 100 percentage of rate, are expected to be reduced to some degrees from January of next year on, and consequently big petroleum dealers are in a hurry to sell out their stocks within this year and, on the other hand, they are withholding to purchase new stocks from wholesale dealers.

5. Effect Produced by Subject Program:

a) Petroleum dealers have become to control themselves much better not to make advance sale, while they are trying to receive the coupons for those amount of petroleum products already sold in advance, as quickly as practicable.

b) The reduction rate of advance-sold amounts for the four months from end of July to November of this year, was not more than between 26% and 28%, but in December that has reduced by 23% more for less than a month since the start of this inspection program by this EIA.

a) No more than two of those eleven petroleum product dealers inspected by this EIA had full knowledge of how much amount of stocks they had had in hand each month, but recently they have become to try to make sure the exact figures of their stocks in accordance with the instruction of this EIA to that effect.

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G. Administrative Inspection of Truck Forwarding and Shop to Shop Forwarding of Tobacco:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950 and scheduled to be finished on 20 January 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

As to the forwarding by truck and shop to shop forwarding of tobacco, the prefectural branch office of the Japan Express Co. is making its subcontractors do such work, and this inspection is being carried out to the Japan Express Co. Urawa Branch, i. e. prefectural branch office, and its sub-contractors, for the purpose of contributing to the curtailment program of the national expenditures by finding out the data for establishment of the most proper charges for the above-mentioned types of forwarding, through examination into the actual situation of profits made by the prefectural branch office of the Japan Express Co. and into that of forwarding charges paid by the prefectural branch office to its subcontractors.

3. Inspection Results:

The emphasis of the inspection is being placed upon the actual situation of truck forwarding charges and sub-contract charges, and upon the relationship between the actual records of payment of forwarding charges to subcontractors by the prefectural branch office of the Japan Express Co., and upon the costs of contracts concluded between the Monopoly Corporation and the prefectural Japan Express Co. Branch. However, this inspection program has been just started and so no results worth mentioning have been found out as yet.

... ..

H. Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan:

1. Period: Started on 11 December 1950 and still going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection is being carried out to the prefectural Fertilizer Distribution Kodan and its outlying stations, for the purpose of contributing to the prevention of losses to the national expenditures by investigating whether or not the liquidation business of the Kodan is being done correctly and properly, and furthermore by expediting its liquidation business, on this occasion of its dissolution.

Number of economic investigator mobilized so far for this program:

25 persons in cumulative number.
2 and/or 4 in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect 12
Targets actually inspected 1

Percentage of realization of the program 8%

3. Inspection Results:

a) In the last half of 1949 fiscal year, Yen73,522 of funds for business affairs was appropriated illegally to the funds for personnel affairs, it has been revealed by this inspection.

b) The management of the Kodan as of its dissolution date, 31 July 1950, was investigated on account-books, cash in hand, and bank account-books, and was found to have been exercised properly as follows:

<u>Balance of Kodan's Account-book</u>		
.....		Yen 10,002,608.74
Bank Deposit	.....	Yen 9,954,126.59
Cash in hand	.....	Yen 48,482.15
	Total	Yen 10,002,608.74

c) Merchandise in Stock:

Amount of stocks as of 31 July 1950	.....	573,208 "kan" <u>530</u>
Amount sold up to end of October 1950	.....	274,299 "kan" <u>656</u>
Balance (Amount of stocks as of end of October 1950)	.....	298,908 "kan" <u>874</u>

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
1	Mikami, Shoichi	#304, Hiyoshi-cho, Tokorozawa-shi.	
A 2	Ito, Gengoro	#747, Kuki-machi, Minami-Saitama-gun.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
3	Shinoda, Denji	#4056, 1-chome, Daimon-cho, Omiya-shi.	
4	Ishikawa, Sanichiro	#339, Ageo-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun.	
B 1	Aoki, Ichiro And 122 others.	Kami-ishigami, Nozakimura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi.	Food Control Law.
123			

Continued from above:

	Materials involved.	Amount (Unit:kgs.)	Price (Unit: Yen)	Action taken.
1	Serving of staple food.			Administrative disposition expected.
2	Serving of staple food.			
3	Serving of staple food.			
4	Non-licensed operation of restaurant.			
B 1	Polished rice	1552.500	69,086.25	Sent to Public Procurators' Office.
	Glutinous rice	680.200	41,898.00	
	Soya bean	266.000	10,640.00	
	Red bean	108.000	4,340.00	
123	Pressed barley	293.000	11,720.00	
	Flour	22.000	935.00	

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR JANUARY 1951

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
From January 1 to January 31:	Special Inspection of Staple Food.
ditto	Investigation of Restaurant Business.
ditto	Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan.
.....	
From January 1 to January 20:	Inspection of Truck Forwarding and Shop to Shop Forwarding of Tobacco.
.....	
From January 8 to January 31:	Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.
From January 5 to January 31:	Collection of Economic Information Required by Central EIA Instruction No. 341.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 December 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for November 1950.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution
& Industry Division.

FROM : Saitama Prefectural EIA.

The monthly Report on the activities of this EIA for the period of October 26 to November 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Personnel Affairs.
(Actual Strength as compared with Authorized Number)
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out within this month.
- IV. Disposition of Violation Discovered.
- V. Cooperation given by or required to Police or other Governmental Agencies.
- VI. Schedule of Activity for November.

K. Sawada

KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

I. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

Actual Strength as compared
to Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator.	2nd class official	23	13
	3rd class official	17	11
ESB Secretary.	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		3	1
Employee		2	2
		<u>47</u>	<u>30</u>

Remarks: The director of this EIA was changed as of 31 October 1950; Mr KENTARO INOUE was transferred to the Niigata Pref. EIA. as director, and Mr. KATSUJI SAWADA, heretofore Food Section Chief of Tokyo Regional EIA, was appointed Director of this EIA. in succession to the former. And the reduction of one person from the actual strength which counted 31 last month, is caused by the promotion of Mr. MASAOKI ADACHI, heretofore 1st Department Chief of this EIA, to the 2nd Investigation Section, Materials Investigation Dept., Central EIA, as of 20 November 1950.

... ..

II. COORDINATING MEETING

A. 38th Meeting of the Saitama Pref. Economic Investigation Committee.

1. Date : 24 Nov. 1950: 13:00 - 15:00 p.m.
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 15 persons in total.
4. Matters Reported on:

a) Interim report on the inspection program for prevention of rice from flowing into black-market channels in the current quota delivery season.

i) The rice carriers who bring out rice from within this prefecture have continued to decrease in number since September of this year as follows, though they were most rampant in August.

Month	Cumulative number of rice carrier	Amount of rice brought out from this prefecture.
	<u>Approx</u>	
August	3,000 persons	620 bales
September	2,500 persons	500 bales
October	2,300 persons	420 bales

The reduction of rice carriers is considered to be attributable to (1) strengthened checks and controls, and (2) fading away of the food unrests caused by the Korean conflict owing to the turn for the better of the war situation over there, and (3) the busyness of the harvest season.

ii) The ratio between the number of male rice-carriers and that of female is 20% (male) and 80% (female) as of October of this year, and female rice-carriers are increasing steadily.

iii) The ratio between the number of rice-carriers from Tokyo and that of rice-carriers from productive districts, is 65% and 35% as of October of this year.

The rest of what was reported at the conference, is as stated in paragraph B, Chapter III, below.

- b) Report on the results of the inspection of cotton yarn and cloth in compliance with Central EIA Instruction No. 227.

What was reported at the conference, is as stated in paragraph F, Chapter III, below.

B. 1st Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural
Staple Food Blackmarketing Prevention
Committee.

1. Date : 30 October 1950
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room
3. Attendant: 16 persons (committee members)
intotal.
4. Matters Report on:
 - a) On the allocation of the delivery quotas
of this year's crop of rice and on the
harvest situation.
 - b) On investigation into the harvest and
delivery situation.
 - c) On the blackmarketings of rice, especially
the activities of rice carriers.
5. Matters Consulted about:

About the concrete methods for carrying on
the campaign of this committee.

conclusion reached:

- a) The information and education movement of this com-
mittee will be started at the earliest possible
stage.
- b) As a principle, no organization affiliated to this
committee will be established below the "gun units,
and, when deemed necessary, a confab will be held
in "gun units.
- c) Meetings of this committee will be held at any
necessary time, according to the progress of the
quota delivery program.

III. INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION
BEING CARRIED OUT AND HAVING
BEEN CARRIED OUT WITHIN
THIS MONTH

A. Inspection of Restaurant Business:

1. Period: Started on 1 January 1950
and still going on:

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been and is being carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-rooms in Urawa, Omiya, Kawaguchi and Gyoda.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this inspection within this month.

10 persons in cumulative number.
6 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect within this month.....100

Targets actually inspected so far.....89

Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Nov. 1950.....89%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....89

Number of violation case.....1

Action taken:

Administrative disposition expected....1

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation case, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Conclusion reached:

Violations to the Restaurant Business Control Law have sharply decreased in number, and the reasons are considered to be as follows:

i) Blackmarketeers and farmers, who are still making illegal profits by their blackmarket dealings and can afford to eat expensive food, are very few in number.

ii) The average food situation has been improved very much recently, and especially in this prefecture there are so sufficient numbers of meal-coupon restaurants in which even "sushi" has been permitted to be served, that meal-coupon users have found no inconvenience in getting staple food.

iii) Third nationals who are operating restaurants have become somewhat inactive recently.

iv) The information and education campaigns by this EIA and the persistent checks and controls by the police have proved fruitful.

... ..

B. Inspection for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Current Quota Delivery Season.

1. Period: Started on 21 October 1950 and still going on (until the prefectural quota delivery is finished)

2. On What scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been carried out to habitual rice-carriers by train at Omiya Station and Urawa Station, and to blackmarketing farmers and designated dealers in Kosigaya-machi and Washinomiya-machi and five other villages.

Number of economic investigators mobilized for this inspection within this month.

127 persons in actual number.
(including 101 police officials in cooperation)

107 persons in actual number.
(including 101 police officials in cooperation)

Places planned to inspect within this month9

Places actually inspected9

Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Nov. 1950.....100%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....190
Number of violation case.....183

Action taken:

AS to actions to be taken, all of these violation cases were transferred to the Police, and 108 of them were sent by the Police to the Public Procurators' Office and the other 25 admonished.

Remarks: AS to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list, titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Conclusion Reached:

AS reported last month, and also as stated in Chapter II.A, above, rice-carriers have gradually decreased in number since September of this year, maybe owing to (1) the strengthened checks and controls, and (2) the fading away of the food unrest created by the Korean Conflict, and (3) the busyness of the farming season. Towards the end of November, however, there is some fear of rice-carriers increasing again in number because of the tight-money situation of farming villages and because of the delay in fixing the amended delivery quota for end units. and this tendency does not warrant optimism.

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C. Special Inspection of Sugar for Domestic Use:

1. Period: Started on 24 August 1950 and still going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This special inspection has been and is being carried out to sugar wholesale dealers, brokers and other processors all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized within this month:

80 persons in cumulative number.
6 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect within this month115
Targets actually inspected so far.....43

Percentage of realization of the program as of 20 Nov. 1950.57%

4. Conclusion Reached:

This program of inspection has been carried out continuously since August of this year, and so it has produced great effects upon the general dealers in abiding by the regulations. And no blackmarketings of sugar for business have been found out, and so the 14 of the 16 violation cases discovered within this month are nothing more than those of confectioners purchasing small amounts of sugar through illegal channels. And, as it has been revealed up to the present, the sources from which the above confectioners purchased sugar are the households of general consumers, and have no connection with any foreigners.

... ..

D. Administrative Inspection of Special Procurement Board's Business on Contracts for Engineering and Construction:

1. Period: Started on 20 October 1950 and finished on 15 Nov. 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection was carried out to the engineering and construction works for Occupation Forces' use, which had been carried over from the 1949 fiscal year and for which contracts had been concluded in this fiscal year.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this inspection:

98 persons in cumulative number.
4 persons in actual number.

Work-place planned to inspected.....17
 Work-place actually inspected.....17
 Percentage of realization of
 the program.....100%

3. Inspection Results:

At the beginning of this administrative inspection, this EIA checked upon the documents of SPB's contracts with engineering and construction contractors, and then selected, as suitable targets for inspection, the engineering work of ducts for Occupation Forces' use at Toyooka Town, Saitama, which is being undertaken by the Fujita-gumi Engineering and Construction Co., and 16 other works in this prefecture, in order to make sure,----- (1) whether the secret of the costs estimated by the SPB for the engineering works had not been let out to the contractors before the bidding, because those estimated costs were too close to the bidding costs accepted by the contractors; ----- (2) whether or not the contractors had notified the SPB of it when they had made other companies subcontract their accepted works;----- and whether the estimate by the SPB of the costs for the works were adequate or not. And the findings of this administrative inspection are as follows:

(1) The Kashima Engineering and Construction Co., which had contracted for the engineering work of boilers in MOMOTE, was making the Takemura Komu-ten Co. subcontract most of the works and the latter company also was making the Showa Equipment Ind. Co. subcontract them, both without any consent of the SPB.

(2) The estimate by the SPB of the rent for machinery and equipment needed for engineering works is too easy in defiance of the actual state of things: in the above-mentioned engineering work of ducts at Toyooka, the SPB estimated the rent for machinery and equipment at ¥1,590,000, while the actual expenses spent by the Fujita-gumi Engineer and Construction Co. was not more than ¥610,000. Of such easy-going estimate of the SPB, this EIA has reported to the superior authorities, as this inspection program was carried out simultaneously all over the country. And so it is expected that the superior authorities will take some adequate action to it before long.

4. Effect Produced by Subject Inspection:

(1) The SPB has become much more careful of the procedures for contracts and at the same time they have become so efficient as to take such procedures not later than a fixed date.

... ..

E. Administrative Inspection on Freightage and Carriage of Tobacco:

1. Period: Started on 16 October 1950 and finished on 9 November 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection was carried out to the Urawa Branch Office of the Japan Express Co. and 3 of its sub-contractors in this prefecture, for the purpose of contributing to the curtailment program of the national expenditures by finding out the data for establishment of the most proper charges for the transportation and custody tobacco, through the examination into the relationship between the charges paid by the Japan Express Co. and those paid by the Japan Express Co. to its sub-contractors.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this inspection:

32 persons in cumulative number
2 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect.....4
Target actually inspected.....4

Percentage of realization of the program.....100%

3. Inspection Results:

(1) The emphasis of this inspection was placed upon the actual profits made by the Urawa Branch Office of the Japan Express Co., and, as a result of it, it was revealed that the net profits made by the forwarding of tobacco during a year of October last year through September this year amounted to Yen1,184,560.63, 42% of the sum of the charges paid by the Main Office of the Japan Express Co. to this branch office.

(2) The branch office should submit to the Main Office the data for calculation of charges to be paid by the Main Office to it which are made up upon the basis of the actual business records of the preceding fiscal year and the estimated amount of tobacco to be handled in this fiscal year. And yet the branch office has not yet submitted such data to the Main Office, and the latter, too, has never pressed them for it.

(3) As regards the charges paid by the Urawa Branch Office to its subcontractors, a contract has been concluded between them. But it is quite for form's sake, and in fact it has been decided unilaterally by the Urawa Branch Office.

As this inspection program was carried out simultaneously throughout the country, those facts as mentioned above have been reported to the superior authorities. Therefore it is expected that some adequate action will be taken to them by the superior authorities sooner or later.

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F. Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with Central EIA Instruction No. 227:

1. Purpose:

This inspection program is for the purpose of eliminating violations to the Price Control Law and the Temporary Adjustment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities in so far as cotton yarn and cloth are concerned, and for the purpose of urging or forcing to supply the general producers and consumers with surplus stockpiled cotton yarn and cloth, and for checking the abnormal spiral of prices which has been agitated by the Korean Conflict.

2. Period: Started on 2 September 1950 and finished on 25 November 1950.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection was carried out to spinning or weaving mill operators, raw materials yarn wholesale dealers and textile dealers all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this inspection:

229 persons in cumulative number.
12 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect 24
Targets actually inspected 31

(Remarks: The exceeding 7 cases are those requested to inspect by other prefectural EIA and added to the targets originally planned by this EIA to inspect.)

Percentage of realization of the program
..... 100%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 31
Number of violation case 4

Action taken:

The following actions have been taken to the above 4 violation cases which were reported to your Headquarters last month as "still under investigation".

Indicted 1
Admonished 2
Transferred to Tokyo Regional EIA 1

Remarks: As to the details of the above-mentioned violation cases, reference is made to the list, titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Effect Produced by Subject Inspection Program:

Being carried out on a nation-wide scale, this program has produced enormous effects upon the circles concerned in various phases, such as, in the lowering of the prices of cotton yarn and cloth, and in the return of the market to normalcy.

... ..

G. Special Inspection of Sugar for Foreigners' Use:

1. Period: Started on 18 October 1950
and expected to be finished
at the end of December.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been and is being carried out on possible blackmarketing cases of SS or OSS sugar flowing from other prefectures which have designated dealers for SS or OSS, and on possible smuggling cases of sugar.

Number of economic investigator mobilized within this month:

29 persons in cumulative number.
3 persons in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

It has been found out that there are two designated dealers for OSS in this prefecture, though it was reported last month that there were none. But no blackmarketing cases nor smuggling cases have been found out as yet in this prefecture.

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION:

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
A 1	Kato, Chonosuke	#4050, Daimoncho 1-chome, Omiya-shi.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
1	Nihon Eizai K. K.	#2158, Honjo-machi.	
2	Fujii, Kyuichi	#393, Renjaku-machi, Kawagoe-shi	
3	Suzuki, Kiseburo	#35, Haramachi, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	
4	Suzuki, Takeo	#32, Haramachi, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	
5	Futaki, Soichi	#42, Haramachi, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	
6	Hashimoto, Masao	#18, Haramachi, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	
7	Uchinuma, Ichiro	#506, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	
8	Ishikawa, Kenichi	#197, 1-chome, Hanno-machi, Iruma-gun.	Regulation for Demand and Supply of Sugar.
C 9	Saihoku Sugar Wholesale Co.	#227, Gyoda, Gyoda-shi.	
10	Tamura, Yohzo	#242, Gyoda, Gyoda-shi.	
11	Arai, Masajiro	#4078, 1-chome, Miyamachi, Omiya-shi.	
12	Ohsewa Milk Ind. Co.	Hirado, Kumagaya-shi.	
13	Shimoda, Ichiro	Kumagaya-shi.	
14	Mizuno, Hidetoshi	Kumagaya-shi.	
15	Nakajo, Mitsunosuke	Kumagaya-shi.	
16	Nishida, Tokuzo	Kumagaya-shi.	
1	Iwasaki, Hime ' And 157 others	Meiji-mura, Gunma-gun, Gunma-ken.	Food Control Law.
158			
B			
159	Tamura, Keiichi ' And 24 others	#740, Johoji, Oishimachi, Ohno-gun, Gunma-ken.	
183			

Continued from
Preceding Page:

	Materials involved	Amount (unit: kgs.)	Price (unit: yen)	Action taken
A 1	Serving of staple food without coupon.			Administrative disposition.
1	Sugar	631.673	42,015.21	Administrative disposition.
2	Sugar	52.500	3,377.33	
3	Sugar	48.750	3,136.09	
4	Sugar	56.250	3,618.56	
5	Sugar	75.000	4,824.75	
6	Sugar	75.000	4,824.75	
7	Sugar	67.500	4,342.28	
C 8	Sugar	18.750	1,206.19	Admonishment.
9	Sugar	0.320	19.23	
10	Sugar	21.670	1,302.38	
11	Sugar	0.100	6.01	
12	Sugar	4.912	295.21	
13	Sugar			
14	Sugar			Transfer to Police.
15	Sugar			
16	Sugar			
1	Polished rice	1,254.900	51,428.20	Sent to Public Procurators' Office.
'	Glutinous rice	338.200	17,508.62	
158	Pressed barley	320.800	11,709.00	
B	Soya bean	955.400	34,871.50	
159	Red bean	166.900	6,092.00	
'	Flour	19.000	740.81	Admonished.
183				

NO.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
1	Saitama Cotton & Staple Fiver Textile Co., Ltd.	#181, Tokiwa-cho 9-chome, Urawa-shi.	Price Control Law.
2	Chichibu Cotton & Staple Fiber Assoc.	#1361, Omiya, Chichibu-shi.	Regulation for Allocation of Designated Production Materials.
3	Minoru Fiber Co., Ltd.	#592, Ryoke, Urawa-shi.	Temporary Adjustment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities.
4	Tokyo Shirt Commercial and Industrial Co-operative Assoc.	#216, Minami-Shinagawa 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.	Regulation for Allocation of Designated Production Materials. Price Control Law.

Continued from above:

	Materials involved.	Amount (unit:Kgs.)	Price (unit:yen)	Action taken.
1	Cotton cloth inv	17,711 rolls	702,706.36 Exceeding the official price.	Indicted.
2	Allocation coupons were alienated to others.	2,400 yds.	860,000.—	Transferred to Tokyo Regional EIA.
3	Cotton cloth	200 sq.yds.	23,490.—	Admonished
4	Cotton cloth	390 yds.	140,000.—	Admonished

.....

V. COOPERATION GIVEN BY OR REQUIRED TO POLICE
OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY:

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
Kunegaya Municipal Police Station.	2 Nov.	They arranged concrete matters with us for prevention of blackmarketing of staple food.
Crime Prevention Section, Saitama NRP Hqrs. Omiya MPS.	10 Nov.	They worked together with us in checks and controls of rice carriers by train.
Agricultural Production Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't. Saitama Local Office.	14 Nov.	They worked actively together with us in the investigation into the actual situation of rice producing districts for the purpose of preventing rice from flowing into black-market channels in the current quota delivery season.
Food Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.	19 Nov.	They consulted with us about the demand and supply program of staple foodstuffs for this prefecture from December of this year on.
Crime Prevention Section, Saitama NRP Hqrs. Urawa MPS.	20 Nov.	They worked actively together with us in the checks and controls of rice carriers by train.
Agricultural Production Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't. Osato Local Office.	21 Nov.	They worked together with us in the investigation into the existing situation of rice producing districts for the purpose of preventing rice from flowing into the black-market channels in the current quota delivery season.

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR DECEMBER 1960:

1. Concerning Food Section:

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
	Special Inspection of Sugar for Domestic Use.
From December 1	Inspection of Restaurant Business.
	Inspection for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Current Quota Delivery Season.
To December 25:	Investigation into Actual Situation of Rice Carriers by Train for purpose of Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.
	Administrative Inspection of Foodstuff Distribution Kodan.

2. Concerning 1st Materials Section:

From December 1	Inspection (2nd Stage) of SPB's Business on Contracts for Engineering and Construction.
To December 25:	Inspection (2nd Stage) on Freightage and Carriage of Tobacco.
	Supervision of Petroleum Products.

3. Concerning 2nd Materials Section:

From December 5 to December 25:	Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.
From December 1 to December 25:	Special Inspection of Sugar for Foreigners' Use.
From December 1 to December 25:	Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with Central EIA Instruction No. 227.

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
Crime Prevention Section, Saitama NRP Hqrs.	22 Nov.	They consulted with us about the concrete measures to be taken for checks and controls of rice carriers in the coming end of the year.
.....		
Urawa District Public Procu- rators' Office.	30 Oct. & 18 Nov.	They were willing to be con- sulted by us on the indictment of the violation case of the Price Control Law by the Saitama Cotton and Staple Fiber Textile Co., Ltd.
Hanno MPS.	11 Nov.	In the Special Inspection of Sugar, they worked together with us in the searches of sugar dealers there in the town.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

6 November 1950

SUBJECT: Export of Aluminium Ingot:
 TO : Headquarters, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
 FROM : Saitama Pref. EIA.

As to the aluminium ingots produced for export in Kawaguchi City, Saitama, they have been exported to the United States, Great Britain, India and the Argentine Republic, and the amount exported so far since May of this year totals some 400 tons. And the present status of this production for export is as follows:

1. As to the casting plants which aluminium ingots have been produced for export:

The following list of plants are those which have sold more than some 20 tons of such aluminium ingots, and in addition to these there are some 60 light metal plants, most of which engaged in the production of such ingots during the period of June, July and August of this year but at present are almost in no productive operation, in Kawaguchi City, Toda Town, Warabi Town, etc.

Name of plant.	Location of plant.	Responsible person.	Amount Sold so far since May 1950. (unit: ton)	Remarks
1 Tsukada Light Alloy Casting Plant.	#20, Miyukicho 1-chome, Kawaguchi.	Tsukada, Ichiro.	some 200	No. 1 aluminium ingot producing plant in Kawaguchi.
2 Okuyama Light Metal Casting Plant.	#3046, Nakacho 1-chome, Kawaguchi.	Okuyama Tomekichi.	some 60	

3	Niizaka Casting Plant.	#59, Sakaecho, 2-chome, Kawa- guchi.	Umasaka, Saburo.	some 50.	Still in productive operation.
4	Iinuma Alloy Casting Plant.	#128, Honcho, 4-chome, Kawa- guchi.	Iinuma, Kiichi.	some 50.	
5	Masada Light Metal Casting Plant.	#65, Nishikicho, Kawaguchi.	Masada, Kinichiro.	some 20	
6	Kojima Light Metal Casting Plant.	#56, Kitamachi, 2-chome, Kawa- guchi.	Kojima, Takezo.	some 20	
				<u>Total</u>	<u>some 400 tons.</u>

2. As to Export Business Broker:

It is said that the brokers who went around purchasing aluminium ingots under contracts with foreign buyers, are estimated at forty or fifty persons in all, of which those who came into Kawaguchi City are believed to be the following list of traders and raw material dealers.

Name of Export Broker	Location	Remarks
Taihei Commerce & Industry Co., Ltd.	#12, Marunouchi- 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Keeping Business contract with the Niizaka casting plant, Kawaguchi.
Kyodo Light Metal Co., Ltd.	Edobashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.	Purchasing from the Tsukada Light Alloy Casting Plant, Kawaguchi.
Kyodo Kogyo K.K.	#4, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Purchasing from the Okuyama Light Metal Casting Plant, Kawaguchi.
Fuji Foreign Trade Co., Ltd.	Tsukiji 3-chome, Chuo- ku, Tokyo.	Purchasing from the Iinuma Alloy Casting Plant and the Masada Light Metal Casting Plant, Kawaguchi.

Sanmin Sangyo K.K.	Tamuracho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.	Purchasing from the Okuyama Light Metal Casting Plant, Kawaguchi.
Takahashi's Store.	Edobashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.	Located at the same place with the Kyodo Light Metal Co., above.
Iida Sangyo K.K.	Shimura, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo.	Keeping business contract with the Iinuma Alloy Casting Plant, Kawaguchi.

3. About Foreign Buyers:

As to the foreign buyers of such aluminium ingots, the casting dealers of Kawaguchi know nothing of them, and consequently further investigations are projected to be made of the export brokers as mentioned above.

4. Destination:

According to the dealers in Kawaguchi City, most of the aluminium ingots have been exported to USA. and next, to the Great Britain, India, the Argentine Republic, etc. And also it is said that the ingots have been sent to the Red China via Hongkong and to USSR through the Mediterranean Sea, but it may be nothing more than a mere rumor among the dealers.

5. Present Status of this Export:

In the transactions of these aluminium ingots, the orders used to be given in payment in advance, and so the dealers felt extraordinary appeals to these transactions, especially in May of this year when they were suffering from the tight-money situation. At present, however, the prices of the ingot materials have suddenly risen owing to the keen competition among the dealers, and it has become almost impossible for them to deliver at the prices set as of the contract date, and yet they are forced to make a complete delivery of the goods strictly in compliance with the contract once concluded, and at last they are compelled to part, with tears, with the money which they have once gained with smile. And so recently many of the dealers have come to go out of these transactions.

KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

Saitama E.I.A.

TOKYO REGIONAL ECONOMIC BUREAU

November 30, 1950.

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

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

Subject: Reward for the disclosure of the hidden and hoarded materials
of Nippon Silk K.K.

Tamigo Otsu

1. Yotaro Akiyama submitted the information on the disclosure of the hidden and hoarded materials of Akihira Plant of Nippon Silk K.K. to Honjō Police in Saitama Pref. on Sept. 8, 1949.

In accordance with the information Honjō Police disclosed 360 sheets of unfinished overcoats and 36 bales of the parts of overcoat owned by Nippon Silk K.K. from the house of Chotaro Fukuda, Akite-nura, Kodama-gun, Saitama-Ken, and requested Saitama E.I.A. to purchase the goods. Upon receiving a report, Regional E.I.A. purchased the goods at 390,000 Yen, and paid 39,000 yen, 10% of the purchase price, to the informer Akiyama as the reward for the information.

2. On the other hand, Saitama E.I.A. started an investigation into Akihira factory of Nippon Silk K.K. on its own initiative on Sept. 28 and Oct. 18, 1949 and disclosed and purchased 278 sheets of overcoats and 4 other items (valued at around 492,000 Yen).

No reward was paid for this goods, because this investigation was not based on any information given by anyone.

3. On Oct. 20, 1949, Masanori Sakurai and Toyotomi Maekawa submitted an information on the hidden and hoarded materials of Nippon Silk K.K. to Saitama E.I.A. which disclosed and purchased 56,000 Yen value of

"Sanada-himo" (tape) after investigating the warehouse of Akite-mura Agricultural Cooperative Union, and paid the informants 5,600 Yen, ^{10%} ~~20%~~ of the purchased money.

4. The information given by Yotaro Akiyama.

a) He sent a same letter to the following Offices.

- 1) Hidden and Hoarded Material Section of Tokyo Regional E.I.A. on Apr. 26, 1950.
- 2) The same as the above on May 25, 1950.
- 3) Saitama E.I.A. on March 12, 1950.
- 4) Kanto C.A.R. on May 10, 1950.
- 5) Special Investigation Bureau of Attorney General's Office.

Consequently, our organization treated this case cautiously, and after the investigation, called him to our office and handed him the reward payment note.

At that time, he received the note without any complaint (the note states that the recipient is entitled to make a complaint on the payment of reward within 10 days from the date when he received the note)

It is difficult to understand why he ^{made a complaint} ~~sent such a letter~~ so many days after he received the reward.

b) Akiyama submitted the information to Honjo Police which investigated and requested E.I.A. to purchase the goods and the latter paid reward. Accordingly, the investigation into the materials based on the information is entirely taken care of by the Police and E.I.A. is not familiar with the details.

c) It is claimed by the informant that the disclosed materials are estimated at 30,000,000 yen. But, this is presumed to be a misunderstanding based on an exaggerated article put on a newspaper.

It is a matter of investigation by the Public Prosecutor's Office if there was any illegality involving the Police.

T. Otsu

SE/kw

Date: 3 Nov. 1950

To: KaCAR

From: Yotaro Sakurai, Honizumi-mura
Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken

I thank you for your kindness extended to me in connection with the hoarded goods uncovered by me and reported to the Government.

I am now glad to say that on 15 September I was able to get ¥39,000 paid by the government as the reward.

While I accepted this much without filing any complaint, I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that, although the goods I had uncovered were evaluated at ¥35,000,000 on 28 September, last year, the authorities concerned evaluated them at ¥390,000 this time and paid me 10% on it. Such a big fluctuation of prices in a year's time is beyond my comprehension. In fact, I filed a complaint within 10 days of the receipt of notice of the payment being made, but had to cancel it, as people said another year would take before any decision could be given.

I expected to obtain 20% on ¥3,000,000 at which the goods held at the Akihira Plant of the Nippon Silk Co. might be evaluated. I would be pleased if you would kindly see to the matter for me.

*9 Nov 50
referred to Mr. Osaka
for comment
Res CIA*

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 November 1950

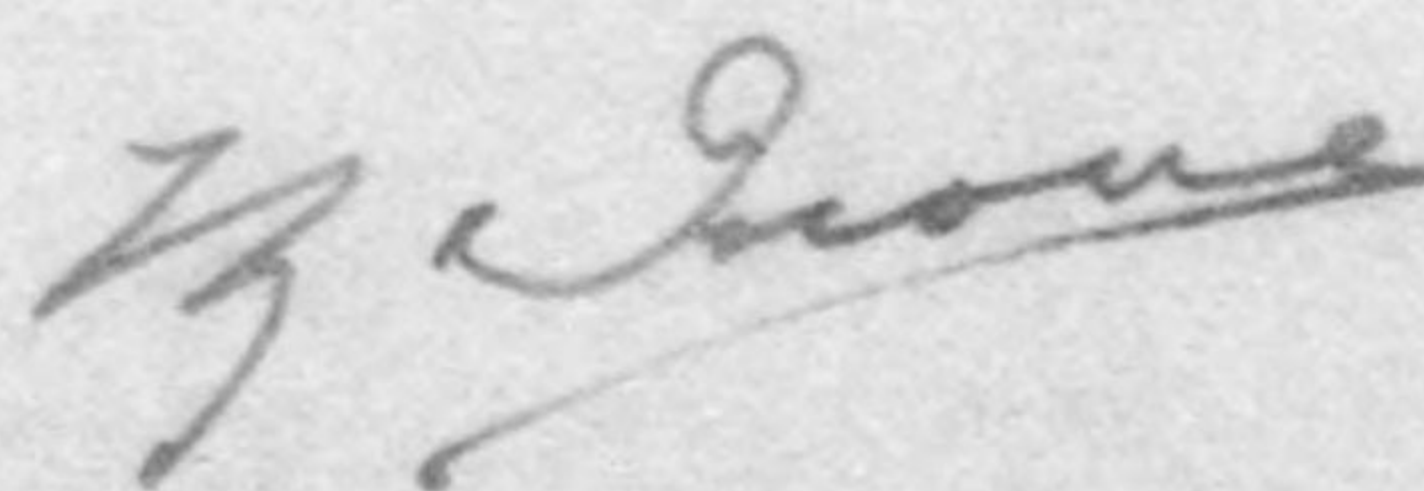
SUBJECT: Monthly Report for October 1950.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution
& Industry Division.

FROM : Saitama Prefectural EIA.

The monthly report on the activities of this EIA for the period of September 26 to October 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Personnel Affairs.
(Actual Strength as compared with Authorized Number)
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out within this month.
- IV. Disposition of Violation Discovered.
- V. Cooperation given by or required to Police or other Governmental Agencies.
- VI. Schedule of Activity for November.



KENTARO INOUE

Director of Saitama Pref. EIA

1. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

Actual Strength as compared
to Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator.	2nd class official	23	14
	3rd class official	17	11
ESB Secretary.	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		3	1
Employee		2	2
		<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>

.....

II. COORDINATING MEETING

A. 36th Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee.

1. Date : 20 Oct. 1950: 13:00 - 15:00 p.m.
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 19 persons in total.
4. Matters Consulted about:

- a) About the inspection program for prevention of rice from flowing into blackmarket channels in the current quota delivery season.

This program was decided to be carried out to rice carriers by train, Food-Kodan-like private concerns, habitually blackmarketing farmers, and to collecting agents and customer-processors of rice during the period until the quota delivery of this prefecture is completed. And for the purpose of carrying out this program most efficiently, a committee named "Saitama Prefectural Staple Food Blackmarketing Prevention Committee" was decided to be established within this month (October), which is scheduled to be organized by the following list of governmental officials and which has been taken initiative by this EIA so that this prefecture may wipe out the shame of the last to complete the quota delivery of rice in the crop year of 1949.

Committee Member

Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

Chief of 1st Dept., Saitama Pref. EIA.

Chief of Food Section, Saitama Pref. EIA.

Chief of Saitama Pref. NRP Hqrs.

Chief of Crime Prevention Section,
Saitama Pref. NRP Hqrs.

Chief of Agriculture and Forstry Dept.,
Saitama Pref. Gov't.

Chief of Agricultural Production Sect.,
Saitama Pref. Gov't.

Chief of Food Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.

Chief of Saitama Food Office, MAF.

Agricultural Adjustment Committee member.

Representative chiefs of towns and villages.

Chief Director of Agricultural Cooperative Association.

- b) About the administrative inspection program of the Special Procurement Board's business on contracts for engineering construction.

This administrative inspection program was decided to be carried out to the three SPB inspection offices of Urawa, Asaka and Iyooka, and to some six places of engineering work being under construction, in this prefecture during the period from this date to 15 November 1950.

- c) about the administrative inspection program of the freights of tobacco.

This administrative inspection program was decided to be carried out to the Branch Office of the Japan Express Co. and its sub-contractors during the period from this date to 10 November 1950, for the purpose of contributing to the curtailment of the national expenses by finding out the data for establishment of the most proper charges for the transportation and custody of tobacco, through examination into the relationship between the charges paid by the Japan Monopoly Corporation to the Japan Express Co. and those paid by the Japan Express Co. to its sub-contractors.

B. Confab for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Current Quota-Delivery Season:

1. Date : 19 October 1950.

2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.

3. Attendant: 6 persons in total.

EIA4 persons.
Saitama Pref. Gov't.2 persons.

4. Matters Consulted about:

- a) about the situation of rice production and quota delivery this year.
- b) About the inspection program to be carried out by this EIA for the same purpose.
- c) About the collection of data for quota delivery of this year's crop of rice.

5. Matters Decided On:

- a) It was decided that this EIA, the Saitama Pref. Gov't. and the Police would meet together for liaison and coordination periodically twice a month until the completion of the quota delivery of this prefecture.
- b) It was decided that a committee named "the Saitama Prefectural Staple Food Blackmarketing Prevention Committee" would be established under the leadership of the above three, to strengthen the information and education activities for the same purpose.

III. INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION
BEING CARRIED OUT AND HAVING
BEEN CARRIED OUT WITHIN
THIS MONTH

A. Inspection of Restaurant Business:

1. Period: Started on 1 January 1950 and still going on.
2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been and is being carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-rooms in Urawa, Omiya and Kumegaya.

Number of economic investigator mobilized within this month.

10 in cumulative number.
 6 in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect within this month.....50
 Targets actually inspected so far.....36
 Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Oct. 1950.....72%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....36
 Number of violation case.....4

Action taken:
 Administrative disposition expected4

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Peculiar Phenomenon discovered:

With the coming transfer of the criminal jurisdiction over foreign nationals to the Japanese Government, Chinese and Koreans find it very hard to continue their heretofore privileged business as it is, and some of them are going to return to their original occupations.

8. Conclusion reached:

- a) On the whole, the violation of serving staple food has decreased in number.
- b) Chinese nationals who are operating restaurants, have become very obedient to the laws.

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B. Special Inspection of Sugar for Domestic Use:

1. Period: Started on 24 August 1950 and still going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This special inspection has been and is being carried out to sugar wholesale dealers, bakers and other processors all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized within this month:

49 in cumulative number
8 in actual number

Target planned to inspect within this month.....	45
Target actually inspected so far.....	34
Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Oct. 1950.....	79%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....	34
Number of violation case.....	10

Action taken:

Indictment expected.....	1
Administrative disposition expected.....	1
Admonishment given.....	8

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Peculiar Phenomion discovered:

- a) Violations committed by the recipients of sugar for agricultural industry are large in number in this prefecture.
- b) It is rather hard to follow up violations by confectioners to the root, because there blackmarketing brokers intervned between the confectioners and the root which is considered to be foreign nationals. But further persistent investigation is being carried out into the root.

5. Effect Produced by this Inspection Program:

- a) The dealers to whom the sugar for general consumers are allocated, have improved in their book-keeping and in their custody of sugar.
- b) Big blackmarketing cases of sugar are found to have been almost rooted up in this prefecture.

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C. Inspection for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Blakmarket Channels in Current Quota Delivery Season.

- 1. Period; Started on 21 October 1950 and still going on.
- 2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection program has been and is being carried out to habitual rice-carriers by train in the National Railway Takasaki Line (between Honjo and Kumagai) and the National Railway Keihin Line (between Omiya and Urewa)

Number of economic investigator mobilized within this month.

34 in cumulative number (including 20 police officials in cooperation)

27 in actual number (including 20 police officials in cooperation)

Railway line planned to inspect.....2
 within this month
 Railway line actually inspected.....2
 Percentage of realization of
 the program as of 25 Oct. 1950.....100%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....22
 Number of violation case.....22

Action taken:

As to actions to be taken, all of these violation cases were transferred to the Police, and all of them (22 cases) were sent by the Police to the Public Procurators' Office.

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list, titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Effect Produced by this Inspection Program:

a) Rice-carriers have decreased in number by 40% as compared with last month, owing to the strengthened checks and controls, in addition to the turn for the better of the Korean conflict and to the smooth rationing of staple food in the off-crop season.

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D. Administrative Inspection of Special Procurement Board's Business on Contracts for Engineering Construction:

1. Period: Started on 20 October 1950 and expected to be finished on 15 November 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection is being carried out to the three SPB inspection offices of Urawa, Asaka and

Toyooka and to six places where engineering work is under way.

Number of economic investigator being mobilized:

4 in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

As this program has just started, no results have been found out as yet.

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E. Administrative Inspection on Freightage of Tobacco:

1. Period: Started on 20 October 1950 and expected to be finished on 9 November 1950.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection is being carried out to the Urawa Branch Office of the Japan Express Co. and 10 of its sub-contractors in this prefecture, for the purpose of contributing to the curtailment program of the national expenditures by finding out the data for establishment of the most proper charges for the transportation and custody of tobacco, through the examination into the relationship between the charges paid by the Japan Monopoly Corporation to the Japan Express Co. and those paid by the Japan Express Co. to its sub-contractors.

Number of economic investigator being mobilized:

2 in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

As this program has just started, no results have been found out as yet.

... ..

F. Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with EIA Instruction No. 227.

1. Purpose:

This inspection program is for the purpose of eliminating violations to the Price Control Law and the Temporary Adjustment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities in so far as cotton yarn and cloth are concerned, and for the purpose of Urging or forcing to supply the general producers and consumers with surplus stockpiled cotton yarn and cloth, and for checking the abnormal spiral of prices which has been agitated by the Korean Conflict.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been and is being carried out to spinning or weaving mill operators, raw material yarn wholesale dealers and textile dealers all over this prefecture.

Number of economic investigator mobilized so far.

190 in cumulative number
12 in actual number.

Target planned to inspect within this month24

Target actually inspected.....31

(Remarks: The exceeding 7 cases are those requested to inspect by other prefectural EIAs.)

Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Oct. 1950.....129%

Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected31
Number of violation case4

Action taken:
Still under investigation....4

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Effect Produced by this Inspection Program:

Being carried out on a nation-wide scale, this program has had an enormous effect upon the circles concerned, for example, in the lowering of the prices of cotton yarn and cloth, and in the return of transactions to normalcy.

... ..

G. Special Inspection of Sugar for Foreign Use (SS, OSS, or smuggled sugar):

1. Period: Started on 18 October 1960 and expected to be finished at the end of December.

2. On what Scale and to what Extent:

As there are no designated dealers for SS or OSS in this prefecture, this inspection is being carried out on possible blackmarketing cases of SS or OSS sugar flowing from other prefectures, and on possible smugglers of sugar.

Number of economic investigator being mobilized.

3 in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

As this program has just started, no results have been found out as yet.

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION

NO.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable	
1	Saito, Shigeko	#94, Nakacho, 2-chome, Urawa-shi.		
A 2	Soh, Banshoh (Chinese)	#385, Renjaku-cho, Kawagoe-shi.	Restaurant Business Control Law.	
3	Ishida, Akihiro	#20, Kita-Urawa-machi 1-chome, Urawa-shi		
4	Koh, Shinroku	#140, Takasago-cho 1-chome, Urawa-shi.		
1	Saitama Canning Co.: Ohno, Ayao	Noda-machi, Kawagoe-shi		
2	Musashi Confectionery Co.: Higuchi, Masaichi	#180, Wakita-Nishi- machi, Kawagoe		
3	Kamikochi Foodstuffs Processing Assoc.: Noda, Shinsaku	Gamoo-machi, Minami- Saitama-gun		
4	Matsuyama Confec- tionery Co.:	Matsuyama-machi, Hiki-gun	Temporary Adjust- ment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities.	
5	Toraya Grocer's: Kamiyama, Yutaka	#1599, Shigi-machi, Kawagoe-shi		
B 6	Daiman Store: Wakai, Rizo	#1, Yamamoto-cho, Chiyodaku, Tokyo		
7	Smile Store: Sano, Kazumi	#Neribei-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo		
8	Fuji Confectionery Co.: Tsutsui, Denkichi	#993, Sayada 3-chome, Kumagaya-shi		
9	Kyoei Confectionery Co.: Endo, Yokuichi	#170, Kishinachi 4-chome, Urawa		
10	Oka, Tokuichi	Oka, Okabe-mura, Osato-gun		
C 1	Kanai, Tsunashiro	#17, Inaba, Motosoojya- mura, Gumma-gun,		Food Control Law
22	And 21 others.	Gumma-ken.		

Continued from
Page 13

Materials involved.	Amount (unit:kgs.)	Price (unit:yen)	Action taken.
A 1 Serving of staple food.	-	-	Administrative disposition expected.
4			
1 Crystallized Sugar.	5163.600	310,332.36	Indictment expected.
2 ditto	203	12,200.20	Administrative disposition expected
3 ditto	112	6,731.20	
4 ditto	480	28,348	
5 ditto	375	22,537.50	
B 6 Half-refined Sugar.	450	27,450	Ammonishment given.
7 Refined sugar.	5.535	368.24	
8 ditto	540	35,920.80	
9 Crystallized sugar.	957	58,597.50	
10 ditto	4.180	249.42	
1 Polished rice.	516.350	21,259.32	
C 2 Glutinous rice.	13.650	559.38	Sent to the Public Procurators' Office.
Pressed barley	5.500	200.76	
2a Red bean	174.000	6,351.52	

NO.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable.
1	Saitama Cotton & Staple Fibre Textile Co., Ltd.	#181, Tokiwa-cho 9-chome, Urawa-shi.	Price Control Law.
2	Chichibu Cotton & Staple Fibre Assoc.	#1361, Omiya, Chichibu-shi.	Regulation for Allocation of Designated Production Materials.
3	Minoru Fibre Co., Ltd.	#592, Ryoke, Urawa-shi.	Temporary Adjustment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities.
4	Tokyo Shirt Commercial and Industrial Co-operative Assoc.	#216, Minami-Shinagawa 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.	Regulation for Allocation of Designated Production Materials. Price Control Law.

Continued from above:

	Materials involved.	Amount (unit:kgs.)	Price (unit:yen)	Action taken.
1	Cotton cloth	17,711 rolls	702,706.56	Still under investigation. Exceeding the official price.
2	Allocation coupons were alienated to others.	2,400 yds.	660,000,—	Still under investigation.
3	Cotton cloth	200 sq.yds.	23,490,—	Still under investigation.
4	Cotton cloth	350 yds.	140,000,—	Still under investigation.

V. COOPERATION GIVEN BY OR REQUIRED TO POLICE
OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY:

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
Honjo NRP Station	13 Oct.	(In the Inspection for Prevention of Rice from Flowing into Black-market Channels) They were positively cooperative in checks and controls of rice-carriers by train.
Honjo Municipal Police Station	13 Oct.	
Urawa Municipal Police Station	20 Oct.	
Omiya MPS	28 Sept.	(In the Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with EIA Instruction No. 227.) When the Shizuoka Pref. EIA's men came to this prefecture and conducted investigation, together with us, to the brokers who had dealt with the cotton yarn blackmarketed from Shizuoka Prefecture, the two police stations respectively gave us aid of two police officials in the investigation.
Gyocaa MPS	29 Sept.	
Urawa MPS	2 Oct. & 6 Oct.	(In the same inspection program as above.) They gave us aid of two police officials in home search of the Minora Fibre K. K. (on Oct. 2nd) and of the Saitama Cotton and Staple Fibre Textile Co., Ltd. (on Oct. 6th).

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR NOVEMBER:

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
From November 1 to November 30:	Special Inspection of Sugar.
ditto	Inspection of Restaurant Business.
ditto	Inspection for Prevention of rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.
ditto	Administrative Inspection of Foodstuffs Distribution Kodan.
ditto	Investigation into Actual Situation of Rice-carriers by train for purpose of Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.
.....	
From November 1 to November 30:	Inspection of SPB's Business on Contracts for Engineering Construction.
ditto	Inspection on Freightages of Tobacco.
ditto	Supervision of Petroleum.
.....	
From November 5 to December 15:	Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.
From November 1 to November 30:	Special Inspection of Sugar for Foreign Use. (SS, OSS, or smuggled sugar)
From November 1 to November 15:	Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with EIA Instruction No. 227.

Copy*Saitama EIA
Furuya case*

THE SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

20 October 1950

SUBJECT: Outline of Defense Counsel's Pleading for
TATSUO FURUYA.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Team.
ATTN: Mr. J. G. Featherstone, Vice-chief of
Governmental and Legal Section.

FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

The outline of the defense counsel's argument which was made for TATSUO FURUYA at his 6th public trial held at the Urawa District Court on 29 September 1950, is reported hereby to you as attached hereto.

KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA

OUTLINE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT

A. INTRODUCTORY ARGUMENT

1. As To How Search Has Been Conducted:

1. In connection with the Governor NISHIMURA'S Concealed and Hoarded Goods Case into which the Saitama Pref. EIA had been conducting thoroughgoing investigations, in early September 1950⁴, the said EIA carried out investigation into the case of the Omiya Municipal Police Station having taken away illegally some 1,000 pcs. of ex-Army goods which had been housed at the Omiya Textile Association, and it excited the nerves of the Omiya Police Station.

2. In connection with the investigation into the Industrial Rehabilitation Kodan Case (that is to say, the Embezzlement Case by T. ISHIKAWA), FURUYA demanded more than once the Omiya Police Station to answer his inquiries, because they were believed to be involved in the case to some extent. But this resulted in exciting the Omiya Police Station more bitterly than ever before, and they alleged that FURUYA was going to interfere with the progress of their search into the case. Thus the collision of feelings between the two went from bad to worse, and at last the Omiya Police Station started a counter-search into the Saitama Pref. EIA.

3. And on 20 January of this year, the Omiya Municipal Police arrested and placed FURUYA in detention on the supposition that he might probably have something wrong to do with ISHIKAWA (who was acting agent for the Industrial

Rehabilitation Kodan) on the grounds that he had attended at the dinner party held by the Industrial Rehabilitation Kodan on the night of Fireworks Exhibition at Oaiya (August 6th, 1950).

4. Such a type of search as made by the Oaiya Police Station is what is called "teppo sosa" (or guesswork search), so feudalistic as to "snipe" without enough evidences and so dangerous of missing the real target. Such being the case, it cannot be helped to say that the Oaiya Municipal Police carried out this search with malicious or hostile feelings against FURUYA .

II. As To How Affidavits Were Made up by Police Official and Public Procurator:

1. According to Article 326 of the Criminal Procedure Code, "any document or statement may be used as evidence only when a public procurator and the accused give consent thereto and the court finds it proper after considering the circumstances under which the documents or statements was obtained".

2. In view of the circumstances under which the above police search had been carried out, it is very doubtful that there are any "voluntariness" and "adequacy" in those affidavits obtained by the Police officials and the procurator which were submitted to the court as evidence by the Procurator.

3. Because, as to the written statements submitted to the court as evidence by the procurator, the defendants were forced to acquiesce in the contents of the statements

which actually had been made up by the procurator himself: FUKUYA was forced to do so from a psychological restlessness with which he was anxious to get out from the jail at an earliest possible date, and IKEDA from a psychology in which he wished to evade from a prolonged and thoroughgoing investigation (perhaps because he seemed to have committed many other economic offences). Under these circumstances it is quite impossible to place confidence in the said written statements as evidence.

4. When the witnesses, who had been required by him to be present at the court, gave statements different from the contents of their affidavits previously given to him, the procurator conducted another fruitless investigation to them on charge of committing perjury, after the close of the court.

5. Such conducts of the procurator are attributed to his indifference to the necessity of "voluntariness" and "adequacy" in making up affidavits as evidence, or to his self-conceit with which he placed too much confidence in his own self-made affidavits. Either way, his conducts are unfaithful to the basic principle of "court first".

B. MAIN ARGUMENT

I. Fact Constituting Offence Charged:

1. Concerning Official Function of Defendant:

In the letter of indictment the procurator states that "the accused TATSUO FURUYA is an economic investigator of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Agency and has been chiefly in charge of the affairs concerning investigations of concealed and hoarded goods. And especially, when the said EIA carried out the investigation and exposure of those concealed and hoarded goods as coming under the category of illegally possessed goods in the Gyoda districts on 22 December 1948, FURUYA had laid down the project for the said investigation and exposure, and even after the goods being seized, he was collectively in charge of the jobs of probing, adjusting and taking over of the exposed goods". In fact, however, it is not FURUYA but SAITO, then economic investigator of the Saitama EIA, who was collectively in charge of the jobs of planning and carrying out of the said investigation and exposure: it is quite evident by the testimony given by the witnesses at the court. Therefore the official function of FURUYA's as mentioned in the letter of indictment, is contradictory to the truth, and it should be attributable to mere imagination or conjecture on the part of the procurator.

2. Concerning Solicitations:

In the letter of indictment the procurator states that FURUYA was solicited by IKEDA ----

(a) "to see to it that the tenjuku cotton cloth and frock-cloth, which had been seized by the Saitama EIA, would be returned to him by some ways and means", and

(b) "to approach the authorities concerned to take as lenient a criminal action as possible to him", and further

(c) "to give him adequate conveniences when or if he will continue to be a blackmarketeer of textile goods".

Judging from common sense, however, these solicitations alleged to have made by IKEDA to FURUYA, are quite doubtful and irrational for the following reasons:

(a) As to the frock-cloth exposed, it was Economic Investigator SAITO and OHNO, not FURUYA, who did expose these goods, and so it is common knowledge that such a solicitation ought to be made to the former two if it will be made. (By the way, afterwards at the leading staff conference of the Saitama EIA, the amounts of frock-cloth in question were decided not to be illegal goods, and were returned to IKEDA.)

As to the "tenjuku" cotton cloth exposed, these goods were belonging to a person named KOHJI SEKIMOTO, not to IKEDA, and so it was SEKIMOTO himself who should have requested for the return of the goods in question, or IKEDA should have acted for SEKIMOTO at the latter's request. But the circumstances in between are quite vague and never have been explained by the procurator.

(b) As to the IKEDA's solicitation requesting FURUYA to "approach the authorities concerned to take as lenient a criminal action as possible"; any criminal action had not been decided to be taken as yet to this case, and

consequently there was no necessity of "approaching the authorities concerned to take as lenient an action as possible". If he tried to make such a request, he would have to say, "I would like you not to take a criminal action". Therefore this solicitous request is irrational, too, judging from common sense.

(c) As to the IKEDA's solicitation requesting FURUYA "to give him adequate conveniences when or if he will continue to be a blackmarketeer of textile goods": Who can suppose there exists any person who has a bit of common sense and yet has so much absurdity as to say, "I have an intention of continuing to be a blackmarketeer and to violate economic laws, and so I would like you to use your influence for me on such occasions" ?

As to the abovementioned three requests by IKEDA, it is understood that the contents of his requests were just what he thought only in his mind, but, judging from common sense, it cannot be admitted by any means that IKEDA expressed them actually and definitely, and FURUYA accepted them really. Taking up IKEDA's oral statement as the only evidence, the procurator appears to have reached such a conclusion from his own imagination, but it cannot be helped to conclude, from the standpoint of realistic and rational thinking, that the procurator's conclusion is far from the truth.

3. Concerning Illegal Conduct Committed in
connection with Official Function:

In the letter of indictment the procurator states that "on 28 February 1949 or thereabouts, when he was told by IKEDA at his own house that "the Tenjuku cotton cloth exposed by the BIA is 12 inches wider and 18 yards longer per roll than the usual standardized ones of 30 inches in width and 30 yards in length. So I'd like to turn over only the portion corresponding to the standardized ones to the Industrial Rehabilitation Kodan after cutting the excess portion in either width and length off from the cotton cloth, but would you give me permission for it?", FURUYA gave his consent to this proposal, as a result of which he is considered to have committed irregularities in the execution of his official duties". But it is quite irrational and unnatural that IKEDA, who was not the possessor of the Tenjuku cotton cloth, made such a request. And here is another thing funny. That is, IKEDA made a statement to the effect that FURUYA had given him a smile on that occasion and so he had thought it was an indication of consent to his request. Thus there are lots of incomprehensible, almost mysterious, points in this case, and either the witnesses required by the procurator made vague and unreliable statements at the court.

Putting together this and that, the truth is that this statement of IKEDA's is considered to be his last and desperate measure taken in fear of becoming charged of larceny unless he pretended to have cut off the cotton cloth with the consent of FURUYA's. And that is why his expression

took such a vague form as a tacit consent which was imagined from the smile appearing on FURUYA's face, instead of a definitely expressed consent.

4. Concerning Reception of Money:

It is admitted by FURUYA himself that he received the following list of money from IKEDA and that he was treated by IKEDA to entertainments of dinner seven times during the period from late February 1949 to early September of the same year.

Around 6 March 1949	Yen 20,000
Around 20 May 1949	Yen 20,000
Around 10 July 1949	Yen 8,000 or so
Around early September 1949	Yen 30,000
<hr/>	
Total	Yen 78,000 or so

As to the nature of the money received from IKEDA, however, there is much to be argued, as regards the questions of ---- (1) Is it bribes given under the pretext of loan? (2) Is it the bribery of giving monetary conveniences? or (3) Is it pure loans? ----, while the procurator insists upon the money being the bribes given by IKEDA to FURUYA.

To take first the intercourse between FURUYA and IKEDA, it was after the IKEDA's frock-cloth in question had been seized by the EIA and after IKEDA had paid several visits to him in vain, that FURUYA became acquainted with IKEDA. And it is clear that in the motive of his visits IKEDA had an intention of getting some convenience in future through the

company with Economic Investigator FURUYA. On the part of FURUYA, he was too much devoted to his jobs as economic investigator and so had an intention of getting informations from IKEDA, who was very familiar with such informations on blackmarket goods and on concealed and hoarded goods, through the company with him, too.

Thus the intercourse between FURUYA and IKEDA started from their respective standpoints each of which was different in itself, but, as it is human nature at all times, they became gradually more intimate with each other and then became on the terms of treating and being treated each other, and at last out of this intimacy FURUYA became to borrow money from IKEDA. But everytime money was loaned, FURUYA asked IKEDA to lend, and IKEDA himself never offered to lend. And the occasions were after the IKEDA's frock-cloth had been already returned to him by the EIA and also after the Tenjuku cotton cloth in question had been already taken over by the Industrial Rehabilitation Kodan. Out of his devotion to his task, FURUYA spent the above sum of money on dinners for rewarding his subordinates for their services, but it was with fair promise to return that he borrowed the money from IKEDA. That is to say, when he was in Shanghai, China, he had paid more than six hundred thousand yen (Yen 600,000) for the Japanese governmental office over there, and he heard that about 60% of the money would be paid back to him around February 1950 by the Law of Preparatory Investigation Committee for Liquidating Debts of Former Governmental Offices

Abroad, and so it was with this expectation that he borrowed the money at the legal rate of interest with the term of payment fixed at the end of February 1950. (To this, the procurator says that any return of the money paid for former Japanese governmental offices abroad cannot be reliable at all, but it must be said that these words of the procurator should be one of the most irrational and irresponsible remarks denying the national law of the Law of Preparatory Investigation Committee for Liquidating Debts of Former Japanese Governmental Offices Abroad.)

Under these circumstances, is it not cruel to regard this case as being bribery made under the pretext of loan? It is utterly depend upon the unilateral judgement of the judges whether this case should be regarded as being bribery made under the pretext of loan, or as bribery of receiving monetary convenience, or as pure loan, but just as the democratic constitution has placed ban on cruel penalty, so it is believed to be democratic that more cruel interpretation should be avoided in case where the case can be interpreted in either way.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 October 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for September 1950.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution
& Industry Division.

FROM : Saitama Prefectural EIA.

The monthly report on activities of this EIA for the period of August 26 to September 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Personnel Affairs.
(Actual Strength as compared to Authorized Number)
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out within this month.
- IV. Disposition of Violation Discovered.
- V. Cooperation given by or required to Police or other Governmental Agencies.
- VI. Schedule of Activity for September.



KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

1. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

Actual Strength as compared
to Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator	2nd class official	23	14
	3rd class official	17	11
ESB Secretary.	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		3	1
Employee		2	2
		<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>

... ..

Remarks: The reduction of 5 persons from the actual strength which counted 36 last month, is caused by the transference of one 2nd-class economic investigator and one 3rd-class and the retirement of two 3rd-class economic investigators, for the current administrative readjustment program, and by the suspension from office of one 3rd-class economic investigator owing to his long absence from office. As of the end of September 1950, the current personnel retrenchment program was completed, and, as compared to the personnel number of this EIA at its start two years ago which had counted 67 persons, the present personnel number of 31 persons is 46.3% of that, indeed.

II. COORDINATING MEETING

A. 35th Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee.

1. Date : 21 Sept. 1950: 13:00 - 15:00
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 18 persons in total.
4. Matters Reported on and Consulted about:

Matters Reported on

- a) Interim report on inspection program being carried on for prevention of rice from flowing into blackmarket channels in the off-crop season.
- b) Report on the results of the investigation into the inventories of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.

Remarks: The contents of the matters reported on are the same as can read in applicable paragraphs of Chapter III, below.

Matters Consulted about:

- a) Concerning the administrative inspection program of the Food Distribution Kodan.

This program is planned to be carried out for the purpose of preventing such various kinds of incorrectness and corruption as anticipated to be committed by taking mean advantage of the coming dissolution of the Food Distribution Kodan, in other words, for the purpose of preventing the national finances from suffering any possible loss. And neither suggestions nor objections were given to this program by any committee member.

- b) Concerning the inspection program of Cotton yarn and cloth in compliance with EIA Instruction No. 227.

This program is at present being carried out to the manufacturers and wholesale dealers of

cotton yarn and cloth for the purpose of probing whether they have hoarded a great amount of cotton yarn or cloth, whether they are restricting sales, whether they are selling cotton yarn or cloth on combination sale with silk, rayon, staple fiber, etc. or whether they are make illegal profits by so doing. And neither suggestions nor objections were given to this program by any committee member.

... ..

B. Confab with Newspaperman for Inspection Program of Cotton Yarn and Cloth:

- 1. Date 4 Sept. 1950: 13:00 - 15:00
- 2. Place At this EIA's conference room
- 3. Attendant: 10 persons in total

EIADirector and 4 others
 Newspaperman.....5 persons

(the Asahi, the Mainichi, the Yomiuri
 and others)

4. Purpose of the confab:

This confab was held to talk over how to inform the manufacturers and dealers concerned of the coming simultaneous inspections of cotton yarn and cloth just before its start and, by so doing, to enlighten them toward controlling themselves not to indulge in illegal profit making, hoarding, and reluctance of sales which have been causing the current inflationary rises of prices since the outbreak of the Korean conflict.

5. Matters Decided:

- a) It was decided to inform the public of the actual circumstances in the simultaneous production halt of "meisen" cloth plants in Chichibu, Saitama.
- b) It was decided to inform the public of the simultaneous inspection of cotton yarn and cloth which was planned to be carried out by this EIA very soon.

... ..

C. Confab with Dealers Concerned for Inspection Program of Cotton Yarn and Cloth:

1. Date : 5 Sept. 1950: 13:00 - 15:00
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room
3. Attendant: 29 persons in total

EIADirector and 3 others.
 Dealers concerned.....24 persons.
 (Spinning mill operators, weaving mill operators, cotton yarn wholesale dealers and cotton cloth wholesale dealers)

4. Purpose of the confab:

This confab was held to exhort the dealers concerned to be cooperative to our efforts to check the abnormal spiral of prices as caused by the Korean conflict and at the same time to explain them how to make up the reports on moving situation of their business which were required to be submitted to this EIA not later than 10 September 1950.

5. Matters Decided:

a) It was decided for the dealers concerned to control themselves not to indulge in illegal profit making, hoarding, and reluctance of sales.

b) The reports on moving situation of their business were decided to be submitted to this EIA not later than 10 September 1950.

... ..

D. Consultation for Preventing Wheat and Barley from Flowing into Blackmarket channel in Current Quota Delivery Season:

- 1. Date : 16 Sept. 1950
- 2. Place : At this EIA's conference room
- 3. Attendant: 9 persons in total.

Governmental agency whose personnel attended at this meeting:
 Agricultural Affairs Section and Food Section,
 Saitama Prefectural Government.

4. Matters Reported on and Consulted about:

a) Report on the current situation of quota delivery of 1950 year's crop of wheat and barley.

(By the Chief of Agricultural Affairs Section,
 Saitama Prefectural Government)

b) How to carry out the inspection program for preventing wheat and barley from flowing into blackmarket channels.

5. Matters Decided:

a) It was decided to carry out the inspection emphatically to the following four areas in each of which the quota delivery record is very bad, possibly owing to blackmarket dealings of wheat and barley there.

- Sooka Area, Kita-Adachi-gun.
- Yoshikawa Area, Kita-Katsushika-gun.
- Yawata Area, Minami-Saitama-gun.
- Tokorozawa Area, Iruma-gun.

... ..

III. INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION
BEING CARRIED OUT AND HAVING
BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THIS
MONTH

A. Inspection of Restaurant Business:

1. Period: Started on 1 January 1950 and still going on.
2. On what scale and to what extent the inspection was carried out?

This inspection was carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-rooms in Urawa, Omiya, Kumagaya, Gyoda and Warabi by 10 economic investigators in cumulative number (6 persons in actual number)

Targets planned to be inspected.....	100
Targets actually inspected so far....	74
Percentage of realization of the program	74%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....	74
Number of violation case.....	75

Action taken:
Administrative disposition expected

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Peculiar Phenomenon Discovered:

Since July of this year, noodle and "sushi" have been permitted to be offered at meal-coupon restaurants in this prefecture within the framework of allocated amount of staple food for restaurant business, as a result of which violations of offering staple food have reduced very much in number on the average.

... ..

B. Special Inspection of Sugar:

1. Period: Started on 24 August 1950 and expected to be finished at end of October.

2. On what scale and to what extent:

This special inspection is being carried out to sugar wholesale dealers, bakers and other processors all over this prefecture, and a cumulative number of 61 economic investigators (8 persons in actual number) have been mobilized to this program so far.

Targets planned to be inspected.....70
Targets actually inspected so far...42
Percentage of realization of
the program as of 25 Sept. 1950.....60%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected.....42
Number of violation case.....3

Action taken:

Indictment expected.....1
Administrative disposition
expected.....2

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation", in Chapter IV, below.

4. Conclusion reached:

a) The average recipients of sugar for agricultural industry have very poor and insufficient equipment for processing, and consequently it is doubted if they can be allowed to have the very qualification for applying for allocation of sugar.

b) No smuggled sugar case has been found out as yet in this prefecture.

... ..

C. Inspection for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Current Off-Crop Season:

1. Period: Started on 10 August 1950 and still going on.
2. On what scale and to what extent:

This inspection program has been and is being carried out to habitual rice carriers at Kasukabe Station (Toobu Line), Kumagaya Station (National Railway Takasaki Line) and Toda Check Point, and a cumulative number of 11 economic investigators and 41 policemen have been mobilized to this program so far.

Place where the inspection was planned to be carried out.....3 places.
 Place where the inspection was actually carried out.....3 places.
 Percentage of realization of the program100 %

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected42
 Number of violation case24

Action taken:

As to actions to be taken, all of these violation cases were transferred to the Police.

(According to the police;)
 Sent to the Public Procurators' Office22
 Admonishment given2

Remarks: As to the details of the abovementioned violation cases, reference is made to the list titled "Disposition of Violation, in Chapter IV, below.

4. Peculiar Phenomenon:

a) Rice carriers were the most active late in August, possibly on the grounds that the time happened to be the off-crop season and that the police was very inactive in checks and controls owing to a great pressure of business for the National Police Reserve.

b) The activity of rice carriers has marked a sharp alleviation in September owing to the strengthened checks and controls by this EIA and the Police.

D. Inspection for Preventing Wheat and Barley from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Quota Delivery Season.

- 1. Period: Started on 16 Sept. 1950 and still going on.
- 2. On what scale and to what extent:

This inspection program is being carried out to designated collecting agents and processors of wheat and barley in Soka-machi, Owa-machi (both in Kita-Adachi-gun), Yoshikawa-machi (in Kita-Katsushika-gun), and Yawata-machi (in Minami-Saitama-gun), each area of which is very notorious for its poor record in quota delivery of this year's crop of wheat and barley. And 10 economic investigators, in cumulative number (6 in actual number), have been mobilized so far for this program.

Targets planned to inspect.....12
 Targets actually inspected
 so far5
 Percentage of realization of
 the program as of 25 Sept.41%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected5
 Number of violation case0

4. Conclusion reached:

This year's crop of wheat and barley is degraded very much in quality owing to bad weather in its growing season and also owing to blight and insect damages. And therefore, this year, the quality of wheat and barley for quota delivery have been divided into as many as five grades, but there are anticipated to be produced a great amount of refuse wheat and barley worse in quality than of the 5th grade. And it is considered that this situation is making the principal cause for the poor records in quota delivery.

... ..

E. Investigation for the Inspection Program for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.

1. Period: Started on 21 August 1950 and still going on.
2. On what scale and to what extent:

For the Purpose of getting basic informations or data for the most efficient checks and controls of rice carriers by the least number of personnel, the subject investigations have been and are being carried out into the activities of rice carrier groups and collecting brokers along the Toobu Line (especially at Satte and Gyoda), the Toojo Line (at Matsuyama) and the National Railway (at Omiya).

Number of economic investigator mobilized so far:

12 in cumulative number.
5 in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect10
Targets actually inspected so far.....8
Percentage of realization of
the program as of 25 Sept. 1950....80%

3. Findings:

Number of case inspected.....8
Number of violation case.....0

Remarks: This program was to investigate the actual condition of rice carriers, not to round up violators.

4. Conclusion reached:

a) Rice carriers who make available of trains and trams, are discovered to be active in the order of the National Railway Tohoku Line, the National Railway Takasaki Line, the Toobu Line, and the Toojo Line.

b) Most of rice carriers come far from Niigata Prefecture, Yamagata, Tochigi, or Gumma, and the amount of rice as moved out from within this prefecture is estimated at not more than 15% of the whole amount of rice moved through this prefecture.

c) Rice carriers were the most rampant late in August, because the time was the off-crop season and because the police was inactive in checks and controls owing to a great pressure of business for the National Police Reserve.

Remarks: Further detailed report will be sent to your Headquarters at your request, if necessary.

... ..

F. Investigation into Inventories of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan as of end of July 1950.

1. Period: Started on 8 August and completed on 28 August 1950.

2. On what scale and to what extent:

Cumulative number of economic investigators mobilized for this program.....125
 Actual number of economic investigator mobilized6

Target planned to investigate.....459

<u>Specification</u>	Prefectural Kodan	1
	Kodan branch office	8
	Designated dealers	450
	Total	459

Target actually inspected.....459
 Percentage of realization of the program100%

3. Investigation results:

Number of case investigated459 -
 Number of violation case0 -

The inventories of the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan were confirmed as follows, excepting those of the Hanyu Branch Office which were found out not to be corresponding to the account-book owing to fictitious sales and embezzlement cases.

Ammonium sulphate	137,393	"kan"
Ammonium nitrate	8,184	kan
Calcium cyanamide	10,826	kan
Superphosphate	204,128	kan
Potassium chloride	71,509	kan

Thomas phosphate	2,528 kan
Solid fertilizer	28,730 kan
phosphate	504 kan
Chiyoaa Kasei Co. made	
fertilizer	800 kan
	<hr/>
Total	434,602 kan

And the following are the inventories yet to be confirmed, and as to this remaining portion of inventories, the Kodan is expected to complete the investigation not later than 10 October 1950.

(Deficit of designated dealers' inventories)

Ammonium sulphate	10,361 "kan"
Ammonium nitrate	1,463 kan
Calcium cyanamide	1,566 kan
Superphosphate of lime	1,056 kan
Potassium chloride	132 kan
	<hr/>
Total	14,578 kan

(Excess of designated dealers' inventories)

Ammonium nitrate	1,205 "kan"
------------------	-------------

4. Conclusion reached:

On the whole, the amount of the inventories of the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan in this prefecture is concluded to be corresponding almost exactly to that of the account-book, with the exception of the inventories of the Hanyu Branch Office of the Kodan.

... ..

G. Inspection of Cotton Yarn and Cloth in compliance with EIA Instruction No.227.

1. Purpose:

This inspection program is for the purpose of eliminating violations to the Price Control Law and the Temporary Adjustment Law for Demand and Supply of Commodities in so far as cotton yarn and cloth are concerned, and for the purpose of urging or forcing to supply the general producers and consumers with surplus stockpiled cotton yarn and cloth, and for checking the abnormal spiral of prices which has been agitated by the Korean conflict.

2. Period: Started on 2 Sept. 1950 and still going on.

3. On what scale and to what extent:

This inspection is being carried out to spinning mill operators, weaving mill operators, raw material yarn wholesale dealers and textile dealers all over this prefecture, and 72 economic investigators, as counted in cumulative number (9 persons in actual number), have been mobilized so far for this program.

Targets planned to inspect	24
Targets actually inspected so far...	23
Percentage of realization of the program as of 25 Sept.	95%

4. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected	24
Number of violation case	2

Action taken:

Still under investigation	2
---------------------------------	---

5. Conclusion reached:

It is almost impossible to distinguish between "tokubo-shi" (or specially spun yarn) and "seibo-shi" (or pure cotton yarn), and consequently this indistinguishableness constitutes a great obstacle to the checks and controls of cotton goods. And so it is keenly felt in the course of this inspection that, apart from "garabo" yarn (or throstle-spun yarn), "tokubo" yarn at least should not be decontrolled, if the economic control over cotton goods should be continued still further at all.

... ..

H. Investigation of Forged Coupon for Petroleum:

1. Period: Started on 15 August 1950 and still going on.

2. On what scale and to what extent:

This investigation has been and is being made of the petroleum coupons which had been used and returned to the Industrial Section of the Saitama Prefectural Government, to find out forged coupons.

Cumulative number of economic investigators mobilized so far for this program	32
Actual number of economic investigators mobilized	2

3. Findings:

No forged coupon has been found out as yet in this prefecture, though such forged ones are rampant in Tokyo and other big cities.

... ..

I. Survey on Phenominal Economic Change as Created after Outbreak of Korean Conflict:

The exports of aluminium reproduced-ingots seem to have become brisk recently, and under this stimulus the casting circles at Kawaguchi City, Saitama, have become animated, too. But it is quite unknown to the casters themselves where such reproduced aluminium ingots are destined for, because the ingots are delivered directly to foreign buyers for some Yen 100,000 per ton as of September (Yen 60,000 per ton in May of this year). But it is said that most of the reproduced aluminium ingots thus delivered to foreign buyers were sent to the Communist China or to Thailand via Hongkong, and also it is said that recently they have come to be sent to America, too.

Remarks: Further detailed report will be sent to your Headquarters at your request, if necessary.

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable.
1	Nakayama, Asa	#12. Market in front of the west entrance of Omiya Station.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
2	(Korean) Taku, choboku	#4041, Daimon-cho, 1-chome, Omiya.	ditto
A 3	Ohno, Shizue	#78, Takasago-cho, 1-chome, Urawa.	ditto
4	Nagoya, Koh	#122, Takasago-cho, 1-chome, Urawa.	ditto
5	(Chinese) Oh, Ho Ko	#184, Takasago-cho 5-chome, Urawa.	ditto
Morita, Shigeichiro:			
1	Nihon Nogyo Kayaku Kogyo K.K.	Matsuyama-machi, Hikigun.	-
B 2	Sonehara Sangyo K.K.	Harayama-shinden, Urawa.	-
3	Saitama Agri. Coop. Assoc. for Purchase, Yorii Plant.	Yorii-machi, Ohsatogun.	-
1	Tanaka, Yoshio	# 100, Nagaoka, Momou-mura, Gumma Pref.	Food Control Law.
22			
C 23	Sato, Yasutaro	#1178, Kaigawa-machi, Kita-Sakugun, Nagano Pref.	ditto
24			

Continued from
Preceding page:

	Materials involved	Amount (unit; kgs.)	Price (unit: Yen)	Action taken
1	Violation of offering staple food.			Administrative disposition expected.
2	ditto			
(A) 3	ditto			
4	Non-licensed operation of restaurant.			
5	Violation of offering staple food.			
1	Half-refined sugar	4,000	257,320	Indictment expected.
(B) 2	Refined sugar	120	8,499.60	Administrative disposition expected.
3	Refined sugar	1,000	70,830	
1	Polished rice	82.8	3,684.60	Sent to Procurators' Office.
	Polished glutinous rice	5.7	270.75	
	Pressed barley	22.0	880.00	
22	Wheat flour	7.2	306.00	
	Soya bean	263.1	8,813.85	
	Red bean	11.0	368.50	
(C) 23	Polished rice	7.0	332.50	Admonishment given.
	Red bean	20.0	676.70	
24				

V. COOPERATION GIVEN BY OR REQUIRED TO POLICE
OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY:

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
Omiya Railway Public Safety Office	28 Aug. and 29 Aug.	(In the Investigation for Inspection Program for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.) This EIA carried out investigations into the activities of rice carrier groups, in the last train on Aug.28 and in the first one on Aug.29, and on these occasions the railway public safety officers gave us full cooperation.
Toda-machi Police Station	12 Sept.	(In the Inspection Program for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Off-Crop Season.) They gave us full cooperation in the checks and controls of camouflaged transportation of staple food at the Toda Check Point.
Kasukabe-machi Police Station	15 Sept.	(In the same inspection program) They gave us aid of 17 policemen in the round-up of rice carrier groups.
Honjo NRP and Honjo-machi Police Station	19 Sept.	(In the same inspection program.) They gave us aid of 24 policemen in the round-up of rice carrier groups.

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR OCTOBER

<u>Period</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Inspection for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Off-Crop Season.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Investigation for Inspection Program for Preventing Rice from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Inspection of Restaurant Business.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Inspection for Preventing Wheat and Barley from Flowing into Blackmarket Channels in Quota Delivery Season.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Special Inspection of Sugar.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Inspection of Meal available for Supply to School Children.
From Oct. 1 to Oct. 31:	Administrative Inspection of Foodstuffs Distribution Kodan.
.....	
From Oct. 5 to Oct. 20:	Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.
.....	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting Scheduled</u>
On Oct. 20:	36th Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

14 September 1950

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Heavy Fall of Chichibu "Meisen" Market
and General Halt of Productive Operation.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Industry
& Distribution Division.

FROM : Saitama Pref. EIA.

In Chichibu, Saitama, on 29 August, 1950, there were halted, all of a sudden, the productive operations of all the "meisen" plants there which had been thus far enjoying a speculative boom of "meisen" market under the stimulus of the Korean conflict. And the investigation conducted by this EIA into the circumstances of this simultaneous production halt, has revealed that they have been compelled to control their production and maintain the current prices of their products by the following causes: (1)—the prices of their finished products have suddenly fallen in spite of a heavy rise of raw material yarns and (2)—the existing tight money situation has made them hard to maintain themselves.

The fluctuation of the prices of "meisen" cloth since the outbreak of the Korean conflict is as follows.

Item \ Season	At the earliest days of the Korean War.	In early August 1950	In middle August 1950
"Meisen" cloth for Kimono	1,800.— 2,000.	4,000.— 4,500.	3,000.—
"Meisen" cloth for bedding	1,300.— 1,600.	2,400.— 3,000.	1,800.

Remark: Price per whole roll. Unit: Yen.

In contrast to this, the prices of raw material yarns are going up steadily as follows:

At the earliest days of the Korean War.	In late July 1950	In early August 1950
130,000	218,000	230,000

Remark: Price per 60 kgs. Unit: Yen.

Such a rise of raw-material yarns is the highest one that ever seen in the field of "meisen" production.

To take their financial situation, however, they can hardly expect of their banks for financing of funds, because their banks have already loaned as much as the maximum of the money available for financing.

Then, to take their business transactions, owing to the rise of the prices of raw-material yarns and the

fall of those of finished products, the "meisen" makers were being compelled to make such disadvantageous transactions as to pay in cash for purchase of raw material yarns and to be paid in promissory note for sale of finished products. And in addition to this, big merchants, taking mean advantage of such helpless conditions of the "meisen" makers, would not buy the products before they have succeeded in beating down the price as low as possible. In short, these factors have driven them to the recent simultaneous halt of their productive operation.

It is added that the "meisen" makers are wishing that these emergency measures would make the price of raw material yarns come down to the level of Yen 180,000 per 60 kgs., that of "meisen" cloth for "kimono" to the level of Yen 3,500 per whole roll, and that of meisen cloth for bedding to the level of Yen 2,000 per whole roll.

KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

*Discuss
Re: EIA*

Saitama EIA

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

14 September 1950 ✓

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

SUBJECT: On Abolition of Food Distribution Kodan.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Industry & Distribution Division.

FROM : Saitama Pref. EIA.

The results of the investigation conducted by this EIA into the Food Distribution Kodan's various moves which are coming to the fore with its abolition, are reported hereby as follows:

I. Organization of Food Kodan in this Prefectural as of 31 August 1950:

The subordinate machinery to the prefectural Food Distribution Kodan are as follows:

- Branch Office of Food Kodan.....37 ✓
- Terminal ration point.....507 ✓

Specification

- Ration point under direct management of the Food Kodan255 ✓
- Rationing agent for the Food Kodan252 ✓

II. Circumstance of Conversion of Food Kodan Ration Point to Non-Governmental Management:

The conversion of the Food Distribution Kodan ration points into non-governmental management is scheduled to be finished by 30 September 1950, and at present every

preparation is being made so that the distribution business to the consumers at large will be operated smoothly on a non-governmental basis from October on. And as to the projected setup of future ration points, the existing ration points are scheduled to be given top priority and to be converted to non-governmental enterprises, as they are, and as retail dealers under an enterprise union system, to be run by candidates who are well qualified to fixed conditions and have a certain experience of rice-dealing. And Food Kodan branch offices are scheduled to be remained as wholesale dealers, one in each rationing district, and to be managed by the present Kodan employees under the same enterprise union system. And the existing prefectural Food Kodan is scheduled to be remained as the federation of the above unions and to engage in planning of food transportation and working out of percentage of amount to be distributed by kind of food.

III. Margin of Profit:

A. Present Margin of Profit:

- a) Margin for rationing agent for the Food Kodan.....
...Yen 45—per 60 kgs. of polished rice.
- b) Margin for Food Kodan—managed ration point.....
...Yen 189.01 per 60 kgs. of polished rice.

In case of wheat, barley, potatoes, etc., the margin is gained by calculating in terms of rice.

(The margin of Yen 45—for ration agents is paid out of this margin of Yen 189.01 by the Food Kodan.)

B. Margin for Ration Point after Conversion to Non-Governmental Management:

The margin in question is still to be decided, but the Food Kodan has an intention of fixing it as follows:

Yen 85 per 60 kgs. of polished rice for retail dealers.

Yen 62 per 60 kgs. of polished rice for wholesale dealers.

But the labor union members of the Food Kodan are protesting bitterly against this draft plan, saying that such a low margin will not pay and will make it impossible to maintain their shops, to say nothing of better service to the consumers at large. And they are making a movement for higher margins.

IV. This EIA's Opinion on Subject Problem:

apprehensive Putting together this and that, the following conclusion is reached:

1. After the disolution of the Food Kodan, there will still remain a strong monopolistic tendency in the above-mentioned union system, and as a matter of fact, it will be rather hard for new persons to squeeze themselves into this system.
2. It is apprehended that the consumers's prices will be sure to go up. ✓

Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that some preventive measures to such a tendency will be taken by the Government closely in line with the disolution of the Food Distribution Kodan.

KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

My My! How true!

Saitama
EIA
0
3
THE SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

5 September 1950

SUBJECT: Return of Bed-sheets.

TO : Headquarters, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

FROM : Saitama Pref. EIA.

In reference to the bed-sheets which were being kept at the Toyooka Municipal Police Station, Saitama, and which were previously reported on by this EIA's letter, subject; "Disposition of Bed-sheets", dated 10 August 1950, it is reported hereby to your Headquarters that this EIA requested the competent authorities Saitama Prefectural Government, by this EIA's official letter, subject; "Request for Proceedings to be Taken for Return of Ex-Army Goods yet to be Returned", dated 1 September 1950, to take the proceedings for return of the subject goods directly to the Headquarters of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

And it is added that this EIA instructed the Industrial Rehabilitation Kodan (or Sangyo Fukko Kodan) not to move the subject bed-sheets till further instruction.

K. Inoue
KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA

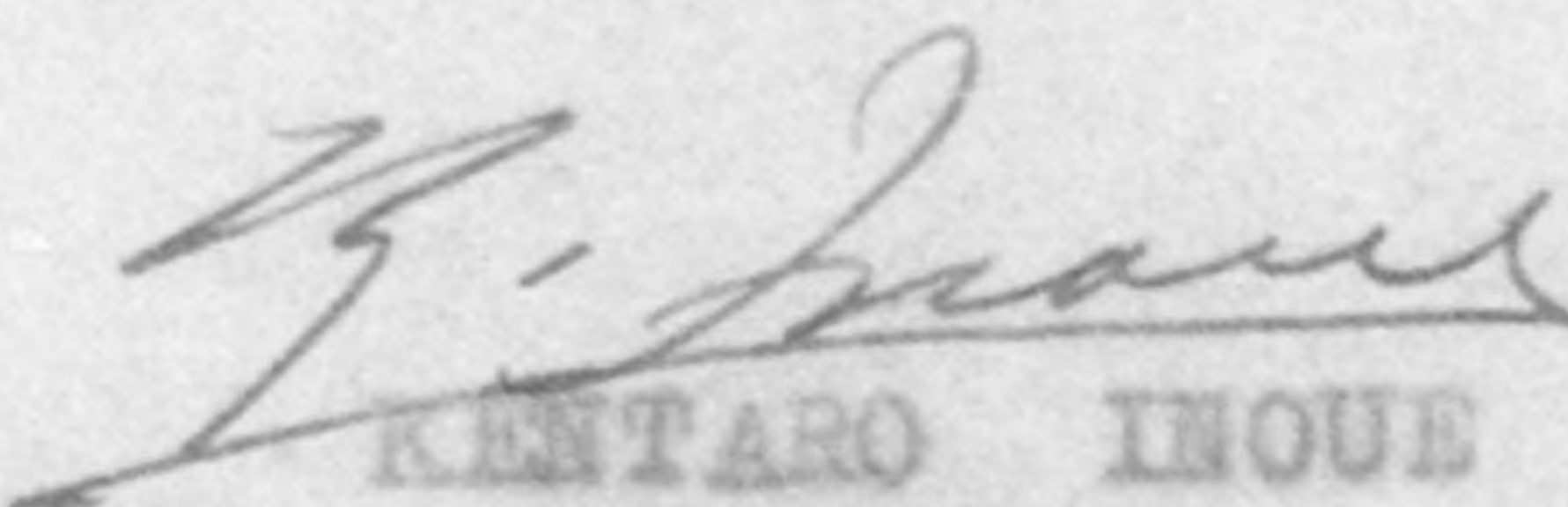
THE SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

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KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

5 September 1950

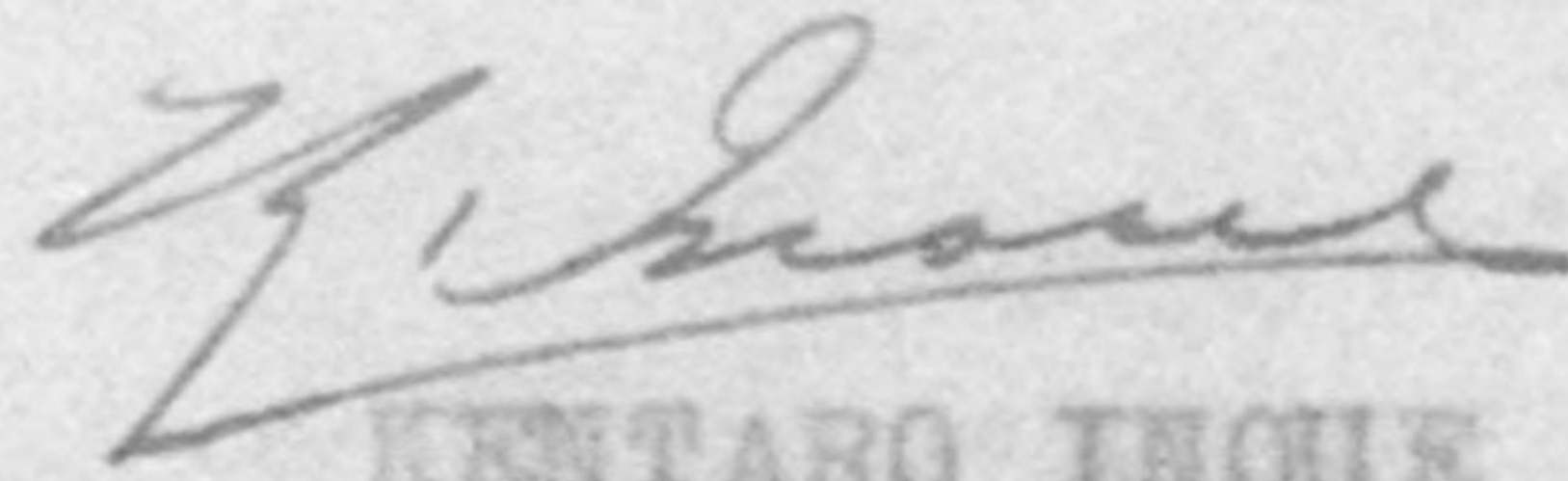
Copy
Mr Jones

SUBJECT: Non-prosecution of destruction Case of
Official Documents by Oniya Municipal
Police.

TO : Dr. J. G. Featherstone, Vice-chief of
Legal & Gov't Section, KCAR.

FROM : K. INOUE, Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

In reference to the destruction case of our official documents by the Oniya Municipal Police Station against which we had brought an action, we have very much obliged to you for your kind help and guidance from the beginning of this case. To our great chagrin, however, this time the subject case has been decided by the Urawa District Public Procurator's Office not to be taken up for prosecution on the grounds of insufficient evidence, it is reported to you. And it is added that the counter-accusation by the Oniya MPS, too, has been dropped at the same time.



KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

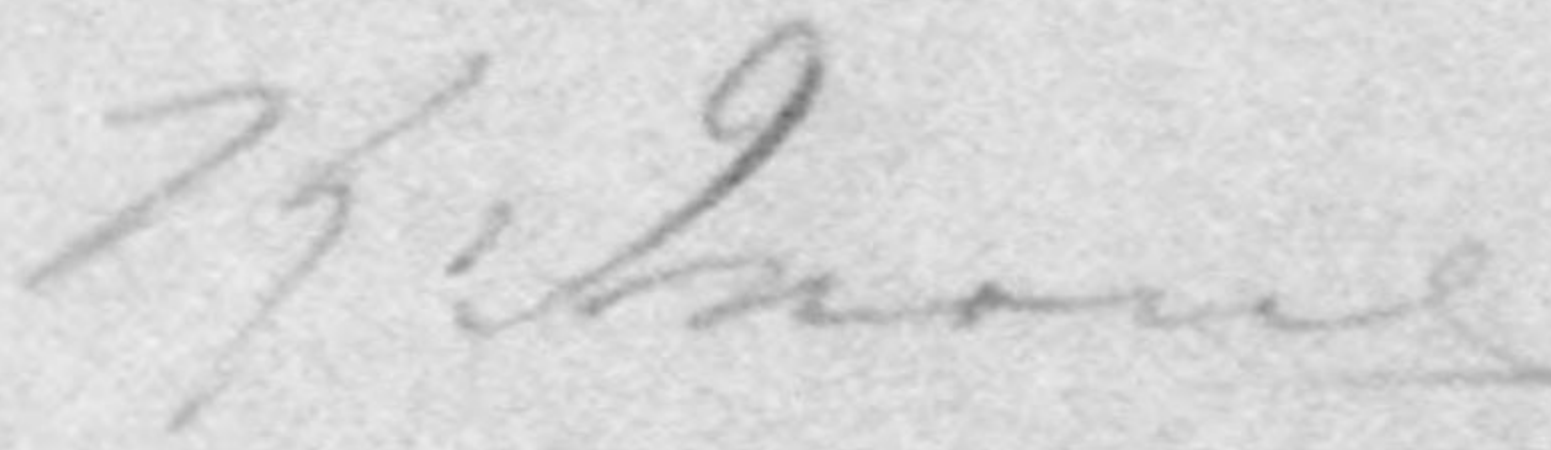
SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 September 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for August 1950.
TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
ATTN: Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution
& Industry Division.
FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

The monthly report on activities of this EIA for August 1950, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Personnel Affairs.
(Actual Strength as compared to Authorized Number)
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out in this month.
- IV. Violation discovered and Disposition of Violation.
- V. Cooperation given by or required to other Governmental Agencies.
- IV. Schedule of Activity for September.


- KENTARO INOUE
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

1. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS

Actual Strength as compared
to Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
Economic Investigator	1st class official	-	1
	2nd class official	23	15
	3rd class official	17	15
ESB Secretary.	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		3	1
Employee		2	2
		<u>47</u>	<u>36</u>

.....

Remarks: The reduction of one person from the actual strength which counted 37 last month, is caused by the retirement of one 2nd-class economic investigator as of 31 July 1950.

II. COORDINATING MEETING

- A. 32nd Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Sub-committee, for coordination on Program of Investigations into Inventories of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan as of end of July 1950.

1. Date : July 29, 1950: 10:00-12:00
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 12 persons in total.

Other Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Urawa Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry.

Saitama Prefectural Government.

Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.

4. Matters Consulted about:

- a) Allotment of their respective job for this investigation program.
- b) How to gather designated dealers at each branch office of the Kodan.
- c) How to investigate and How long.

... ..

- B. 33rd Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Sub-committee on Foodstuffs.

1. Date : August 19, 1950: 10:00-15:00
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 19 persons in total.

Other Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Saitama MRP Hqrs.

6 municipal police stations (Urawa, Omiya, Kawaguchi, Kawagoe, Gyoda, and Satte)

Saitama Prefectural Gov't.

Urawa City Office.

4. Matters Consulted about:

- a) How to prevent rice from being diverted into illegal channels.
- b) How to handle staple food processors, especially "sushi" processors, in Restaurant Business Control Law.
- c) How to expedite quota delivery of barley and wheat.

... ..

C. 34th Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation committee.

- 1. Date : August 23, 1950: 13:00-15:00
- 2. Place: At this EIA's conference room.
- 3. Attendant: 18 persons in total.
(Attendance percentage of Committee member: 66%: 8 out of 12)

4. Matters Reported on and Consulted about:

Matters Reported on:

- a) Reporting on the results of the investigations on primary processing processes of staple foodstuffs.

- c) Reporting on the results of the ordinary inspection of fertilizers.

Matters Consulted about:

- a) Concerning inspection program for prevention of rice from being diverted into blackmarket channels in the coming off-crop season.
- b) Concerning the program of investigation into inventories of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.

Contents of Matter Reported on:

What was reported on is the same as stated in Chapter III, below.

Contents of Matter Consulted about:

(a) The subject inspections will be carried out for the purpose of checking the spiral of black-market prices of rice in the coming off-crop season and for the purpose of sweeping away the food unrests which have been caused from the Korean War. And it was concluded that, as far as the check and control of rice carriers on the spot is concerned, Police will take charge of it hereafter, and this EIA will have only to be collaborating and cooperating with Police.

(b) At some Kodan branch offices, inventories are not corresponding to the figure of the account-book because of having concluded fictitious contracts for sale in mere expectation of arrivals of new stocks.