DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO: [redacted]

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2935

(2) Folder title/number: (23)
Hirakata Arsenal
Koeki Eidan
Monopoly Bureau

(3) Date: Jan. 1946 - July 1946

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9212, 9230	a, c, r

(5) Item description and comment:

i) Osaka
ii) Includes Inventory of Precious Metals & Stones

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

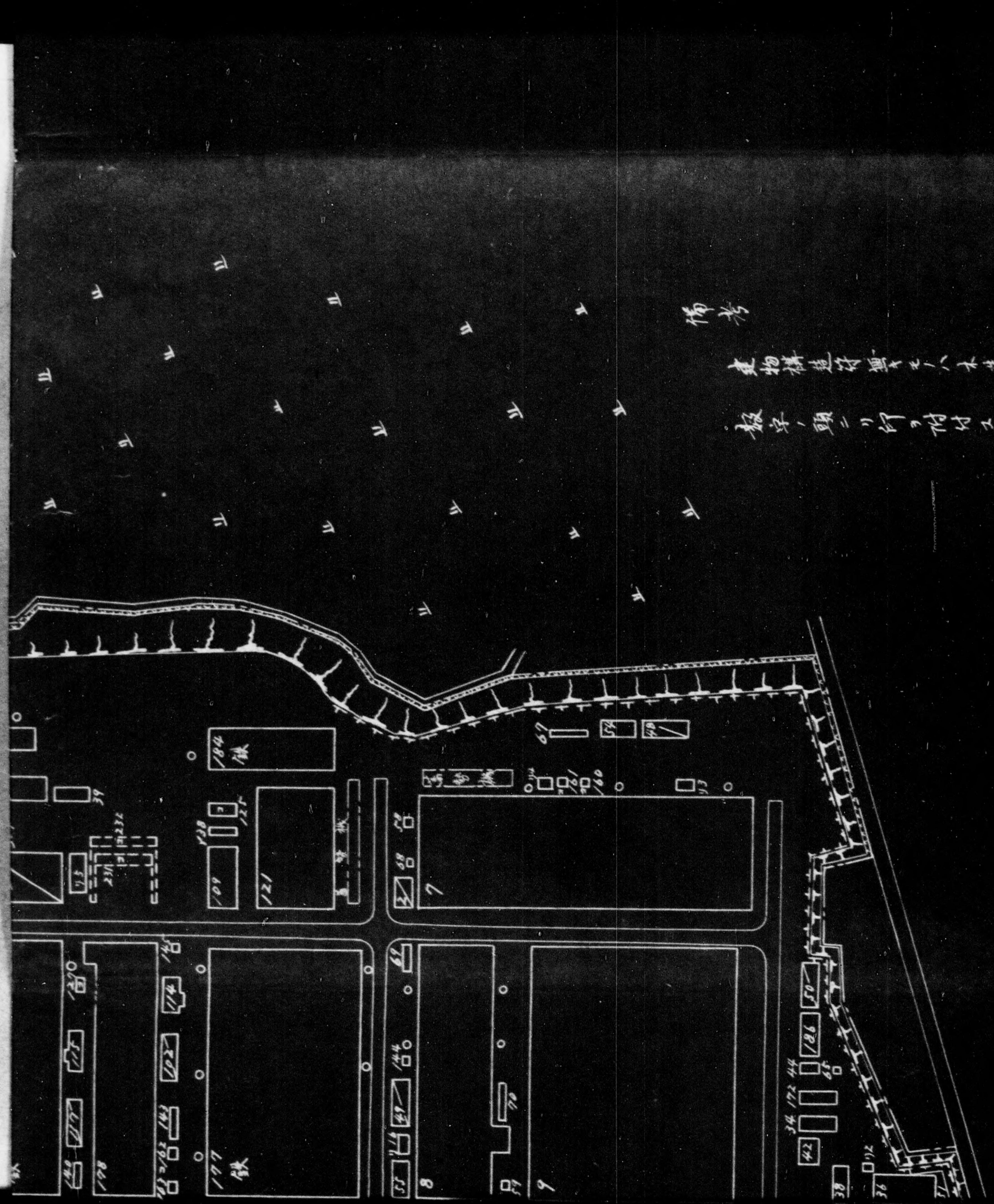
(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

名稱	所在地	段別	梯尺
枚方製造所	大阪府北河内郡枚方町片鉾 六	三五九八五二五四坪	二千分之一
養成所	仝 渚二六〇	二六〇〇六六六坪	仝 右

昭和二十一年十月一日作製

長尾

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MD3



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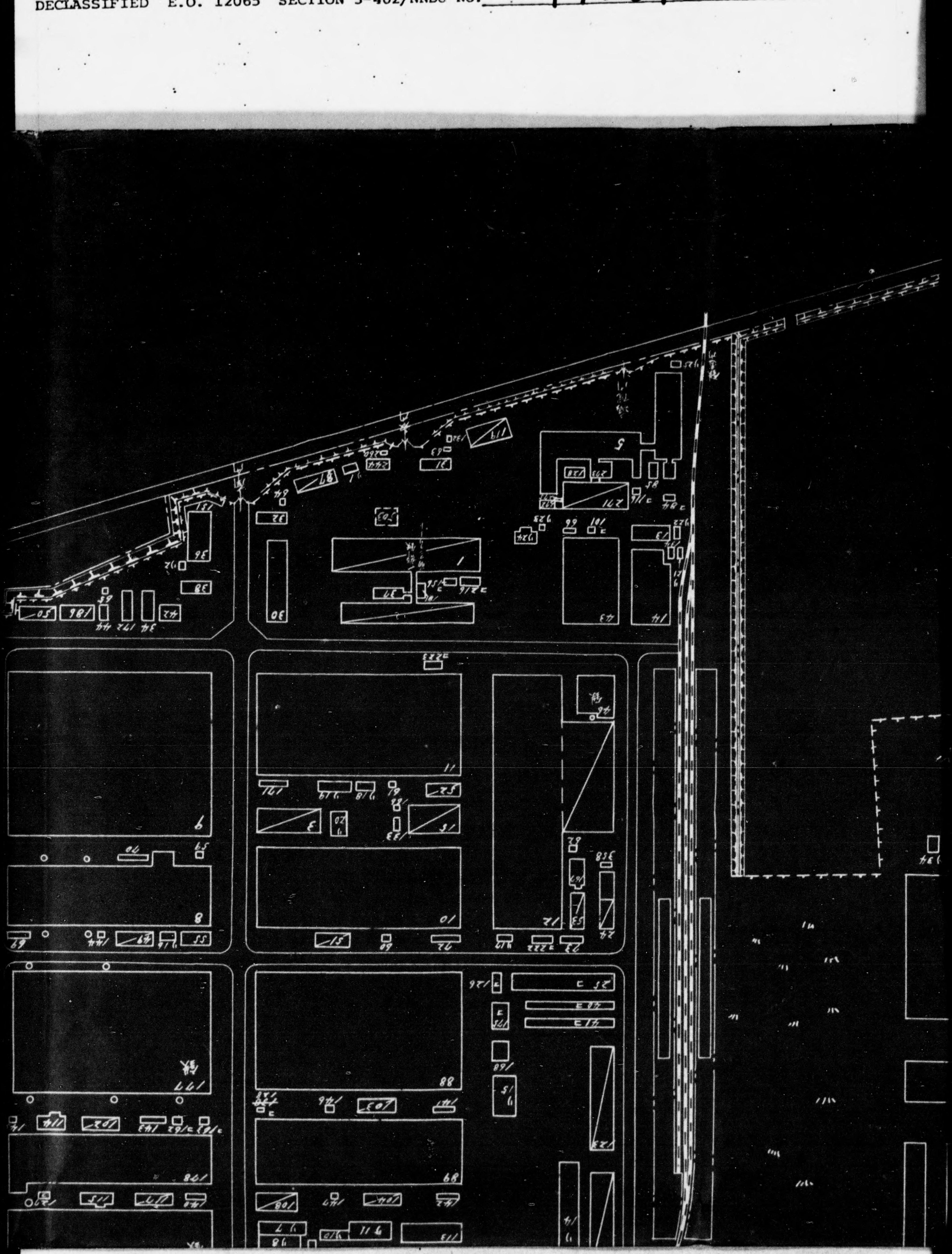

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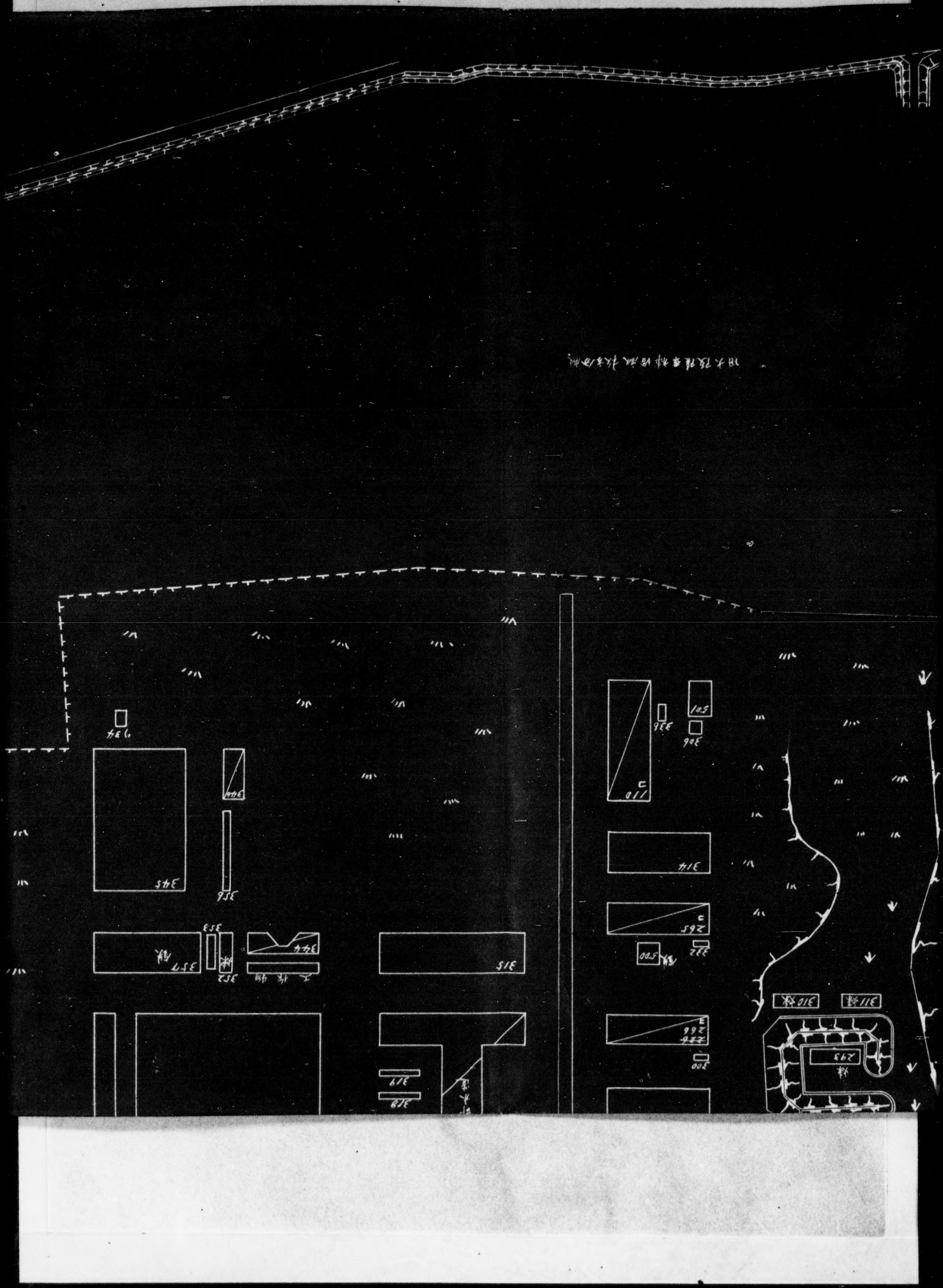

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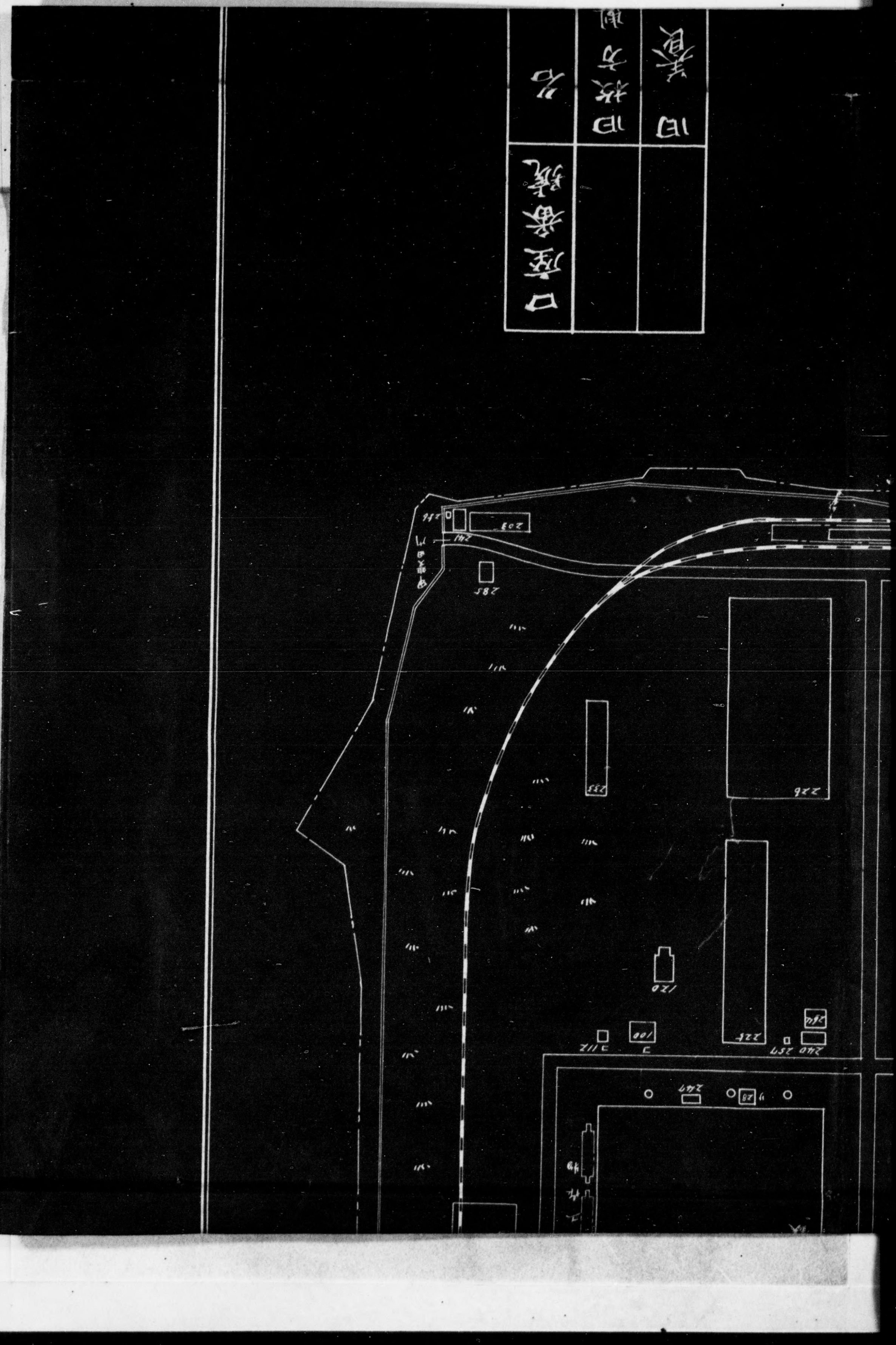

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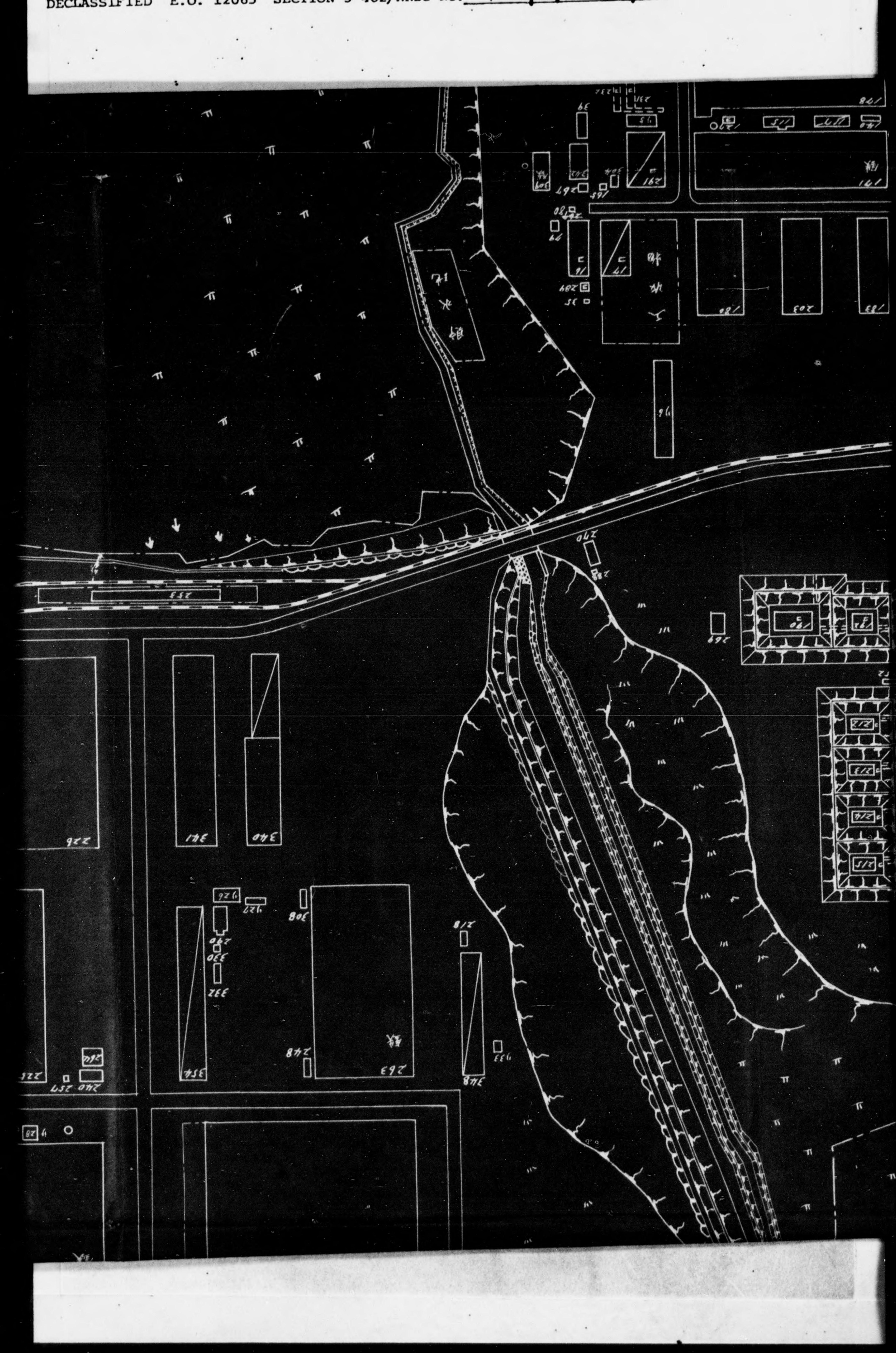

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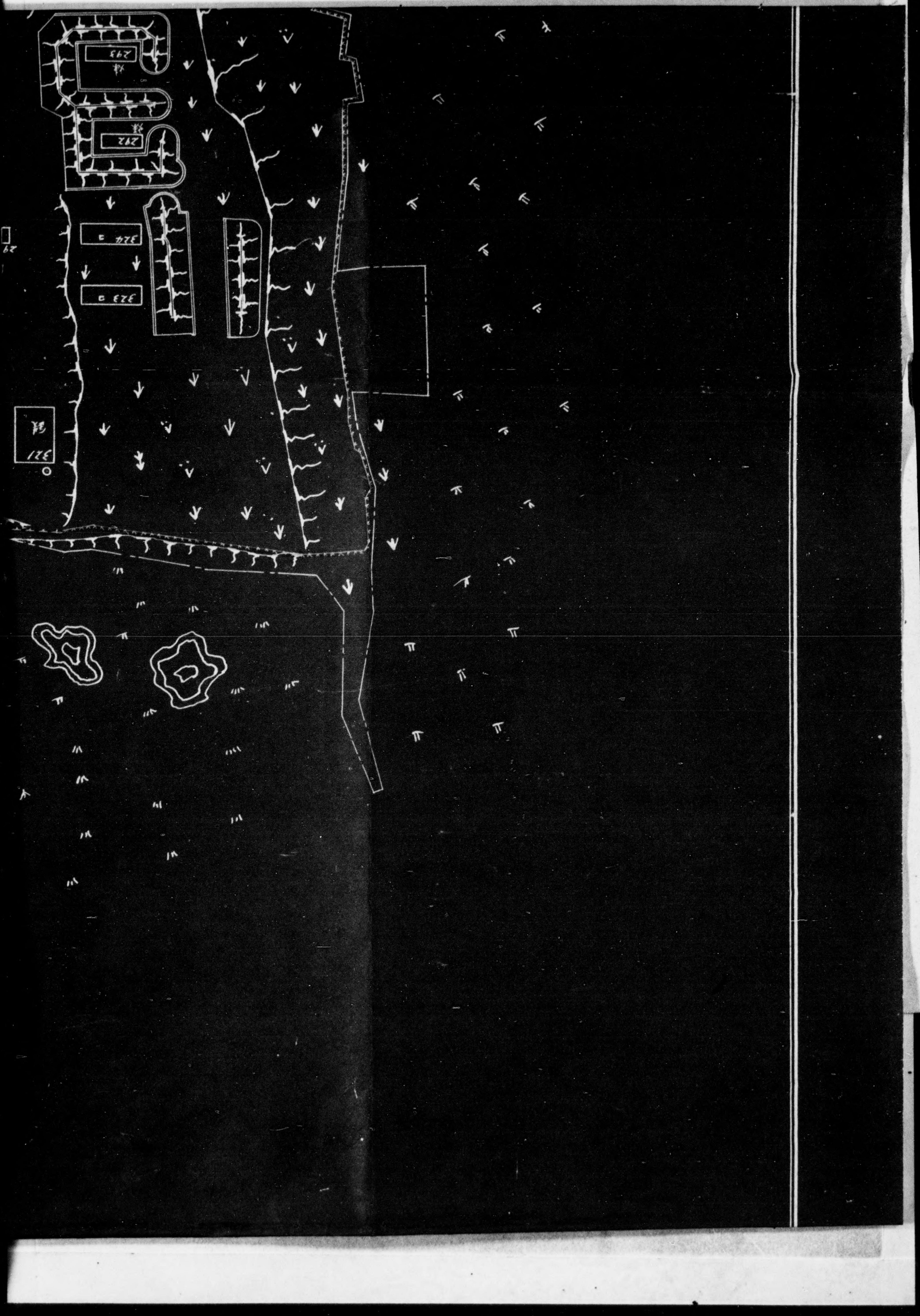

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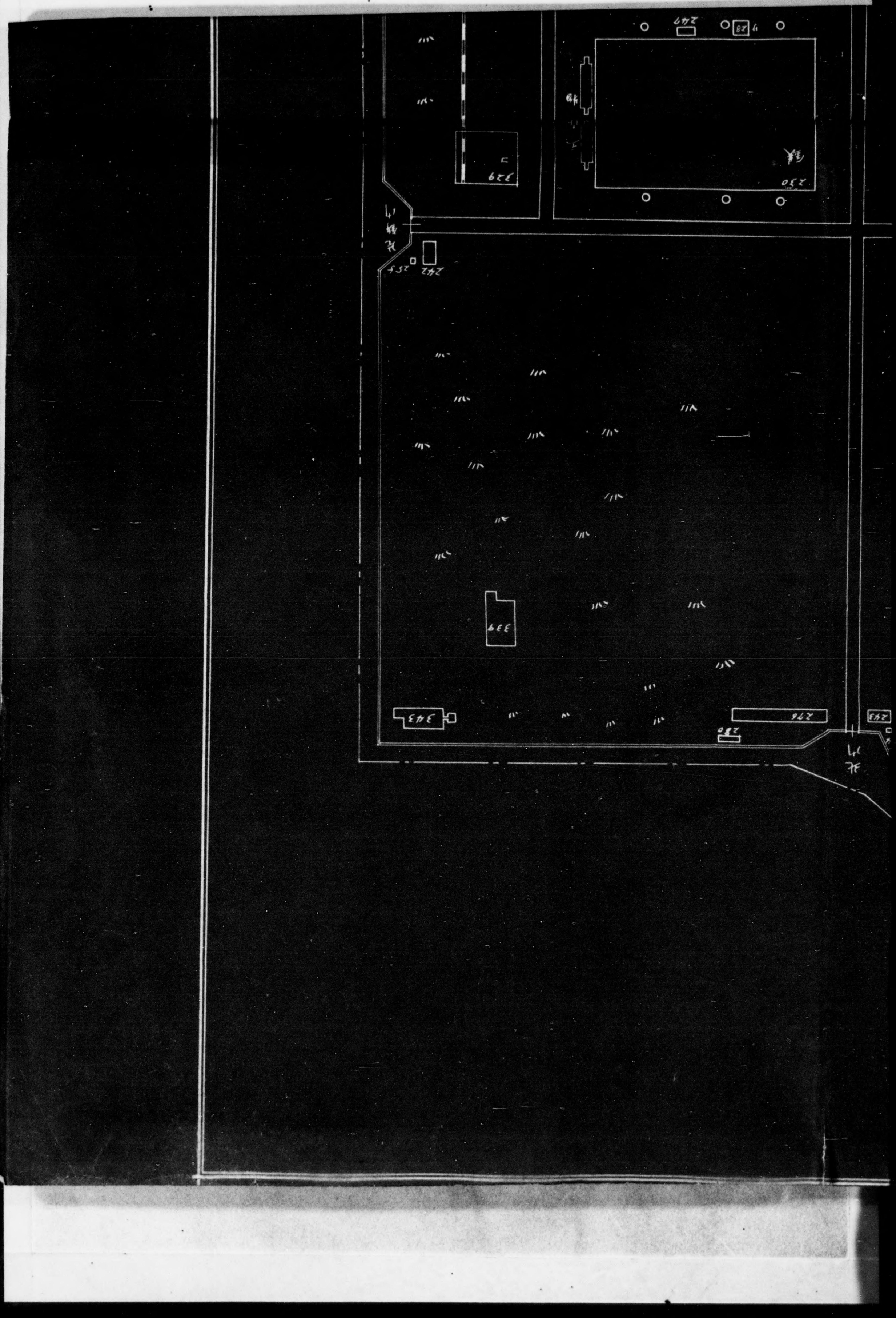

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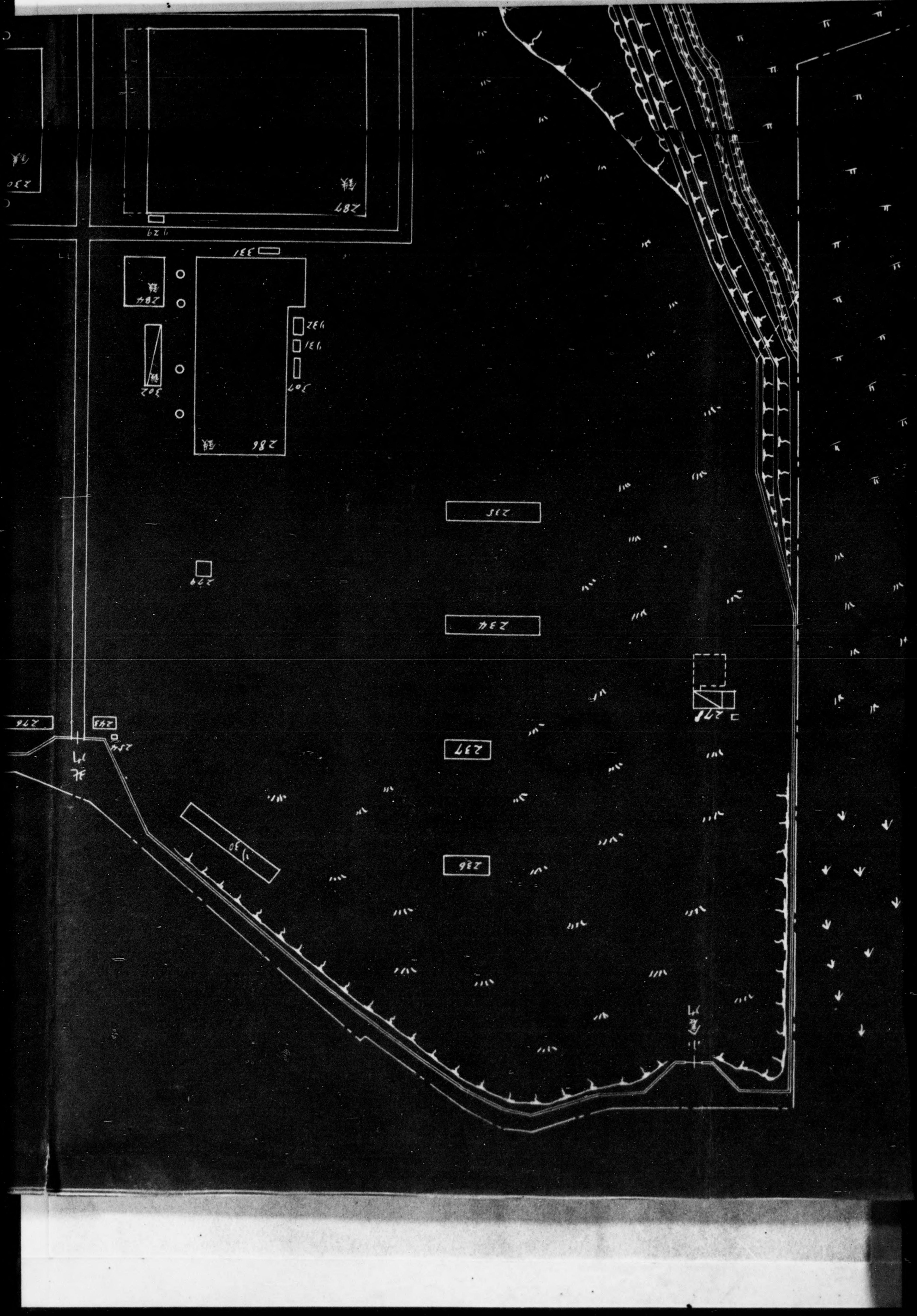

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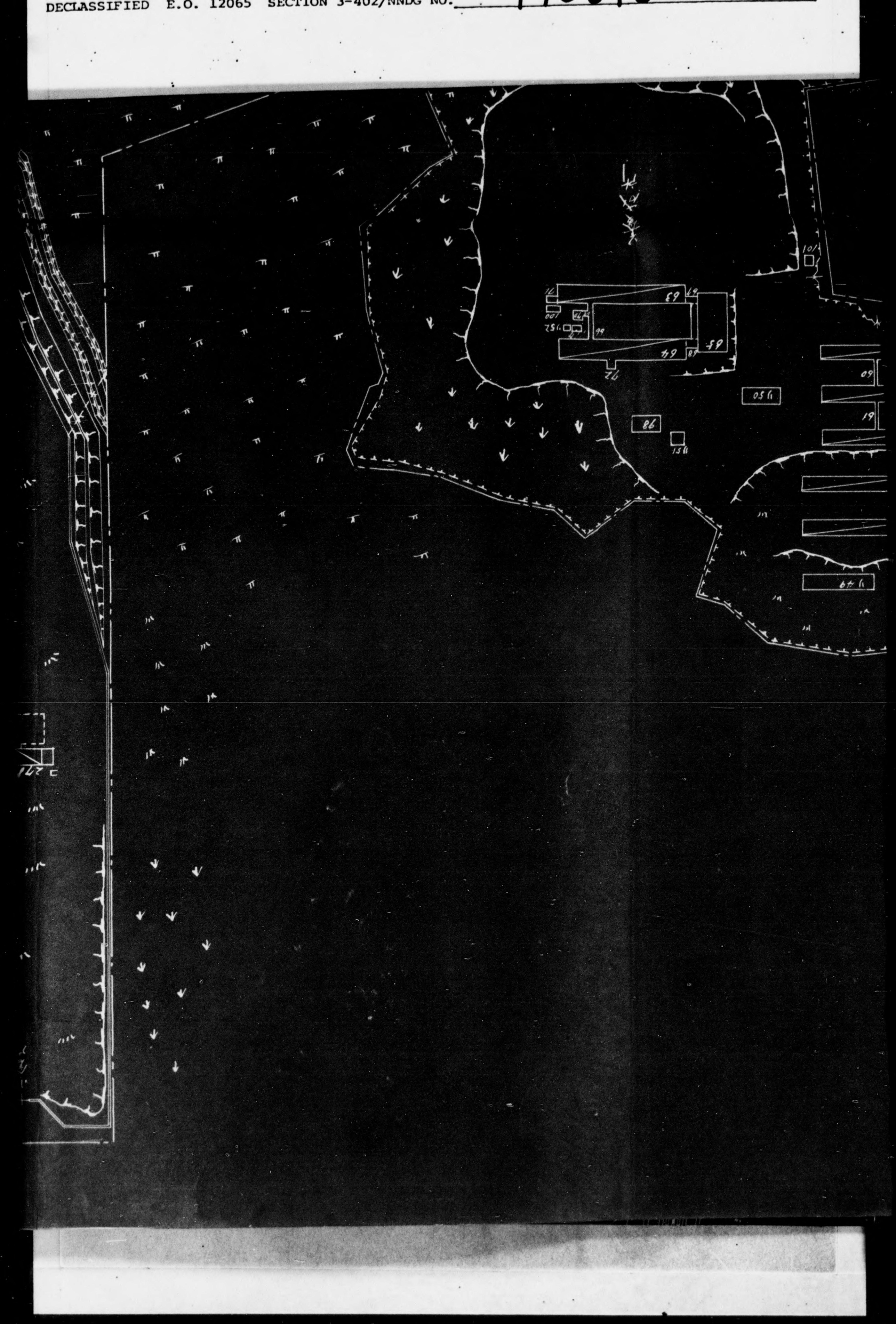

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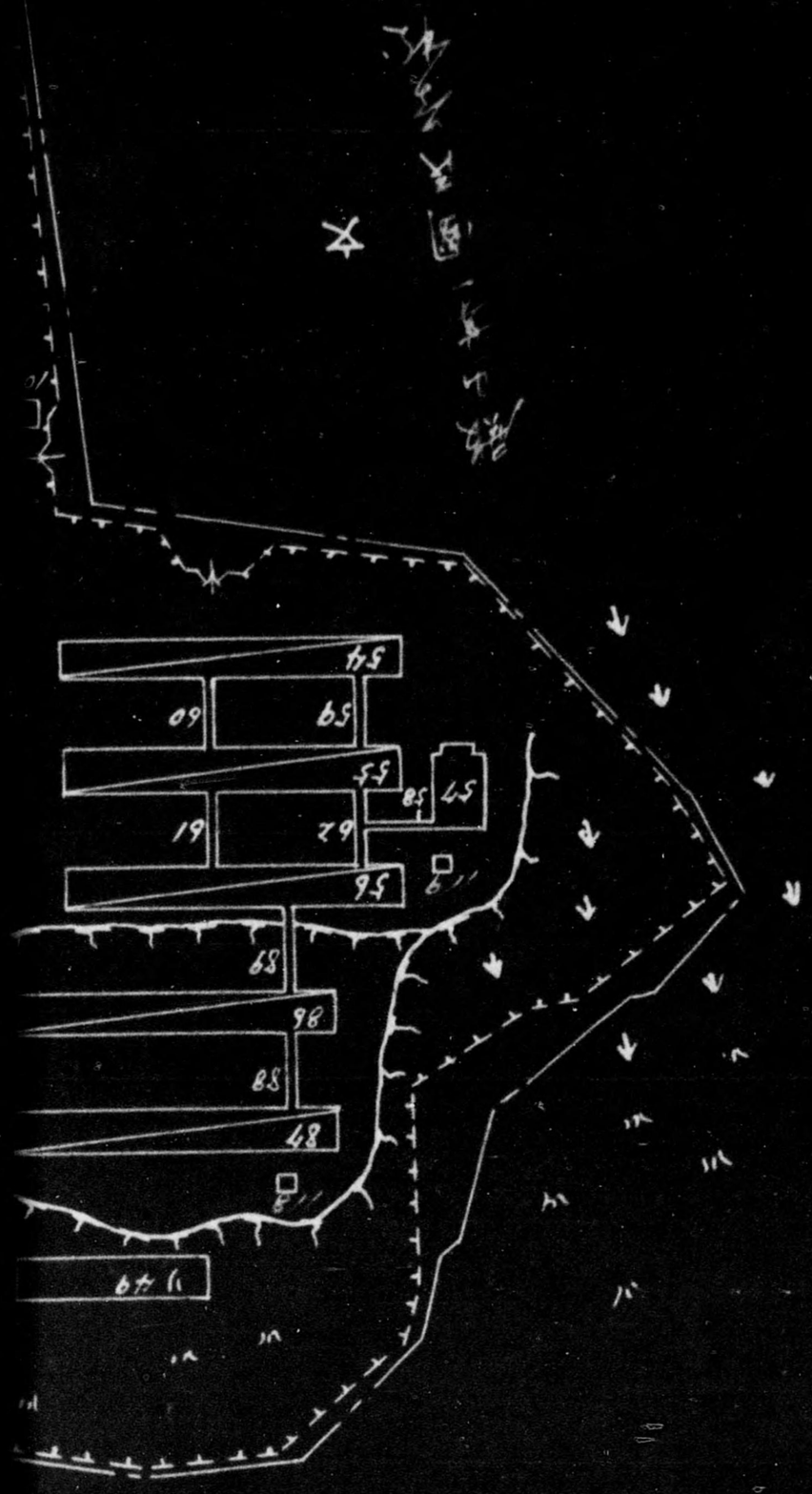

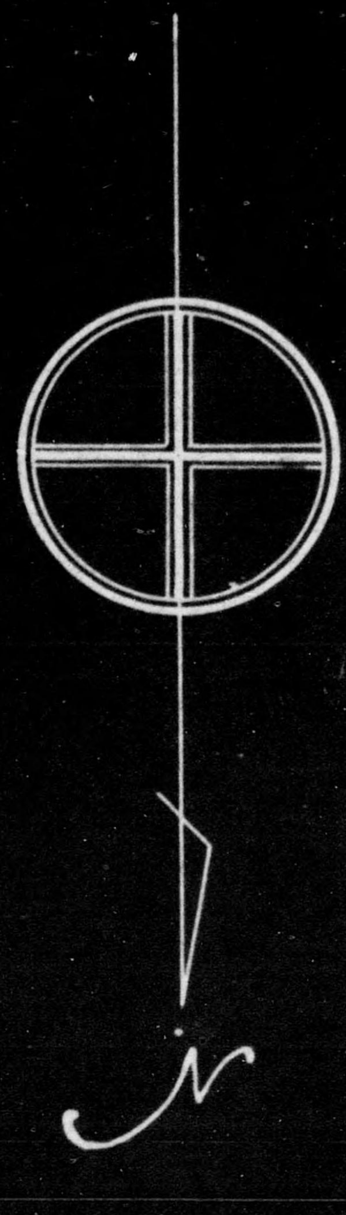

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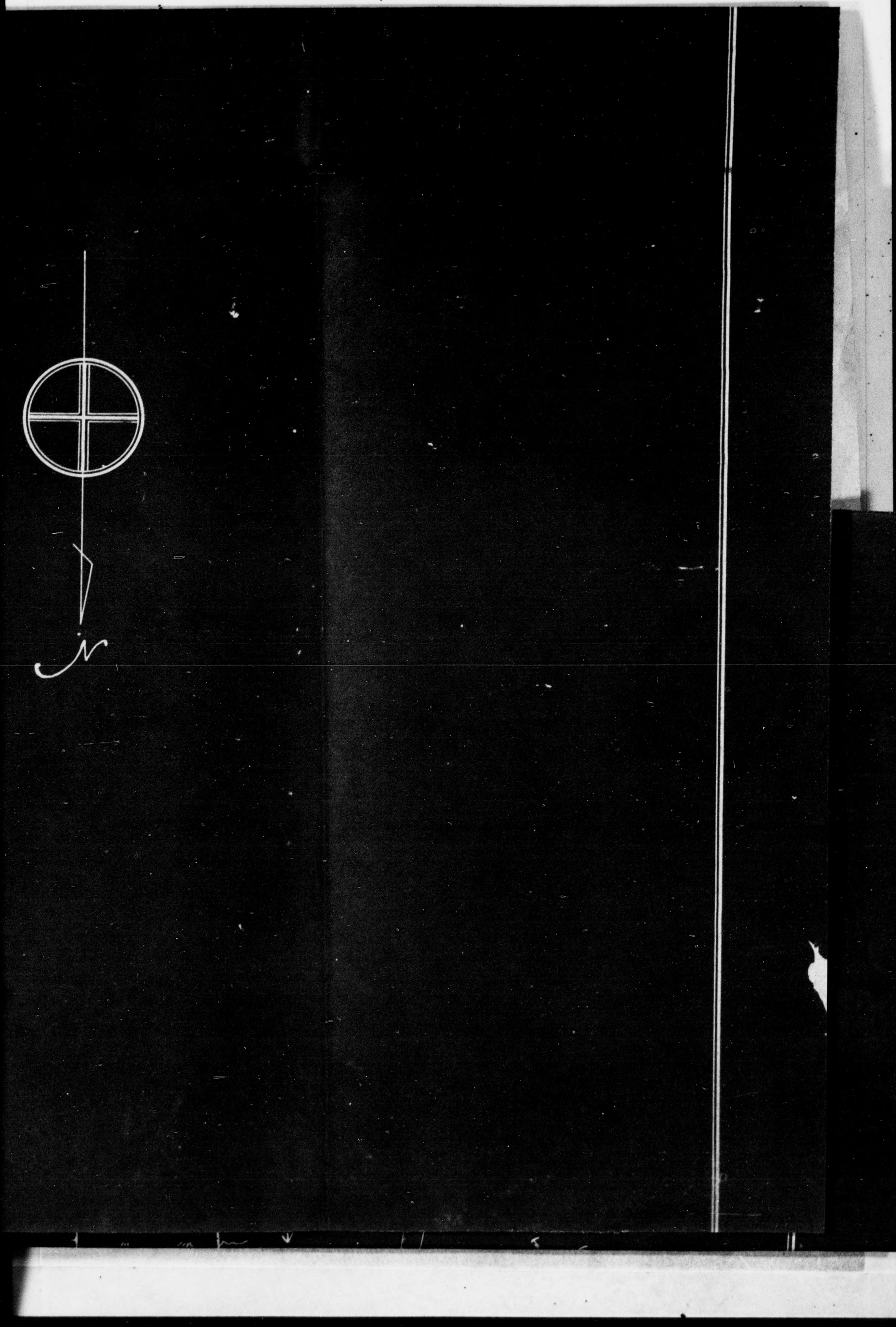

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND No.

Inventory and Stock List.

Item 1.

Diamond

A. Total purchase made by our Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka and Osaka offices which were bronght in Osaka office	62,835.75 ct	¥78,489,240.32
B. Shipped to our Head Office, Tokio on Dec. 1944 and Jan. 1945 respectibely out of the above purchased.	29,555.60 ct	¥38,504,574.63
C. Balance in hand	33,280.15 ct	¥39,984,665.69

Item 2.

Diamonds and Diamond Tools we collected from tool-makers on and after September 1945 on befalf of our Head Office, Tokio by their request; these diamonds were originally supplied these makers by our Head Office for making tools by the Governments order . (We have been keeping them in forms of sealed packages received as were brought in by them and have not examined the contents Yet as we have been unable to hire the expert examiners of diamond at present here, thus waiting further instruction for the handling from Head Office, Tokio)

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A. Kawanishi Kokuki Factory	Stones only	1,104 P'cs	no cost paid
	Crashing	851.39 ct.	"
B. Taiyo Kongoseki Factory	Stones Only	3,433 P'cs	"
	Diamond Dressers	1,775 "	"
C. Asaki Diamond Factory	Stones only	945 "	
	Crashing	991.60 ct.	"
D. Osaka Diamond Factory	Stones only	8,238 P'cs	"
	Crashing	1,016.95 ct.	"
E. Nippon Kokusai Koku K.K.	Diamond Dressers	10 P'cs.	"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO

Item 3.

Same category of Item 2 but have not been brought in our office and are being kept in makers hands on account of on way of mamufacturing the tools

A. Asahi Diamond Factory (Ueno City)	Diamond Dice approx 338 P'cs	no Cost Paid
B. Osaka Diamond Factory (Hamadere)	Diamond Dressers approx. 1,727 P'xs	"

Item 4.

Platinum

	momme	¥
A. Total purchase made by our Kobe, Kyoto, Fukuoka and Osaka offices and bronght in our office	348,476.74	¥21,257,081.14
B. Delivered to Kinzoku Haikyu Tosei K.K. (Metal Distributing and contralling Co.) by Government order during Oct. 1944 to Jan 1945	348,343.31	21,248,941.91
C. Balance in Hand	133.43	8,139.23

Ref. One momme = 3.75 grammes
Stored in Teikoku Bank, Semba Branch,

Item 5.

Gold

	momme	¥
A. Total purchase	43,326.105	433,261.05
B. Delivered to Kinzoku Haikyu K.K. on about Feb. 1945	43,358.165	433,581.65
Stock in hand	167.94 momme	¥ 1,679.40

Figured at average price of Yen 10 per one momme

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS

C. Balance in Hand	133.43	¥	8,139.28

Ref. One momme = 3.75 grammes
Stored in Teikoku Bank, Semba Branch,

Item 5.

Gold

A. Total purchase	43,526.105 momme	¥	435,261.05
B. Delivered to Kinzoku Haikyu K.K. on about Feb. 1945	43,358.165		433,581.65
Stock in hand	167.94 momme	¥	1,679.40

Figured at average price of Yen 10 per one momme
for 18 Kt
Being stored in Taikoku Bank, Senba Branch.

Item 6.

Silver and other precions metals None

Item 7.

Two sealed wooden cases brought in by Japanese Naval Office Accounting Dep't, Osaka, on about end of August 1945, the contents of which are deseribed in a surface of the cases as follows;
(already reported to G.H.Q. of the Occupation Forces through our Head office, Tokio)

Diamond stones	39.97 ct.	No cost paid
"	8.25 "	"
Platinum	442.91 momme	"

Item 8.

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Item 8.

Coloured Stones (Jewels)

Total purchase — 237 P'cs ¥ 11,850.-
average price ¥ 50.- per P'cs.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

Banks where the above goods are stored

Teikoku Bank, Senba Branch

No.1

Our purchase	31,878.70 ct.	¥ 38,280,445.20	Item 1.
Kawanishi Kokuki Factory.	stone only 1,104 Pcs crashing 851.89 ct.	)	Item 2. A
Taiyo Kongoseki Factory	stone only 3,438 pcs. Diamond dresser 1,775 pcs.	)	" B
Asahi Diamond Factory	stone 945 pcs crashing 991.60 ct.	)	" C

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS No.

Bank where the above goods are stored

Sanwa Bank.

No.2

Our purchase	1,401.45 ct.	¥ 1,704,220.49	Item. 1.

Banks where the above goods are stored
Teikoku Bank, Nishi Branch.

No.3

Asaka Diamond Factory	stone only crashing	8,238 pcs. 1,016.95 ct.	) Item 2. D
Nippon Kokusai Koku K.K.	Diamond dresser	10 pcs.	-"- E
Japanese Navy	Diamond stone	39.97 ct.	)
	" "	8.25 ct.	) Item 7.
	Platinum	442.91 momme	)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS

Re. Ownership

All items of our stock described in a statement of inventory and stock-list were, we may say, owned by Koeki Eidan under a direct control and supervision of Japanese Government during the war-time, We, however, have to understand that all the stocks in our hand have been now under a joint contral of G.H.Q. of the Allied Occupation Forces and Japanese Government, because we were requested by our Head Office, Tokio. on the beginning of September 1945 to report standing figures of the stock as of the end of August 1945 to be submitted to the G.H.Q. of the Forces and we reported the same accordingly. A stock-list of all Koeki Eidan's goods including ours have been thus produced and submitted to the G.H.Q. either through Japanese Government or directly, at least not later than November of the last Year. Moreover, a full explanation regarding a position of our stock of dismonds, diamond-tools and precions metals has been made to G.H.Q by one of our directors in Tokio with the statement and a recent telegram dated Jan.28,1946 informed us that an officer of the Occupation Forces would visit us shortly to receive the goods as our Head Office thought it convenient to collect all goods in Tokio for future handling of the same with G.H.Q and asked the G.H.Q to do so. Judging from the reports as far received from the Head Office we are inclined to presume that the ownership of our stock might have already been transferred to the G.H.Q although we have not received any definite information regarding this paint.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NRS NO.

How got them by us

Diamond

During the war-time, early in the year of 1944, Japanese Government planned to collect diamonds to supply them to diamond-tool makers as a supply of diamond-tools was getting to be insufficient on account of shortage of diamond itself. Then the Government appointed Koeki Eidan as it's sole purchasing agent of diamond ordering them to start the purchase on from Ougust 15, 1944 fixing a period of the purchase for three months, which was actually extended to six months, that is, up to the beginning of February 1945. Accordingly Koeki Eidan began the work on the date fixed using mainly Department Stores in cities as their actual purchasing agents. Although a transaction or a dealing of diamaond had been subject to the Government permission heretofoxe by regalation, a holding of diamond by any person had not been prohibited and, therefoxe, our purchase was done purely on the owner's voluntary offer. The result was, however, very successful ~~ore~~ and great a many people came in the stores everyday to sell their stones willingly, probably because the price we paid was rather inviting together with good advertisements by the stores or skillful propaganda displayed by the papers. We, therefoxe, estimats that surely ninety per cent of all stock of diamond in Japan, either held by private persons or professional dealers, has been collected by this purchase. However a delivery of the stones thus collected to the tool-makers

re-classification

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

Platinum

Soon after Japanese Government ordered Koeki Eidan to buy and collect diamond, an other department in the Government ordered Koeki Eidan to purchase and collect platinum in districts of Tokio, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Fukuoka and Chuō Busshi Katsuyo Kyokai (Central Material Utilizing Association) in other districts of Japan from Sept. 1 1944. of which purpose has not been disclosed and kept in secret until now. Koeki Eidan, therefore, used the same Department Stores of diamond handling as their purchase agents in the districts and opened the business therein. Then the government issued a decree of prohibition of holding platinum on Oct. 10, 1944 and advised the owners, whether he is a private person or the public organizations, to sell the property to Koeki Eidan until the end of November 1944 or to the Chuo Bushi Katsuyo Kyokai, thus the purchase of platinum became compulsory one. Actually a period allowed for the holding was extended to about the beginning of Feb. 1945 in conderation of special situation on part of some people who evacuated to a far distant or is absent in long trip. All platinum thus bought has been delivered to Kinzoku Haikyu Tosei K.K. (Metal Distributing & Controlling Co.) by the government plan, who allotted and supplied the metal to the metal refiners for some purpose unknown to us during Oct. 1944 to Jan. 1945. Small quantity brought in by people after the delivery to K. H. J. K. made and their book was closed, has been kept in our hand as inventory statement shows.

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Gold

Handling or transaction of Gold did not and does not belong to our business but, when we purchased diamonds mounted on gold frames, we could not treat gold separately and bought it, we may say, in place of Metal Distributing & Controlling Co. under the Authorities understanding and delivered it to M.D & C.C. on the beginning of Feb.1945 in one lot. Account must have been settled between Koeki Eidan and M.D & C.C. in Tokio although we have not yet received any information regarding this point. Small quantity brought in after the said delivery made, has been kept in our hand same as platinum, which must be delivered to some organ sooner or later on receipt of the Goverment direction.

Silver and other precious metals.

Some silver or other precious metals were brought in the department stores with diamond or platinum when we handled diamonds and platinum stated above, but we took out apart of those metals and returned them to the owners as it was and is not a line of our business, therefore we have no holding of them.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

Coloured Stores

The same were brought in with the diamond or platinum ornaments and were bought according to the original owner's wish at the current priees.

Diamonds and Platinum brought in by Japanese Navy.

At the end of august 1945 or the beginning of Sept. anyway at the time of the termination of war, the Japanese Naval Office, Accounting Dept, Osaka, brought in our office two wooden boxes, which indicates the contents on the faces of the boxes as Diamonds and Platinum . We tried to return them to the Navy arguing them to send the same directly to their Tokio Authorities by themselves. They, however, refused to take them back on a reason that they had already closed their books and reported a position of the property to the Government excluding these goods and that only organization legally allowed to handle or to collect Platinum or Diamond was Koeki Eidan. We, therefore, sent telegrams to our Head Office Tokio how to handle these things. A final direction received from Tokio was to keep them safely by our hand as they had obtained the G.H.Q's understanding or permission regarding this question and to wait a further direction for the handling. Thus we have been keeping the same in a safety box in the bank as stock list shows.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
94TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

1 Apr 46

SUBJECT: Samples of Rayon Textiles

TO: Mr. Maeda, Textile Department
Koeki Eidan, Osaka

1. Reference is made to 5,000,000 long yards of Rayon Textiles which are being prepared by your organization for export. In compliance with the request of SCAP you are asked to bring in to this office by 4.00 p. m. Tuesday, April 2nd, complete samples of all varieties included in the above said quantity with the following particulars mentioned on each sample card:

1. Given name to the textile.

2. Width and length of each roll of textile.

3. Total quantity of the lot.

4. Details of packing.

For the Commanding Officer:

PAUL A. SHAW
Maj. CE
Executive

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
107TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

14 Feb 46

SUBJECT: Precious Stones and Metal - Koeki Eidan

TO: Lt. Col. Freeman, Hq, 25th Inf Div, APO 25 (Nagoya)

Two copies inventory and stock-list precious stones and materials forwarded your Headquarters this date by Officer-Courier of the 25th Inf Div.

For the Commanding Officer:

BEN LOCKE
Maj, AC
Resources & Ind.Officer

(Copy to Major Baldwin, Sqdn HQ, APO 25, Nagoya.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO. [redacted]

FILE

HEADQUARTERS
107TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

5 Feb 46

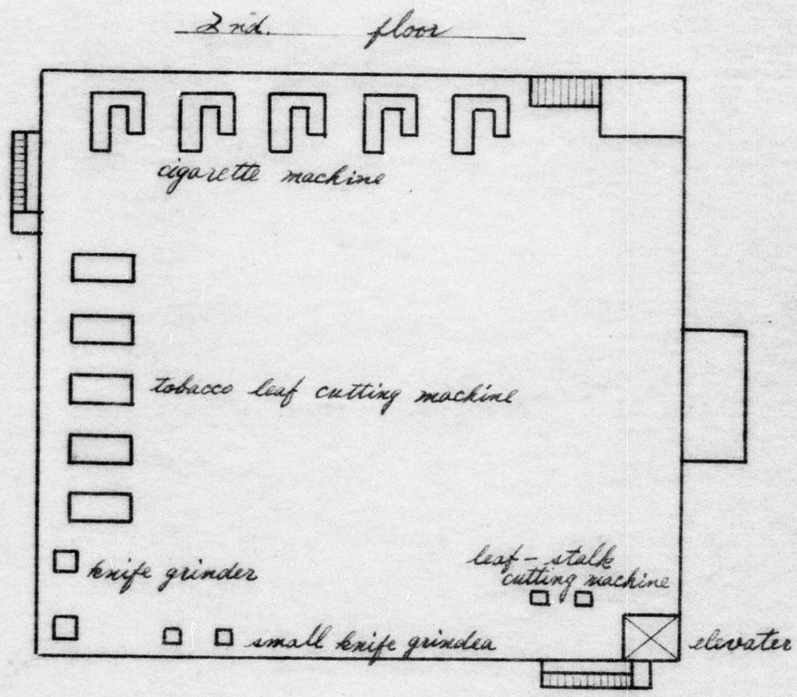
TO: Japanese Liaison Office

It is directed that you submit a complete and accurate inventory no later than Feb 12 of all diamonds, cut and uncut, mounted or unmounted, all the platinum, silver, gold, or any other precious metal and all the diamond tools now located at the Koaki Idan Company, also stating present ownership of the above items and how they were secured.

The above mentioned items will not be moved from their present location.

For the Commanding Officer:

BEN LOCKE
Major, AC
Resources & Industry Officer



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/WDG NO.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO: _____

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Out-going Correspondences

No.	Date	Subject	Remarks
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO: _____

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO. [redacted]

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Out-going Correspondences

No.	Date	Subject	Remarks
576	6 Nov 46	Report on the Completion of Segregation	

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

OSAKA LIAISON OFFICE
Prefectural Building
Osaka

KO/si/566

4 Nov 1946

SUBJECT: Report on the Completion of Segregation

TO : Osaka Military Government Team
(ATTN: Maj Herbert H. Harmon)

I beg to inform you that our office has been requested by the Osaka Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly Bureau to inform you that they have completed the segregation project of the restricted area and the storage of the restricted machinery at Takatsuki Factory Building, Kawasaki Airplane Manufacturing Company as specified in 2 and 3 in your note of instruction dated 15 July 46. It is their wish to start manufacturing as soon as possible upon receipt of your future instruction.

In this connection it is highly appreciated if you would be so kind as to give due instruction to them as soon as possible so that they may be able to start their work immediately.

A. Kodaki
Director-General
Osaka Liaison Office

Incl:
A map

COPY TO:
Industrial Section, Pref. Govt.
Osaka Monopoly Bureau

OSAKA M.G
RES-COM-IND
FILE 576

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO: [redacted]

Tobacco manufacturing File

OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 660

HHH/mh

15 Jul 46

SUBJECT: Re-establishment of Tobacco Manufacturing Factory in Osaka and Permission to Use Buildings of Kawasaki Airplane Company's Factory at Takatsuki

THROUGH: Osaka Liaison Office

TO : Osaka Prefectural Office
(ATTN: Industry Section)

1. The release of buildings and grounds of the Takatsuki Kojo of the Kawasaki Kokuki Kogyo K.K. as agreed, and outlined in sketch of plant and grounds appended to original application is approved.

2. Segregation of restricted area will be completed before occupancy is permitted.

3. All restricted machinery will be properly stored and conserved in compliance with Operational Directive No. 5.

4. A report will be made to this office upon completion of requirements outlined in par 2 and 3 above, at which time operational activities of Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly Bureau may begin.

BY ORDER OF LT COLONEL TWAY:

HARRY M. WEINREBE
1st Lt, CWS
Adjutant

Incls:
1-Petition of Osaka Liaison Office
2-Application of Director-General of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, Osaka
3-Certification - Osaka Prefectural Government
4-Sketch of plant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NMDG NO: [redacted]

White file

HEADQUARTERS
109TH MIL GOVT HQ & HQ CO
APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

HHH/yi

28 Jun 46

SUBJECT: Re-establishment of Tobacco Manufacturing Factory in Osaka and Application for Use of Buildings of Kawasaki Airplane Company's Factory at Takatsuki

TO : CG, I Corps, APO 301
(ATTN: Mil Govt Sec)

1. Application herewith for permission to re-establish a tobacco manufacturing factory and utilizing certain buildings of Kawasaki Airplane Company factory at Takatsuki.

2. This office has gone over this matter very thoroughly and has made physical inspection of Kawasaki Plant and buildings.

3. As it can be noted from attached sketch of plant and grounds; buildings proposed for occupancy can be completely fenced off and isolated from other buildings containing machines held for reparations.

4. Machines now stored in buildings requested will be moved in adequate space reserved in buildings which will be placed off limits and within enclosures.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HARRY M. WEINREBE
1st Lt, CWS
Adjutant

Incls:
1-Petition of Osaka Liaison Office
2-Application of Director - General of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, Osaka
3-Certification - Osaka Prefectural Government
4-Sketch of plant

File

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS
109TH MIL GOVT HQ & HQ CO
APO 660

15 May 1946

SUBJECT: Restoration of Tobacco Factory

TO : Osaka Liaison Office

1. Confirming telephone conversation between Maj. Harmon and Mr. Kodaki, with reference to your letter dated May 3, 1946, subject as above, no action can be taken by this headquarters until a formal application is initiated by the Osaka Tabacco Manufacturing Monopoly Bureau.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR CALLAHAN:

HERBERT H. HARMON
Major, TC
Resources & Ind. Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

凡例

	專賣局使用境界線ヲ示ス
⑪	仝建物ヲ示ス
	他建物ヲ示ス
	制限区域遮断用木柵ヲ示ス
	仝門ヲ示ス
	仝建物塞ヲ示ス

Introductory Remarks

— Demarcation Line

⑪ Buildings used by the Monopoly Bureau

▨ -- Other Buildings (unoccupied)

— Wooden fences for cutting off the ~~Prohibited~~ Restricted Area.

⊏| Gate for cutting off the Prohibited Area

(yellow) Wooden Fences

賠償物資保管場所
Storage Depot for Reparation Goods.

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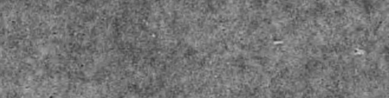
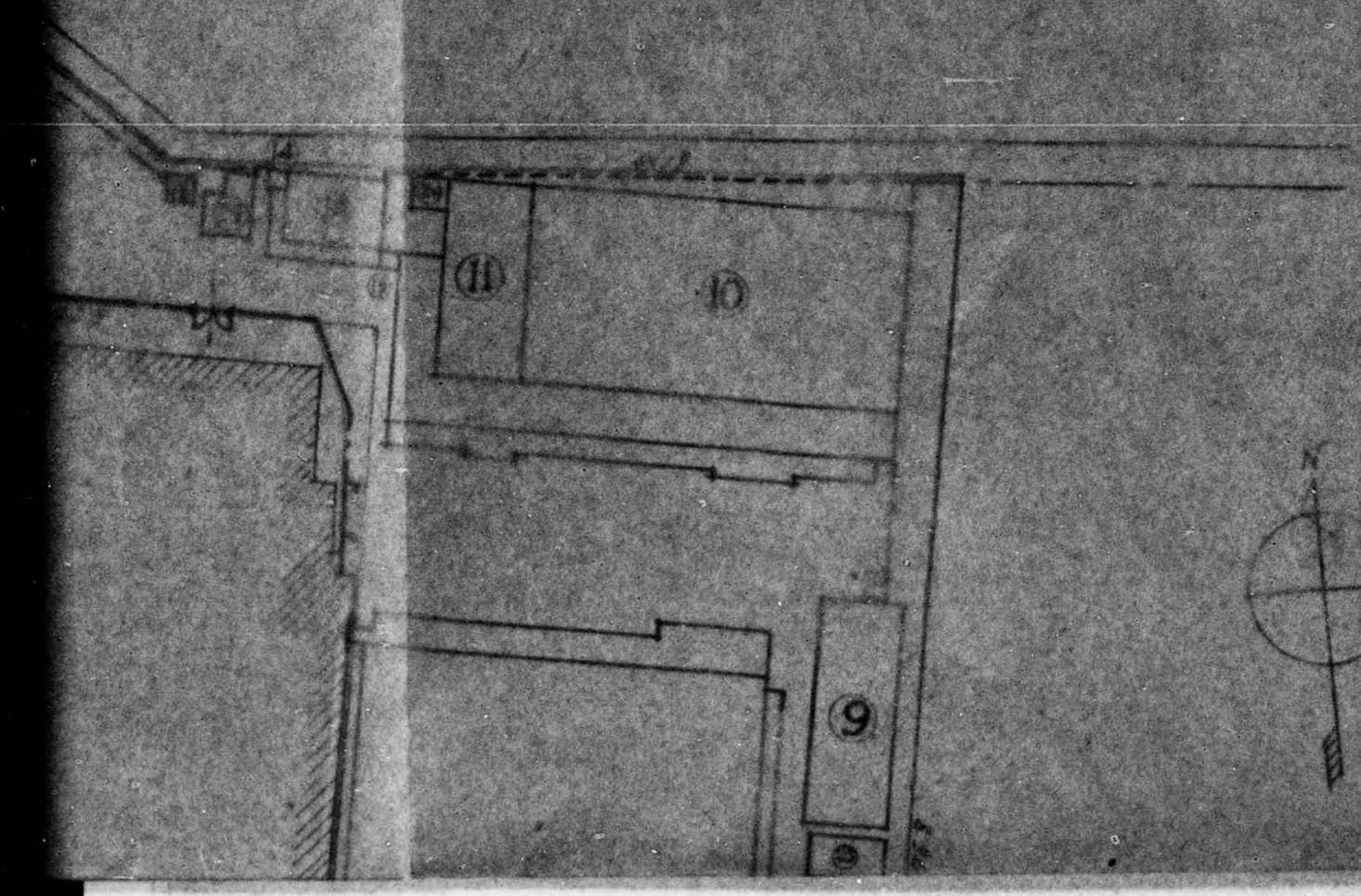
大阪地方專賣局高槻工場建物配置圖

Sketch of Buildings of the Takatsuki Factory, Osaka Local Monopoly Bureau

縮尺 1200分之1



敷地面積	1036坪5455
敷地開墾地積	672'25
建物占地坪	453'82
合計	6788'07



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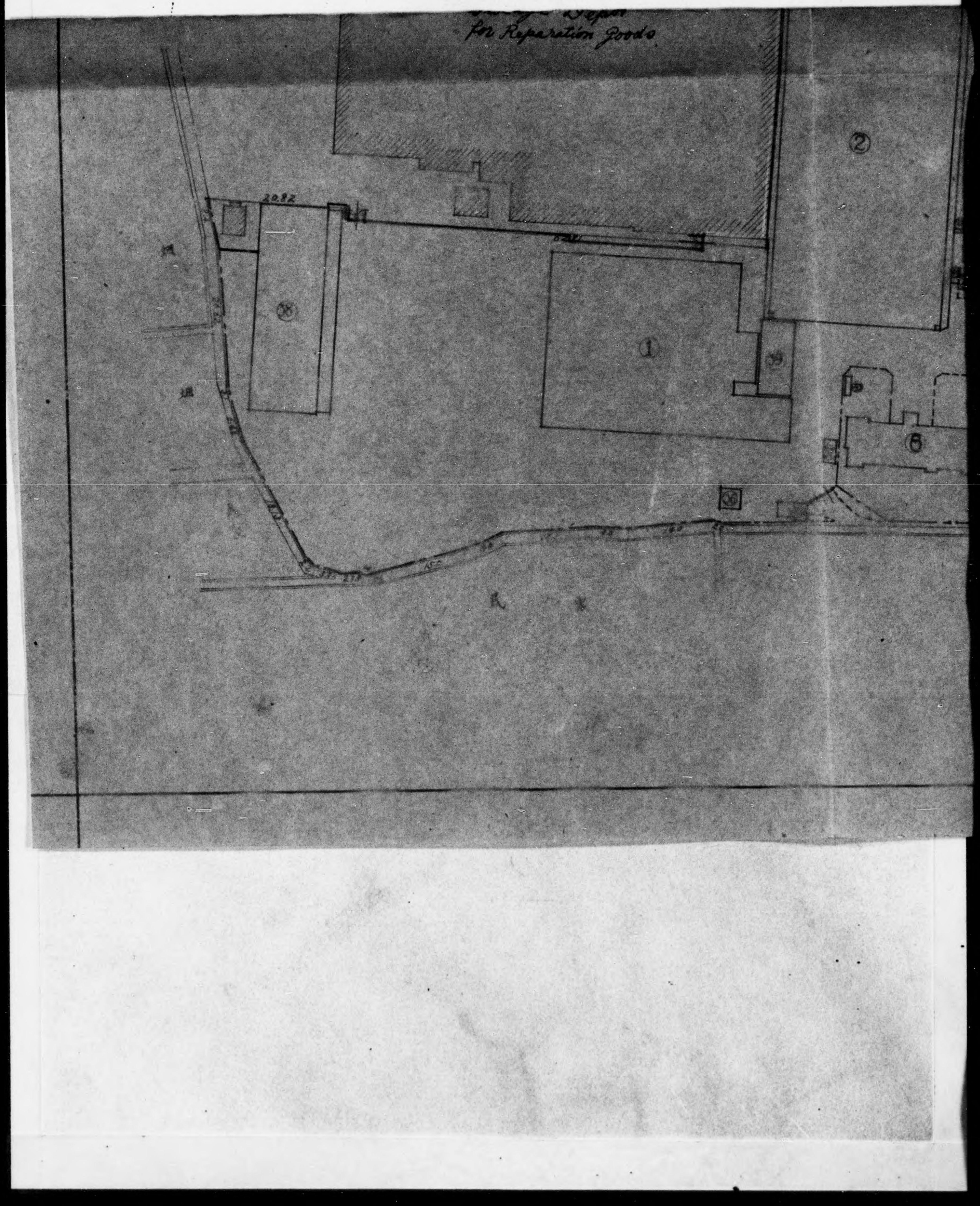

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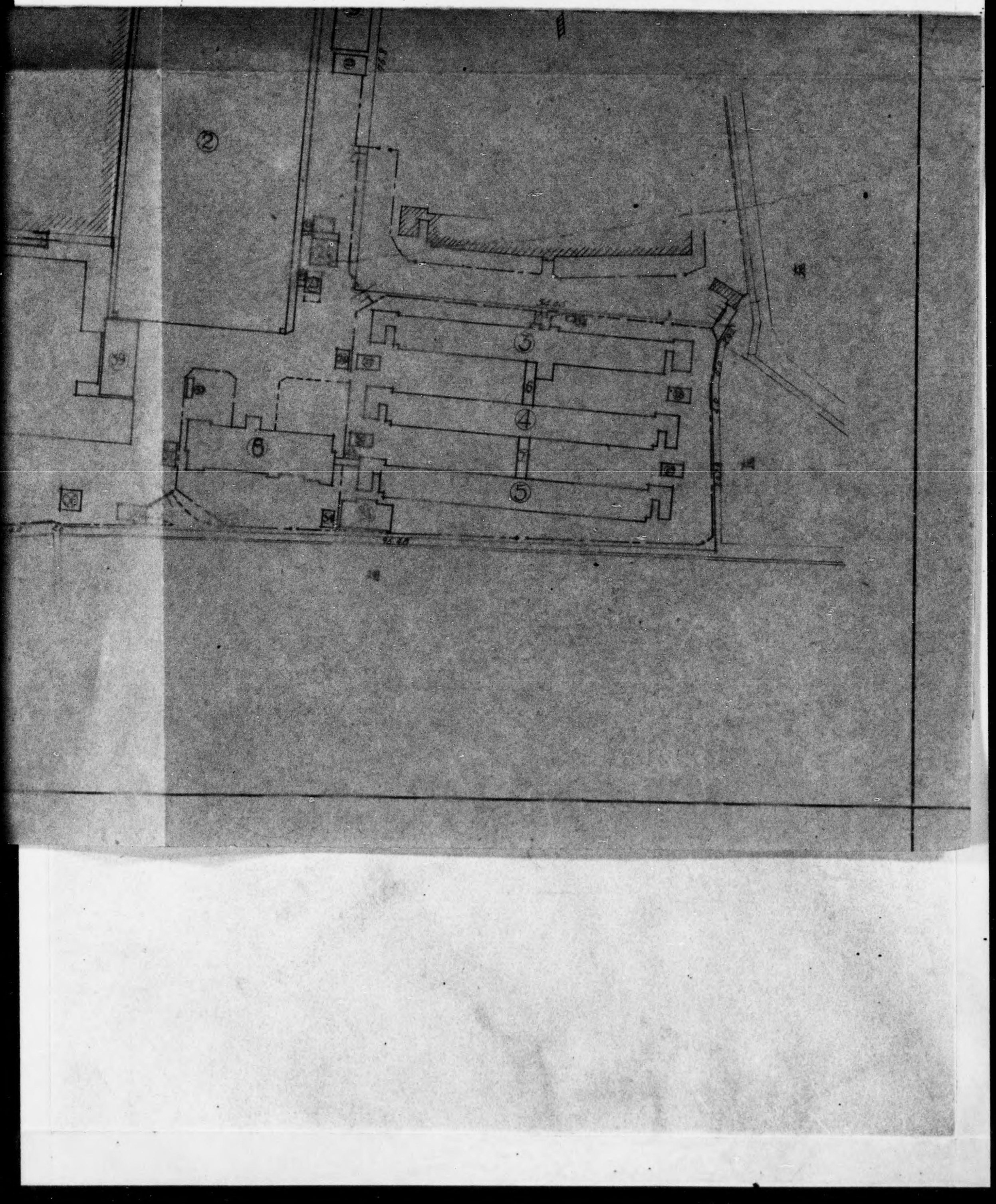

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CONCERNING THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY SYSTEM IN JAPAN

1. The present condition of rationing system: The cigarettes are distributed to every body over the age of 20 without any single exception at the rate of 5 pieces a day per capita. The tobacco thus distributed is not necessarily confined to cigarettes, but up to the two-thirds of the entire quantity of distribution consist of chopped tobacco (for tobacco pipe) while the other is made into cigarette by using paper to wind it by the consumer himself. In the latter case, cigarette-paper must be distributed as much as it requires. The paper, instead of being cut into 4 pieces one by one, is in one continuous piece. Therefore the consumer must cut it by himself before winding. For this reason, as the amount of rationing of tobacco is made for 15 days on average through the channel of the neighborhood associations as the distribution organ, I believe that this method will cause somewhat unnecessary routine work between the consumers and those who are engaged in its distribution as a unit.

2. Self-inconsistency of budgetting the National income: The budget of income for the present fiscal year of the Monopoly Bureau was announced in January last year to the extent of ¥4,500,000,000.00. The Minister of Finance, at that time, declared after the termination of the war that the income of the Monopoly Bureau is the most important factor of the National Treasury in response to various opinions expressed in those days as to whether it is proper to transfer the governmental business to the civilians' management or not, and for this reason, it must have necessitated for the Minister of Finance to make such declaration at the Diet. Even though the source of the income of the Monopoly Bureau was made very clear, as it should largely depend upon the amount of sales of tobacco through the rationing channels, the selling price of tobacco thus rationed by the Government began to go up gradually higher and higher until it reached one yen for 5 pieces a day, and, therefore, the consumer will have to pay 15 yen on average per capita for 15 days' allotment. Taking for granted that the class of salary man grade in the city will consume 15 cigarettes a day on average, they will be compelled to procure the remaining part of 10 pieces of cigarettes from the black market where the price for 10 pieces of cigarettes is generally so much as 40 yen. In other words, the outlay which is tobe borne by the consumers a day per capita for the Government's direct income will be only one yen out of 41 yen which seems ridiculously very small in comparison with the price they are obliged to defray, in spite of the official declaration having been made for the support of the theory of the so-called fountain-head of an important income budget.

In concluding this argument , however, we must say that, as it is very hard to judge that all the consumers will fall under the same category of spending 41 yen on average a day,

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and, even if we made a great discount in the calculation of the National income based upon this assumption, it will be found self-evident that the current of a greater mass of money shall by any means flow towards the pockets of black marketeers.

3. The source of tobacco sold on the black markets: It is a grave question as to how tobacco is coming out on the black markets. As we stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the proposed amount of rationing of tobacco is 5 pieces a day, but, as the amount of its production is limited, the two-thirds of the same must be depended upon the chopped tobacco for distribution. On the other hand, when we go to the black markets, it is strange enough to watch that we can buy almost any amount of cigarette if the proper price were paid therefor. The primary reason may be attributed to the fact that all the working class of people in the Monopoly Bureau, regardless of sex or age, are entitled to receive the welfare rationing of tobacco without any exception. As a result, those who are not smoking will naturally take the course of putting them on the black markets, which constitutes as the starting point for black-marketeering.

It may seem that this source will not occupy a great percentage in the supply, but in accordance with a rumor now prevalent everywhere, it appears that those who are taking charge of the rationing organ in the government offices are handling this essential commodity with great skill and secrecy. For instance, when the Monopoly Bureau is about to make a preparation for sending several hundred cases of tobacco to the local branch offices, there appears, all of a sudden, a groupe of gangsters on its way of transportation with the purpose of plundering the contents from the packages on a large scale, and it is also said that there is a certain class of routine workers in the Monopoly Bureau, who have certain relations with the gangsters. Whether or not this is a fabricated story, it is strange enough to recognize that the enormous quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are appearing quite miraculously on the black markets.

4. Tobacco plantations by self-farming agriculturists: Recently we find that farmers are trying very hard to plant tobacco very secretly by allocating certain sections of ground for this purpose. It is known that the tobacco plantation is a very easy undertaking without requiring very much attention and labor as in other agricultural cases. It will be seen quite clearly that a great amount of tobacco is thus scattered all over Japan without passing through the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. In other words, the farmers are endeavoring to get a great deal of profit by handling this essential commodity without paying a tax of any kind to our Government. Needless to say that out of the lack of surpervision of the tobacco farming land by our Government, a huge volume of tobacco produced from this source is appearing now-a-days on the black markets, and, on the other hand, we regret very much to say that, depending upon the so-called source of a great income by the Monopoly Bureau, this important factor of smuggling is entirely neglected for the justice of the national economical policy at large.

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5. Conclusion: As the foregoing statement will clarify the present situation of tobacco business in Japan, it seems quite uneconomical that the Monopoly Bureau of the Japanese Government is disregarding the various economic factors by standing aloof for over half a century with self-inconsistent and illogical theories of their own and without letting it transferred to the civilians' enterprise.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Daishiro Ogura

Address:-
579, Showacho 5-cho, Hamadera, Sakai City, Osaka Pref..

P.S. In connection with the transference of the Governmental tobacco business to the civilians' enterprise, I feel quite sure that there will appear a large number of the concession fighters without even knowing the nature of this important business for the reconstruction of Japanese economy. As to how these phenomena of concession fighters will appear and what are going to be the future tendencies in connection therewith, please allow me to say that I shall be always ready to respond to your questionmaire on the approach of these symptoms whenever necessary to do my part of duties out of my long experience which I had for a greater part of my life until this very day.

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OSAKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

FILE 466 DATE 19 Jan 1946

SUBJECT Certification

NAME Osaka Local Monopoly Bureau Co.
Matsuzaka Osaka Branch

LOCATION Nippon-bashi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka

We certify that the statement on attached paper is necessary for present economic condition of this country.

signed T. Hitomi
T. Hitomi

Chief of Industrial Section,
Financial Department,
Osaka Prefectural Government.

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466

APPLICATION FOR THE RENT OF FACTORY

Applicant: Director-General of the Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly Bureau, Osaka

The Factory to be Rented:

Kawasaki Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha
(35 Akutagawa
Kawasaki Airplane Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Takatsuki Factory)

Purpose of Renting:

Re-establishment of a tobacco manufacturing factory in Osaka District

Since the former factory was bombed and burned entirely on the March 13, 1945 in Osaka, there is no single factory manufacturing tobacco in this vicinity, and therefore, the bureau would like to open a manufacturing factory in order to meet the local demand, although at the moment the tobacco supply is coming from other prefectures.

S. Kobayashi
Director-General of the
Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly
Bureau

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46

File

Application for Operation of Takatsuki Factory

Report on Industrial Facilities

TO: _____

THRU: _____

Director Osaka Local Monopoly Bureau
c/o Matsuzakaya Osaka Branch.
Nippon-bashi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.

May 31, 1946

1. **Name of Facility:** ..... Cigarette Factory

2. **Location:** ..... 35, Akutagawa, Takatsuki-City.

3. **Name of President or Manager:** ..... Sueo Kobayashi, Director-General of the Osaka Local Tobacco Manuf. Monopoly Bureau.

4. **History:** (Tobacco Factories Burned)
   a. Date of construction of Burned Bldgs. ..... June 1904
   b. Date of First Operation ..... June 1904
   c. 1935, 1941 Production (Annual value in Yen: quantities of principal products by units of weights)

Tobacco

	Annual value in Yen	Quantities
1935	27,120.000	3,728 Million Cigarettes
1936	35,218,391	4,682 " "
1937	30,917,500	4,979 " "
1938	24,415,000	5,000 " "
1939	24,843,753	5,191 " "
1940	25,175,009	5,150 " "
1941	35,619,166	5,758 " "
Total	203,308,819	34,488 " "

   d. Present capitalization in Yen .....(government operation)
   e. Changes made in capital structure since 1935 ..... none

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b. Date of First Operation ..... June 1904

c. 1935, 1941 Production (Annual value in Yen: quantities of principal products by units of weights)

Tobacco

	Annual value in Yen	Quantities
1935	27,120.000	3,728 Million Cigarettes
1936	35,218,391	4,682 " "
1937	30,917,500	4,979 " "
1938	24,415,000	5,000 " "
1939	24,843,753	5,191 " "
1940	25,175,009	5,150 " "
1941	35,619,166	5,758 " "
Total	203,308,819	34,488 " "

d. Present capitalization in Yen .....(government operation)
e. Changes made in capital structure since 1935 ..... none
f. Name and address of parent company
Ministry of Finance, Nippon-bashi, Tokyo-City.
g. Number of shares outstanding ..... none
h. Number of stockholders (Give name of those owning 10% or more of total)
..... none.
i. Funds received from Government (Bounties, subsidies, etc)
..... none - (financed locally)
j. On reverse side give outlins sketch of plant layout with approximate dementions (This is the plan of the new factory in Takatsuki-city the bureau wishes to rent)

5. Description
a. Principal Products
1. War Time ..... Cigarettes
2. At Present ..... Fine cut Tobbacco
3. Planned for 1946-47 ..... Fine cut Tobacco & Cigarettes.
b. Capacity
1. War Time ..... 5,500 million cigarettes
2. At Present ..... 750 tons Cut Tobacco
3. 1946-47 (with unrestricted access to materials)
249 Million Cigarettes & 1360 tons Cut Tobacco
c. Number of Employees
1. War Time 1,000
2. At Present 133
3. 1946-47 (At maximum capacity) ..... 335.- (Infuture, no. will be increased)

6. Machinery & Equipment in Plant (Newly the bureau plants to put in.)

Description	Quantity	Condition
Tobacco Cutting Machines	5	
Leaf-stalk Cutting Machines	2	
Knife Grinders	2	
Small Knife Grinders	2	
Cigarette machines	5	

Fence to be built in ~~the~~ Sept 20

7. Present stocks of Raw Materials, Supplies and Unfinished Goods

Description	Quantity	Condition
Tobacco Leaves	2,006 tons	
Unfinished Goods	1 "	

8. Present stocks of Finished Goods (In other warehouses)

Description	Quantity	Condition
Fine Cut Tobacco	3 tons	

9. Present stocks of Fuel.

- none -

10. Machinery & Equipment needed for maximum production 1946-47.

Description	Quantity
Tobacco Cutting Machines	5
Leaf-stalk Cutting Machines	2
Knife Grinders	2
Small Knife Grinders	2
Cigarettes Machines	5

11. Raw materials & supplies needed (monthly)

a. For Present capacity ..... Refer to (5 b 2)

Description	Quantity												
	1946/5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1947/1	2	3	Total	
Tobacco Leaves	69	66	95	98	86	99	100	82	96	83	85	959	tons
Wooden Boxes	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	thousand
Card Board Boxes	130	125	180	185	162	167	170	155	162	157	160	1753	thousand

b. For Maximum..... Refer to (5 b 2)

Description	Quantity												
	1946/5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1947/1	2	3	Total	
Tobacco Leaves	69	66	192	197	207	225	227	200	210	201	204	2006	tons
Wooden Boxes	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	67	thousand
Card Board Boxes	130	125	362	372	387	399	404	372	386	374	380	3691	thousand
Cigarette Paper	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	49	hundred bobbins

12. Fuel needed (monthly) (Do not include present stocks)

Description	Quantity

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a. For Present capacity ..... Refer to (5 b 2)

Description	Quantity												
	1946/5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1947/1	2	3	Total	
Tobacco Leaves	69	66	95	98	86	99	100	82	96	83	85	959	tons
Wooden Boxes	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	thousand
Card Board Boxes	130	125	180	185	162	167	170	155	162	157	160	1755	thousand

b. For Maximum..... Refer to (5 b 2)

Description	Quantity												
	1946/5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1947/1	2	3	Total	
Tobacco Leaves	69	66	192	197	207	225	227	200	210	201	204	2006	tons
Wooden Boxes	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	67	thousand
Card Board Boxes	130	125	362	372	387	399	404	372	386	374	380	3691	thousand
Cigarette Paper	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	49	hundred bobbins

12. Fuel needed (monthly) (Do not include present stocks)

Description	Quantity										
	1946/7	8	9	10	11	12	1947/1	2	3	Total	
Coal	81	81	72	75	75	115	120	115	120	854	tons

13. Additional Personnel needed (not locally available)
Special Skills — Number..15

14. Prices (Give current selling prices in Yen of Principal products)

Description	Unit	Price
Fine Cut Tobacco	1 kg.	30 Yen

15. Remarks (Include here any factors hampering production not already mentioned and any recommendations you consider necessary
Since the local demand can hardly supplies by importation from other localities, we wish to start to operate as soon as possible.

16. Certification by applicant
I certify that the information contained herein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. Kobayashi

~~Signed~~ S. Kobayashi

Title Osaka Local Monopoly Bureau.

17. Action by Occupation Forces
The factory described in this application has been inspected and the following action

a. Ordered to remain closed — No
b. Ordered to cease operation immediately — No
c. Authorized to produce at the following rate:

Items to be manufactured	Manthly Quantity
.....	.....

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....

Signature of Authorizing

Designation of Authorizing

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The purpose of this form is to present a complete picture of the factory concerned.

2. If exact information is not available make estimates and mark them as such.

3. Use the reverse side of any sheet for data there is not space for on the face of the form.

4. Where capacities or quantities are given state clearly unit of measure being used.

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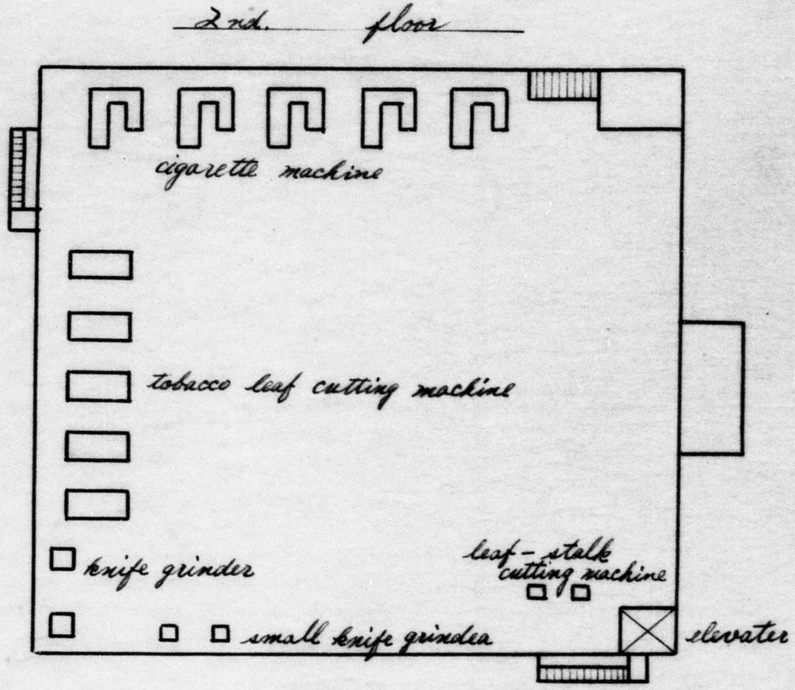
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