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# SUPPLIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR JAPANESE FISHERIES

A Press Conference Statement
Made on 6 October 1950

by

Mr W. C. Herrington
Chief, Fisheries Division
Natural Resources Section

Petroleum products together with cotton and manila fiber make up the principal materials which must be imported for use of the Japanese fishermen. Petroleum is purchased and imported into Japan with funds made available by the United States for the rehabilitation of the Japanese economy. Amounts of such products allocated to fisheries have increased progressively since the Surrender until in 1950 they are greater than the amount used by Japanese fishermen operating before the war.

Even though more petroleum has been made available to the fishermen, numerous petitions for higher allocations have been filed by fishermen's groups. This situation arises from the fact that during the past 10 years, in spite of the war and its aftereffects, more and more Japanese fishing boats have had engines percent greater than in 1939.

In spite of the increased horsepower of the modern Japanese fleet, however, over-all production has not increased. In many instances the growth in the size of the motorized fleet has resulted in overfishing the coastal fishery resources. Under such conditions, further increases in fishing intensity would serve primarily to heighten the competion between boats for the limited amount of fish available, In addition catches during succeeding years would decrease because of depletion of the fish populations.

During the past year, there has been a considerable increase in the number of petitions for additional petroleum. To answer these requests, the Natural allocations of petroleum:

# Statement Regarding Petroleum Allocations

- "1. Allocation of petroleum products sufficient to meet the requirements approved in the following cases:
  - a. Where sustained or increased fishing effort will result in maintaining or enlarging production without overfishing the resource.
  - b. Where overfished resources have been protected adequately against continued overfishing by (1) enactment and enforcement of effective conservation regulations such as reduction in the number of boats,

- (2) limitation of the fishing season or catch, or (3) other suitable measures.
- "2. Increases in the allocation of petroleum products for fisheries will not be approved where there is evidence of continued overfishing caused by lack of adequate conservation regulations or effective enforcement of such regulations.
  - a. Higher allocations in such cases would serve primarily to encourage continued and increasing overfishing. Under such conditions, fish production over the full year could not be increased materially by additional fising effort made possible by more petroleum while fishing costs would be maintained and increased. Furthermore, the catches during succeeding years would be seriously reduced. This would only aggravate the economic and financial problem presently confronting these fisheries.
  - b. Petroleum brought into Japan is paid for out of United States appropriations. There can be ro justification for increasing the use of such products where increases will serve primarily to intensify Japan's already serious overfishing problem.
- "3. To obtain increases in petroleum allocations the Japanese Fisheries Agency must submit satisfactory evidence that the requested increases meet the conditions specified under item 1 above."

Field checks made by members of Natural Resources Section have shown that under the conditions specified in this statement a number of fisheries, such as these for mackerel and tuna, probably will qualify for increases in allocation of petroleum. However, the Fisheries Agency has not yet submitted specific requests for such increases together with supporting data.

The Firector of the Fisheries Agency has informed me that the Agency agrees with these principles for allocation of petroleum and will cooperate fully in putting them into effect.

775013 DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. SE/KO/kt TOKYO METROPOLIS Yomiuri Shimbun August 1950 "Reader's Column" MAY BE DIFFICULT TO START A NEW RICE-STORE. "PRIVARE " RICE-STORES CONDUST DISTRIBUTION BUSINESS IN PLACE OF THE PUBLIC CORPORATION. Question: what procedure is necessary for starting a new private rice-shop in September? (Questioner: Mr. Inoue in hiz uoka Prefecture). Answer: The Food Public Corporation is scheduled to be dissolved at the end of next month, and wholesale and retail dealers are to be reorganized according to the program. As to the

opening of new shops, the so-called private rice-shops do not mean the revival of those in pre-control days, but they are to be substitute agencies in distribution business. Therefore it will be quite difficult for any new to rice business to start the business on any new basis. Moreover the rice distribution centers, which have been taking charge of the distribution of rice under the Food Public Corporation, have not been doing any paying business in most cases, and they have been asking for the raise of commission on their transactions.

Besides it still remains undecided whether the private rice-shops will be authorized under such a system as was followed in the case of the miso and the "shoyu" dealers or as in the case of the powdered food dealers as now in practice. It is also unknown at present if any new dealer will be authorized or not. (Metropolitan Commerce and Industry Guidance Institute).

MW Brown

Rice Carriers on Trains
Econ Section

31 Jul 50

Deputy Chief, KaCAR

- 1. Concurrently with the development of the Korean War there has been a large increase in black marketing of rice coupled with increase in black market price.
- 2. The upping of price and its probable maintenance at a high level by black market brokers will undoubtedly tend to induce hoarding by the people who will ascribe the high price to scarcity of supply.
- 3. One of the common means of bringing black market rice to the metropolitan areas is for gangs of "carriers" under boss supervision to go to producing areas and bring rice back by train.
- 4. It is requested that KaCAR-DACs traveling by train, advise station masters to arrange for police to raid trains whenever they note undue use of the train by these carriers.
- 5. This is best done by having your interpreter present your card to a station master with the request that he contact police at once and arrange for police to raid train at next feasible point.

J. W. Jones 26-8988

P. S. Kemske 26-6000 Extract: NES Seckly Summary #249, 16-22 July 1950

Specifications for Government Purchase of 1950 White Potatoes and Disposition Thereof s/

Food Agency. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry July 8, 1950

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Cabinet Meeting on January 9, 1950, subject: "Re: Continuance of Government Purchase of 1950 Potatoes", as well as with the Instructions No. 1,501-SHOKURYO, dated: February 27, 1950, subject: "List for Dealing with 1950 Potatoes", the Government shall purchase the potatoes from the producers on request and distribute the came among consumers. The following are the specifications portaining thereto.

#### Descriptions

1. Time of Government Purchase:

Beginning: July 21, 1950 Ending: September 30, 1950 Juo 0

# 2. Purchesing places:

Purchasing places shall be the places designated by the government (Local food office chiefs shall be authorized to designate the purchasing places with respect to collecting places in producting regions, the nearest railway stations, or other places similar thereto, in accordance with the established base taking into account the production, shipping, etc.)

#### 3. Purchasing price:

Standard of quantity of one piece shall be 25 moune, and purchasing prices shall be as follows:

Taxiety :		stations or other Similar thereto	Other		
Denshaku		¥200 ¥160	¥190 ¥150		

#### 4. Purchasing plans

Monthly purchasing plan shall be instructed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with monthly plan for distribution of potatoes for food use established otherwise. Respective prefectural governors, chiefs of food offices, and headman of cities, towns.

or villages shall map out the monthly purchasing plan (or 10-day period purchasing plan, if necessary) and give notice thereof to the producers and shall induce the producers to ship their potatoes according to the established plan.

#### 5. Matributing agencies and distributing methods:

(1) These potatoes purchased by the government shall be sold to the Potato Bureau of the Food Matribution Kodan at the respective purchasing places stated above.

The Potato Bureau shell sell these potatees consumed by the consumers in the same regions to the Ristribution Business Bureau or to the actual consumers at the said places and with respect to these potatoes to be transported to a long distance, the Potato Bureau shall transport the same to the designated place and then sell the same thereat.

- (2) Potatoes distributed for food use shall be handled by the distributing stations at the lowest level under the supervision of the Food Distribution Koden.
- (3) Nethed of distribution of potatoes for food use shall be made by means of purchasing pass-books as ever, but some steps shall be taken so that consumers may be allowed as far as possible to purchase at any time like.

#### 6. Consumers' prices

Consumers' prices shall be discriminated as follows according to the size of consuming areas:

	Danal	unkte	Benimaru			
	Der 10 kg .	per 10 km	per 10 be	DOE 10 km		
Great consuming	380.00	¥300.00	265.00	1243.75		
Cther areas	165.00	1243.75	\$50.00	1187.50		

#### Motes

Great consuming centers are as fellows:

Tokyo-Yokohama Area Kagoya City Kyoto-Caska-Kobe Area Biroshima City Fukuoka City and Northern Kyasha Area

Particulars are shown in the attached table.

As to the case of potatoes from Hokkeido, the specifications shall otherwise be established.

#### Attached Table

Designated consuming areas:

# Enne of Freferen

Tokyo Metrapolis

Kanagawa Prefecture

Aichi Prefecture

Kyoto Prefecture

Osaka Prefecture

Nyogo Prefecture

Eirochine Frefecture Fukuoka Frefecture

### Designated Area

Ill of the wards and Huseshine City
Tokohama and Kawasaki cities
Esgoya City
Eyoto City
Tobe City
Tobe City (Hinato-ku, Fukiai-ku,
Soto-ku, Hyogo-ku, Hayashida-ku,
Sumo-ku, and Tarumi-ku in Old Kobe
City) Amagasaki City, Hishinomiya
City, and Ashiya City
Hiroshima City
Fukuoka, Hoji, Tawata, Kokura, Sakamatsu, and Tobata cities

		Yellow			Horse		ine Products Kanta Region  As of 15 May 1950				
	Former	fish	Tunny	Bonito	Mackerel	Marckerel	Sardine	Herring	Bream	Hair	Cuttle
(A)	Official Price	63.50		37.00			13.50		41.50		22.50
B)	Blackmarker price (on the ave of Jan., Fel Mar.)	120.00 ·	250.00	85.00	50.00	35.00	45.00	stabilized p	55.00	stabilized r	35.00
100								Pice.			
(C)	Price on May 15	60.00	120.00	47.00	35.00	13.00	13.00	Trong T	40.00		30.00
								CT SIZE	0 044		
	C A	94	155	127	109	57	96		96		123
	3	50	48	55	70	37	28		72		

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### The Food Control Law

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# The Enforcement Ordinance of the Food Control Law

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