

G E N E R A L

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

MUNITIONS MINISTRY

Structure and Personnel

The Munitions Ministry announced on January 23, the appointment of Colonel Tokio Morikawa, an official of the Munitions Ministry, to be chief of the Iron and Steel Section of the Third Bureau of the Air Ordinance Bureau - General (Kookuu heiki sookyoku daisankyoku tekkookachoo), succeeding Yoshio Shimomura. Shimomura, the announcement said, will retain his concurrent post as chief of the Special Steels Section of the Iron and Steel Bureau.

(Tok. Jap. 1/23/45)

With the appointment of Lieutenant General Okada, munitions superintendent of the Tokai region, as Commander-in-Chief of the Tokai Army district, the Munitions Ministry has appointed Lieutenant-General Yoshitaro Sakaguchi to succeed General Okada. Sakaguchi will concurrently become official in charge of the Takai Region Munitions Superintendence Office.

(Tok. Jap. 2/1/45)

... The Munitions Ministry announced, on March 22, that Shin Hashii, chief secretary of the Munitions Ministry, has been appointed director of the Ministry's Machinery Bureau (Kikai-kyoku). Previously, this post had been held concurrently by Yoji Minobe, chief of the Second Department of the General Mobilization Bureau. Hashii was also secretary to the Munitions Minister. Minobe still retains his post as head of the Second Department

(Tok. Jap. 3/22/45)

The list of Suzuki's Cabinet members includes: ... Munitions Minister and concurrently Transportation and Communications Minister; Teijiro Toyoda, senior grade of the Third Class Court Rank, and First Order of Merit, formerly Commerce Minister, former Foreign Affairs Minister; ...

(Tok. Jap. 4/7/45)

With the resignation of Munitions Minister Yoshida of the Koiso Cabinet, Vice-Minister Takeuchi also tendered his resignation, and the new Munitions Minister Toyoda selected Director of General Mobilization Etsusabura Shiina as the vice-minister. The appointment was announced effective April 10. Vice-Minister Shiina will concurrently take charge of the General Mobilization Bureau for the time being.

(Tok. Jap. 4/10/45)

... The government had decided to appoint Lieutenant General Akinaga as chief of the General Planning Bureau while still retaining him on the army active list and the order of appointment to this effect was issued today. ... Following the appointment of Lieutenant-General Tsukuzo Akinaga, vice chief of the Chugoku Munitions Superintendence Department as chief of the General Planning Bureau, as his successor, the Munitions Ministry issued, today, an announcement appointing Lieutenant General Tomio Hara as munitions superintendent of the Munitions Ministry and concurrently munitions official of the Munitions Ministry and vice-chief of the Chugoku Munitions Superintendence Department.

(Tok. Jap. 4/16/45)

On April 21, the Munitions Ministry announced the appointment as follows: Lieutenant General Toshizo Komamura is appointed director of the 1st Bureau of the Munitions Ministry Aircraft Ordinance Bureau General (Gunjusho Kookuuheiki Sookyoku Daiichi Kyokuchoo.)

(Tok. Jap. 4/21/45)

With the appointment of Vice-Admiral Tomoyuki Senowo, chairman of the Kwanto Munitions Superintendence, as chief of the Kure Naval Ordnance Depot, Vice-Admiral Aiichi Obata is named as his successor. This has been announced, effective today, as follows: "Vice Admiral

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Structure and Personnel

Aiichi Obata appointed munitions superintendent of the Munitions Ministry, and simultaneously a munitions officer. He is hereby appointed chairman of the Kwanto Munitions Superintendence." Indidentally, Vice-Admiral Tomoyuki Senowō is relieved of his office as a munitions superintendent as well as a munitions officer of the Munitions Ministry. (Tok. Jap. 5/1/45)

The directors of local munitions management offices met for a conference today. Heated discussions on vital matters were made throughout the occasion. Meanwhile, the Munitions Minister, Admiral Toyoda, in an address, emphasized the following points: (1) concentrate all functions of the munitions managing offices on aircraft production, and (2) further strengthening of the munitions administrative setup and granting a wider scope of powers to local organs.

(Tok. Eng. 5/15/45)

The Munitions Ministry has decided to carry out, at this time, a renovation in its organization for decisive warfare. Announcement of the reorganization and the laws and regulations will be made on June 6, to be effective from that date. The aims of the present revision are: first, to effect a wide-scale transfer of the business of the Ministry's central office to offices in the field, and a simplification of the setup of the Ministry; second, to effect a simplification of duties. The main points involved in the revamping of the functions of the Ministry, are as follows: 1. Organization of a Deliberations Office (shingi shitsu). 2. Separation of the General Mobilization Bureau. 3. Absorption of the Light Metals Bureau by the Aircraft Ordnance Bureau-General, to be henceforth called the Ordnance Bureau (Heiki kyoku). 4. Establishment of a Coal Bureau (sekitan kyoku). 5. Change in the name of the Non-Ferrous Metals Bureau to the Bureau of Mines (Koozan Kyoku). ... (Tok. Jap. 6/5/45)

Industrial Advisers

... Advisers for the Munitions Ministry are to be appointed by Imperial Order from among scholars and experienced men through a request to the Throne made by the Munitions Minister. However, at this time, the above 11 persons have been appointed, in order to immediately reflect their views on policies, men well experienced and skilled in the industrial world being selected particularly. The Munitions Ministry will request regular attendance at the office as much as possible in anticipation of active functions such as exchange of views and promotion of administration. (Tok. Jap. 3/7/45)

The government has recently established within the Munitions Ministry an advisory system, and has decided to have the advisers participate in the important matters relative to the administrative operations within the jurisdiction of the ministry. Following are the advisers: Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association; Takuo Godo, president of the Central Association of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Shookoo kumiai chuuoikai kaichoo); Masatochi Okochi, president of the Riken Kinzoku (Riken Metals Co. Ltd); Ito, director of the Mines Control Association; Kenjiro Matsumoto, director of the Japan Coal Control Association; Goko, vice-president of the Aircraft Industrial Association; Toshinosuke Furuta, managing director of Sumitomo; Shoji Arai, president of the Nippon Electric Power Company; Atsuchi Oya, director of the Light Metal Control Association; and Ichiro Ishikawa, director of the Science Control Association (Kagaku tooseikai kaichoo).

(Tok. Jap. 3/7/45)

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MUNITIONS MINISTRY

Discussion Room: Munitions, Army, Navy Liaison

The Munitions Ministry, at this time, decided to establish a Discussion Room in the ministry, in order to strengthen liaison between the army and the navy, and to set a definite time during the week so that one or two meetings can be held successively by gathering together men directly under the army and the navy holding positions affiliated with the Munitions Ministry. Vice-Minister Takeuchi, as well as section heads of the affiliated special departments, will hear the views of the army and the navy authorities concerning the fundamental policies for increased production. Also the views of the Munitions Ministry will be conveyed. As regards this arrangement, great results are anticipated under this decisive wartime. The name of this room which is to be especially established, at this time, has not been decided upon yet. However, it is expected that it will be named the "Deliberation Room" or "(Discussion Room)".

(Tok. Jap. 11/18/44)

Designated Firms or War Companies

At the section office today at 10:00 a.m., the Kyushu Munitions Management Section held the presentation ceremony of the munitions firms designation decree certificates for the second supplementary quota to the representatives of the five factories within its jurisdiction. The designated firms are the Tanabe (Aircraft Goods) Company, the Nitta Rubber Company, the Nippon Rubber Company, ... and the Shimamura Manufacturing Plant.

(Tok. Jap. 12/26/44)

... It was also disclosed that 60 special companies, 230 controlling companies, and 3,000 subsidiary factories will also be designated as War Companies.

(Tok. Eng. 2/1/45)

State Management of Munitions Factories

The Munitions Ministry today announced that a step forward was made for the realization of the state management of munitions factories, as decided on at the Cabinet meeting on March 2, following the establishment of a Preparatory committee for that purpose. The announcement said that committee was headed by Kiyochi Nakajima and with government officials and civilians concerned as members. The announcement added that the committee was charged with a mission for disposing of the business concerning the organization, mechanism, and management of munitions factories to be operated under state management.

(Tok. 3/9/45)

In connection with the government's plans just announced regarding the structure and management of the munitions industry, political commentators here regard the plan (qualified) as tending towards further nationalization of industry. The outline of the plan can be summarized in four points: 1. Placing vital industries under state management, if and when considered necessary; 2. limitation of the influence of share holders; 3. offering necessary aid, not only in raw materials and equipment, but also in the form of subsidy; 4. introduction of cartel system, to let munition plants ... undertake joint responsibility for production, thus enabling them to freely interchange raw materials, labor, and techniques. The commentator concluded by saying that the industrial and business circles are deeply hoping for the speedy materialization of the plan.

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(Tok. Eng. 3/1/45)

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MUNITIONS MINISTRY

New Industrial Structure

The question of reforming the enterprise structure is again raising its head as being the key to increased war power in the field of production and to a stronger, reformed national structure. Such influential organizations as . . . , the Industrial Patriotic Association, and the farm organization throughout the country have been deliberating on the formation of an industrial or production army. This plan has been approved by influential members of the House of Representatives and of the IRAPS. Some financial groups, taking a different stand, have argued that increased production can be secured by leaning more heavily on the leadership of private capitalists.

(Tok. JO 2/12/45)

One of the most important wartime steps is now expected to be taken by the government in introducing the most powerful industrial structure ever appearing in Japanese industrial history . . . The early realization of this important reformation has been strongly advocated by both the government and industrial circles since the beginning of the 86th Diet. The new industrial structure, which is expected to be announced soon, is taking into full account the important recommendations presented to the government by such industrial and financial organizations as the Important Industry Conference, the Industrial Service Association, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Association and the Labor Service Association.

(Tok. E. 2/14/45)

The Board of Information on February 27 announced the outline of a program for adjusting the management of the munitions industries in view of the critical war situation. The program was decided by the cabinet. The policies are designed to concentrate the nation's total power for victory by placing implicit trust in the people's patriotic spirit of service to the state. Every worker is expected to give his best in the field of munitions production. Those in charge of production will discharge their responsibilities in the same spirit as the workers. The outline of the program is as follows: 1. The aims of the Munitions Company Law will be carried out more thoroughly in private industries to boost production. 2. Measures will be provided to give those responsible for production sufficient power to enforce strict supervision over their subordinates and thus facilitate the fulfillment of responsibilities. 3. In matters of responsibility, hitherto complicated control procedures will be eliminated as much as possible to enable those responsible for production to devote themselves more completely to their activities. 4. Necessary steps will be taken to remove restraints from outside sources which are considered unreasonable and which hamper production. 5. Those considered irresponsible in their production duties and responsibilities will be replaced. 6. The government will give necessary aid to important industries to boost production. 7. When necessary to integrate the operations of related industries, industrial groups will be organized according to types, affiliations, geographical locations, and these industries will carry out a policy of mutual help in regard to the securing of materials, labor, and technical skill. 8. When state management of industries is considered more appropriate than private management, their management will be taken over by the state. In view of the present critical situation, legal, financial, and administrative measures will be taken, if necessary, to carry out the points on the foregoing outline. However, there are other problems which still have to be solved and they include the establishment of direct contact between the supreme command and organs of production; unification of military and governmental allocation of orders, the

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New Industrial Structure

degree of responsibility of government officials in the production administration and the integration of administration of munitions production.

(Tok. JO 2/28/45)

LOCAL ORGANS

Administration Deliberative Councils

This year's first regular meeting of the Chiefs of the Local Administration Deliberative Councils was held at the Premier's official residence today. The meeting was attended by Premier Koiso, (all Ministers), the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Director of the Legislative Bureau, the Director of the Planning Bureau, and , representing the Administration Deliberative Councils, Chief Nishio of the Kwanto District and all other chiefs of the local Administration Deliberative Councils. The meeting opened with an address by Premier Koiso, who requested cooperation of all chiefs. Director Miura of the Legislation Bureau explained the ... measure which was approved by the Government recently. Next, Munitions Minister Yoshida requested cooperation in the ... of Cabinet plans in keeping with the actual conditions of various production fields. Each chief expressed his opinion on the respective local situations in connection with such problems as protective measures for factories, strengthening of the Deliberative Councils, ... of transportation, air defense measures, increased production of pine oil, protection of mobilized students and decentralization of houses. Affiliated Ministers also expressed their opinions on their respective problems.

(Tok. JH 1/15/45)

The first meeting of the president of the regional administrative councils, since the firm establishment of the decisive wartime local administrative structure, was held on February 19 in the afternoon at the official residence of the premier ... Premier Koiso appealed to the regional administrative council to be active in air defense, increased production of foodstuffs and munitions, as well as in all other activities ... The president of regional administrative councils exchanged their views on problems such as the unification of the administrative policies in the central government, labor power in agricultural villages, increased production of sweet potatoes, decentralization of factories and increased authority of the regional administrative councils. After cabinet minister explained the problems under their jurisdictions, the conference adjourned.

(Tok. J 2/19/45)

FINANCE MINISTRY

War Price Investigation Committee

In order to effect a coordinated and progressive price policy, the War Price Investigation Committee has been recently established, and at this time a department to control the prices in general in the Coordinated Planning Bureau of the Cabinet has been newly set up. With this set-up, the Finance Ministry has appointed Chief Watanabe of the Revenue Bureau accounting department to coordinate as adviser to the Coordinated Planning Bureau of the Cabinet, as well as to plan to improve the office work of the Price Administration in the Ministry. He was assigned chiefly to do the office

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FINANCE MINISTRY

War Price Investigation Committee

work concerning prices. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the staff members of the Bureau of General Affairs, the Finance Ministry has appointed Chief Ihara of the Board of Fund Control in the Department of Economics to coordinate with the Bureau of General Affairs.

(Tok. JH 2/19/45)

LEGISLATION

Emergency Regulations Law of Corporation

Amendment to the Emergency Regulations Law of Corporations: In the event the names and addresses of stockholders are lost during such disasters as bombardment, earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions, such facts will be advertised generally. At times when stockholders cannot be notified of general meetings to be held, no notification is required. Furthermore, in the event stockholder corporations and limited corporations cannot hold a general or a ... meeting because of disasters resulting from warfare, and are faced with the necessity of deciding upon important and urgent matters, the disposition of such matters will be left to the discretion of the directors. In the event debentures are to be issued, in consideration of the present situation as regards labor, material supply, and printing capacity, ways and means will be devised to avoid the issuance of certificates.

(Tok. JO 12/23/44)

Revised law of the firms special measures legislation will be enforced at last, beginning May 1. In connection with this, the revised enforcement ordinance was promulgated today. According to a revision enacted at this time, the extent of being able to call a general meeting of stockholders through the means of public notification became greater. In addition, various procedures will be simplified in order to cope with wartime conditions.

(Tok. JH 4/25/45)

Wartime Essential Personnel Designation Order

With the promulgation of the law pertaining to the acutely vital affairs of wartime essential personnel, the Welfare Ministry will designate essential personnel who will be the key personnel in various industries in conformity with Article 1V of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Law. In designating the essential personnel, local governors will grant Wartime Essential Worker Designation Order notice to individuals concerned. Then, too, these wartime essential workers will henceforth not be allowed, as a rule, to leave their work without obtaining the sanction of local governors. The people who will be designated at this time as the wartime essential personnel in conformity with Article 1V of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Law, are for the present, the people who will be the key personnel of those engaged in the following: First, the employees of places of work designated by Article 111 of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Law. In other words, those workers engaged in mining, electrical work, water works, financial operations, transportation, and communications work, people engaged in occupations dealing with the production of salt, bittern (Japanese: nigari) and brine (kansui), people engaged in occupations dealing with the production

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treating and refining of raw camphor and camphorated oil, people engaged in occupations concerning the transportation of passengers and freight, members of the Labor Patriotic Service Association who engaged in miscellaneous mining work, people who are engaged in occupations pertaining to engineering, construction and transportation, people engaged in the business of distributing staple foodstuffs and other daily necessities, laborers belonging to the Housing Management agencies (Jutaku eidan), student nurses in hospitals and clinics. Furthermore, if deemed necessary, local governors will designate as wartime essential personnel the employees who are connected with the away-from-home meal restaurants, all types of repair work, public bath business, hotel business, barber business and other occupations. The following will be excluded from the essential personnel designation: people who have been punished, doctors, pharmacists, nurses and other who are designated by Article VI and clause 11, of the Air Defense Law, students and males under 12 years of age or over 60 years of age, females under 12 and over 45 years of age, people who are cooperating with temporary labor services, and females indispensable in production at home.
(Tok. JH 5/23/45)

As a measure to cope with labor service under the air raids, the government perviously decided on the regulations for securance of the labor supply under air raids in an attempt ... to strengthen the regulations and make them more thorough in preparation for the intensification of air raids and other emergency events. As a result of a study in the Munitions Ministry and Warfare Ministry it has been decided that the Law pertaining to acutely vital affairs of wartime essential personnel be promulgated in tomorrow's official gazette and be put into effect on the same day. The law pertaining to acutely vital affairs of wartime essential personnel promotes not only the securances of the supply of essential personnel who will set a pattern in factories and other places of work, but will promote (directional) labor disposition and (directional) distribution of essential personnel to meet an emergency. By wartime essential personnel, as dicussed here, is meant those who answered the call (apparently volunteers-va) and those specified by the regulation in the fourth article of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Law. By this law, pertaining to the acutely vital affairs of the wartime essential personnel, the wartime essential personnel are obliged to observe the following points in the event of air raids and other emergency situations. First of all, the essential personnel who are employers are to leave nothing undone in the way of establishing ... setups, organization of defense facilities, and other measures necessary, from the standpoint of labor management, to meet emergency situations, and in the event an emergency situation should arise they are to maintain command of subordinates and take the lead in carrying out duties. Especially, the wartime essential personnel who are employers are to engage their respective subordinates in work... and give necessary directions, as befit the ocassion, for working hours, vacations, and other matters concerning the work of wartime essential personnel, independent ... of work are damaged by air raids, the wartime essential personnel who are employers should take the initiative in devising remedial measures and, until such measures are taken, they are not suppose to leave the sites of the places of work or their residences without the permission of the government offices in charge.

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Wartime Essential Personnel Designation Order.

Second, the wartime essential personnel other than employers are to nurture constantly the spirit of ... as the mainstay of their respective places of work, to meet emergency situations and, in the event an emergency situation should arise, they should voluntarily endeavor to carry out their responsibilities. Such are the duties of the wartime essential personnel who are not employers. If I am to mention the points which the wartime essential personnel who are not employers should abide by particularly, they are: In case their places of work are damaged by air raids, they are to report to the damaged spots or to places designated by their employers. In work, they are to follow the directions of the employers irrespective of work regulations and such. They are to obtain the permission of their employers whenever they are forced to leave their places of residence because they themselves fall victims to air raids or for some other reason. If they are discharged from work by the order of their employer, they are to make a report to that effect to the chief of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Office in charge of the area in which they were discharged. Third, the members of the Labor Patriotic Service Association are to regard as their employers, the chief of the chapter to which they belong or the men in charge of their distribution. Also, independent proprietors, among others, are to consider as their respective guilds or other as designated by their respective local governors. A special law will be provided for each business. Incidentally, those who violate this law pertaining to the acutely vital affairs of wartime essential personnel will be punished in accordance with the Total National Mobilization Law. Those responding to the call who have fallen victims to air raids and who have sought refuge in other metropolitan prefectures or prefectures but have not yet notified police stations or mobilization offices of their whereabouts must give notice within seven days from tomorrow (May 24) or not later than May 30.

(Tok. JH 5/25/45)

PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

Central Liaison Organization for the Price of the Sub-contract

Through the necessity of establishing stabilization for prices on a sub-contract, due to the increasing demands of the utilization of the sub-contract in munitions factories, four ministries, namely, War, Navy, Munitions, and Finance, have at this time set up central and local deliberative organizations in liaison with the ministries mentioned above. They will coordinate in appropriating the prices of the sub-contract. The Central Liaison Organization for the Price of the Sub-contract will be established in Tokyo, and besides determining ... speculation policy in regard to appropriateness of prices of sub-contract, it will also guide ... in the coordination of factories. Also a local Sub-contract Prices Regulations Board will be set up in four regions, namely, Kanto, Kansai, Kinki and Kyushu, and it is expected that this Board will ... various regional ... and will be conducted actively for a propriating prices of the sub-contract.

(Tok. JH 3/3/45)

Monopoly Bureau: Liquor and Tobacco

In view of the increase in ... (expense) caused by the rise in price of various materials for liquor such as sweet potatoes, grain and grapes, and due to the general increase in freight charges caused by the revision on the rates of small scale

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PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

Monopoly Bureau: Liquor and Tobacco

transportation by land, the Finance Ministry revised the prices of liquor today. This regulation will be promulgated in tomorrow's official gazette and will be put into effect from December one. According to the new regulation, the following additional charges will be affected:

1. Refined sake and (hard) liquor --30 sen per sho
2. ... and sweet sake (mirin)--40 sen per sho
3. Beer--five sen per bottle
- ?
5. Draught beer--4 sen per jug

(Tok. JH //29/44)

The Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Ministry transmitted a notification to various district monopoly bureaus today in regard to the special distribution of tobacco for New Year's Day. According to the notification, not only the male youths of the Neighborhood Associations but also women smokers, as an exception at this time, will receive a special distribution of from 30 to 50 cigarettes per person, according to the stock in the various district monopoly bureaus and the present distribution condition is respective districts. A special distribution of a minimum of 30 cigarettes per person will be effected simultaneously throughout the nation, beginning December 25, through all registered tobacco retail stores. The policy specifying the kind of tobacco to be distributed at this time allows for cities to be allotted cigarettes with or without mouthpieces and farm villages to be allotted mainly with pipe tobacco.

(Tok. JH 12/8/44)

In order to increase the profits of the monopoly bureau, the government has decided to raise the prices of manufactured tobacco ... This recent mark-up in prices is around 38% on the average, and the estimated increased revenue for the 1945 fiscal year is set at 690,000,000 yen, which, when added to the increased annual revenue previously estimated, will result in a total increase of 2,500,000,000 yen into the public coffers. The increased prices are as follows (those brands not listed below will continue to retail at the current prices):

Cigarettes with mouthpieces: per package of 10 cigarettes, Asahi brand-45 sen; Hibiki brand-25 sen. Cigarettes without mouthpieces, per package of ten, Hikari brand-60 sen, (Hookoku), 45 sen, Kinshi-35 sen, and Asahi (without mouthpiece)-45 sen. Cut pipe tobacco: Minori, 30 grams-60 sen, and Hagi, 30 grams-40 sen. "Roll your own" cut tobacco, ... grams, three yen.

(Tok. JO 1/18/45)

When a member of the Upper House, Takeshita, asked regarding sake and tobacco production the head of the taxation bureau of the Finance Ministry, Tanaka, declared that the Japanese Government has no intention of further curtailing the two principal pleasure mediums of the people, since sake brewing apparatus has already been included 1/4, while grape or synthetic wines are (not) adequate substitute, and further, that tobacco is also indispensable for boosting the war efforts of the people.

(Tok. Ger. 2/2/45)

Japanese sake brewing is now at a climax at ... in Shiga Prefecture, and within 14 or 15 days, new sake will appear on the market. Together with ... Shiga Prefecture during August last year, the sake brewing companies in Nagahama (Higashizakai?) and (Kika?) in (Kofu), which were formed last November, are

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doing their best with high enthusiasm, for this is first production since their establishments. The brewing quota will be the same as last year, and the three companies will brew a combined volume of 2, 417 koku.

(Tok. JH 2/5/45)

The Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Ministry decided to take a step for the relief of tobacco retailers who closed their shops as a result of the revisions effecting the rationing system. In short, those who closed their shops during the period from October 17 last year, to the last of March this year, and those scheduled to close their shops during this period, will be given relief in monetary aids from a fund. This fund will be accumulated by the government and the tobacco retailers who are still running their stores, and expenses will be shared on a fifty-fifty basis, after a careful study is made in regard to the former business conditions of each of the closed shops. The monetary aid will be given in accordance with the amount of business each of these shops did before closing.

(Tok. JH 3/9/45)

Tobacco rationing has been further cut down from ... to three cigarettes a day. If this had been one month ago, there would have been many complaints from tobacco lovers. The absence of all grumbling no doubt comes from the fact that they are thinking of the plight of the air raid sufferers.

(Tok. JO 3/23/45)

Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Committee

At 9:00 a. m. today, the Central Commodity Price Control Committee held the first nation wide conference attended by Chief Fujiware of the Commodity Price Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, presidents and representatives of control associations. Various active views were exchanged on plans for a decisive wartime structure within Japan from the standpoint of commodity prices.

(Tok. JH 11/24/44)

In order to rigidly enforce the commodity prices policy, the government has decided at this time to establish a new "Wartime Commodity Price" Investigation Committee to deliberate upon the general rules of the basis and execution of the Wartime Commodity Prices policy. Director Ueda of the coordinated planning bureau explained this measure at today's Cabinet meeting. And, immediately following its approval by the Cabinet, it was announced by the Information Board. The Premier will be the chairman of the Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Committee and ten authorities on commodity problems will be made committee members. With the establishment of this investigation committee, such organizations as the Price Control Central Committee, the Price Control local Committee and the Commodity Prices Deliberate Council, which hitherto were in charge of the section dealing with price regulations will be readjusted or abolished.

(Tok. JH 1/19/45)

In answer to an interpellation by Rudayu Rogure on the chief purpose of the government in its struggle with prices the premier said that there are two important points in the price policy of the government. He said that one is the prevention of further

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Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Committee

progress of a vicious circle, and the other the stabilization of prices on the level and maintaining them there. Asked by the same interpellator what is the principal pursued by the government in the working of the wartime price council, the premier pointed out that a price control structure to be effective needs to be simple, and the government, assuming that the price council will be able to measure up to the task of keeping prices on appropriate levels unaided, is working out plans accordingly. Interpellator Kogure expressed the view that the transfer of some of the power of government to regulate prices to governors of prefectures, will produce the effect of speeding up the process of the formation of blocs among prefectures. Agriculture Minister Toshio Shimada replying explained that prices are determined by the central authorities as a matter of principle. He said that the government has decided to turn over a portion of its power to prefectural governors because it believed the local chiefs would be better fitted than the central authorities to determine the prices of those commodities which do not move beyond the confines of the prefectures in which they are turned out, or goods over which the state has no control. He said that the government, realizing the effect which prices of commodities locally produced have on the general price level, has arranged a wartime price committee to do its work in a manner which will be a check on prices when they are going up unduly.

(Tok. E 1/25/45)

Fully determined to strengthen the government's wartime price administration the Cabinet on February 19 decided to establish "A Wartime Price Investigation Committee" with Premier General Koiso as chairman. The project was officially gazetted today. Meanwhile the Board of Information disclosed yesterday that the committee comprised 15 members including Premier Koiso as chairman, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata as vice-chairman and Lt. General Teiichi Suzuki. The government report declared that the committee had been restricted to 15 members at the most on the assumption that maximum efficiency can be derived with minimum personnel. Another characteristic of the committee is the selection of members from private circles with the object of securing the opinions and suggestions of the general public in the formulation of systematic wartime price policies. Also in consideration of the fact that inseparable relations exist between price administration on one hand and finance and currency on the other, the comunique stressed that the finance minister had been decided upon as vice-chairman of the economic committee. Furthermore in conjunction with the formation of this committee price policy organs various ministries are scheduled to be re-adjusted and reformed to meet the new circumstances. Although policies are expected to be decided outside the realm of the ministries, the actual administration will be left to the rejuvenated price organs of the government. A clearer demarcation of duties are expected to be made in the official announcement in the near future. The existing Central Price Committee will also be abolished in order to make way for the new committee which is schedule to hold its first meeting about the middle of this month. The official membership of the committee follows: Chairman, Premier General Koiso; Vice-Chairman, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata; general members: Lt. General Teiichi Suzuki, Yoshiaki Hatta, Okinori Kaya, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Toyotaro Uki, Masatsune Ogura, Shinzo Koizumi,

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PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

Wartime Comodity Price Investigation Committee

Takuo Godo, Tsuruhei Matsuno, Baron Bunkichi Ito, Tadatsu Ishiguro, Viscount Keizo Shibazawa, Masataka Ota, and Kenzo Matsumura.

(Tok. E 2/19/45)

The first general meeting of the Wartime Commodity Price Deliberative Council (Senji Bukka Shingi Kai--Ed) was held today at 2:00 P.M. at the official residence of the Premier, with all the cabinet ministers, including Premier Koiso as well as all the members except Masatsune Ogura, attending.

(Tok. J 2/27/45)

Previously, the government had decided upon the members of the Wartime Commodity Price Council, and at the same time plans were discussed to establish the machinery for wartime commodities price control, and efforts are being made to get the policies into practice. In order to promote wartime price policies in the future, the following points are considered as being in need of special study by the Wartime Commodity Price Council: (1) The correction of inequalities in prices of various commodities. The general opinion is that the curbed prices of commodities relating to farming communities and the revision of prices of commodities under the jurisdiction of the various Ministries should be handled from the overall standpoint of their relationship to other prices.

(2) The distribution of materials necessary for daily living. It has been pointed out that the prevention of inflation lies in the smooth relationship between the increased production of food and the distribution of daily necessities. This should not be left simply to initial plans, but should be studied intensively from the standpoint of the overall commodity price plans.

(3) Prices relating to war production commodities. Regarding the re-examination of prices relating to war materials, although it may be difficult, the concensus of opinion is that they should be regulated in line with the overall commodity price policies.

(Tok. JO 2/27/45)

The Wartime Commodity Price Council started the second general meeting yesterday at the Prime Minister's official residence. The conference was attended by Prime Minister Koiso, chairman of the Council, Finance Minister Tsushima, vice-minister, as well as other Cabinet members and committeemen of the Council. Basic problems of the price policy, as well as its execution, were thrashed out in a heated discussion which took place in the course of the meeting. In order to insure the planned operation of Japan's wartime economy, the enforcement of a more forceful price policy was demanded to cope with the current situation.

(Tok. E 3/3/45)

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Board of Technology

Upon the resignation of President Inouye of the board of technology, the government had been looking for his successor. Recently Professor Shuuji (or Hideji) Yagi, president of Tokyo Engineering University, was chosen as the new president, and his appointment was officially announced on December 5.

(Tok. JO 12/5/44)

G E N E R A L

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Board of Technology

The Board of Technology yesterday opened a joint meeting between the All-Japan Science and (Technical) Federation and members connected with the Air Defense Corps. Means of further strengthening air defense were discussed.

(Tok. E 12/22/ 44)

A review of the full general mobilization of scientific resources carried out by Japan this year shows that in accordance with the governmental decree promulgated in March last, all committees and academies of science have been mobilized and assigned to those factories for research (certification) while a full mobilization of all scientific research workers has been carried out with a view to conducting coordinated research work between them and the military authorities. The Supreme scientific set-up then geared up to the decisive stage of the war, our scientific war effort has been further strengthened, particularly in aeronautical engineering and shipbuilding as pointed out by the ("Daigus) Shimbun", an organ of the federation of universities in its issue of December 21. The aeronautical engineering coordinated ... has made a spectacular development in Japan to meet the requirements of war's exigencies. Coordinated efforts are being put forth by all the scientists concerned to elevate Japan's aeronautics to an ever higher level so as to build aircraft superior to that of the enemy in every respect. Specially close attention is being paid to the advancement of aeronautical dynamics for solving successfully all problems relating to stratospheric aviation. No less great attention is also being paid for manufacture of synthetic resin for use in the production of these planes as well as to the improvement on the body of the aircraft. It is understood on good authority that intensive studies undertaken by scientists in ... has been rewarded with the successes in evolving higher classed engines for use in stratospheric flying. ... Research work successfully conducted by the Engineering College of the Tokyo Imperial University in the building of wooden ships has entirely revolutionized the designing and building of wooden ships.... Japanese scientists are also doing their best in designing and producing new scientific weapons, as recently announced by Dr. Hidatsugu (or Shuuji) Yagi, new president of the Board of Technology, who is an authority of international ... electric (arms). Japanese scientists have already completed new scientific weapons which will deal the Anglo-American enemy death and destruction as ruthlessly as the Kamikaze unit of the Special Attack Corps are just doing.

(Tok. E 12/ 26/ 44)

The principle projects now being (applied) by the Japanese scientists were disclosed by Dr. Hidatsugu (or Shuuji) Yagi, president of the Board of Technology on Wednesday at a press interview. Dr. Yagi spoke in gist as follows: "The principle project, now under Japanese scientists, is giving serious thoughts to realizing such weapons and devices by which we can annihilate a mass of enemy troops merely by touching a knob with a finger, or to (see) a B-29 formation disintegrate over the skies by a single stroke."

(Tok. E 1/4/45)

Just what sort of dream did the scientists of our nation have upon welcoming the new year under decisive wartime? I shall pick out one of the happy dreams and report to you on the new year's dreams of scientists which decorate the second page of

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Board of Technology

the "Asahi Shimbun", considering this time ... of the new offensive of scientific Japan. Thus, I shall introduce to you the first dream of Dr. Hidekazu Yukawa, professor at Kyoto Imperial University, who is famous for inventing the Yukawa ... which solves the mystery of the universe. "Upon suddenly taking note, I see something which looks like a streak of cloud in the clear sky. The streak of cloud is coming out of a large cave which lies half way up a certain mountain on the Japanese Homeland. In the cave, something like a large chunk of iron can be seen, but it is so dark, I can't see very well. The narrow streak of cloud extends way out toward the east and crossing the Pacific is falling on Washington, the capital of America. Suddenly a terrific pillar of flames shot up into the sky. Together with the terrific explosion, the town of Washington was blown up into small pieces. I was awakened by this noise. What looked like a streak of cloud which I saw in my dream might perhaps be a deadly ray. And what looked like a chunk of iron inside the cave halfway up the mountainside might have been an apparatus made by a (projector) on the ground, a large apparatus many tens or even many hundreds of times larger than the present day cyclotron." That was part of an article in the paper under the title of "Mysterious (projector), an Invention of Professor Yukawa, Which Will Blow Washington to Pieces."

(Tok, J 1/8/45)

Tokyo: Three men and one organization were announced by ASAHI yesterday as 1945 recipients of its annual Asahi Award... One of the recipients was Professor Yoshio Nishina, Doctor of Science and Head of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research. He was presented the award for carrying out experiments in artificial transformation of elements and cosmic rays. An international authority on cosmic rays, he conducted research in his own laboratory. By employing a high-powered cosmic ray gauge, he proved that it is possible to measure the average atmospheric temperature between the earth and the stratosphere. He accomplished the remarkable feat by applying the cosmic ray as an essential atmospheric element for weather observations, upper atmosphere as well as weather forecasting. In carrying on experiments and the application of artificial transformation of elements such as artificial radium he analyzed their characteristics. Furthermore, he carried on practical experiments on expansive defense velocity of various metals at high temperature, emanative luminous paints and the energy of an atom nucleus.

(Tok. Eng. 1/14/45)

Mr. Yagi, president of the Board of Technology, made the following statement... "If the entire strength of our present day science were combined, it would in no wise be inferior to that of the Anglo-Americans, but the mobilization of the scientific and technological strength of Japan is still in its initial phase. Japan has therefore quite ample reserves for building her war strength. For the past two years, our Technological Board has successfully treated some 200 scientific and technological subjects, and some 6,000 scientists and technicians have been busy therein with skillful hands and complete enthusiasm. Furthermore, several hundred military important scientific projects are now in course of development.

(Tok. Germ. 2/2/45)

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RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Board of Technology

Dr. Yagi, head of the board of technology, made the following reply to an interpellation by Senator (Yabugi) regarding the government's technological policy during the first budget session of the House of Peers on the morning of February 6.

"According to regulations governing the work of the academy of technology, the latter institution should engage in the study of aeronautics. However, the academy recently has had to take up the study of food production and (like) subjects quite distinct from aeronautics. However, the national labor supply and architecture, as they apply to aeronautics, are still being studied at the academy. In any event, the work of the institution has become of great utility. Up to the present, scientific investigation and production almost never had a close relationship. From now on, however, by coordinating such investigation with production, we shall be helping to increase production."

(Tok. Ital. 2/7/45)

Dr. Kazuo Kunabe had been appointed chairman of the Board of Technology. Since the resignation of Dr. Kuroku Wada, chairman of the Board of Technology, last December, President Yagi has been in charge of the Office of Chairman. At this time it was decided to appoint Dr. Kazuo Kunabe, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Board of Technology, as chairman. The following announcement was made today: "Kazuo Kunabe, councillor of the Board of Technology is hereby appointed chairman of the Board of Technology. Kidetsugu Yagi, president of the Board of Technology is hereby appointed to take charge of the business affairs of the (Vice) Chairman of the Board of Technology. Kazuo Kunabe, chairman of the Board of Technology is hereby appointed to take charge of the work of Chief of General Affairs of the Board of Technology."

(Tok. JH 3/3/45)

The Board of Technology of Japan has awarded prizes to 12 inventors for their valuable service to the cause of science. Among the prize-winning inventions is a new type of (barbed wire), which in addition to being ..., has very great resistance.

(Tok. Part. 4/22/45)

Construction Technique Mobilization Headquarters

The Board of Technology, for purposes of carrying out technical guidance of underground factory construction, has arrived at a decision to set up a Construction Technique Mobilization Headquarters within the board at this time. This headquarters, in connection with the present construction of underground factories, will dispatch its research workers to places of construction on the spot and thus have them engage in direct guidance. In the near future, the headquarters will set up guidance corps in the offices of the various regional administrative councils, thus carrying out general all-out guidance of construction technique.

(Tok. JO 3/26/45)

Dai Nippon Technological Association (Dai Nippon Gijitsukai)
(or Scientific Research Council: Gakujitsu Kenkyuu Kaigi)

The Inaugural General Meeting of the Dai Nippon Technological Association (Dai Nippon Gijitsukai--ed), which is a unification of all scientific technology institutes of our nation, was held

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Dai Nippon Technological Association (Dai Nippon Gijitsukai)
(or Scientific Research Council. Gakukitsu Kenkyuu Kaigi)

at 10;30 a.m. today, the anniversary of the birthday of Emperor Meiji, at the GEA Hall Marunouchi, Tokyo. Those attending were guests including Premier Koiso; president Inouye of the Board of Technology; Vice Munitions Minister Takeuchi; President Iguchi of the Industrial Patriotic Association; former Welfare Minister (name); Count Yoriyasu Arima; and all scientific technician leaders. These members made a reassuring beginning and here the nation's scientific technicians, a united and solidified body, is burning with enthusiasm toward conversion of technology into fighting power.

(Tok. JH 11/3/44)

Since the outbreak of the war, the government has promoted research on scientific technique, revised and advanced technical direction and technical education in scientific fields and readjusted machinery for managing our scientific and technical fields. With the intensification of the war, the government has recognized the need for still further improvement and advancement of the technical sciences for the war effort. In August 1944, the Army and Navy Joint Technical Board (Rikukai-gun Gijutsu Unyoo Iyinkai) was established, and later the Scientific Research Council (Gakujitsu Kenkyuu Kaigi) was reorganized and strengthened. This council was made the central organization for the administration of technical matters of all Japan. As a result, the more than 700 scientific societies in Japan, which hiterto had been treated like stepchildren, will be granted subsidies through the Council. Thus, the unification of scientific research was advanced a step further. The main results of the recent reorganization of the Scientific Research Council are: 1. Membership was increased from 400 to 700, and many experts, both military and civilian, and representatives of other research organizations were named to the council. 2. Services of ... were solicited and a closer relationship and measures for cooperation with older members of the council were effected. 3. The council was made the liaison and controlling machinery for the scientific and technical associations in the promotion of scientific research. 4. The nation was divided into 7 districts, and a branch of the Scientific Research Council was set up in the Imperial universities of the respective districts. These branch councils will coordinate local research work. 5. The 7 departments of the council, four dealing with natural sciences and 3 with cultural science, were expanded to 16 departments, of which 13 will deal with natural science. 6. In order to accelerate the utilization of any new ideas or techniques from civilian to military fields, the civilian members and research associates of the Army and Navy Joint Technical Board were named members of the Research Mobilization Commission (Kenkyuu Doojin Iyin Kai). The various governmental heads and bureau directors, whose duties are related to scientific efforts were named councillors. It is through these groups that the mobilization of research workers and the application of research to industry and for military purposes are being effectively carried out.

(Tok. JO 1/16/45)

Japan Technology Society

The Japan Technology Society (Dai Nippon Gijitsu Kai--ed) yesterday decided to carry out an expansion of its regional branches. By effecting speedy expansions of the Technology Volunteer Corps

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Japan Technology Society

(Gijitsu Teishin-tai --ed) which has lately been very active in the various regions, as well as in the Technology Neighborhood Associations (Gijitsu Tonarigumi --ed), the society will make its contribution to the technology front.

(Tok. JH. 5/2/45)

Nipponese Science Associations (Federation of Scientific Technical Associations)

The National Scientific Technical Associations' Federation has recently decided at a conference to create a "scientific technical army" in order to systematize, strengthen, and increase the output of mechanical weapons..today. It was also disclosed that the conference has already forwarded this decision and asked cooperation from the government and related organizations. ... to merge various science associations was reached at a conference of the National Scientific Technical Associations' Federation here on February 7, it was announced today by Chairman of the Federation, Doctor Hantaro Nagaoka. The work of the manifold scientific groups will be continued by a new unified institution temporarily to be called--- "Nipponese Science Association". Chairman Nagaoka explained the job of the new association will be to exploit untapped natural resources of Japan, to produce weapons for close range operations and special arms for assaults against merchant ships and to find technical methods of increasing the food output.

(Tok. E. 2/10/45)

The Federation of Scientific Technical Associations has completed the drafting of a concrete plan for a thorough mobilization of our country's scientific technique ... The principles of this plan are as follows:

1. The scientists must fully realize their responsibilities in this war, and must work toward the establishment of an internal self-sufficient structure for the defense of our country. They must manifest intelligence and capabilities to the utmost.
2. Their aim should be three-fold: to develop to the greatest extent internal resources; to develop critical weapons and the means to destroy enemy ships, and to effect self-sufficiency in food for Japan proper.
3. The administration of science and technology, now under two offices, should be unified and placed under a central control organ. Scientific and technical experts should be mobilized under a setup similar to the armed forces.
4. As liaison organs of the scientists and technicians, two organizations should be established while all other organizations, of which there are several hundred, will be dissolved. The "Dai-Nippon Technological Association" (name provisional--Domei) will work mainly in the field and the "Dai-Nippon Science Association" (name provisional--Domei) will take care of the experimental work.

(Tok. JO 2/10/45)

Scientific Technologists' Mobilization Deliberative Council
(Kagaku Gijitsusha Doin Kyoogi-ka)

... It also decide recently that the scientific Technologists Mobilization Deliberative Council (Kagaku Gijitsusha Doin Kyoogi-ka--Ed), as liaison officer for closer collaboration among the affiliated government offices, is essential in the application of this mobilization plan. This was approved in the Cabinet meeting of January 19 and it was publicly announced later.

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Scientific Technologists' Mobilization Deliberative Council
(Kagaku Gijitsusha Doin Kyoogi-ka)

Incidentally, this council will be established in the Munitions Ministry. As for its organization, the chief of the Total Mobilization Bureau (sodoin kyoku--Ed) of the Munitions Ministry will be the president of the Council, and Senior Administrative Officers of all affiliated government offices will be appointed as council members. The Council will devote its efforts to making plans for scientific technologists' mobilization, and to surveying and deliberating on important problems in the process of application of these plans, under the direction of the Munitions Minister.

(Tok. J 1/19/45)

Research funds for the advancement of science and techniques are now available at the offices of the Scientific Mobilization Association. The organization has just been granted a loan of 10,000,000 yen, made jointly by the Taikoku, Sumitomo, and Sanwa Banks. Scientists and technicians, who are engaged in research work directed by the government, studies on food production, or the manufacture of clothing, or in any other necessary research for organizations patronized by the government, may borrow funds from the association without interest or any kind of fee. The loan has been obtained by the association by providing collateral from the subsidies and emergency aid received from the government.

(Tok. JO 3/13/45)

With the aim of attaining speedy conversion of scientific technique into fighting power for the country through aid given to essential scientific research, the Foundation for the Mobilization of Science (Kagaku Doin Kyokai -ed) recently established a (research center?). Since March 13, the center has been given simple but speedy services to those scientific research (organizations?) which are considered especially vital to the war cause, as well as to those under government (subsidy?). Such services are (without charge?). The contribution which the center will make to wartime scientific research is exceedingly great.

(Tok. JO 3/14/45)

To cope with the government's policy of science and technology, the Scientific Mobilization Association will be made into one (solid) powerful organization with.... of the Board of Technology. At the same time, it has been renamed the Scientific Mobilization Institute. This was officially decided in the Diet yesterday. Hereafter, however, the association will cooperate chiefly with the mobilization of science and technology and will strive toward the assurance of national experimental power.

(Tok. JH 3/28/45)

War Advisory Institute for Science and Technology

Considering that the GEA War, is indeed a war of science and technology, many great authorities of our country in the fields of science and technology have taken the initiative by coming out into the open, and in order to respond to the consultation of science and technology from every walk of life, the War Advisory Institute for Science and Technology will open tomorrow on the day of Kigensetsu in...Building, Nishi-Sanchome, Kyoobashi-ku, Tokyo Metropolis. The experts not only will kindly

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War Advisory Institute for Science and Technology

comply with consultations in the extremely essential fields of industry in this present situation, such as aircraft, electric wave weapons, and the problems such as light industry, and sanitation, but also, with the purpose of transforming the fighting strength of science and technology, will endeavor to become an agency to keep in touch with ... and civilians, and with the accomplishment of air mobilization, contribute to the successful achievement of the present war of science. Also, with Dr. Tadaaki Yamamoto as head of the institute, it comprises 15 of the authorities in the field of science, including Tsuyoshi Tanizuka, and Kochiro Kamei.

(Tok. JH 2/10/45)

Tokyo: The Wartime Scientific Technical Advisory Center (Senji Kagaku Gijutsu Soudan J -ed.), directed by Professor Tako Yamamoto, and composed of authorities of various fields of work, was inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, at... Ginza (main street of Tokyo -ed.) Up to 50 conferences on the average are carried out daily at this advisory center, and the greatest number of cases involve unknown inventors who come to the center requesting the investigation of their creations. There are quite a number of excellent ones included among these creations, and after investigation these are sent to the military authorities or to the Board of Technology. Thus far, approximately ten of these creations have been recommended. In addition, a great number of governmental and civilian (research items?) are introduced. The army and navy have given their attention to many of these, and various quarters have seen hope in the establishment of this advisory center. Furthermore, conferees from the general run of factories come to the center to confer upon the enhancement of efficiency, labor, and plant administration. The advisory center is pushing ahead preparations for purposes of exerting further efforts in the conversion of scientific technique into fighting power, by the establishment of liaison centers throughout the principal points of the nation.

(Tok. JH 3/7/45)

Wartime Education Decrees

In view of the critical war situation, and in order to inspire the young students into activity so that they might carry out their mission to the fullest possible extent, the government had deliberated on and passed the Wartime Education Decree Bill (Senji Kyooiku Teian) at the Cabinet meeting held on April 20. The bill was referred to the Privy Council, after which it was submitted to the Emperor for Imperial sanction, which was granted on May 22. The Wartime Education Decree contains 6 Articles in all. Through this Decree, in this hour of national crisis, a student's setup to inspire the students onward toward fulfillment of their mission has been established, as a forerunner to the establishment of a People's Volunteer Corps. By an unprecedented action, an Imperial edict is prefixed to the Decree in the form of a preamble, which speaks eloquently to what degree His Majesty is placing his reliance upon the young, sincere and loyal students. Therefore, Not only the students and members of the faculty throughout Japan, but the entire people, as well, must comply in consideration of His Majesty's concern. The full text of the Decree is as follows: Preamble: Previously, our Imperial ancestors, based on the glory of the fundamental character of the land, have clarified the basic principles of education, and have exhorted us with the principle of sacrificing ourselves with chivalrous courage for the good of the State in times of stress. Now, when we are met with a crisis in the war situation, We, the

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Wartime Education Decrees

Emperor, hereby approve of the rising to action of the loyal and sincere youthful students so that they may fulfill their mission, and hereby grant Imperial sanction to this, the Wartime Education Decree, deliberated upon by the Privy Council, for promulgation. Article I. The students shall, with loyalty, bear the destinies of the nation on both shoulders, and shall dedicate themselves to the tasks closely related to the war effort; they shall take it upon themselves to utilize to the fullest extent, the knowledge which they possess from their education, and at the same time, strive to cultivate their intellectual facilities. Article II. Members of the faculty shall take the initiative and dedicate themselves, together with the students, to tasks closely related to the war effort, there- by learning together and advancing together, fulfilling their mission of educating and guiding the students. Article III. In order to enable the students to dedicate themselves to tasks closely related to the war effort, such as an increased food production, munitions production, air defense, or an essential research, and in order to effect requisite wartime education and training, at each school, a Student Corps (Gakuto Tai) comprised of both students and faculty mem- bers shall be organized. A federated body of these Student Corps shall be organized regionally. Whenever a portion, or all, of more than two Student Corps work at the same work place, except in cases where the Education Minister so specifies, a separate Student Corps, comprised of both students and faculty members shall be organized at such work places, or a federated body of such Corps shall be organized. The Education Minister shall decide all necessary matters pertinent to the organization and composition of the Student Corps and the federation of such Corps, as well as the education, train- ing leadership and supervision setups. Article IV. In order to effect operations of school education streamlined to parallel the war situation, the Education Minister is authorized to enact special laws relative to curriculum and instruction hours, and he is empow- ered to take any such special measures in the enforcement of educa- tion as he may deem proper.

(Tok. JO 5/21/45)

Wartime Resources Investigation Association

The Research Department of the Board of Technology, created to study natural resources of Greater East Asia to insure an ample supply of war materials and to establish means of self sufficiency in local areas, has made a great contribution to munitions production and other fields. Answering the need for expansion of research facili- ties, the Research Department will be reorganized into the Wartime Resources Investigation Association (Senji Shigen Kenkyuukai). The inaugural ceremony will be held on December 21 at the Greater East Asia Hall. Dr. Choogoro Tanaka, former professor at Tohoku Imperial University, who has taken a keen interest in the Research Department as sponsor, will head the new organization.

(Tok. JO 12/18/44)

Inauguration ceremonies of the "Wartime Resources Research Society" were held at the Greater East Asia Hall here yesterday afternoon. In the course of the ceremonies Chobaburo Tanaka, president of the society delivered an address explaining the purposes of the organ- ization. More than 100 persons from the army, navy and government circles, as well as scientific and industrial circles attended, in- cluding Dr. Hidatsugu Yagi, president of the Board of Technology and Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(Tok. E 12/22/44)

GENERAL

LABOR

POLICIES

Labor Control

First, the limitation put upon choice of jobs for workers has been enlarged. According to the Information Board announcement, issued on November 21, 1944, it is stated that the workers at the various locations will be allocated and readjusted according to their usefulness and as appropriately as possible. This practice of controlling distribution of manpower was in practice from early days, regarding men who were fully 14 years of age or less than (20) years of age, while the women of fully 14 years of age or less than 25 years of age were included, but at this time this limit will be expanded so that men of fully 14 years or less than 60 years and women of fully 14 years or less than 40 years of age... According to the former stipulation, employers were free to employ women in any branch of work if they were 25 years of age or more. However, henceforth free employment of women workers will not be allowed, excepting those who are 40 years of age or more. This is the change that has been effected. This is indicative of the fact that limitation on ages for restricted employment of manpower has been expanded. There has been in existence people's labor service organizations which were restricted to men fully 14 years of age to less than 50 years, and women of fully 14 years to less than 25 years of age. Revision of laws concerning manpower distribution has added ten years to the age of men coming under this jurisdiction, that is 60 years, and women up to the age of less than 40, excluding those married. Another article in regard to the control and distribution of manpower is the one which says that women labor power will be finally conscripted. Generally speaking, it has been necessary to make use of woman labor power for an emergency wartime period without any delay, and mobilization of women is now under way in all parts of the world. So it is with our nation, the problem of whether to conscript woman power or not has come up for frequent discussion in political circles, but the government has hitherto avoided conscripting women for labor service. The sole effort stressed has been the volunteer effort of women, and only through the medium of women's volunteer corps the desired end has been attained. However, at this time it has been decided that women already working in various munition factories will be put in the category of conscripted workers, thus it was decided to give them the same status as men workers. You are already familiar with the term "conscripted workers". The workers will be conscripted by the country and these workers will be distributed to factories under government supervision. In this respect, the public nature will be strongly emphasized in such a system. Inasmuch as this is true, the former status of factory girls has been elevated, and this has motivated, I hear, these factory girls' working with more vigor. From the factory viewpoint, with the promulgation of the woman conscription ordinance, the women workers stopped shifting their jobs as they had formerly. Workers have become more steady on their jobs, and efficiency of factories has become that much more steady and higher. As mentioned previously, the members of the Women's Volunteer Corps were considered as a certain type of volunteer soldier heretofore, and they rendered their labor service as the result of government encouragement and on a volunteer basis. However, recently the Women's Volunteer Labor Service Ordinance (Jyoshi Teishin Kinroo Rei -ed.) ... and their services will be recognized as a public service, and the field of their service has been also expanded. Finally, another problem concerning the labor power control is the fact that the day-labor wage earners will be controlled. As previously mentioned, the regulation of manpower in Japan has been rather lenient in comparison to the regulation in other nations,

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but, generally speaking, there was already a ground-work for such a system. However, control of the day-labor wage earners was completely absent because they were not considered important enough and the control of day-labor wage earners is in actuality very difficult. Subsequently, when supply of labor-power faces an acute shortage, the control of labor begins to show a sign of crumbling down from a corner where the control is most ineffective, that is among the day-labor wage earners; there often were cases where the offer for their day's labor ran as high as 15 yen to 30 yen. Consequently, controls in various sections became lax and caused confusion. There were signs that such a threatening situation as to...would become an actuality. So, the government has decided to enforce the control of day-labor wage earners even though it might encounter numerous difficulties. As a result, it has finally been decided that the control of these day-labor wage earners will be put into application beginning December 10. How does this control operate? In short, day-labor wage earners will be organized first of all. Each time one of them is taking a job or when he has found a job, he will be under the bondage of certain control committees. While such a system is being adopted, organs to hire such laborers will be organized, so that competition in getting these laborers can be eliminated. Also, for the purpose of thorough control of all day-labor wage earners, a comprehensive organ, which controls all affairs, will be established. In this manner, a plan was made so that thorough employment of these laborers and elimination of black-market competition of these laborers can be effected. We expect that the black-market which is now practiced in Japan will be exterminated.

(Tok. Jap. 11/20/44)

The Procurator's office of the Supreme Court summoned public procurators in charge of economic matters from the main cities throughout the nation for two days-- yesterday and today - and deliberated upon measures for the disposition of platinum turnover cases and to curb violation concerning day labor. In regard to day labor, the procurators decided that, to curb violation, they would strengthen the labor control now in operation and make the general public keenly aware of the revised measure of the wage system before taking a restraining measure; and that those who would still violate the regulations in spite of this measure would be arrested without mercy. After the meeting was closed, Public Procurator-General Nakano announced the following: "The under-cover wages of day laborers are a serious problem in enforcing labor control. The plan for labor control has thus far been behind schedule compared to other control sections and I admit that we did not have (wds) to control violation. At the same time, we intend to drive home the main purpose of our present plan by requesting cooperation from various sources in enforcing control in the future. Also, we intend to deal severely with those who dare to violate."

(Tok. Jap. 1/9/45)

In the interest of setting up a standard for labor service, labor control and labor rules were formulated today, it was announced by ministers of munitions and welfare. In March of last year, the government decided on a policy for regulating (labor in its connection with industries) and discussed the adjustment and organization of labor leadership at the Cabinet meetings. Since then authorities on the matter from amongst army personnel, government officials and civilians had the thing under study. Recently, the plan on labor

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standards was compiled and completed by the Ministries of Munitions and Welfare and was published simultaneously by both departments as the fundamental (measuring rod) of labor management. Notification to this effect was issued throughout the country in the names of the under-secretaries of both the chief of the Munitions Management Bureau and prefectural governors. This labor service resembles the army's (internal affairs order). Basically, the 10 points settled upon are to furnish militaristic leadership in the factories. Each point namely: leadership, service courtesy, operation, training, education, livelihood, security, protection and sanitation -- represents a chapter heading, hence, the manual contains 10 chapters, 65 paragraphs, and 341 articles, and considering its sphere of influence insofar as labor management is concerned it may be regarded as a definite guide and determining edition by labor administrations. Further in this connection, it may be added that by securing the cooperation of the league of industrial patriots the Ministries of Munitions and Welfare have sent representatives all over the country, who by establishing headquarters at the seats of prefectural governments and at the offices of the welfare secretaries are to take complete charge of factories and explain the vital points dealing with the standard of labor service. The edition just published deals with industry, but another edition dealing with mining is under contemplation.

(Tok. Jap. 2/19/45)

Wartime Labor Service Policy

We must be prepared for the air raids which will become fierce... It is necessary to move important factories to the outlying districts, the air defense facilities of the factories, or...At the present time such equipment is being prepared. Therefore, in the future, no matter how fierce the air raids become, we can say our preparations to meet them are steel tight. This is not an (exaggeration). However, if unfortunately damage is sustained, maximum production will be carried out centering around the factories which escaped damage. In order to do this, equipment of the factories which were attacked, materials,...and...will be gathered together at the (remnant?) factories and production will be carried out.

(Tok. Jap. 1/6/45)

The Tokyo Economic Association of Commerce and Industry has been studying concrete policies for boosting the spirit of those who are engaged in labor service to defend their places of work to the last, under an air raid. The association today made a representation of views to the government regarding the security of Wartime Labor Service. This proposal (consists of) two provisions--one, suggesting to place for the duration only particularly important war plants under management of the army, and the other proposing to accord the same treatment to those who are engaging in important war production as to civilians in military service.

(Tok. Jap. 1/11/45)

Factory Neighborhood Associations

A factory neighborhood association system will be established in the Miyagi Prefecture through the effort of its labor department. The purpose of this system is to eliminate the differences which have often existed between factories and at the same time to effect the exchange or joining of technical forces and to make possible mutual accommodation in material in order that highest efficiency will be attained in the production field. This factory neighborhood

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association system is to be organized in every district and will hold regular meetings to create a friendly spirit. It is expected that production efficiency will be greatly increased.

(Tok. Jap. 3/16/45)

Nagoya: The Nagayoshi "buraku" of Nishio-machi has decided to establish a community factory composed entirely of women workers. Since March 20, the women of this community, in pairs and in threes, started taking turns in serving as apprentices at a certain factory in preparation for the establishment of their own factory. Operations are expected to be started in mid-April. Munitions parts will be manufactured.

(Tok. Jap. 3/21/45)

Relation of Labor to Military Conscription

Nasu, director of the Recruiting Bureau of the War Ministry, outlined the policies regarding revisions in army and industrial conscription at the meeting of the House of Peers Conscription Committee on January 23. He clarified the government's policy as follows: " A considerable number of mine workers has been released from the army in Manchukuo and in our homeland to take over the work in mines, but to switch those from the front lines affects (morale). Furthermore, transportation difficulties have prevented the government from taking that step. Hereafter, we intend to secure essential workers from the ranks of those who are deferred or whose enlistment has been postponed."

(Tok. Jap. 1/23/45)

During the session of the House of Peers in the afternoon of March 24, War Minister Sugiyama declared as follows in regard to the relationship between the mobilization of men to the armed forces and the manpower condition in the general field of production: "Sufficient care is made in regard to the influence of the mobilization of men to armed forces to other working places. Should trained workers be indiscriminately mobilized into armed forces, there will be a great influence over the production efficiency. Hence, special attention is made so that there will be as few setbacks as possible in the mobilization of the nation as a whole. Concerning the labor power in agricultural villages, sufficient care is also given." War Minister Sugiyama clarified that the relationships of mobilization of the men to armed forces and the mobilization of men to production is securely safe-guarded.

(Tok. Jap. 3/25/45)

Military System

The Tokyo Chamber of Industrial Economics on Thursday presented to the government a recommendation placing...munitions plants under control of military authorities for the duration of the war...present arrangements regarding munitions factories which are in force in accordance with the Munitions Corps Law have fallen short of meeting actual needs related to increased production, repair of damage by air-raids, and reconstruction. Munitions plants of vital importance should be placed under direct management of military authorities for the duration. (It was), however, suggested that the authorities should see to it that existing organizational structures and personnel will continue to work at the maximum degree possible. Point two suggests that because munitions production can now be regarded as being tantamount to actual military activities, and factories as

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battlefields, all munitions workers from management downward be given status and treatment equal to that given civilians in the employ of the army and navy. It is also recommended that strict military discipline should be maintained in these factories so that laborers be enlightened on the critical situation and imbued with the spirit of the Imperial fighting forces, and thus will be led spontaneously to devote their total energies to their assigned tasks. The representation asserted that munitions workers will then feel immensely honored for their elevated status and that, in case they suffer from air-raids and other mishaps, they will be given the same treatment as granted wounded or dead officers and men of the Imperial army and navy.

(Tok. Eng. 1/13/45)

Epochal renovation of the labor system of Japan's munitions industries has been decided on Wednesday by the government. The main point of this plan is to form military organizations in each factory under strict unity among the workers, whose ranks and status are determined respectively according to technical or business sections. Through this new method, necessary changes will be made in the factory regulations to cope with this phase of the war.

(Tok. Eng. 2/1/45)

Military discipline and training will be instituted in factories. An occupational gradation system was decided on by the government, and on January 31, the vice ministers of both the Munitions and Welfare Ministries notified the munitions superintendents and governors of this system. This system clarifies the responsibility of the command system; it standardizes the occupational classifications employed at present in some factories, of such positions as the squad leader, foreman, engineer, factory head, etc., differentiating as to one's status and trade. This system is applicable to all munitions firms, firms employing more than 1,000 employees, and to firms with a capitalization of 10,000,000 yen or more. Mines, owing to their special nature, are exempted.

(Tok. Jap. 2/1/45)

At a certain factory in Yamanashi Prefecture, the Kobayashi Special Attack Unit was organized. The inauguration ceremony was held with all the factory members present. The Kobayashi factory in only 10 days reached the production allotment for one month...

(Tok. Jap. 2/20/45)

The popular cry for the militarization of munitions plants has been responded to by Major Fukutani of the Kwanto Munitions Management Headquarters. In today's Yomiuri Hochi Major Fukutani tells of the excellent results attained by numbers of soldiers mobilized to some aircraft plants. The output in such factories has been doubled and even trebled by these drafted soldier workers, Major Fukutani says. The highest efficiency in munitions production is highly probable, he voices his confidence, if the militarization of all war industries should be effected through enlistment of all workers into military service. In view of the high amount of requests from the operators for this new industrial changeover, Major Fukutani says that the parties concerned keenly feel the necessity of switching the present setup over to a thoroughly militarized basis.

(Tok. Eng. 4/10/45)

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The Education Ministry has launched a program for unified guidance toward military education and production by organizing the (leader?) corps (shidoo? butai -ed.) within each work shop. The inaugural ceremonies of the first of these leader corps, which can aptly be designated the (pioneers?) in the formation of these leader corps (under the name of?) the capital (shinko?) .. labor services student corps, was held the day before yesterday with the honorable attendance of Major General Yamaguchi, chief of division of recruitment of the eastern army jurisdictional area.

(Tok. Jap. 4/28/45)

Taking advantage of the fact that the People's Volunteer Corps will be (soon) organized in all the factories and working places in the nation, the Munitions Ministry and the Welfare Ministry have decided to set up a military leadership organization in the various working places. That is, the Munitions Ministry and the Welfare Ministry on May 22 notified local prefectural governors, chiefs of the munitions superintendence offices, and chiefs of the local mining bureaus with regard to the establishment and management of the labor service leadership organization. According to this notification, this leadership organization will take a form similar to the structure, business, type, and... of the work. Also, a platoon will be made up of a unit of from 10 to about 30 persons, and on this basis, the section, company, and battalion groups will be formed, and the number organized is expected to total from 1000 to 3000 persons.

(Tok. Jap. 5/22/45)

Evacuation of Skilled Laborers

In order to improve the system of permitting the people to evacuate the cities at their own decision and to their own choice of location, the Transportation and Communications Ministry has decided to evacuate on a priority basis skilled laborers and coolies in the important cities, and also evacuees whose homes have been razed, beginning April 1. Skilled laborers and coolies will be evacuated as attendants for such persons in a family as children in the first grade of the national schools, infants, expectant mothers holding an "expectant mother" certificate, persons over 65 years of age, and sick or disabled persons who need someone to look after them.

(Tok. Jap. 3/29/45)

Wages and Hours

In the name of her honor, Japan has adopted a national policy, in which every Japanese subject is working 18 hours a day for the sake of her national glory.

(Hongkong Cant. 5/29/45)

Awards

The Education Ministry of April 29, the auspicious occasion of the Emperor's birthday, gave commendations for the second time based on the provisions of student labor commendation. At this time, those who will be given the education minister's award, which is considered the (highest honor) of student labor are, student .., 31; teachers and instructors, 14; students, 55, a total of 100 (persons). .. originality and device are highest in number, the next are such as (prevention of calamity), .., quickness in cooperating with the

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will promptly recommend other working places and factories to the laborers who lost their places of work. Also to those who desire to go into agricultural work, this office will accord the facilities in the procedure. This counsel office will also assist the general victims in securing employment in the factories and working places of the evacuated areas, if they wish to enter into munitions production. After they are employed, their work records, skill, and experience will be given full consideration.

(Tok. Jap. 3/15/45)

Parts of Tokyo were reduced to ashes as a result of bombing carried out by the American Air Force early on the morning of March 10.. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. They were unable to save their belongings from the destructive elements, except the clothes which they were wearing. Many of them were more or less injured. They lost everything due to the American inhuman bombing.. Some factories were burned as a result of the American bombing. All of the superstructures were gone, but most of them have already resumed operations in the basements of the gutted steel or concrete buildings. Barracks are built within the compounds of these factories or near them to provide living quarters for the employees.

(Tok. Eng. 4/2/45)

Fukushima: In order to preserve the health and improve the physique of the mine workers who are striving to increase the production of coal, the Joban Mine for the past several years has been keeping goats and distributing the milk to the workers and to the sick. But the amount of milk obtained from a goat is very little, and will not fill the need for a large consumption, so since last July, the mine has switched to cows. It bought 50 head of cattle and entrusted them to nearby farmers for rearing, and obtained nearly 50 gallons of milk daily, which was distributed to the fighters in the mines. By this method, considerable results have been achieved in the building up of the resistance of the underground workers. However, even 50 gallons of milk have become insufficient lately, and the stock was increased to 100 head. Now 100 gallons daily are expected to be milked to be amply distributed to all the workers of the mine and to the sick.

(Tok. Jap. 4/5/45)

In order to improve the health of factory workers, authorities have decided to mobilize the chefs of restaurants that have closed down or been bombed out and place them in the dormitories. Furthermore, an increased production of vegetables within Tokyo metropolis will be encouraged and factories producing vegetable food products will be shifted and re-established in order to create a foodstuffs self-sufficiency structure within Tokyo.

(Tok. Eng. 5/13/45)

Under the sponsorship of the industrial workers in the working places and factories in the Tokyo metropolis, and aided by the Industrial Patriotic Association, a working place music society (shokuba ongaku kyokai -ed) has been inaugurated recently. This society is mainly composed of harmonica and accordion musicians. These musicians will play music which is familiar to working people in the working places during the recess period. In this way, they will entertain the working people. Their field of entertainment will not be limited only to their own factories or working places, but they will also tour other factories or working places. Thus it was designed mutually to entertain and encourage each other.

(Tok. Jap. 12/1/44)

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entire members, quickness in creation of devices, saving of human life,.. will be rewarded. Moreover, a conveyance ceremony will be held on April 29 for Tokyo Metropolis at the Education Ministry. For the districts it will be held at their respective prefectures. Furthermore, among this time's student labor commendations, the following three cases are considered .. especially outstanding, and their (good deeds) have been announced by the Education Ministry. (Tok. Jap. 4/27/ 45)

Health and Welfare

Kobe: The world-famous Tor Hotel in Kobe is to be converted into a hospital for the workers of a certain heavy industries plant. Erected in 1908, the Tor Hotel was the home of thousands of international tourists. It has had a colorful history and is now making a new start for victory.

(Tok. Jap. 11/7/44)

Morioka: In Iwate Prefecture all the farmers voluntarily contributed from 5 "go" to one "sho" of rice from each family, to be made into popped rice, to be sent to the munitions factories in order to encourage the workers to greater effort. A total of 500 sacks of popped rice, or 120 koku, resulted. Director Tamura of the Iwate Prefectural Headquarters of the IRAA Youth Corps took this present to factories in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, to distribute it among the workers who hailed from Iwate Prefecture. Further plans are under way to collect such local products as apples, chestnuts, and dried squid to be given to the workers.

(Tok. Jap. 11/23/44)

In order to widen the scope of assistance to cover the people contributing labor services in general under the guidance of ... of the government for USRE victory, it has been decided to change the name of Citizens Mutual Assistance Foundation to Colonization Labor Service Mobilization Assistance Association, the decision for this change was reached yesterday during the directors and board of trustees meeting held at GEA Hall at 3:00 p.m. The foregoing foundation was established on May 22, 1943 with its objective to assist the families, ... to extend funds for supplies, and to extend further needed assistances. But, because of the increase in number of persons contributing the services, such as through Women's Voluntary Services, Patriotic Labor Service Corps, and... as requested by the government, it was decided to extend similar assistances to these people like those extended to the conscripted workers. Hirose (has been made) president and the top officials of the headquarters will not be---

(Tok. Jap. 11/25/44)

The Welfare Corps attached to the Insurance Bureau of the Welfare Ministry will shortly establish plastic surgical sanitariums for the complete recovery of industrial workers injured at work. Each sanitarium will be able to accomodate several hundred patients and will assist them in finding jobs after their recovery.

(Tok. Eng.1/7/45)

The War time Calamity Relief Society of the Welfare Ministry has decided to establish an extraordinary large counsel office (soodan-jo -ed) for the benefit of the air raid victims, and extend a warm hand in the counsel and relief of their livelihood, as an unflinching step to insure increase of fighting power. This counsel office

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As a further boost in the production of vital war materials, as well as to provide good, wholesome entertainment for those working in munitions plants, the ... Ministry today announced the formation of a Motion Picture Corps, which will make regular tours of these war plants and factories, composed of important motion picture organizations and other leaders of the movie industry. The Motion Picture Corps will visit war plants to give regular performances.

(Tok. Eng. 6/1/45)

The city of Osaka, in order to give comfort to the warriors in the industrial fields who are gallantly striving day and night for an increased production of weapons for the decisive battle, has decided to construct a movie theater in the center of the Kinki Munitions Superintendence (Area). Steps have been taken to open it in the near future.

(Tok. Jap. 6/5/45)

People's Labor Service Mobilization Pension Regulations

... Together with approval of the People's Labor Service Mobilization Ordinance (Kokumin Kinroo Dooin Rei -ed), the government decided that the "People's Labor Service Conscription Pension Regulations" (Kokumin Kyooyoo Fumo Kisoku -ed) be revised as the "People's Labor Service Mobilization Pension Regulations" (Kokumin Kinroo Dooin Fujo Kisoku -ed). As a result, the pensions which had heretofore been limited only to those mobilized under labor service conscription, will be extended in scope, and members of the women's volunterr service corps (jyoshi teishintai -ed) and the labor public service corps (kinroo hockoo tai -ed) will also be eligible. In addition, aid toward living expenses will be increased by 44 to 60 percent. This was announced by the Welfare Ministry yesterday. This will be effective beginning April 1 throughout the nation.

(Tok. Jap. 3/28/45)

MOBILIZATION AND REGISTRATION OF LABOR

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Minister Hirose of the Welfare Ministry, at a cabinet meeting held day before yesterday, November 7, reported labor conscription for women and sought the understanding of the cabinet members on this matter. Accompanying the enforcement, a Ministry ordinance regarding the revision of the general regulations for munitions companies as well as a Vice Minister's notification, dated November 10, will be issued. A Vice Minister's notification, dated November 10, concerning one year extension of (wd) term of the Women's Volunteer Corps will also be transmitted. Women to be placed under labor conscription by these measures are for the time being limited to those who work in factories where labor conscription for men is being carried out. The Women's Volunteer Corps will be excluded from labor conscription.

(Tok. Jap. 11/9/44)

In item IV of the five-point program, the government took up the strengthening of the patriotic service structure and the mobilization of national patriotic labor service, regarding which the Welfare Ministry especially, had been exerting efforts to devise concrete measures. On January 20 a total mobilization conference was

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held and an outline for an Imperial ordinance regarding the mobilization of patriotic service was determined. This outline aims to carry out a thoroughly unified, flexible, and efficient mobilization of national patriotic labor service to meet the strained conditions and to further the speedy mobilization of labor, thereby effecting full utilization of patriotic service. The main points of the outline are (1) to ensure mobilization, (2) to nationalize preparations for mobilization, (3) to establish a mobilization formula, (4) to carry out flexible distribution, and (5) to improve mobilization administration. Thus the five fundamental laws, the national conscription law, the law regulating labor, the law restricting employment of school graduates, the national patriotic service law, and the girl's patriotic service law have been improved; a formula for active mobilization was established, effecting a firm basis for thorough mobilization. Points of special interest regarding the outline are: (1) regarding the securing of mobilization. By designating those engaged in emergency war work, it will be possible to freeze people to present jobs and check their switching to better jobs. II Preliminary measures to mobilization established. (1) the utilization of labor supply resources. In order to accurately get at the labor reserve, in the event the employment relationship has been terminated as a result of such circumstances as retirement, the person must report immediately to the governor his place of residence and other details. This is to enable the authorities to check constantly changes in the labor supply. In the case of women, their method of employment, procedures, and the type of work they do and the nature of the employer's business will be specified or restricted. (2) Application for labor. As for the application for labor quota, the law prescribes that the employer must submit an application every fiscal quarter, stating the number of employees and the number of employees required by him. III Method of mobilization. (1) Employment management. Aside from those in such categories as the armed forces, civilians in military service, those concerned with the clothing industry, veterinarians, ship crews, government employees, members of the Diet, and those engaged in mobilization duties, whose duties cannot be readily taken over by others, those who are considered capable of employment will be classified according to their ability and encouraged to take work assigned to them. (2) Compulsory employment. When a person is not working because work has been suspended at his source of employment. Recruiting of volunteer workers is recognized. Also, authority is vested in the governor to mobilize workers. Again, in the event non-volunteer workers and (word) are engaged in tasks resulting from mobilization, it is fixed to enable the government or owners of enterprises to recruit from a labor pool and obtain non-volunteer workers as permanent workers. IV Elastic distribution of labor. Elastic distribution preparation order to authorized employees and organization. Concerning various aspects of elastic distribution of labor, which have been enforceable only through administrative measures, such as the type of duties of those who have been distributed to work, the legal basis has been clarified, setting the course for speedy and effective execution of this law.

(Tok. Jap. 1/20/45)

Nasu, director of the Recruiting Bureau of the War Ministry, outlined the policies regarding revisions in army and industrial conscription at the meeting of the House of Peers Conscription Committee on January 23. He clarified the government's policy as follows: " A considerable number of mine workers have been released from the army in Manchukuo and in our homeland to take over the work in

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mines, but to switch those from the front lines affects (morale). Furthermore, transportation difficulties have prevented the government from taking that step. Hereafter, we intend to secure essential workers from the ranks of those who are deferred or whose enlistment has been postponed.

(Tok. Jap. 1/23/45)

At the House yesterday, that is Thursday, during the discussions in regard to the transfer of important factories in ... rural districts, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, Mitsimura, expressed confidence in the effective counter-measure now taken to obstruct the resulting outflow of agrarian populations into munitions factories. Farming hands are employed in the factories in their ... seasons (allowance) and in return for this more than 60% of the secondary school students, formerly members of the workers who have evacuated to the new locations of (their) factories, and women of the farms are being mobilized. The chief of the Agricultural Bureau added that special care is now being taken not to transform the cultivated lands into factory sites.

(Tok. Eng. 2/1/45)

Tokyo: Immediate organization of an "Industrial Army" was urged by the Tokyo Shoko Keizaikai, formerly known as the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and seven other affiliated organizations in a recommendation for an all-out industrial mobilization program, which was made public today. The recommendation was delivered to Premier General Kuniaki Koiso by representatives of those organizations who called on the Premier at the Imperial Diet, now in session. The recommendation, as made public by these organizations, calls for: 1. Immediate organization of an "Industrial Army" by enlisting all industrial workers now engaged in various production activities in accordance with our "Grand national spirit of all subjects and all soldiers". 2. Leasing to the state and public, control, all productive enterprises essential for increasing the nation's war strength, and application of a similar emergency measure to all land necessary for increasing production of food-stuffs. 3. Participation of the "Officers of the Industrial Army" in an "Economic General Staff" attached to the Cabinet and enforcement, thereby, of effective measures bringing about unification of military operations and productive activities. 4. Drastic simplification of the administrative and economic control system, and also various decrees thereby restricting functions of all administrative offices to planning and supervision of only important matters, and investing the "Industrial Army" with or-r-all authority to carry out industrial programs. 5. Application of the army system of reward and punishment to all members of the "Industrial Army". 6. Assumption of full responsibility by the "Industrial Army" of stabilization of livelihood and welfare for all its members. 7. Enforcement by the government of emergency measures, regardless of all existing official formalities and regulations, in order to effect a speedy organization of the "Industrial Army".

(Tok. Eng. 2/3/45)

Tokyo: The committee on Increased Production for Final Victory of the lower House of the Imperial Diet last night passed a resolution calling for the all-out mobilization of the entire nation for increased production of foodstuff and war supplies, and the conscripting of all available manpower in vital areas of production.

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The committee will negotiate with government authorities and others concerned to bring the resolution to realization.

(Tok. Eng. 2/8/45)

The government today officially gazetted the National Labor Mobilization Act, effective March 10. Designed to effect an all out mobilization of the nation's manpower, the act aims at making every member of the nation either serve in the armed forces or work on the production front. The act will also simplify the country's labor mobilization system by taking the place of various existing ordinances, including the National Service Act, the Labor Adjustment Act, the School Graduates' Employment Control Ordinance, and the Women's Volunteer Labor Service Ordinance, all of which will be abolished following the enforcement of the present act. Another feature of the present act is the transfer of a large part of the mobilization powers from the central government to the provincial authorities in case instructions from the central government to the provincial authorities are delayed, due to enemy air raids or other causes. With regard to the distribution of manpower, the act introduces the "essential war worker" system, whereby necessary labor forces will be secured not only for industrial plants, agriculture, and fishing, but also for public works, transportation, and mining. All men between 12 and 60 and women between 12 and 40, except "essential war workers" are liable to be mobilized for redistribution in essential war work.

(Tok. Eng. 3/6/45)

In view of the fact that the present war situation offers every possibility that our homeland will become a battleground, the government has been drawing up plans to effect labor service mobilization in strict consonance with the decisive war. This matter of bringing about a mobilization of the labor services was brought up for discussion, and adopted during the extra-ordinary Cabinet meeting of March 21, and an announcement to this effect was made by the Board of Information on March 22. By laying stress upon such indispensable fields as the construction of defenses and air defense facilities, the production of more foodstuffs, the production of sure-victory weapons, the security of fuel, and the increase and strengthening of transportation facilities at this critical period, the Decisive War Labor Service Mobilization (Kessen Kinroo Dooin -ed) seeks to promote a speedy and resolute prosecution of the mobilization and distribution of the labor service, while still maintaining a (happy balance?) between labor service mobilization and the military mobilization. ...

(Tok. Jap. 3/22/45)

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting and adopted measures for the enforcement of "decisive" war labor mobilization. All preparations are to be completed by the end of this month and the measures then will be vigorously enforced. The Cabinet's emergency program calls for the mobilization, control, and distribution of labor so urgently needed for the construction of fortifications and air defense installations, for the production of food and weapons, for the procuring of fuel and raw materials, and for the strengthening of the transportation systems. This, however, will be done in co-ordination with military mobilization so that an equilibrium will be maintained. The greatest importance will be

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placed in the procurement of workers for basic industries connected with home defense construction, with food production and with transportation. The transfer of workers from desk jobs to actual manual labor will be accelerated. The policy is to effect an active emergency diversion of labor into the farming and fishing industries in accordance with the needs of these respective fields. Those engaged in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries, although at present they are not included in the group of war workers, will hereafter be considered regular labor service workers and their mobilization into other fields will be prohibited. The graduates of national schools and middle schools will be assigned to the farmers, and other students will be put into agricultural work as much as possible. In the mining and manufacturing fields, also, regular workers will be absolutely... and patriotic labor corps will be dispatched as emergency workers. The construction and transportation fields also will try to procure regular war workers. All in all, the program to be worked out on the basis of area by area and work by work will be instituted in the shortest time. The workers in the commercial, non-essential and domestic services will be channeled into essential fields. This will be done as soon as measures have been completed by the various ministries.

(Tok. Jap. 3/22/45))

Tokyo: In pursuance of the measure for the enforcement of wartime labor mobilization which was adopted in the Cabinet's meeting on March 21, the government promulgated today regulations for inspectors of labor distribution effective immediately. Apart from making customary reports, as under the administrative inspection and labor inspection systems, the new regulations empower inspectors to make immediate decisions on the spot for the adoption of appropriate measures.

(Tok. Eng. 3/31/45)

Welfare Minister Okada, during today's Prefectural Governors' meeting, carried out explanations and spoke in the following manner about the government's policy in coping with the labor problem: "In coping with the transformation of our homeland (kokudo -ed.) into a field of battle, it will be the policy of the government to render relations between labor administration and military mobilization of essential persons after holding deliberations on the utilization of the People's Volunteer Corps in coping with..., labor, and enterprises essential in attaining victory, in national defense and in such activities as transportation and reconstruction of air raid damages. Furthermore, in order to carry out determinedly the maintenance of laborers' functions during air raids, it is the policy of the government to designate specifically certain types of employees employed in the various industries, and to approve the ordinance for the protection of wartime employees during air raids."

(Tok. Jap. 5/14/45)

Tokyo:....we hear that there are to be no more holidays and that work will continue at all times.

(Tok. Jap. 5/18/45)

Mobilization of Factory Owners as Labor

An edict for securing necessary personnel for wartime emergency was announced today by the government in order to maintain the

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required number of people in the factories and industries, to become effective immediately. According to this ordinance, owners as well as workers will form one group in time of emergency and will remain at their positions of labor to increase production at all cost. Again, the laborers will be sent from one factory to another according to the requirements of the factories.

(Tok. Eng. 5/23/45)

Mobilization of Technicians

Utilizing the mobilization system, which is applicable to those who are scientifically skilled and which was adopted at last year's July session of the Cabinet council, and to increase war strength immediately by the employment of those scientifically skilled, the government has decided to classify them into two groups, namely wartime staff of technical instructors and wartime technicians. The new system will be publicized tomorrow and will be put into immediate effect. According to the announcement of the scientific institute, the new system has as its objective the increase of arms and munitions. Those outstanding scientifically, officials and non-officials, will retain their present work which they are doing, but will be classified by the government as to whether they are members of the wartime technical instructors or the technicians group. The members of the groups are to act as leaders or to perform their assignment and respectively contribute their efforts toward technical development. This system has been sanctioned by the premier as well as by the other ministers, home affairs, finance, war, navy, welfare, education, agriculture, transportation and communication. The connections and regulations of the system will be taken care of by the members of the higher club of scientific technicians.

(Tok. Jap. 2/4/45)

Mobilization of Student Labor

The Education Ministry has decided to mobilize night school students for labor service in accordance with the Student Labor Law. A notification to this effect was transmitted to local governors and night school principals today. Students other than those who are already rendering their service to munitions and other vital industries are to be considered in this mobilization. Not only students who are not employed during the day, but also those deemed advisable to have their present occupation changed to occupations of total mobilization service field will be. In mobilizing students who are attending night schools, the (upper classmen) of night schools will be permitted to continue with their school work.

(Tok. Jap. 11/17/44)

The labor mobilization of the students of Tokyo for the (coming) fiscal year became effective from the 16th, with (distribution of this labor--Trans.) to both the large and small factories and to the fields of transportation and communication in Tokyo. This time, stress was placed on both male and female lower class students of the middle schools (probably means Chuugakkoo, which is a school for male students only, and Jogakkoo, which is a school for female students only--Trans.), as well as upper class students of the national schools (primary grade schools--Trans.). The number of students mobilized for labor services this fiscal year reached 290,000 plus.

(Tok. Jap. 11/17/44)

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Mobilization of Student Labor

Ever since the enforcement of the year round mobilization of students last April, students have been volunteering labor service, forming the backbone of the labor for munitions factories. Many of these students will graduate next March, giving rise to the fear that this will greatly affect production. The government has therefore devised a plan to boost munitions production to the greatest capacity possible, and at the cabinet meeting of December 1 a measure was introduced providing for the continuation of the labor mobilization of newly graduated students. After an explanation by Education Minister Ninomiya, the measure was adopted and announced on the same day by the Board of Information, while the Education Ministry issued a statement. The purpose of the measure is to retain the student status of those who will graduate next March, excepting those entering higher institutions of learning or those entering the Army or Navy. By having them continue their student labor service, it is hoped that the fall in production will be temporarily checked. In order to carry this out, the Education Ministry will establish special one-year courses -- a middle school business training course, girls high school post-graduate course, and a vocational school post-graduate course -- mainly in the secondary schools. The new graduates will continue their studies in these different courses and at the same time continue to labor in their workshops as students.

(Tok. Jap. 12/1/44)

The Education, the Welfare and the Munitions Ministries have decided to order students who will be graduating from middle schools next spring to continue, as a rule, their labor service after graduation by remaining in school and enrolling in the supplementary class or some other classes. Also, in order that those graduates who will take examinations to enter institutes of higher learning might concentrate on production as much as possible, the Ministries decided upon the following measures in regard to leave from labor service examination purposes, and a notification to this effect was transmitted to local governors today: For the second examination only, a leave of absence from the labor services may be had for not more than three days prior to the date due for the examination. A special extension of the time of absence may be allowed accordingly to those who are mobilized to or taking an examination in a distant locality.

(Tok. Jap. 12/19/44)

With regard to the evacuation of students mobilized for labor service, there is a great tendency for the families of these students to evacuate to the rural districts, but authorities of the Education Ministry will give guidance to the students who are serving as the central labor group in the decisive wartime production to stick to their present place of work as long as possible. It is the policy of the authorities to encourage these students to go into dormitories managed by their employer or to live with their relatives or friends in the event their parents evacuate to other localities.

(Tok. Jap. 4/2/45)

At the vice ministers' meeting today, a program for the renovation and improvement in student labor was approved. In order to maintain close relations between schools and factories, resolute action will be taken in the redistribution and transfer of students in the next three months. Notification in this connection

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has been sent to local governors and school principals from the Education, Welfare, and Munitions Ministries. The main points of the program for renovation of student labor will be given. First, to bring the schools and factories closer together; in short, there have been many instances of students of one school being distributed and dispersed among many different factories and this has been a hindrance in the student labor program. A decision has been made to mobilize all the students of a particular school to one factory. Steps will be taken so that students will be conscripted for labor service to a factory as near as possible to their schools. Regarding labor supervision, the distribution of students to the factories will follow the fundamental principle of mass distribution, and these students will be engaged in labor service in a fixed production area. The type of work they will be given will not be determined by their scholastic records, but by their talents, scholastic ability, age, and physical condition. With regard to guiding them in their studies, they will be able to take up studies after they finish whatever work they have been assigned. Also, there will be no objection if the students are to use fixed periods at the beginning of .. to carry out their studies at schools.

(Tok. Jap. 4/5/45)

The Education Ministry, following a discussion with the Welfare Ministry, has decided as follows on the measures for students who worked in a factory which has now suffered disaster by enemy plane raids, and notices were sent out to governors and school principals today. In the case where a factory has suffered disaster, first of all the production of important items will be taken into consideration, following discussions with the metropolis, district, metropolitan prefecture, and prefecture (government offices -trans.) and presidents of the local administration deliberative councils. If possible, students who worked in a factory which suffered disaster will be made to join students of the same school who are working in another factory. In this case, if there are students who were called from some other metropolis, district, metropolitan prefecture, and prefecture to work in a factory which has suffered disaster, they will be sent back to their native home, and those who are working at present in their native home will remain there. In the case of students attending a college of liberal arts and higher or technical schools, a notice pertaining to a method of distributing the same students to the same factory has been sent to governors in order to assemble, as far as possible, as many students attending the same school in the same factory. Those who have enrolled in a higher or technical school in April this year and who have worked continually at their present place of work can participate in the new mobilization with the status of a student of a higher or technical school in cases where their factories have suffered disaster. In addition, if a student desires to work in a certain factory which has sustained disaster, during the period when the restoration program and .. is not yet decided, students will be made to engage in such work as increased food production, homeland defense, public works construction, and emergency transportation in the said metropolis, district, metropolitan prefecture, and prefecture, or students will be put to work in another factory where students of their same school are called to work, or students will be assembled at a suitable place to be educated or trained until the program of the following mobilization is settled. If the

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school is far from the place where a student is called to work, the school authority must arrange for the students' gradual return to their farms.

(Tok. Jap. 5/18/45)

Registration of Repairers

At the Metropolis of Tokyo, the registration of workers, whose job is to repair necessary family articles, is being held. Necessary family articles repairers are those engaged in seven different types of work, namely, soldering, making of umbrellas, tubs, barrels, ..., well pumps, wooden clogs, and ... those who are engaged in any one of the jobs mentioned above are expected to register immediately either with the local government office of one's place of residence or at the local office of the economic section. The reason why the registration of those engaged in repair of necessary family articles is being held, at this time, in the manner outlined above by the Metropolis of Tokyo, is for the purpose of making a total investigation concerning those workers who became scattered on account of war ravages and who are at a loss concerning their future work. The registration list will be employed for data in the distribution of materials in rendering aid to the residents of the metropolis in reviving their work in connection with the repair of necessary family articles. The registration will be put into effect in the near future. Since it will have connections with the increase in the distribution of rice to working places, the Metropolis of Tokyo is hoping for a speedy registration.

(Tok. Jap. 4/28/45)

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People's Volunteer Corps Technical Organization

A technical organization has been formed of the people's volunteer corps. The government, in compliance with the growing seriousness of the war situation, had commenced the organization of the people's volunteer corps. At this time, various governmental officials including first Hashimoto, councillor of the Board of Technology, and other civilian aspirants have assembled, and have arrived at a decision for the formation of people's volunteer corps' technical organization. An inaugural ceremony was conducted in the Industrial Hall of (Kuramaei) on March 26. Furthermore, on March 27, ten and some old technical vanguard corps were organized, thus getting off to actual practice. The members of this organization consist of civilian officials from first, the privy council, the Home Affairs Ministry, Munitions Ministry, Finance Ministry, Transportation and Commerce Ministry, and others, including also principally .. aspirants of the Industrial Patriotic Association. The organization's present two great objectives consist of the strengthening of the national wartime structure and mass production of decisive wartime weapons. Vanguard units will be (teishin tai -ed) organized for the various respective problems, striving for solutions of the same.

(Tok. Jap. 3/27/45)

Dai Nippon Labor Patriotic Service

The Dai Nippon Labor Patriotic Service Association (Dai Nippon Roomu Hokoku Kai -ed) has decided to establish a branch office

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in each regional administrative district in view of the critical current situation, so that the most appropriate measure can be adopted in each district to cope with any situation which may arise.

(Tok. Jap. 4/30/45)

If a person responsible for a certain work leaves his place or working area, he must obtain approval from the competent authorities. Also, a worker who has suffered a war disaster must immediately follow the directions given by a responsible person of the factory or working place or his employer and especially if this person (wants) to leave his working place, he must have the approval of these people. Members of the Labor Patriotic Service Association who have suffered a war disaster are provided with living quarters and some of them already have been provided with a dormitory. This service will not only be limited to single persons, but also is available for those with families. The location of this dormitory is, the Shibaura Assembly place, Kaigan-Dori, Nichome, Shiba Ward.

(Tok. Jap. 5/28/ 45)

National Volunteer Corps

The birth of the National Volunteer Corps of the metropolitan area is now a matter of days, the necessary preparations being pushed forward with determined rapidity. Following up the announcement of the new chief, the post of Vice-Chief of the Metropolitan Branch has been decided on to go to Lieutenant-General (Yoichiro Ushijima?), former chief of the Tokyo Branch of the Imperial Rule Association. Meanwhile, in Northern Kanto, Gumma Prefecture has seen the formation of its branch of the corps. Rigorous training is being given to enthusiastic members, on June 1, the members are scheduled to set to work, starting in irrigation work, farming and arms production.

(Tok. Eng. 5/29/45)

Niigata Prefecture; the Country of Echigo; women workers, typical of hard-working Echigo women, old and young alike, are working successfully for the prosecution of the holy war. Recently, however, the number of persons going out to the factories and ... has increased suddenly. There are many groups of women for 40 to 50 years of age among these women workers and they are engaged in work from night till day.

(Tok. Jap. 5/29/ 45)

Tokyo Patriotic Labor Service Corps

Tokyo: With their indignation aroused to the highest pitch by the enemy's brutal air-raids on Tokyo and other cities of the Japanese homeland, Yojusan (Imperial Rule Assistance) Young Men's Corps of 10 prefectures centering around Tokyo will organize volunteer service corps for the purpose of participating in the construction of defense establishments ... military work of areas in and around Tokyo affected by enemy air-raids. Each prefectural unit will be composed of 100 members. Operations will start from March 26 and end on April 4. The first squad, comprising units from the metropolitan district of Tokyo and Yamanashi, Chiba, Kanagawa, and ... Prefectures will work from March 26 to March 30. The second squad, composed of units from the Tokyo Metropolis and Ibaragi, Nagano, Niigata, Tochigi and (Gumma) Prefectures, will... one... from March 31 to April 4.

(Tok. Eng. 3/22/45)

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Tokyo Patriotic Labor Service Corps.

On the afternoon of March 23, Kinji Kurosawa, assistant director of the Business Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Patriotic Labor Service Corps, presented a resolution to Saka, superintendent-general of the Metropolitan Police Board, pledging the utmost cooperation of its 190,000 members in this hour of crisis. The resolution, drawn up at a recent meeting of the branch chiefs, read: "During this national crisis, we the 190,000 members of the Tokyo Patriotic Labor Service Corps, pledge to remain at our posts, even at the risk of our lives." The structure of the labor corps has been strengthened in view of recent happenings. The organization not only will aid the air-raid victims, but will systematically distribute implements and tools for emergency reconstruction in the stricken areas. The Tokyo organization also decided to urge similar societies throughout the nation to establish stronger labor corps to further cooperation and make for unity.

(Tok. Jap. 3/23/45)

The Tokyo Labor Service Association at its urgent meeting passed a resolution to offer unlimited service to the cause of battle. Members of the Labor Service Association throughout the country will direct their efforts especially for the relief of the air raid sufferers and the construction work on the raid affected area.

(Tok, Eng. 3/24/45)

The inaugural ceremony of the Tokyo Metropolis Peoples' Volunteer Corps will be held during the first week of June. The Tokyo Headquarters Corps, as well as the Local and Occupational Corps, will hold inaugural ceremonies. The selection of advisors and councillors, numbering more than 10 each for the Tokyo Headquarters Corps, was made recently and has been already announced. The Local Corps which have been already formed, are the Honjo, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nukano and Asakusa Ward Corps. Soon a system will be established in the (Itabashi?) Ward. At the present time there are 166 associations which will (form?) separate Occupational Corps having more than 500 members. Also, Occupational Corps under 500 members and more than 100 will come under the jurisdiction of the Ward Corps and will form upon approval of the headquarters. The Labor Patriotic Service Association, will form a separate corps.

(Tok. Jap. 5/31/45)

The formation of the Tokyo Metropolis Civilian Volunteer Corps, both residential and occupational units, has been completed according to plan. Its purpose is to defend the capital and increase production. On June 6, the chief of staff, 11 advisors, and 20 councillors of the Tokyo Metropolis Central Headquarters Corps were named, officially. On the occasion of Imperial Rescript Day, June 8, nearly 300 leaders of the Tokyo Metropolis Corps, headed by Director Governor Nishio, Vice-Director Lieutenant-General Sanetsune Ushijim and all the officers of the Tokyo Central Headquarters, will attend the formal inaugural ceremony, which will be held at 10:00 a.m. in the third floor assembly room of the GEA Hall. Others who will be present are the chiefs and vice-chiefs of the Corps from the Hachioji and Tachikawa Cities and the three neighboring counties. Also present will be a representative from the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, who will represent the Occupational Corps. The Chief of Staff is Saburo Hayakawa, who is concurrently adviser, and the advisers are: Lieutenant-General Shozo Terakawa; Lieutenant-General Toshio

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Murai; Rear-Admiral Satsuzp Akiyama; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Board, Kingo Machimura; Chairman of Tokyo Metropolis Assembly, (Risaburo?) Osawa; President of Tokyo Commerce and Industry Economy Association, Aichiro Fujiyama; President of Tokyo Agricultural Association, (Hidemaru?) Uchida; Lieutenant-General Rippei Oeisu; Vice-Admiral Hidejiro Kondo; President of the "Domei" News Agency, Inosuke Furuno; and Count Yoshinori Futara.

(Tok. Jap. 6/6/45)

Sendai Civilian Volunteer Corps.

Miyagi: The inaugural ceremony of the Civilian Volunteer Corps in Sendai was held solemnly on June 1, attended by Corps Chief Inamura, Mayor Maruyama, and various officials. Vice Chief Kozono with Colonel Uwazumi and Reizo Atoda, former principal of the Second Higher School, as his assistants, are giving their efforts to the activities of the corps. The application of Tokuzaburo Shibuya, former Mayor of Sendai, for membership in the Civilian Volunteer Corps, despite his ripe old age of 76, has been approved.

(Tok. Jap. 6/4/45)

Special Production Units

Inspired by the successive exploits of our army and navy special attack units, every plant throughout the country is working sedulously to increase production. At a certain plant in Tokyo, the workers voluntarily organized special production units, to tackle production in the spirit of the special attack units. Each unit will work for a stretch of 7 days during which the workers will begin at 7:30 a.m. and work until 11:00 p.m. The members have pledged themselves to no absences, no tardiness, and no early withdrawals from work during this period. The first special unit will work for the 8th of the month through the 14th and the second unit from... to the 23rd. These members have pledged to increase normal production by 80%. The third and fourth units are now being organized. The other workers inspired by these activities have improved their attendance record amazingly.

(Tok. Jap. 12/10/44)

Vocational Corps.

The National Volunteer Corps has ordered a new wrinkle in its nationwide mobilization plans as the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Public Welfare jointly announced a roundup of the men and women under specialized vocational classifications in order to meet their requirements for meeting the enemy on home soil. The vocational corps will be organized much in the same manner as the army, and will be formed in units ranging from 1000 to 3000 to be assigned to the various factories and plants.

(Tok. Eng. 4/23/45)

Industrial Patriotic Service Association

In regard to the question of effecting collaboration of the activities of the Young Men's Corps of the IRAA and the Industrial Patriotic Service Association, an agreement was reached at a meeting of the leaders of both parties on December 4. Since then

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further talks were carried out between the two groups and recently the following policy of joint action was adopted: Unification of plans and programs to meet war and domestic conditions. Establishment of a fundamental policy for the people's movement on the creation of a new emergency wartime structure.... Leaders of the Industrial Service League and important personalities of factories will be nominated to the Young Men's Corps and vice versa. Outstanding and capable persons in the Young Men's Corps, who can be relied upon to contribute to the activities of the Industrial Patriotic Service Association, are being sought. The 2 groups will work closely together as a single unit in field activities within the various prefectures.

(Tok. Jap. 12/16/44)

With the establishment of the Civilian Volunteer Defense Corps Council, concrete plans for its formation are swiftly being worked out by groups concerned. The problem which might cause the most complications is the organizing of corps units of various industries. In the matter of dissolving existing organizations and unifying them under a single corps, for the time being, the two industrial service organizations, the Japan Patriotic Industrial Service Association and the Japan Patriotic Industrial Labor Service Association, will retain their present status, until such time that their dissolution becomes necessary. Particularly, since the Japan Patriotic Industrial Service Association is so closely related to production, it has a most profound significance in the organizing policy of the Civilian Volunteer Defense Corps. The organization of the Volunteer Defense Corps is aimed at the establishment of a total national defense structure. In the matter of organizing the corps in various fields of activity, particularly, in the factories of vital industries, the basic principles which must constantly be kept in mind is the continuance and a greater increase in production. Until such time that the fighting reaches the work shops and the factories themselves, there must not be a moment's letup in production. Therefore, it is thought more appropriate to organize volunteer defense corps for the vital factories with a view to making it a production army or a production defense army. It is interesting to note that the idea of organizing a production army, discussed for years in the past, has now come to the point of realization, as a result of plans to organize the Civilian Volunteer Defense Corps.

(Tok. Jap. 5/11/45)

In order to provide comfortable living quarters to free laborers who were left homeless by the enemy air raids and in order to facilitate their return to work in a systematic manner, the Labor Patriotic Service Association has taken over buildings which were .. apartments to tie in the five wards of Shibaura, Yodobashi, (Kamashima), .., and Kyobashi, and will provide living quarters for them. Free laborers are workers who were not assigned to a fixed place of work, but were sent out from day to day by the employment offices in the locality in which they lived. Due to the damage suffered through the war, these laborers were in a daze and lost, not knowing where their place of work was or where they were to go for work. Ever since the Labor Patriotic Service Association began giving assistance, these laborers have not had difficulty in finding food for themselves. These laborers who were left homeless by fire and who were once in a daze, are now filled with vigor and cheerfulness.

(Tok. Jap. 4/21/45)

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Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association

At Tuesday's Military Service Committee meeting of the House, Major-General Nasu, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, declared, in answer to Representative Yasuo Kanemitsu, that ex-servicemen are displaying good activity both in the munitions industry and on home defense duty. The ex-servicemen are forming a kernel of national activity, doing their full share in accordance with their assignment. The chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, Nasu, ... that the duties of the Japanese ex-servicemen are not limited either to national defense or munitions production alone.

(Tok. Eng. 1/31/45)

Dai Nippon Women's Association

In order to promote the smooth operation of home factories, the Dai-Nippon Women's Association decided to form a professional committee within the headquarters. This committee contacted (the affiliated officials) of the Munitions Management Section and, at the same time, transmitted the following precautions to the presidents of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association branches throughout the nation: (1) The working places for the home factories are to be established (wherever possible) by utilizing idle buildings. (2) To select work which can be done by family women and, as a rule, to make the working hours short. (3) In order to coordinate the flow of materials, the order of (relations) should be first the Women's Association Branches and then the Corps. (4) To make thorough checkups on the family conditions of the members before mobilizing them, inasmuch as amobilization which ignores the members' livelihood will be short lived. (5) In establishing family factories, corps should maintain close contact with their respective municipal offices or ward offices. (6) To promote the smooth distribution of materials to family factories, form a contact with the supervisional (facilities) and the production control facilities, such as the Munitions Management Sections, the Army Clothing depot and the Navy (Ji Gyo Sho -Tr.) (7) Clarify the point that the home factories are not a lucrative enterprise but a Women's Patriotic Movement.

(Sapporo Jap. 12/18/44)

Women's Labor Corps

It has been recently decided that the incomes of the members of the Women's Labor Corps will be guaranteed so that they may receive the same amount of compensation that they were receiving before joining the corps. There are many among the members of the corps who had considerable amount of income before joining the corps; therefore the People's Labor Service Mobilization Relief Society (Kokumin Kinroo Doin Engo Kai) decided to adopt a measure guaranteeing the income which these members had been receiving before entering the service, to be effective beginning December. The increased compensations to the leaders of the labor service corps will be retroactive from the latter part of August, when an inaugural ceremony was held, and it will be paid at each respective working place. However, to those who had been mobilized as the result of the labor service conscription ordinance the compensation will be retroactive to the day each individual began his service. Hence, those who are younger than ... will receive a compensation of two yen a day, until fully 25 years of age they receive 3 yen a day, until fully 30 years they receive three and one half yen a day, and above full 30 years of

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Women's Labor Corps.

age they are entitled to receive four yen a day. In order to receive this increased allowance, they are simply required to make a certified report on their income before joining the service. At present there is a minimum standard compensation for...women in the corps. However, because of a great increase of women workers and the prevailing price situation, the Welfare Ministry is warning the employers so that they may not create a cause for dropping in efficiency due to small compensation. The Ministry is emphatically requesting close attention to this matter.

(Tok. Jap. 12/ 7/ 44)

Women's Voluntary Corps

The formation ceremony for the second Women's Voluntary Corps. (Jyoshi Teishin Tai -Ed.) of Hakodate City was held from 9:00 a.m., November 21, day before yesterday, at the (Name) Hall of Kirikawachoo, in the city. Chief Hasegawa of (name) delivered the instructional address, which was followed by an address of (response) by Reiko (Name) San, representing the Women's Voluntary Corps. This voluntary corps is expected to serve for one year; and, after the members are distributed to (four) important factories of the city, they will fight gallantly for increased production.

(Tok. Jap. 11/22/44)

Nuns' Labor Service Unit.

Chion-in of Kyoto mobilized the nuns of the city and the nearby districts and has formed a labor service unit to take an active part in the production of munitions. These nuns have been striving only to cultivate themselves in Buddhism, but as the war situation has become more and more intensive, they could not remain stationary and were led to put their effort into the increased production of munitions. Therefore these nuns have developed farms in the precincts of the temples and devote their efforts to the increased production of food materials. They are accomplishing successful results in these activities.

(Tok. Jap. 3/7/45)

Students' Corps.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the wartime educational ordinance, the regulations governing the application of this ordinance have also been announced. The regulations designate the activities, organization system, educational training, and labor system of the student corps. The outstanding features are as follows: Responsibilities of the student corps: This corps is a part of the wartime educational program, and it is also a part of the school education program. It is not an organization formed outside of the scope of school activities. Its nature is no different from that of the youth corps of the School Labor Service Corps, (gakkoo Hookooden -ed). Hence, its main objective is to thoroughly enforce activities of students toward production, defense, and important research projects. While these activities are to be enforced, important wartime training will not be neglected as long as time permits. These are the responsibilities of the student corps. Organization system: As a fundamental rule, the student corps will be organized in accordance with educational courses, with the school year and school semester as a basic unit. Those who will be affiliated with the student corps will be limited to students, teaching staffs, and administrative offi-

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cers in the field of education. In the case of there being a youth technical school (senen gijitsu gakko -ed) in a working place, a youth school student corps will be organized in that working place. However, where students of colleges and middle schools are working, these students will not be organized into a student corps. In places where there are less than 50 students working, student corps will not be organized. The members of the student corps will not be recruited as members of the People's Volunteer Corps. Whenever the student corps is mobilized to perform a joint operation in work which is under the jurisdiction of the People's Volunteer Corps, the activities of the student corps will be considered identical with the activities which are performed by the People's Volunteer Corps.

(Tok. Jap. 5/21/45)

Mobilized Students' Air Association (Dooin Gakuto Engokai)

An outline governing the pay of workers who maintain production while undergoing air raids was decided at a vice-ministers' meeting last July. The outline was contained in the adoption of "labor measures to meet air raid situation". The details of the outline, recently worked out, were announced on December 12. Under its provisions, workers will be paid during lay-offs due to factory destruction, allowances for serving in air raid work, condolence money and sympathy money to those who are killed or injured, bonus payments to those helping in air raid disasters are also made possible. The outline affects all war production workers, including members of the labor service corps and students. The gist of the outline is as follows:

1. When a worker reports for duty, but cannot work because of factory conditions, he will be paid the average pay he earned in the previous three months. Time taken off to seek safety in air raid shelters during raids will be counted as time worked. If a worker is delayed coming to work because of transportation tie-ups, he will be paid the standard daily wage.
2. Time taken off by the worker to participate in the activities of the air defense or engaged in air raid work at the factory will be counted as time worked. If a worker engages in air defense duty after working hours, he will be paid three yen for each time he has served on air raid duty.
3. If a worker, who has been ordered to report for work by a company or factory, is killed at work, during the rest period, while on his way to work or during field trips, or while engaged in air defense activity, his case will be given the same treatment as that governing those who die at work. His family will be given a condolence money of 500 yen in addition to the regular health insurance payment. In the case of special work, his family may receive upwards 1,000 yen in cash.
4. If a worker should become ill as a result of injuries during raids, he will be given an appropriate sum of money in addition to his regular health insurance payment.
5. Payment of special bonuses may be made to those who participate in air raid defense. An average of 10 yen will be given for each time a worker goes on air defense duty.

(Tok. Jap. 12/13/44)

Even the second year middle school students set out for work in the factories in the cold early morning hours, and the girl students, grappling with airplane parts, work through the chilly, frosty nights. Although the nation depends greatly on the labors of these young students, the government has heretofore provided

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Mobilized Students' Air Association (Docin Gakuto Engokai)

relief or aid to these mobilized students in cases of death, injury or illness, only according to the provisions of the health insurance law, the factory law, or to the ordinance providing aid for air defense plant workers. However, the Mobilized Students Air Association (Docin Gakuto Engokai) has recently been created, and it is a matter for rejoicing that in the event of death, illness or injury special assistance will be given in addition to the benefits provided for in the above-mentioned aid regulations, and also that the boys and girls will be given educational guidance as well.

(Tok. Jap. 12/26/44)

To the question by Seion Kawamata regarding the treatment of war workers under air raids, the vice-minister answered as follows: "All workers regardless of whether they are laborers or office workers will be treated equally, according to the circumstances at the time of the disaster. As for putting those receiving injuries in the category of civilians in military service, this will be applicable only to workers in factories supervised or managed by the military and will not apply to factories in general. Assuming that such workers are made civilians in military service, this will depend on the status of the factory and we have not yet considered the problem as to the rating to be given such people."

Patriotic Student Army Labor Service Corps.

On the afternoon of March 20, by calling together several hundred students of the Capital's universities and higher professional schools to the Hibiya Hall in Tokyo, the Student's Patriotic Labor Service Headquarters (Gakuto Kinroo Hookoku Mombu-ed) sponsored a rally for the formation of the Patriotic Student Army Labor Service Corps. During the course of the rally, several representatives from the various schools delivered speeches which expressed their patriotic concern (yuukoku no joo-ed). Towards the end of the rally, the entire group offered their pledge to serve voluntarily in the Japanese way (Nippon-doo) through patriotic labor services and

(Tok. Jap. 3/21/45)

...A United spirit is also rising among Tokyo students of the Tokyo Imperial and other universities. Their desire to serve their country is very strong and is resulting in creating unity among all students. They have mobilized themselves to work. The first task they have undertaken is to clean up the city, and they have begun by removing night soil that is overflowing in the homes because of labor shortage and the unwillingness of the people to do such work...

(Tok. Jap. 3/23/45)

The first student corps: Lately, at the Kantoo Munitions Management Department, under the Gunma Prefecture's industrial rights, a certain factory organized a student corps, the first of its kind in the country. At 1:00 p.m. of the 26th day, the organization ceremony was performed at the factor's playground. The structure of the student corps is made up of students, who by employing their system of directions and sections and order, employ the same for gainful purposes; for this reason they are attracting considerable attention. In case of emergency, the student corps exercised especial care with the student's health guidance, and an army doctor is specially dispatched for this

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Patriotic Student Army Labor Service Corps

purpose. Once a month, without fail, physical examinations are performed and those found incapable of conducting their duties due to ill health are given free and proper medical treatment.

(Tok. Eng. 3/26/45)

Tokyo: The inaugural ceremony of the first student corps, which was recently formed by the Kwanto Munitions Control Bureau at one of the factories of .. Industries Limited in Gumma Prefecture, was held within the precincts of the factory at noon. The corps embraces all students from university students to national school pupils, who have been formed into companies and squads. Company leaders will be selected from among the students and instructors, while squad leaders will be chosen from the upper classmen, with two students attached to each company and squad acting as assistants. Supervising this vital student corps will be a student labor promotion committee, headed by a responsible person connected with the factory and principals of the schools. Committee members will comprise munitions supervisors, deans and principals of schools, instructors, and staff members of the factory. The committee besides enforcing elastic measures in conformity with the materials at hand and handling the detailment of students, will also give technical guidance to the student corps in the field of foodstuffs and other activities. In cases of emergency, the student corps will defend their working places to the last. The formation of a student corps thus means the bringing of the leadership and guidance of the students under one control..

(Tok. Eng. 3/26/45)

Youths' Construction Volunteer Corps

Shizuoka Prefecture. The Shizuoka City IRA Youth Corps has decided to organize a ... Construction Volunteer Corps to prevent... of factory production, due to air raids and will be sent out immediately in case of emergency. Fortunately, among the members of the Construction Volunteer Corps many are superior youths who possess technical talent, as well as engineers. Therefore, from the various ... two will be sent out and ... will be organized with about 100 men. They will be sent out according to the damage done by air raids.

(Tok. Jap. 1/30/45)

Tokyo: A patriotic rally for local students of the volunteer labor corps was held yesterday afternoon at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda Ward. Leading representatives of the Army and Education Ministry were present to witness the students resolve to serve in the future with increased effort in the nations plants.

(Tok. Eng. 1/27/45)

Japan Youth Associations

The ever-increasing wartime activities of the Japan Youth Association has led naturally to enlarge its structure and to raise its status. This is a topic much discussed in and out of the association. It is recalled that the 15,000,000 members of the association are (stirring up) the national cause, and displaying great activity in the fields of arms production, transportation and communications and also on air defense duty since the outbreak of the war.

(Tok. Eng. 1/11/45)

The Dai Nippon Youths' Corps throughout the nation effected a nationwide drive to stir to action the nation's youths to crush

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Japan Youth Associations

the enemy, the United States and Britain, during the period beginning November 3 until January 9. During this period, the youths of the nation exerted their efforts in foodstuffs production, in eliminating the bottlenecks in transportation, in munitions production, and in general for the increase of fighting power. As a result, the drive brought forth a tremendous war result and the participants are burning anew with determination to continue to work in their battles. For example, let us take a group in Oita Prefecture. The members of the Youth Corps in Oita Prefecture number approximately 200,000. This group, together, was responsible for the planting of wheat fields which totaled some 2,100 chobu (one chobu is 2.45 acres -Ed.). Also, the youths of the prefecture, divided into units, are planning to increase the areas of wheat fields and rice paddies. They plan to have a total of 327 chobu throughout the prefecture, and they hope to harvest 8900 bags of grain. ...It is also estimated that the youths will surpass 690,000 yen in savings.

(Tok. Jap. 3/4/45)

Old Men's Patriotic Organization

Morioka City's aged resident, (word) the spirit of a (charing?) Army Corps, who by their deeds attempt to minimize their superb moral obligations to the country, by pledging themselves to work until their bones break, formed the Morioka Prefecture Old Men's Patriotic Organization on January 15. The patriotic organization's members range in age from 50 to 70 years. The members of the organization are divided into three different groups. One group is to contribute its services to the more important factories, the other will gather in waste and scrap iron materials, and the last group, who for reasons of health cannot put in lengthy hours, is to help on a part time schedule at the factories.

(Tok. Jap. 1/26/45)

Inmates of Penal Institutions

Director (Mazaki?) of the (penal law?) bureau of the Justice Ministry, during the meeting of the committee for wartime civil emergency law held on February 1, at the House of Representatives, stated in reference to the contribution made by penal institution inmates as follows: "90% of the inmates are now serving in munitions works, such as in the (producing) of arms and air defense equipments; they are also engaged in ... shipbuilding and in various mining jobs.

(Tok. Jap. 2/2/45)

Student Labor: Rewards and Punishment

Tochigi Prefecture: Upper second grade students of the Kito National School in Utsunomiya City are presently exerting their efforts in the production of munitions at a certain factory. Having undergone military training from some time back, work by these good children at this factory is being carried out in an orderly manner and with discipline, thus setting a fine example for the other workers at this factory. The other day, when the air raid siren was given, four of these good children sped right back to work as soon as the all-clear signal came, much sooner than the other workers. Deeply impressed by this conduct, the factory head immediately called a commendation ceremony at which these good children were given citations as well as monetary token. IN-

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Student Labor: Rewards and Punishment

sisting that they had merely done the natural thing, these children donated the entire sum to the national defense fund. The next concerns a national school also. At the Seibu National school located in the suburbs of Toyohashi City in Aichi Prefecture, the good children, led by the principal himself, have been duly engaged in the making of straw (mats) within the school grounds. 2,500 of these were finished, and the entire output was given to families whose members are in active service overseas. (Tok. Jap. 12/9/44)

A decision has been reached to offer compensation to Labor Service Students (from) the factories and (classrooms). A notice to this effect was given today to prefectural governors and to the principals of schools in the (respective prefectures,) by the ... of the Education, Welfare and Munitions Ministries. The remuneration which will be given to Labor Service Students will be on the basis of one month's wages of (some standard) or for each 6 months of labor service, while such work as ..., and outdoor work which involves physical hardships will receive a (graduated scale) of remuneration of 10 yen or less for each one month of labor service.

(Tok. Jap. 12/13/44)

The Education Ministry has decided to grant at this time special reward money of 10 yen in consideration for labor service to those who are attending the (construction) course in middle schools. A notification has been sent to each local governor. This special reward money is given in addition to the basic amount of reward money provided for those middle school students who advance to the (construction course and continue labor service as they have been doing while in middle school. The school corps will deduct tuition and other fees from this special reward money sent by employers and grant the remainder to the students who reported to work. However, when this special reward money is granted to those students in labor service who have been dispatched to remote points where communication is impossible, the money will be handed to them directly by teachers who are sent to the place of employment.

(Tok. Jap. 12/22/44)

... To punish student workers who absent themselves from work without leave, although they are not ill, and run around seeking their own pleasure, the Tokyo city authorities have decided, as a disciplinary measure, to cut down the rice ration of anyone who is absent for more than 15 days without sufficient reason. Although such students have been absent from their work without reporting, they have still been receiving their share of rice. Punishing by merely decreasing their rations is really too lenient on students whose motives are so unworthy. As unsatisfactory workers in factories must go through a certain period of re-training, it would seem proper that similar firm steps should be applied to student workers. If we could be rid of such student workers and factory workers who absent themselves for work without sufficient reason and whose attitude toward the war effort is not proper, we would be greatly benefited...

(Tok. Jap. 2/17/45)

In parallel with the approval of the Imperial Ordinance Draft in connection with the national labor service mobilization, a revision was also made on the Students Labor Service order. In short,

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Japan Youth Associations

the enemy, the United States and Britain, during the period beginning November 3 until January 9. During this period, the youths of the nation exerted their efforts in foodstuffs production, in eliminating the bottlenecks in transportation, in munitions production, and in general for the increase of fighting power. As a result, the drive brought forth a tremendous war result and the participants are burning anew with determination to continue to work in their battles. For example, let us take a group in Oita Prefecture. The members of the Youth Corps in Oita Prefecture number approximately 200,000. This group, together, was responsible for the planting of wheat fields which totaled some 2,100 chobu (one chobu is 2.45 acres -Ed.). Also, the youths of the prefecture, divided into units, are planning to increase the areas of wheat fields and rice paddies. They plan to have a total of 327 chobu throughout the prefecture, and they hope to harvest 8900 bags of grain. ...It is also estimated that the youths will surpass 690,000 yen in savings.

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(Tok. Jap. 2/2/45)

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Student Labor: Rewards and Punishment

the mobilization of students is aimed at education through labor service, and the mobilization method for students is different to that applied for the general public. It is operating under supervision of the Students Labor Service order. However, an outstanding feature in this revision is that the Education Minister or the Prefectural Governor will be able to order a mobilization of students without waiting for the approval of the owner of any industry to which this mobilization is applied. It also enables the Education Minister or Prefectural Governor to issue a necessary mobilization order for distribution of the school patriotic labor service corps to.... by notifying the principal of the school which is concerned.

(Tok. Jap. 1/20/45)

At the Lower House general budget committee meeting on January 24, in answer to Mitsuo Kawano's interpellation, War Minister Sugiyama and Rear Admiral Yamaki declared that the government's policy is to treat student laborers who died at their posts as civilians in military service. War Minister Sugiyama declared: "The army desired to treat them as civilians in military service. The student laborers also are in favor. The question as to whether or not they will be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine has not yet been discussed." Rear Admiral Yamaki stated: "The navy is also in accord."

(Tok. Jap. 1/24/45)

The Nippon Economic Federation proposed to the government a suggestion regarding student labor service today. The focal point of the proposal is that it stresses the change of posts of the students in the graduation period to avoid slackening up of production power, and to conduct "enlightenment" education at the scene of mobilization to maintain the duty and ability as a student for increased fighting power.

(Tok. Jap. 2/19/45)

In order to make doubly sure on the problem of giving adequate aid to student-laborers, the Education Ministry has been speeding its studies as regards to the formation of a Student-Laborers' Protective Association (Kinroo Gakuto Engo Kai -Ed), having the sum of 1,000,000 yen as a working fund. Recently concrete plans were decided upon, so, beginning March 1, action will be taken. The Protective Association will be responsible for procuring good reading books, the First churches, (Kyoekai -Ed), movies and entertainment places will be selected and recommended as favorable places to attend, thus giving the student-laborers cultural guidance. This association will also be responsible for the well-being of their physical health. In this way it is hoped that general aid and protection can be given to these student-laborers who are exerting their efforts toward increased production of munitions and foodstuffs.

(Tok. J2/26/45)

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