GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 3644

(2) Folder title/number: (12) (end)
Weekly Summary of the Natural Resources Section

(3) Date: Nov. 1948 - Jan. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
600	d

(5) Item description and comment:
Numbers 163-168

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

12 (punched)

WEEKLY SUMMARIES

NUMBER

163
164
165
166
168

167 ~~Missing~~

P & P

NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION

WEEKLY SUMMARY

No 163

21-27 November 1948

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163
21-27 November 1948

C O N T E N T S

Page

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

AGRARIAN REFORM
Farmers' Emancipation Ceremony 1
LAND REFORM
List of Electors of Agricultural Land Commission Members 3
Payments for Land Purchased Under Land Reform Program 4
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS
Prefectural Personnel Employed to Administer Agricultural Cooperative Program 5
Officers of Agricultural Cooperatives 5
FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION
Staple Crop Collection, 1948 5
Movement of Staple Crop Incentive Goods 6
Export of Rice 6
LAND RECLAMATION AND CONSERVATION
Cement Allocation for Third Quarter, 1948 11
FERTILIZER
Use of Fertilizer in the Basic Allocation 12
Fertilizer Distribution to 10 November 1948 12
LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS
Experiment Station Consolidation 13
GENERAL
Press Conference Statement on Progress in Japanese Agriculture 14
ITEMS ATTACHED TO COPIES OF THE WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR ATTENTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS
Interpretation and Application of Term "Disuse" in Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law 18
Distribution of 1948 Summer Crop Incentive Goods 18
Distribution of 1948 Fall Crop Incentive Goods 18
Fertilizer Distribution 18

FISHERIES DIVISION

FISHERIES LEGISLATION
Fisheries Rights Freeze Law Enacted by Diet 19
Fisheries Cooperative Law and Law Providing for Dissolution of Present Fisheries Associations Enacted by Diet 20
GENERAL
Japanese Fishing Vessel 22
WHALING
Coastal Whaling Catch 22
MARINE PRODUCTION
Receipts of Marine Products at Major Urban Centers 23
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
Allocation of Supplementary Fibers for Second Quarter 23
Allocation of Fibers for Third Quarter 25
Allocation of Imported Coir Fiber for the Fishing Industry 26

	Page
FORESTRY DIVISION	
RESOURCES	
Forestry Publicity Postage Stamps	27
PULP AND PAPER	
Cost of Converting Wood Pulp to Printing Paper	27
Tengujo Handmade Paper Mills Close Down	28
LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	
Log and Lumber Production and Stockpiles, October 1948	28
Log Production	29
General Use Logs	30
Mine Timbers	31
Railroad Tie Logs	32
Telephone Poles	33
Pulp Logs	34
Veneer Logs	35
Piling	36
Saw Logs	37
Lumber	38
Plywood	39
Moso Bamboo	40
Bamboo (Other Species)	41
MINING AND GEOLOGY DIVISION	
GENERAL	
Attendance at 23rd Anniversary Lecture and Meeting of the Earthquake Research Institute	42
MINING AND MILLING	
Copper Reserve in Shibechari River Area, Hokkaido	42
Reduction of Stoping Width at Nakase Mine	42
METALLURGY	
Copper Furnace to be Dismantled at Kunitomi Smelter, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido	43
COAL	
October Meetings of Coal Exploration Advisory Committee	43
Activities of Coal Mine Mechanization Committee	44
Coal Production and Stockpile Summaries	44
PETROLEUM	
Field Investigation of Oilfield Drilling and Production Problems	44
EDITORIAL AND PRODUCTION DIVISION	47

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

AGRARIAN REFORM

1. Farmers' Emancipation Ceremony

a. Natural Resources Section representatives attended the Farmers' Emancipation ceremony 23 November 1948 in observance of agrarian reform anniversaries. The ceremony was held in the Industrial Club (Kogyo), Tokyo, sponsored by the Japanese Government.

b. The Chief of Natural Resources Section made the following statement on this occasion:

"This season marks two important anniversaries in the history of the new Japan, and we welcome this opportunity to celebrate them with you.

"On 21 October 1946 a new and democratically elected Diet enacted the basic legislation for land reform in Japan. This long overdue measure was a formal recognition by the Japanese Government that a democratic state depends upon a stable and free rural populace.

"A little more than a year later, on 19 November 1947, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law was passed, and the second phase of the agrarian reform began.

"The Japanese people adopted these basic democratic principles:

(1) The land, insofar as possible, should be owned by those who till its soil.

(2) Those who work on the land as tenants should be guaranteed fair conditions of tenancy.

(3) An agricultural cooperative movement should be free from domination by nonagrarian interests and should be dedicated to the economic and cultural advancement of the farmer.

"The Diet wisely recognized that the farmers themselves could and should exercise the legal controls for regulating land tenure and tenant-landlord relationships through local land commissions elected from and by farmers. In addition, they should manage their cooperatives, through local cooperatives operated by farmers.

"Today, two years after the enactment of the first land reform legislation, the record speaks for itself. Nearly 2,000,000 cho 1/ of cultivated and pasture land have been purchased, either from farmers

1/ One cho equals 2.451 acres.

who owned land in excess of their cultivating needs or from those who operated little or none of the land they owned. More than 80 percent of these lands have been sold to farmers who were formerly tenants.

"Security of tenure is guaranteed for those who remain on the land as tenants. The Nogyokai and its system of military aggrandizement has been dissolved, and its final liquidation is well under way. To replace the Nogyokai, 26,000 agricultural cooperative associations have been organized and are now operating under democratic charters.

"Thus within the brief period of two years the whole pattern of land tenure and rural economic relationships in Japan has changed. The old pattern combined the evils of feudalism and totalitarianism. In the new rural Japan, 87 percent of the farm area is operated by owner-cultivators. Tenants are guaranteed just treatment by their landlords, and farmers can exercise control over economic factors affecting them.

"Credit for this achievement belongs to the people of rural Japan. It belongs especially to the members of agricultural land commissions and agricultural cooperatives in nearly 11,000 cities, towns, and villages throughout the country. Their work has made the transfer of this land and the organization of these cooperatives a reality. They have clearly demonstrated the capacity of Japanese farm people to assume responsibility for shaping their own lives.

"But the accomplishments of reform that we acclaim today are only the beginning. Former tenants are now owner-farmers and hold increased responsibility for the social and economic welfare of their communities. They must make continued efforts to keep themselves informed of new problems in the agrarian reform program. The future is never secure, but past gains are always imperilled when the men and women who have won them are satisfied to rest on what they have done. The agrarian reform program will, I am sure, be maintained and increased. Farm women will be recognized as a vital part of the life of the nation. Educational opportunities, housing, and public health--all will be improved. The informed farmer is now one of the most powerful factors in the economic and social structure of Japan. He must--and will--remain so."

c. The statement prepared by Prime Minister S. Yoshida, for the Farmers' Emancipation ceremony is as follows:

"It is my sincere pleasure to address you on this anniversary of land reforms and agricultural cooperatives with the presence of the representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and of the Japanese. The occasion is the celebration of the emancipation of Japanese farmers.

"It was the end of the year before last when the present land reform programs were instituted. In the ensuing two years, 1,800,000 cho of the farm lands has been purchased by the government in the face of many

a difficulty, of which 1,500,000 cho has been sold to the farmers, thereby attaining most of the original objectives of the land reform programs.

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation that so much has been done in so short a time for the cause of the democratization of Japanese agriculture. It gives me a particular pleasure to see such noteworthy achievements of the land reform after two years since its institution at the time of my first Cabinet.

"In parallel with the land reform, the past agricultural associations were abolished to be replaced by the voluntary and cooperative organizations of farmers.

"The agricultural cooperative associations, as the backbone of the democratization of agriculture, have increased in number since the promulgation of the law last year to well over 26,000. Such a rapid development of the cooperative movement is rare even abroad, and which must be ascribed to the efficient and effective advice and leadership of General Headquarters and unsparing efforts and cooperation of military government teams in prefectures and various democratic agricultural organizations. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep respect for the efforts of all concerned.

"Be that as it may, the actual conditions in rural areas do not permit us to say that the objectives of the democratization of villages and the emancipation of farmers have been completely attained. On the contrary, the institution of land reforms and the agricultural cooperative associations are nothing but the foundation of a new Japanese agriculture.

"The government is giving serious thoughts as to how best the Japanese villages are to be established and agriculture to be developed on the basis or the achievements of the land reforms and the agricultural cooperative associations. I would like to request the continuous efforts and cooperation of those officials in charge of the land reform programs and of the agricultural cooperative association, and at the same time the continuous advice and leadership of General Headquarters are sincerely requested."

LAND REFORM

1. <u>List of Electors of Agricultural Land Commission Members</u>

a. Natural Resources S ction approved a telegram from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors directing that no lists of electors of agricultural land commission members be prepared during the remainder of this year, pending an amendment to the basic Cabinet Order on the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law.

b. Translation of the telegram, to be dispatched 30 November 1948, follows:

"The government is preparing to amend the Cabinet Order so that no preparation shall be made within this year of the list of electors of members on agricultural land commissions."

2. Payments for Land Purchased Under Land Reform Program

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the monthly progress report for October 1948 on payments for lands bought in the first and second purchase plans under the land reform program, and on collections for land sold. Estimates of the total debt incurred and of the total amount to be collected for all land sold through 30 September 1948 were included in the report. Summary of the report follows:

PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM PURCHASES
(yen)

	September 1948	October 1948
1st Purchase Plan (21 Mar 47)		
Estimate of total debt	704,000,000	678,000,000
Total amount paid to end of month	365,000,000	424,000,000
Percent of total debt	52	62
2nd Purchase Plan (2 Jul 47)		
Estimate of total debt	397,000,000	579,000,000
Total amount paid to end of month	20,000,000	33,000,000
Percent of total debt	5	6
Total collected in lump sum payment (on all lands sold by 30 Sep 48)	990,000,000	1,256,000,000
Percent of total scheduled for collection as of end of month	72	77
Total collected on yearly installments (on all lands sold by 30 Sep 48)	10,000,000	12,000,000
Percent of total scheduled for collection as of end of month	73	73
Estimated total debt first eight purchase plans (31 Mar 47-2 Oct 48)		9,438,000,000
Total estimated collections due for lands sold through 30 Sep 48		
Lump sum payments	5,810,000,000)	9,685,000,000
Installment payments	3,875,000,000)	

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

1. Prefectural Personnel Employed to Administer Agricultural Cooperative Program

a. Mr Y. Murakami, Agricultural Cooperative Association Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the classification and number of prefectural personnel employed as of 15 October 1948 to administer the agricultural cooperative programs: personnel assigned to cooperative sections, 1,231; personnel actually on duty, 1,073; personnel borrowed from other prefectural sections, 100; total, 1,173.

2. Officers of Agricultural Cooperatives

a. Mr Murakami, Agricultural Cooperative Association Division, submitted the following report:

OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
(as of 30 September 1948)

Organization and Officers	Number	Percent
Cooperatives approved	25,589	NA
New cooperative directors	220,900	100.0
Present Nogyokai officials	27,730	12.6
Former Nogyokai officials	9,833	4.4
Never have been cooperative officials	183,337	83.0
New cooperative auditors	84,962	100.0
Present Nogyokai officials	8,321	9.8
Former Nogyokai officials	4,193	4.9
Never have been cooperative officials	72,448	85.3
Total number of directors and auditors of new cooperatives	305,862	100.0
Present Nogyokai auditors or directors	36,051	11.8
Former Nogyokai auditors or directors	14,026	4.6
Never have been Nogyokai auditors or directors	255,785	83.6

NA: Not applicable

FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION

1. Staple Crop Collection, 1948

a. Collections of 1948 staple crops as of 20 November 1948 are shown in the table on page 6. Cumulative collection of summer and fall crops by month are shown in charts on pages 7 and 8.

COLLECTIONS OF 1948 STAPLE CROPS
(as of 20 November 1948)
(1,000 metric tons)

Crop	Quota 1948	Quota 1947	Cumulative Amount Collected 1948	Cumulative Amount Collected 1947	Percent Quota Fulfilled 1948	Percent Quota Fulfilled 1947 a/
Wheat and barley b/	950.5	751.6	965.0	807.9	101.5	107.5
White potatoes	1,074.7	893.7	1,146.9	806.0	106.7	90.2
Subtotal b/	1,161.1	926.8	1,189.8	965.9	102.5	104.2
Rice & rice subs b/c/	4,592.9	4,582.5	2,181.2	1,301.6	47.5	28.4
Sweet potatoes	2,431.7	2,163.8	1,834.5	774.0	75.4	35.8
Subtotal b/	5,344.3	5,251.1	2,748.0	1,540.7	51.4	29.4
TOTAL b/	6,505.4	6,177.9	3,937.8	2,506.6	60.5	40.6

a/ As of 20 November 1947
b/ Brown rice equivalent
c/ Rice substitutes include soybeans, beans, oats, millets, sorghums, corn, and peas.
SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

2. Movement of Staple Crop Incentive Goods

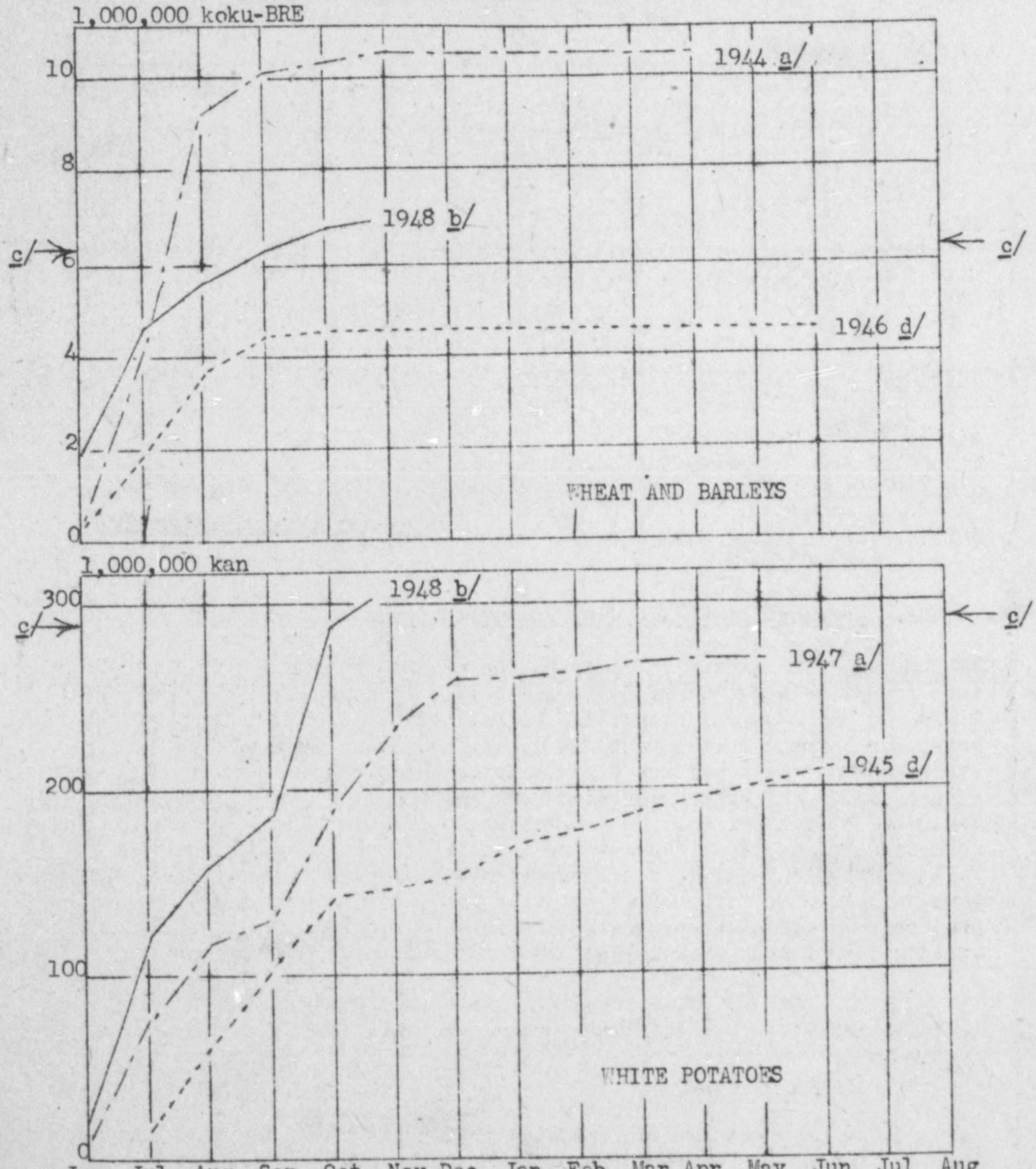
a. The status of distribution of 1948 summer and fall staple crop incentive goods as of 20 November 1948 is shown in tables on pages 9 and 10. Substantial quantities of fall staple crop incentive goods have been shipped in the past few weeks, and the movement of goods for excess-quota deliveries has begun. United States Army surplus goods for excess-quota fall crop deliveries were shipped to Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, and Ishikawa prefectures 20-24 November. The reluctance of designated receiving agencies to accept goods, and the failure of village offices to issue individual purchase coupons to farmers have delayed completion of shipments. The Central Government has urged prefectural governments to take immediate corrective steps and to exercise continuous surveillance over the incentive goods program.

b. Data by prefectures are shown in tables attached to the Weekly Summary sent to military government teams (Item 2 and 3).

3. Export of Rice

a. Economic and Scientific Section informed Natural Resources Section that 4,000,100-pound bags of glutinous rice (mochi) have been exported to Hawaii and California for use by persons of Japanese ancestry for the holiday celebrations. In return, Japan will receive the same amount of California rice plus $4,000 in foreign trade credits.

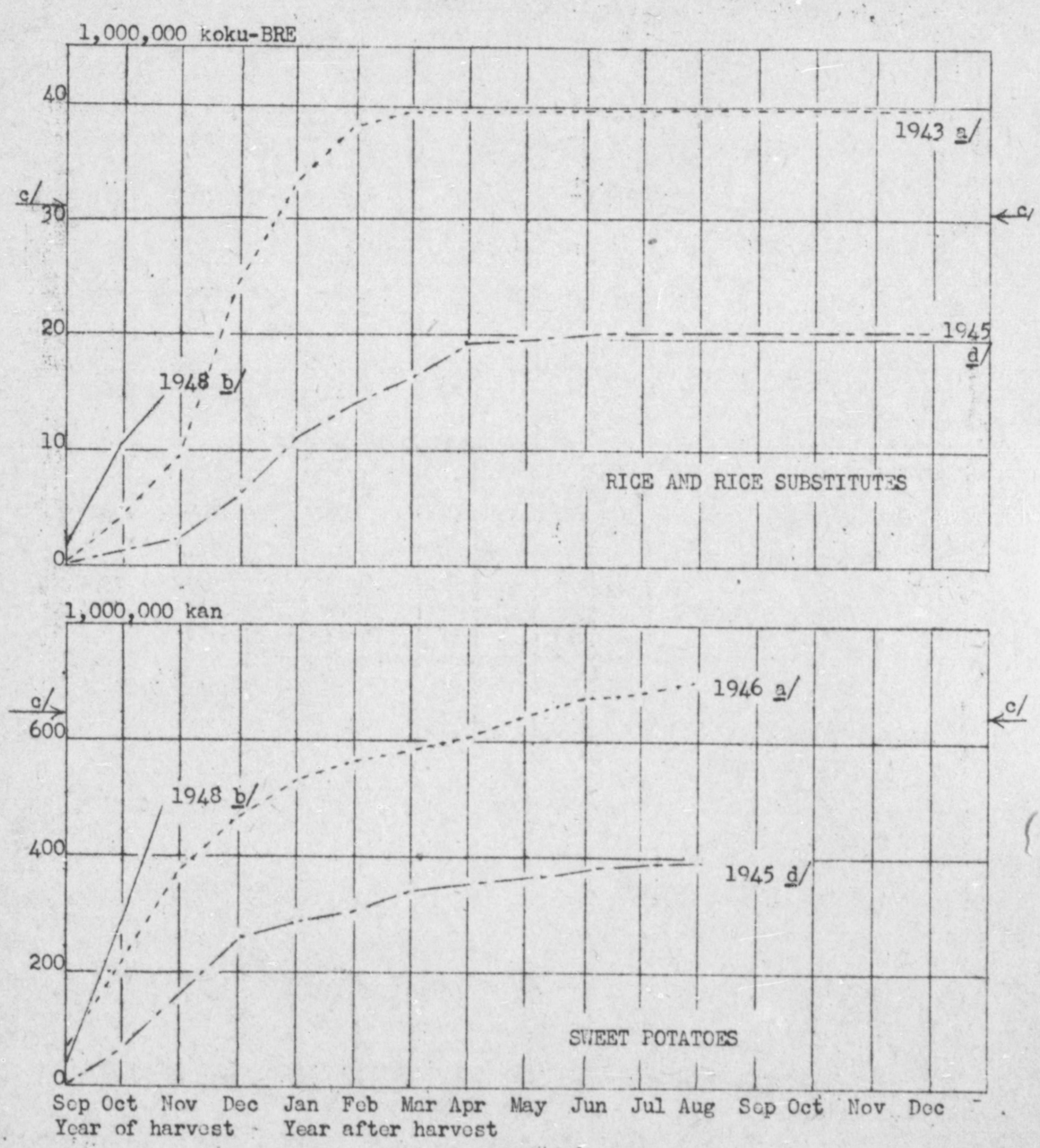
CUMULATIVE COLLECTIONS OF SUMMER CROPS BY MONTHS



a/ Year of maximum collection in past
b/ As of 20 November 1948
c/ 1948 quota
d/ Year of minimum collections in past

SOURCE: Preliminary data, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

CUMULATIVE COLLECTIONS OF FALL CROPS BY MONTHS



a/ Year of maximum collection in past
b/ As of 20 November 1948
c/ 1948 quota
d/ Year of mimimum collection in past

SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

DISTRIBUTION OF 1948 SUMMER STAPLE CROP INCENTIVE GOODS
(as of 20 November 1948)

Item	Unit	Allocation: Basic a/	Allocation: Supplemental b/	Allocation: Reserved c/	Shipped d/	Received e/	Distributed f/
Cotton cloth	tan	2,000,000	40,000	144,000	1,958,474	1,656,084	1,293,874
Rubber-soled socks	pair	500,000	108,500	49,500	607,030	607,030	527,828
Bicycle tires	piece	50,000	40,000	10,000	88,100	88,100	62,498
Bicycle tubes	piece	50,000	40,000	10,000	90,000	90,000	63,446
Tobacco	1,000 pieces	131,820	40,859	0	g/	f/	129,001
Sake	koku h/	26,321	8,029	0	g/	g/	24,970
Saccharin	box i/	2,784,800	0	0	914,891	914,891	846,741
Imported cigarettes	pack of 20	4,010,000	0	0	g/	g/	1,466,812
Work gloves	pair	0	500,000	22,000	436,100	247,108	130,697
Tricycle tires	piece	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	4,904
Tricycle tubes	piece	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	4,904
Shirts	piece	0	92,370	27,630	92,370	59,522	28,233
Trousers	pair	0	92,370	27,630	92,370	59,581	26,669
Drawers	pair	0	184,990	15,010	184,990	126,072	56,689
Undershirts	piece	0	184,990	15,010	184,990	125,696	58,153
Socks	pair	0	209,486	50,514	209,486	99,414	48,613

a/ For early deliveries and fulfillment of quota
b/ For excess-quota deliveries
c/ Reserve stocks to cover unanticipated demands
d/ From manufacturers or initial collection points to initial consignee in consuming prefecture
e/ At initial point of receipt in consuming prefecture
f/ To final distribution point or farmers in consuming prefecture
g/ Supply equal to total allocation is reported as available in each prefecture
h/ One koku equals 47.6 gallons.
i/ One box contains 100 tablets. Saccharine equivalent: 1.3 grams

SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

DISTRIBUTION OF 1948 FALL STAPLE CROP INCENTIVE GOODS
(as of 20 November 1948)

Item	Unit	Allocation Basic a/	Allocation Supplemental b/	Reserved c/d/	Shipped e/	Received f/	Distributed g/
Cotton cloth	tan	8,047,000	1,204,000 d/	0	2,345,888	399,782	181,577
Work gloves	pair	2,213,000	0	0	282,360	78,000	0
Rubber-soled socks	pair	2,800,000	0	7,000	1,836,519	1,298,469	537,600
Rubber boots	pair	87,000	0	0	47,373	40,114	17,210
Rubber short boots	pair	63,000	0	0	36,370	31,818	8,558
Rubber shoes	pair	50,000	0	0	35,008	28,187	9,562
Bicycle tires	piece	300,000	0	0	134,495	101,085	28,799
Bicycle tubes	piece	300,000	0	0	172,287	117,187	28,385
Tricycle tires	piece	10,000	0	0	6,950	3,800	941
Tricycle tubes	piece	10,000	0	0	6,840	3,240	784
Tobacco	1,000 pieces	523,463	71,873 d/	0	h/	h/	51,710
Sake	koku i/	104,692	16,513 d/	0	h/	h/	18,692
Charcoal d/	MT	10,860	0	0	0	0	0
Fodder d/	MT	29,000	0	0	0	0	0
Imported cigarettes	pack of 20	3,853,300	0	546,700	h/	h/	0
Imported matches	box	31,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
Thread d/	spools	586,048	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton blankets	piece	86,297	0	0	45,000	36,000	25,131
Pillow covers	piece	104,008	0	6	0	0	0
Bed sheets	piece	37,180	0	7	0	0	0
Blanket	piece	0	266,000	134,000	0	0	0
Undershirts d/	piece	0	500,000	0	0	0	0
Trousers	pair	0	133,000	467,000	20,500	0	0
Socks	pair	0	177,335	422,665	27,334	0	0
Sweaters	piece	0	66,500	33,500	10,250	0	0
Coats d/	piece	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Shirts d/	piece	0	220,000	0	0	0	0
Drawers	pair	0	133,000	367,000	15,500	0	0
Leather shoes d/	pair	0	400,000	0	0	0	0

(Cont'd)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1948 FALL STAPLE CROP INCENTIVE GOODS (Cont'd)
(as of 20 November 1948)

a/ For early deliveries and fulfillment of quota
b/ For excess quota deliveries
c/ Reserve stocks to cover unanticipated demands
d/ Prefectural allocations not yet determined
e/ From manufacturers or initial collection point to initial consignee in consuming prefecture
f/ At initial point of receipt in consuming prefecture
g/ Final distribution point or farmers in consuming prefecture
h/ Supply equal to total allocation is reported as available in each prefecture.
i/ One koku equals 47.6 gallons.
SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

LAND RECLAMATION AND CONSERVATION

1. Cement Allocation for Third Quarter, 1948

a. Final cement allocations for agricultural uses for the third quarter of the Japanese 1948 fiscal year were received from Economic and Scientific Section:

CEMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE
1 Oct-30 Dec 48

Use	Amount (metric tons)
Land reclamation and irrigation	30,000
Engineering work	3,000
Manufacturing of agriculture products	900
Sericulture	400
Grazing industry	3,500
Flood repair damage (for land reclamation and irrigation)	7,000
Special allocation for reclamation and irrigation	2,598
TOTAL	47,398

FERTILIZER

1. Use of Fertilizer in the Basic Application

a. The following conclusions on fertilizer utilization were reached in conference between a Natural Resources Section specialist and Dr S. Mitsui, Nishigahara Experiment Station.

(1) The amount of nitrogenous fertilizer to be used in the basic application as compared with that to be employed as top or side dressing depends on the kind of crop, climate, and other factors. Generally, however, more than one-half the total nitrogen should be used as basic dressing for rice. For wheat and barley, on the other hand, less than one-half the total amount is used as basic dressing. Agriculturists reached these conclusions by studying the inherent growth characteristics of the two kinds of plants in relation to the time of nitrogen fertilization.

(2) Superphosphate should be applied entirely as basic dressing. If, however, farmers do not receive superphosphate in time for use when crops are planted, it should be used as soon as possible after planting, as side dressing. Used as side dressing, the superphosphate should be placed as near as possible to the root zone of the growing crop.

(3) Potassic fertilizer usually should be used in the basic application. If this is not possible, it should be applied as side dressing early in the growing season. As with superphosphate, potassic should be placed near the root zone.

2. Fertilizer Distribution to 10 November 1948

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported distribution of commercial fertilizer to 10 November 1948. Details are shown in tables attached to the Weekly Summary sent to military government teams (Item 4).

b. Distribution of fall fertilizer remains unsatisfactory. Ammonium sulfate equivalents received by farmers averaged only 53 percent of the total allocation, an increase of 12 percent since the last 10-day report. The farmers of Fukui and Nara prefectures had received less than 20 percent of the amounts allocated. In 25 prefectures, farmers had received 50 percent or less of their nitrogenous fertilizer.

c. Only 51 percent of the phosphatic fertilizer allocated had been distributed to farmers, exceeding by 12 percent the figure recorded in the last report. Nara and Fukui prefectures had received relatively small amounts, and in 20 prefectures only 50 percent or less of assigned quantities had reached farmers. Potash deliveries to farmers continued to be unsatisfactory, totaling only three percent of the amounts allocated. No potash had as yet reached the farmers of 19 prefectures.

d. Fertilizer distribution to 10 November 1948 is summarized:

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION TO 10 NOVEMBER 1948
(percent)

Item	Ammonium Sulfate Equivalents	Super-phosphate Equivalents	Potash Equivalents
Allocated for delivery prior to 31 Dec 48	100	100	100
Part received by Kodan	93	96	82
Part not yet available to Kodan	7	4	18
Delivered to farmers	53	51	3
Kodan dealer stock	40	45	79

LABORATORIES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS

1. Experiment Station Consolidation

a. A tentative procedure for consolidation of agricultural experiment stations, which might serve as a pattern for other portions of Japan as well as Hokkaido, was developed in conference between Natural Resources Section representatives and Hokkaido experiment and livestock breeding stations, prefectural government, and central government representatives.

(1) The objective of experiment station consolidation is to increase the effectiveness of agricultural research by: (a) designating station locations which are essential to Japanese agriculture; (b) transferring essential projects, funds, and highly qualified personnel from stations in non-essential locations to stations in essential locations; (c) designating national experiment station locations as essential only where prefecture stations cannot handle their main projects even with substantial central government aid, as only prefecture stations can be closely correlated with extension; (d) integrating extension specialist staffs and prefecture experiment station staffs by part-time assignment to each staff of persons best qualified and establishing subject matter specialists headquarters at experiment stations; (e) designating non-essential experiment station lands for transfer to appropriate land commissions and sale under land reform laws.

(2) The conference agreed on the following as the basis for consolidation plans: (a) all livestock breeding stations will be closed; (b) the time schedule for closing these stations will be developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (five of the eight

national breeding stations in Hokkaido have been scheduled to close on or before 31 March 1948 by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; (c) public aid to the livestock industry in place of the livestock breeding stations will be developed concurrently with the closing of the stations.

b. The conferees agreed that five experiment stations and three experiment farms are essential to agriculture in Hokkaido. Two more stations will be studied further before decision is made to continue or eliminate them. Two stations will be combined with the five to be retained. Seventeen experiment stations and 10 livestock breeding stations are to be closed. Funds, essential projects, and highly qualified personnel should be transferred from the 17 stations scheduled to close to the five main experiment stations. Station consolidation must not be used as an excuse for reducing research budgets.

GENERAL

1. Press Conference Statement on Progress in Japanese Agriculture

a. A statement on progress in Japanese agriculture was made by the Chief of Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section, at a press conference sponsored by Civil Information and Education Section for Japanese journalists 27 November 1948. The statement follows:

"Although still beset with many critical problems, Japanese agriculture has made slow but steady recovery from the conditions that existed in the early days of the Occupation.

"When the Japanese surrendered on 2 September 1945, the allied personnel found Japanese agriculture under rigid government controls enforced through a monopoly system of agricultural associations (Nogyokai) and practice associations. In addition, Japan had a feudalistic land system under which 68 percent of Japanese farmers rented either all or part of the land they operated.

"Agriculture was faced with radical adjustments to meet the food needs of the Japanese people, so far as possible, from indigenous sources. The rural economy was suffering from critical shortages of goods necessary to support agriculture production. Commercial fertilizer supplies were low because of the war damage to fertilizer plants. Nitrogenous commercial fertilizers used by farmers in 1945 amounted to only about 24 percent of the annual average for the period 1931-40. The consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers was less than three percent of the amount used in that period. Imports in 1945 were negligible. This was a serious situation for a country that had depended heavily on commercial fertilizers for a quarter of a century before World War II.

"In addition, the Japanese farmer in 1945 was sorely in need of work clothes, tools, implements, pesticides, and other goods essential to the production of food crops. Such shortages made food production at the 1931-40 level impossible. This was particularly serious because Japan at best had produced only about 80 percent of her food requirements in terms of calories since 1920. To add to the problems, a typhoon in September 1945 caused severe damage to the rice crop in southwestern Japan. Food shortages made food collection by the government extremely difficult.

"The agricultural situation in 1945 is reflected in the total production of the five major food crops that supply about 80 percent of the calories in the Japanese diet. In brown rice equivalents, the total yield of these crops was about 9,931,000 metric tons, 76 percent of the average annual production of 13,144,000 metric tons for the 1931-40 period. As a result the Japanese official ration on 1 November 1945 was only 1,066 calories. Many Japanese were hungry as could be judged by the drawn faces of listless people in cities. Emergency food imports of 814,000 metric tons by the United States Army in 1946 saved many from death by starvation.

"Several important developments in late 1945 and early 1946 brought more land under cultivation for the production of urgently needed food. Almost immediately the United States Army turned back to the Japanese Government many former airfields and military lands to be converted into farmland for production of food. These lands amounted to about 176,770 cho (433,186 acres). In this instance swords were almost literally beaten into plowshares.

"An ambitious land reclamation program was initiated by the Japanese Government in 1945 to increase the amount of cultivated land, and Japanese farmers themselves increased the area in food crops by reducing areas planted to industrial crops.

"Now, by way of contrast, let us look at the agricultural picture in 1948. First of all, food production has shown a decided improvement over 1945. One reason is that commercial fertilizers available to Japanese farmers have increased. The following amounts have been distributed or scheduled for distribution in 1948:

Fertilizer	1948 (metric tons)	Avg 1931-40 (metric tons)
Ammonium sulfate (20 percent N) or equivalent	1,381,095	1,764,200
Superphosphate (16 percent P_2O_5) or equivalent	781,886	1,603,400
Potash (50 percent K_2O)	18,130	172,200

"The amounts of fertilizers in metric tons imported or programmed for import by the United States Army for Japan during 1948:

Nitrogen fertilizers (20 percent N)	434,816	
Rock phosphate (variable P_2O_5)	492,019	equivalent to 891,781 MT superphosphate 16% P_2O_5
Potash (50% K_2O)	39,230	

"In the meantime, the land reclamation program of the Japanese Government has added 318,000 cho (781,000 acres) of land to the cultivated area.

"Several other changes must be considered in comparing the Japanese rural economy of 1948 with that found by the allied personnel in 1945.

"The transfer of cultivated land under the land reform program instituted in 1946 is nearing completion. There were about 2,557,000 cho of tenant-operated land in Japan when the Occupation began. Today, about 1,798,000 cho of these lands have been purchased by the government and 1,571,000 cho have been re-sold to tenants who till the soil. In short, the total amount of tenant-operated land has now been reduced to about 13 percent of the total arable land area.

"More than 26,500 agricultural cooperative associations were organized in 1948 to replace the old governmentally controlled agricultural associations (Nogyokai) which were dissolved on 14 August. These cooperatives are free from nonagrarian domination and are entirely subject to the will of the farmer members who joined them of their own choice. They assist farmers in production, marketing, credit, purchasing, and other problems.

"A realistic crop and livestock insurance program has been instituted which encourages maximum production and lends stability to the economic status of producers.

"A new agricultural extension system has been inaugurated in 1948 to foster the dissemination of agricultural information to farmers which will assist them in improved farm practices. At this time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has under study a revision of the agricultural experiment station system in order to make the stations more efficient in the solution of critical national agricultural problems.

"The production of the five major staple crops for 1948 has been estimated as 13,762,000 metric tons in brown rice equivalents. This is about five percent above the 1931-40 annual average. The official ration was increased to 2.7 go or about 1,440 calories on 1 November 1948, as compared to the 1,066 calories of 1945, largely as a result of improved food production in Japan. Meanwhile, food imports from the United States have continued, amounting to more than 2,000,000 metric tons in 1947, and 1,930,000 metric tons so far in 1948.

"And now let us look to the future.

"Agriculture will continue to be the backbone of Japanese economy. Future improvements in agricultural production will depend more and more on the technologist who should have a voice in the formulation of farm policy in the Japanese Government. Japanese officials face several important long-range problems:

1. A national land utilization policy is badly needed. The most efficient use of land should be determined by physical surveys made by soil scientists and other technologists. Conservation rather than exploitation of land resources must be practiced in the future.

2. Land reclamation must be re-examined in the light of field surveys made by technicians. Without a doubt, Hokkaido is the land frontier of Japan and offers the most hope for agricultural expansion. However, the Japanese Government cannot fail longer to recognize the importance of high altitude plateau land in Honshu as a potential source of arable land. While these areas are not suited to rice culture, they are suitable for cool season crops like wheat, barley, rye, white potatoes, buckwheat, clovers, and many other crops.

3. The livestock industry must be made efficient enough to support itself without government subsidies. Japan should develop a highly intensive livestock industry such as in Europe. This will require research on improved pastures and meadows to increase the forage yield per cho. Practically nothing has been done in all Japan on improved pastures by either experiment stations or farmers.

4. One of the critical agricultural problems is the preservation of perishable food crops. It has been variously estimated that 10 to 30 percent of the sweet potato crop spoils before it is consumed. Spoilage occurs in many fruits and vegetables also. These problems must be met by research on proper storage, fumigation in storage, refrigeration, dehydration, and other means to reduce losses.

5. Improved tax assessment procedures are now being studied by the Japanese Government in order that there will be equity in taxation among farmers.

6. Experiment stations must re-examine their projects in the light of critical national problems. Some of these include crop and animal improvement, insect control, disease control, and the efficient use of fertilizers.

7. The crop reporting system must be further improved to collect more accurate statistics on all phases of Japanese agriculture by the use of modern sampling methods where applicable."

ITEMS ATTACHED TO COPIES OF THE WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR ATTENTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS

1. Interpretation and Application of Term "Disuse" in Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law

a. Notification No 23 Nokyoku 4365, approved by Natural Resources Section, dispatched 27 November 1948 by Agricultural Administration Bureau to prefectural governors (Item 1). This notification gives official interpretation and application of the term "disuse" referred to in Enforcement Regulation Article 16, pars 1-8 of the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law.

2. Distribution of 1948 Summer Crop Incentive Goods

a. Distribution of 1948 summer staple crop delivery incentive goods as of 20 November 1948 (Item 2).

3. Distribution of 1948 Fall Crop Incentive Goods

a. Distribution of 1948 fall staple crop delivery incentive goods as of 20 November 1948 (Item 3).

4. Fertilizer Distribution

a. Tables showing fertilizer distribution by prefecture to 10 November 1948 referred to under above heading on page 12 (Item 4).

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

1. Fisheries Rights Freeze Law Enacted by Diet

a. The Temporary Measures Law Concerning Fishery Rights and Other Rights was passed by the Diet 27 November 1948. The official date of promulgation is 2 December 1948, and the law is effective as of that date. This legislation will prevent speculation in fishing rights and disputes arising over sale, lease, and transfer of rights in coastal waters of Japan until a new fisheries law is enacted. A translation of the law follows:

"Article 1. The objective of this law is, for the duration of time until a new law, in lieu of the existing Fisheries Law (Law No 58, 1910), shall be enacted and put into force for the purpose of attaining promotion of fisheries productivity and democratization of fishery, to prevent any unjustifiable changes in the status quo of fishery rights and other rights and thus smooth the way for the enforcement of the new fisheries system.

"Article 2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or the prefectural governor must not grant any fishery right, except for the cases where any application for fishery rights has been filled because the term of existence of the former fishery right was not renewed at the time of expiration of its term owing to some defects in the procedures of application or other special reason and is regarded as an application in substance merely for renewal of the term of existence of the former fishery right.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or the prefectural governor must not give any approval for alteration of fishery rights.

"Article 3. Any fishery right shall not be deemed to expire although its term of existence expires after the enforcement of this law.

"Article 4. No fishery right shall, except for the cases where approval of the prefectural governor (in case of exclusive fishery right on local waters, approval of the competent Minister) has been obtained, be the object of any transfer by contract or mortgage (excluding the mortgages actually existing).

"Article 5. With regard to any lease contract relative to a fishery as actually existing at the time of enforcement of this law, except for the case where its lessee has effected any rental default or other non-bona fide acts, or where it has been leased merely for a transient period, or where the contents thereof have ceased to be proper because of changed situations, or where other justifiable reasons exist therefore the person concerned shall not cancel or terminate the lease contract (including the termination by mutual consent), nor refuse any request for renewal.

2. In case the person concerned desires to cancel or terminate the lease contract (including the termination by mutual consent) mentioned in the pre-

ceding paragraph, the approval of the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido, or Prefecture shall be obtained therefor.

3. The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply with the necessary modifications to the cases of annulment or refusal for renewal of common-of-piscary rights actually existing at the time of enforcement of this law.

"Article 6. Any person who comes under any of the following provisions shall be subject to imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ten thousand yen (¥10,000).

(1) Any person who has made a fishery right the object of any transfer by contract or mortgage in violation of the provision of Article 4;

(2) Any person who has acted in violation of the provision of Paragraph 2 of the preceding article (including the case where paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 3 of the same article).

"Article 7. According to circumstances, both of imprisonment with hand labor and fine may be imposed at the same time upon any person who has committed crimes specified in the preceding Article.

"Article 8. In case any representative of a juridical person, or any agent, employee or other workers of a juridical person on an individual has acted in violation of the provisions as mentioned in Article 6 in regard to the business or property of that juridical person or individual, not only shall the offender be punished but also that juridical person or individual shall be subject to the fine as mentioned in Article 6.

Supplementary Provisions

"1. The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

"2. The present Law shall cease to be effective at the time when the Fisheries Law has been abolished and the succeeding new Law has been enacted and put into force. However, with regard to the application of the pernal provisions to any acts done prior to such time, this Law shall remain effective thereafter."

2. Fisheries Cooperative Law and Law Providing for Dissolution of Present Fisheries Associations Enacted by Diet

a. The Fisheries Cooperative Law (Weekly Summary No 145) was enacted by the Diet 27 November 1948. The date of promulgation has not been announced. The law provides that the effective date of the law shall be within 90 days of the promulgation date and shall be determined by Cabinet order. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is completing the information and education program on fisheries cooperatives. This information pro-

gram is designed to reach the working fishermen and will be put into effect at once.

b. The Diet also enacted the Law Concerning the Consolidation of the Fisheries Organizations or the Like in Compliance with Enforcement of the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law on 27 November 1948. This law is accompanying legislation to the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law and provides for the dissolution of the present fisheries associations organized under Law No 47 of 1943. The date of promulgation has not been announced. The date of enforcement will be determined by Cabinet order within 90 days of the date of promulgation and will coincide with the effective date of the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law. The law provides for the dissolution of:

(1) Forty-three prefectural fishing associations (To-Do-Fu-Ken Suisan Gyo Kai). The Japanese Government reports that Tochigi, Gumma, and Nara prefectures do not have prefectural associations.

(2) A total of 2,879 village fishing associations (Gyogyo Kai) comprised of 804,687 members and located in every coastal fishing village of Japan.

(3) Thirty-two special fishing associations (Tokubetsu Gyogyo Kai) comprised of 5,906 members and located in fresh water fishing villages of the following prefectures: Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Toyama, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Okayama, Kagawa, Ehime, Saga, Kumamoto, and Oita.

(4) Twenty-three aquatic products manufacturers associations (Seizyogyo Kai) comprised of 6,966 members and located in the following prefectures: Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Tottori, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Tokyo.

c. Associations not dissolved or in the process of liquidation eight months after the enforcement date of the law will be dissolved by involuntary liquidation. An exception is made in the case of fishing associations holding fishing rights. These associations will be permitted to continue administering the fishing rights held after the eight months elapse but will not be permitted to carry on other functions. Upon losing their fishing rights, these associations will be completely liquidated. The law provides that where members of a new cooperative are also members of the association being dissolved, the assets of the association may be transferred to the cooperative, if an agreement can be reached between the association and the cooperative, and if the creditors of the association approve the transfer. Division of property and assumption of liabilities will be on a pro rata basis among the members of the association. The law provides that within 60 days following the effective date of the law, a meeting of the members of the associations will be held, at which time the new cooperative law will be explained and the initial action for the dis-

solution of the associations will be taken. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has included information on the dissolution of the present association in its information and education program for cooperatives.

GENERAL

1. Japanese Fishing Vessel

a. Fisheries Agency reported that the fishing vessel, Tokuhiro Maru No 82, was drifting out of control near the edge of the authorized fishing area southeast of Kyushu and north of Formosa. The vessel had been at sea since 20 October 1948 and out of control since 10 November 1948. Although five vessels had been searching for her, she had not yet been found. Action was taken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers sections concerned and by Japanese Government agencies to inform all shipping in the area and to dispatch an aircraft to search for this ship.

WHALING

1. Coastal Whaling Catch

COASTAL WHALING CATCH

Species	Number	Products	Amount (metric tons)
		31 Oct-6 Nov	
Blue	6	Whale oil	37.85
Fin	4	Sperm oil	83.14
Sei	1	Meat	320.01
Sperm	28	Blubber for food	85.46
	39	Blubber for leather	30.56
		Bone meal	24.82
		Others	99.81
		TOTAL	681.65
		28 Dec 47-6 Nov 48	
Blue	37		
Fin	167		
Sei	513		
Humpback	10		
Sperm	628		
TOTAL	1,355	TOTAL PRODUCTS	20,134.76

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

MARINE PRODUCTION

1. Receipts of Marine Products at Major Urban Centers

RECEIPTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS AT MAJOR CITIES, JULY 1948
(metric tons)

City	Total Receipts	Daily Average	Main Species	Amount
Tokyo	15,963	515	Bonito	2,900
Yokohama	4,573	147	Bonito	1,777
Nagoya	2,074	67	Herring	162
Kyoto	1,760	58	Whale	187
Osaka	6,167	199	Croaker	447
Kobe	2,476	80	Sea bass	236
Fukuoka	2,547	82	Sea bream	308
TOTAL	35,560	1,148		6,017

SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1. Allocation of Supplementary Fibers for Second Quarter

a. The Japanese fishing industry received the following supplementary allocation of fibers for the second quarter, 1 Jul-30 Sep, 1948 fiscal year:

SUPPLEMENTARY ABACA ALLOCATION TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY
FOR SECOND QUARTER, 1948 Fiscal Year a/
(pounds)

	Rope			Twine	
Prefecture	Pure Abaca	Abaca-Henequen Mixture	Abaca-Maguey Mixture	Pure Abaca	Total
Hokkaido	561,704	0	349,136	0	910,840
Aomori	95,718	0	63,812	0	159,530
Iwate	191,852	56,000	158,568	0	406,420
Miyagi	141,562	100,660	105,098	0	347,320
Akita	72,504	0	28,336	0	100,840
Yamagata	42,930	0	28,620	0	71,550
Fukushima	68,370	100,000	155,580	0	323,950
Ibaraki	76,638	7,000	221,092	0	304,730
Tochigi	318	0	212	0	530
Gunma	318	0	212	0	530
Saitama	318	0	212	0	530
Chiba	209,585	14,400	198,784	9,193	431,962
Tokyo	14,946	0	9,964	0	24,910
Kanagawa	141,592	5,600	105,128	0	252,320

(Cont'd)

SUPPLEMENTARY ABACA ALLOCATION TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY
FOR SECOND QUARTER, 1948 FISCAL YEAR a/ (CONT'D)
(pounds)

Prefecture	Rope: Pure Abaca	Rope: Abaca-Henequen Mixture	Rope: Abaca-Maguey Mixture	Twine: Pure Abaca	Total
Niigata	70,278	0	46,852	0	117,130
Toyama	51,516	1,400	34,344	0	87,260
Ishikawa	74,872	30,000	53,248	0	158,120
Fukui	54,696	60,000	36,464	0	151,160
Yamanashi	318	0	212	0	530
Nagano	636	0	424	0	1,060
Gifu	1,272	0	848	0	2,120
Shizuoka	177,618	8,000	120,412	20,000	326,030
Aichi	29,892	0	19,928	0	49,820
Mie	178,754	8,800	126,036	0	313,590
Shiga	5,406	0	3,604	0	9,010
Kyoto	45,792	0	30,528	0	76,320
Osaka	5,406	0	3,604	0	9,010
Hyogo	62,646	0	41,764	0	104,410
Nara	318	0	212	0	530
Wakayama	85,816	3,200	83,344	0	172,360
Tottori	46,076	30,000	17,384	0	93,460
Shimane	53,424	0	35,616	0	89,040
Okayama	13,038	0	8,692	0	21,730
Hiroshima	27,030	0	18,020	0	45,050
Yamaguchi	71,232	0	47,488	0	118,720
Tokushima	29,256	0	69,504	0	98,760
Kagawa	18,126	0	17,084	0	35,210
Aichi	56,398	296	38,166	0	94,860
Kochi	93,492	0	52,328	0	145,820
Fukuoka	62,646	0	41,764	0	104,410
Saga	22,578	0	15,052	0	37,630
Nagasaki	129,886	80	86,744	0	216,710
Kumamoto	30,528	0	20,352	0	50,880
Oita	41,658	0	27,772	0	69,430
Miyazaki	30,846	0	20,564	0	51,410
Kagoshima	63,918	0	42,612	0	106,530
West Japan Trawlers Assn	512,274	14,745	204,301	2,400	733,720
Antarctic whaling	5,558	0	0	0	5,558
East Japan Marine Products Co, Ltd	1,844	0	0	0	1,844
Tuna and Bonito Assns	43,097	11,415	85,693	0	140,205
Fisheries Research Institute	1,061	185	1,061	0	2,307
TOTAL	3,817,557	451,781	2,876,775	31,593	7,177,706
Reserve b/	72,014	0	0	0	72,014

a/ Abaca allocated on the basis of raw fiber. Fishermen receive allocation coupons on a weight basis of designated items such as rope, nets, and twine
b/ Reserve held in Fisheries Agency
SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

2. Allocation of Fibers for Third Quarter

a. The Japanese fishing industry received the following allocation of fibers for the third quarter, 1 Oct-31 Dec, 1948 fiscal year:

ABACA ALLOCATION TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY
FOR THIRD QUARTER, 1948 FISCAL YEAR a/b/
(pounds)

Prefecture	Rope				Twine
	Abaca	Henequen	Sisal	Total	Abaca
Hokkaido	433,373	1,359,218	177,289	1,969,880	0
Aomori	80,126	251,306	32,778	364,210	0
Iwate	193,917	318,274	48,429	560,620	0
Miyagi	91,572	287,207	37,461	416,240	0
Akita	60,693	190,358	24,829	275,880	0
Yamagata	35,890	112,759	14,701	163,350	0
Fukushima	65,233	185,104	23,813	274,150	6,308
Ibaraki	64,154	201,212	26,244	291,610	12,600
Chiba	101,688	318,933	41,599	462,220	0
Tokyo	16,511	42,041	5,311	63,870	0
Kanagawa	91,572	287,207	37,461	416,240	0
Niigata	58,830	184,514	24,066	267,410	0
Toyama	100,124	175,255	20,641	296,020	0
Ishikawa	54,304	170,319	22,217	246,840	0
Fukui	45,786	143,604	18,730	208,120	0
Nagano	532	1,669	219	2,420	0
Gifu	1,064	3,339	437	4,840	0
Shizuoka	93,436	293,049	38,225	424,710	0
Aichi	25,022	78,482	10,236	113,740	0
Mie	107,278	336,466	43,886	487,630	0
Shiga	1,800	4,700	700	7,200	0
Kyoto	38,332	120,227	15,681	174,240	0
Osaka	4,525	14,194	1,851	20,570	0
Hyogo	52,441	164,476	21,453	238,370	0
Wakayama	56,434	176,998	23,088	256,520	0
Tottori	21,828	68,463	8,929	99,220	0
Shimane	44,721	140,264	18,295	203,280	0
Okayama	10,914	34,232	4,464	49,610	0
Hiroshima	22,627	70,967	9,256	102,850	0
Yamaguchi	59,628	187,019	24,393	271,040	0
Tokushima	24,490	76,812	10,018	111,320	0
Kagawa	15,173	47,589	6,208	68,970	0
Ehime	45,786	143,604	18,730	208,120	0
Kochi	78,262	245,462	32,016	355,740	60,000
Fukuoka	52,441	164,476	21,453	238,370	0
Saga	18,900	59,279	7,731	85,910	0
Nagasaki	108,343	339,805	44,322	492,470	0
Kumamoto	25,555	80,151	10,454	116,160	0
Oita	34,872	109,373	14,265	158,510	0
Miyazaki	25,821	80,986	10,563	117,370	0
Kagoshima	53,506	167,816	21,888	243,210	0

(Cont'd)

ABACA ALLOCATION TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY
FOR THIRD QUARTER, 1948 FISCAL YEAR a/b/ (CONT'D)
(pounds)

Prefecture	Rope				Twine
	Abaca	Henequen	Sisal	Total	Abaca
West Japan Trawlers Assn	259,074	813,509	1,060,017	1,178,600	11,214
Tuna and Bonito Assn	64,686	202,882	26,462	294,030	0
TOTAL	2,841,264	8,453,600	1,110,816	12,405,680	90,122
Reserve held in Fisheries Agency	0	0	0	0	125,000

a/ Allocation effective 29 November 1948
b/ Abaca allocated on the basis of raw fiber. Fishermen receive allocation coupons on a weight basis of designated items such as rope, nets, and twine.
SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

3. Allocation of Imported Coir Fiber for the Fishing Industry

SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOCATION OF IMPORTED COIR FIBER FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY
(pounds)

Prefecture	Supplement to 4th Quarter 1947 Japanese Fiscal Year a/			Supplement to 2nd Quarter 1948 Japanese Fiscal Year
	Twine for Sardine Fixed Net Fisheries	Twine for Laver	Cord for Laver	Twine for Laver b/
Hokkaido	605,650	335	185	1,460
Aomori	0	0	0	0
Iwate	0	335	185	0
Miyagi	0	6,633	3,663	5,110
Yamagata	0	67	37	0
Fukushima	0	1,005	555	730
Chiba	0	55,208	30,488	11,690
Tokyo	0	18,672	10,214	3,472
Kanagawa	0	5,427	2,997	0
Shizuoka	0	938	518	0
Aichi	0	335	185	0
Mie	0	1,273	703	6,570
Osaka	0	67	37	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	0
Okayama	0	67	37	0
Hiroshima	0	268	148	0
Yamaguchi	0	603	333	0
Tokushima	0	67	37	0
Kochi	0	67	37	0
Fukuoka	0	67	37	0
Miyazaki	0	67	37	0
Experiment and research use	0	0	0	200
TOTAL	605,650	91,501	50,433	29,232

a/ Allocation effective 22 June 1948
b/ Allocation effective 2 November 1948
SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

FORESTRY DIVISION

RESOURCES

1. Forestry Publicity Postage Stamps

a. As part of the forestry information program being conducted by the Forestry and the Information bureaus of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Bureau of Forestry has requested the Ministry of Communications to issue the following special forestry stamps:

(1) Bark beetle control stamp, ¥2.00, during January, February, and March 1949

(2) Reforestation stamp, ¥5.00, during March, April, and May 1949

(3) Erosion control stamp, ¥10.00, in June, July, and August 1949

b. Natural Resources Section reviewed the preliminary proofs and made suggestions for the final designs, including the use of appropriate slogans. The Bureau of Forestry has asked that the stamps be printed in large quantities and placed on sale at all post offices.

PULP AND PAPER

1. Cost of Converting Wood Pulp to Printing Paper

a. Several leading paper companies in Japan submitted estimates on the cost of converting baled, unbleached sulfite pulp to printing paper containing all unbleached sulfite and 10 percent clay. These data indicate that making such papers costs about ¥13.00-15.00 a pound. Domestic unbleached sulfite pulp is reported to cost ¥12.24 a pound at present. At the exchange rate of ¥270 to $1.00, United States dollar cost for paper in Japan is about 10 cents a pound, and conversion is about one-half of the cost.

b. The average cost of converting pulp to paper in Japan is shown:

Items of Cost	Cost per 100 lbs (yen)
Rosin, alum, and other chemicals	250
Coal and electric power	340
Labor	600
Packing	15
Taxes, depreciation	12
Overhead and office expense	133
TOTAL	1,350

2. Tengujo Handmade Paper Mills Close Down

a. The newspaper, Kami no Shimbun, reported 6 November 1948 that Kagaku Kakoshi Kaisha, the largest privately owned handmade paper operation in Japan, has closed its mill in Kochi, Shikoku, and dismissed its entire staff of 547. This report was verified by the Handmade Paper Assn.

b. This company began operating before the Occupation, for the express purpose of manufacturing Tengujo stencil paper for export. For many years, Tengujo, essentially an export item, has been sold in all parts of the world, particularly the United States. During World War II, United States business interests developed a machine-made paper which is sold where Tengujo formerly was marketed.

c. The Japanese company officials report that financial problems, high cost of raw material (kozo fiber), and inability to convert the business to domestic markets have forced them to close down. It was reported also that other handmade paper mills are facing similar problems, and more than 50 mills may be forced to shut down or convert to other products before 1949.

d. Anticipating these conditions, a Natural Resources Section specialist in 1946 advised the Japanese concerns to start finding other uses for their product.

LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

1. Log and Lumber Production and Stockpiles, October 1948

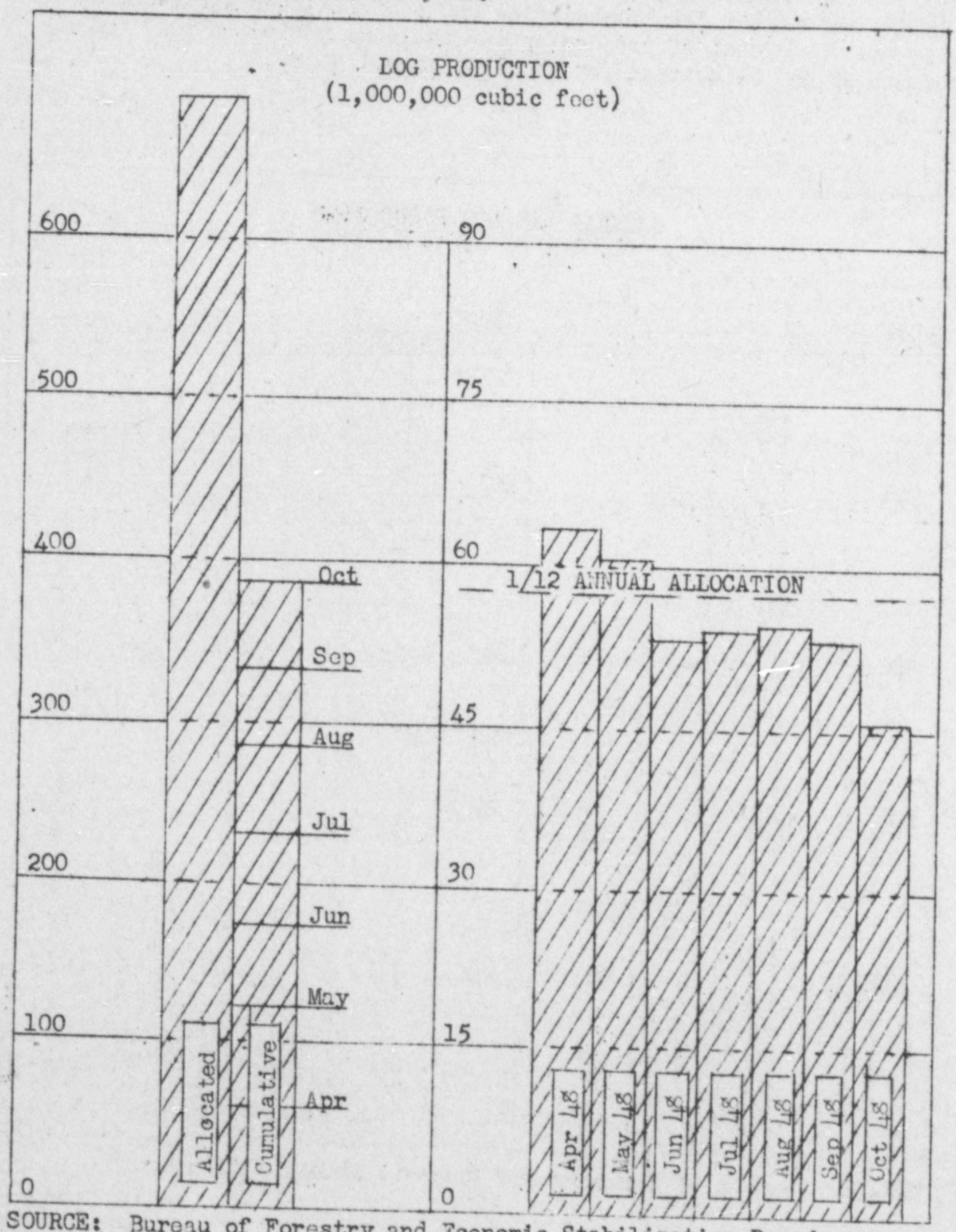
LOG AND LUMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES
October 1948

Product	Production	Stockpiles
All logs		
Logs for general use	38,296,800 cu ft a/	133,348,500 cu ft a/
Mine timbers	4,711,100 cu ft	22,983,400 cu ft
Railroad ties	670,200 cu ft	4,117,500 cu ft
Telephone poles	340,000 cu ft	1,055,400 cu ft
Pulp logs	1,589,000 cu ft	16,586,000 cu ft
Veneer logs	272,200 cu ft	3,411,000 cu ft
Piling	69,800 cu ft	198,500 cu ft
Subtotal	45,949,100 cu ft	181,700,200 cu ft
Saw logs	33,855,000 cu ft	126,063,700 cu ft
Lumber	326,316,000 bd ft b/	188,592,000 bd ft b/
Plywood	21,453,000 sq ft	30,343,000 sq ft
Bamboo		
Moso	157,000 pieces	115,000 pieces
Other	361,000 bundles c/	231,000 bundles c/

a/ Cubic feet calculated from koku; one koku equals 9.827 cubic feet.
b/ Board feet calculated from koku; one koku of lumber equals 120 board feet.
c/ One bundle is 20-25 inches in circumference 4 1/2 feet from severed end.
SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

2. Log Production

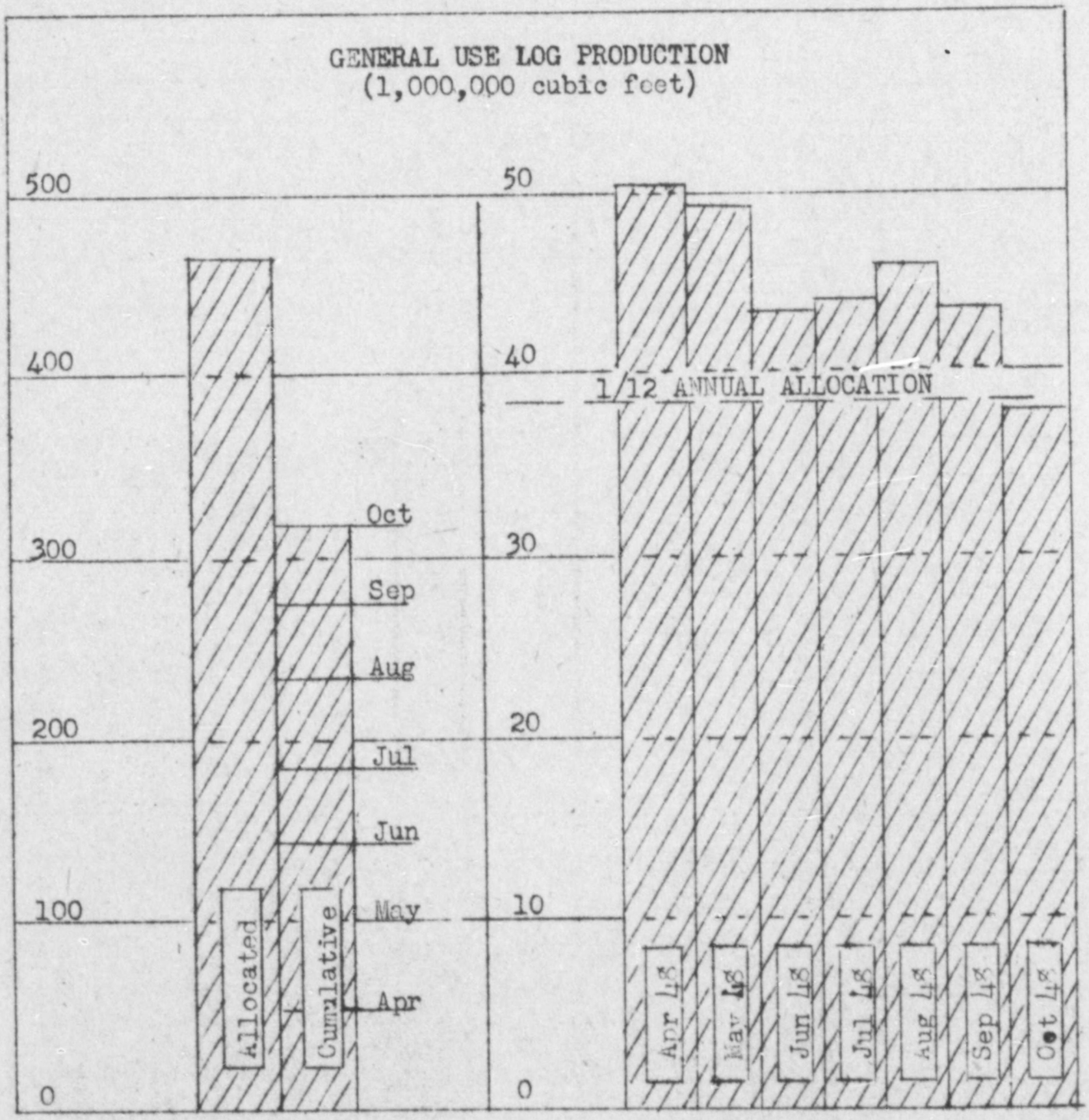
a. Log production for April-October 1948 was 89 percent of production for the same period of 1947 and 56 percent of the total log allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

3. General Use Logs

a. Production of logs for general use (including saw logs, lumber, and timber for shipbuilding and vehicles) for April-October 1948 was 91 percent of production for the same period in 1947 and 68 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.

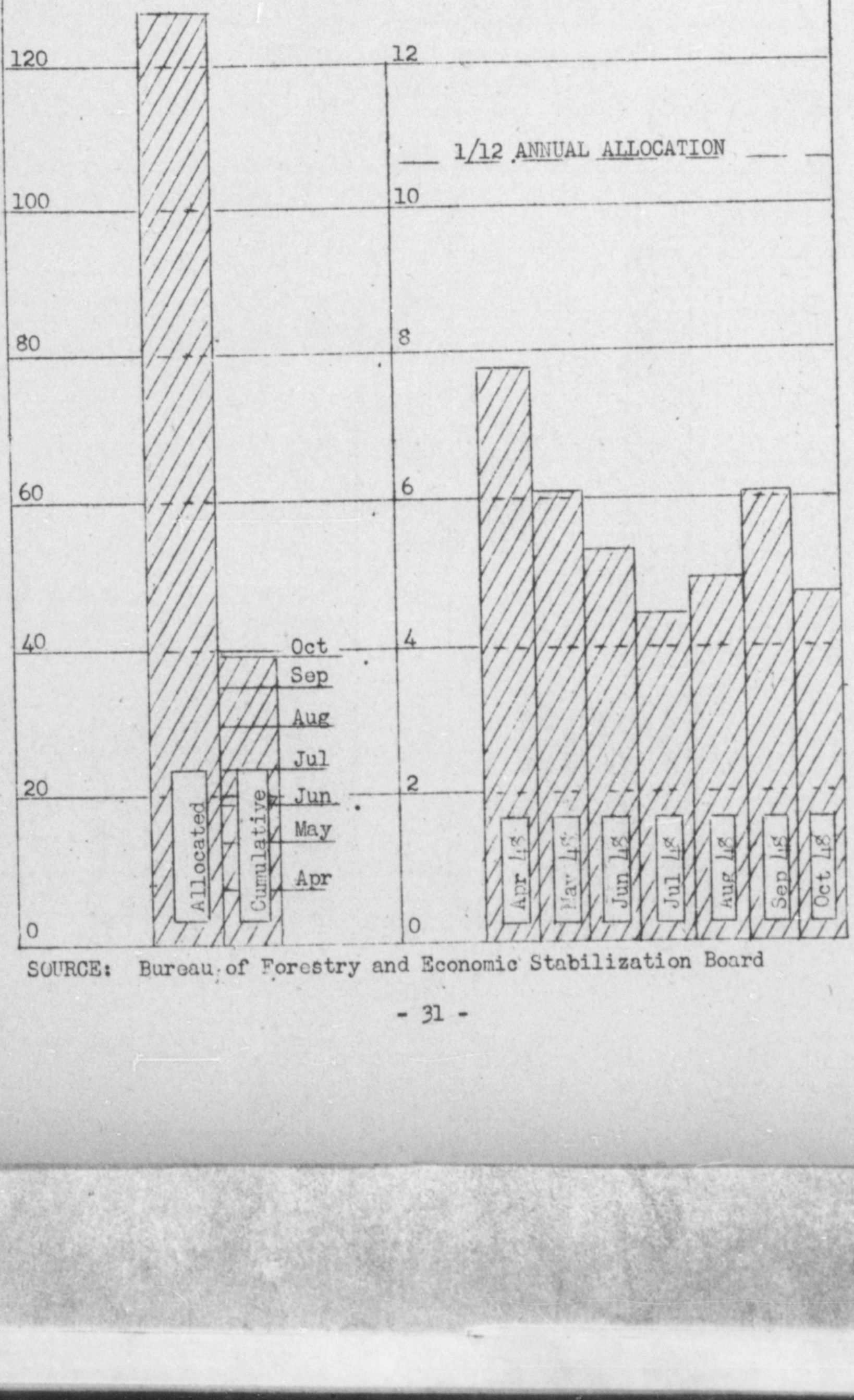


SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

4. Mine Timbers

a. Production of mine timbers for April-October 1948 was 83 percent of production for the same period of 1947 and 31 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.

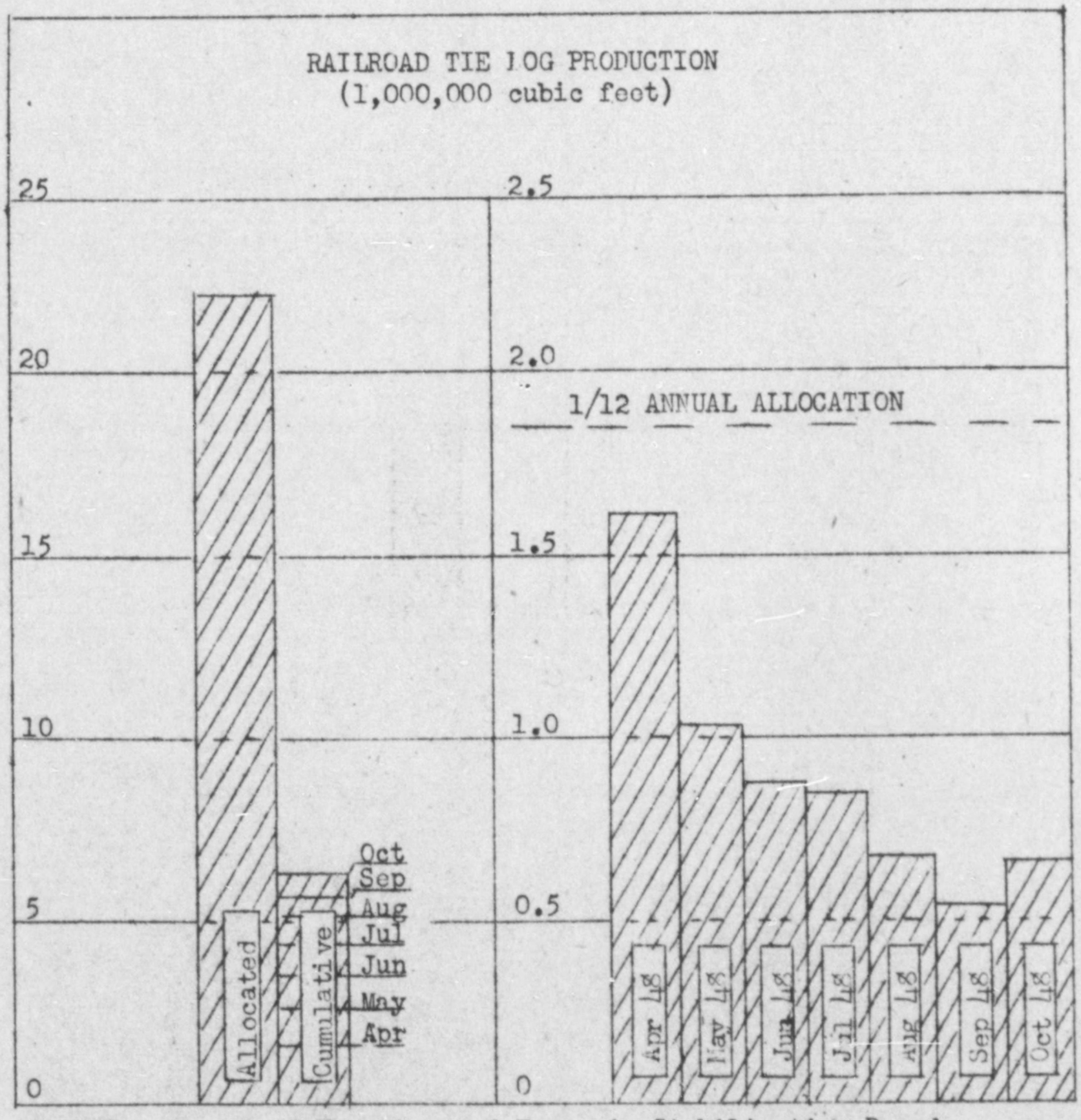
MINE TIMBER PRODUCTION
(1,000,000 cubic feet)



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

5. Railroad Tie Logs

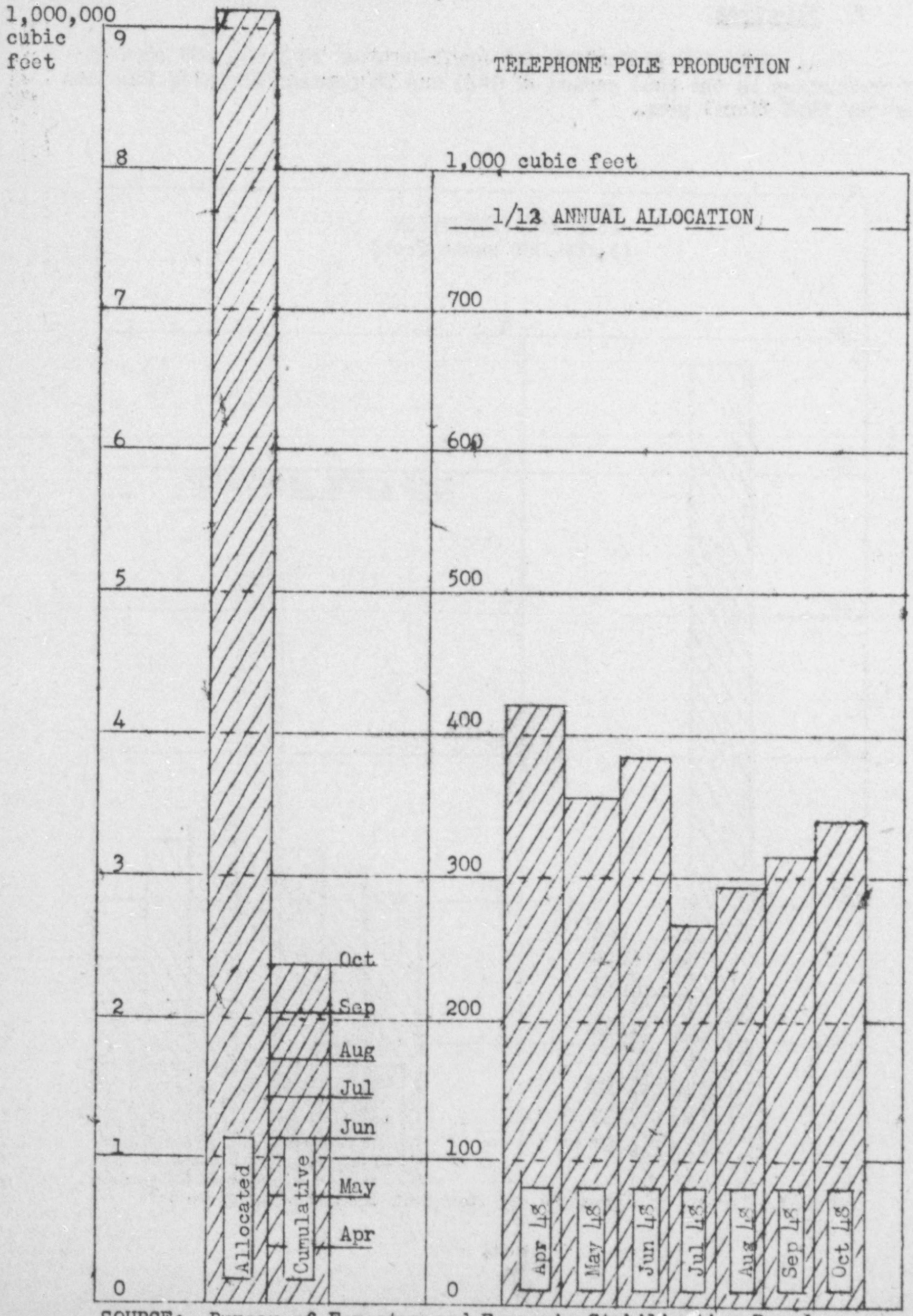
a. Railroad tie log production for April-October 1948 was 76 percent of production for the same months in 1947 and 28 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

6. Telephone Poles

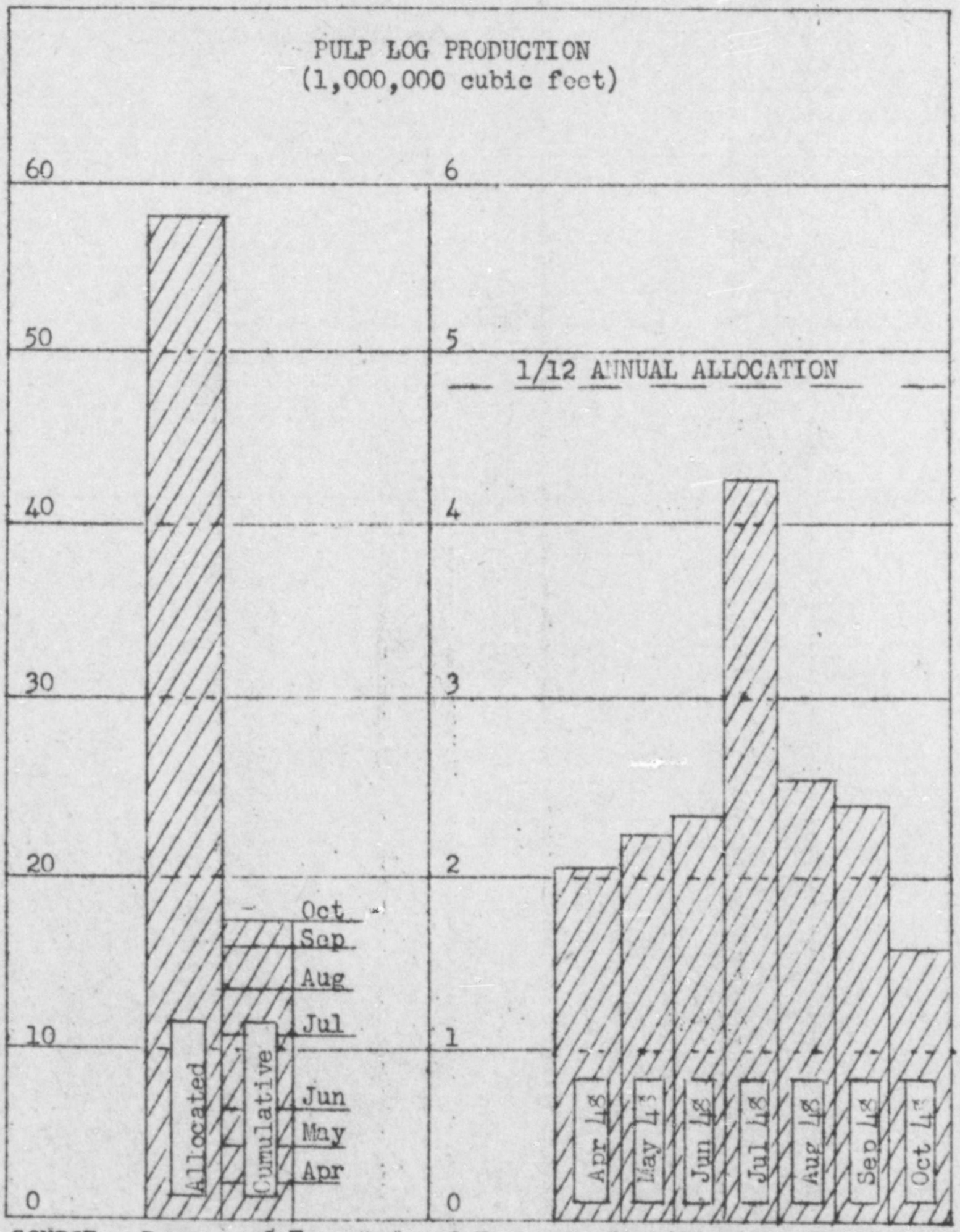
a. Telephone pole production for April-October 1948 was 81 percent of production for the same period of 1947 and 26 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

7. Pulp Logs

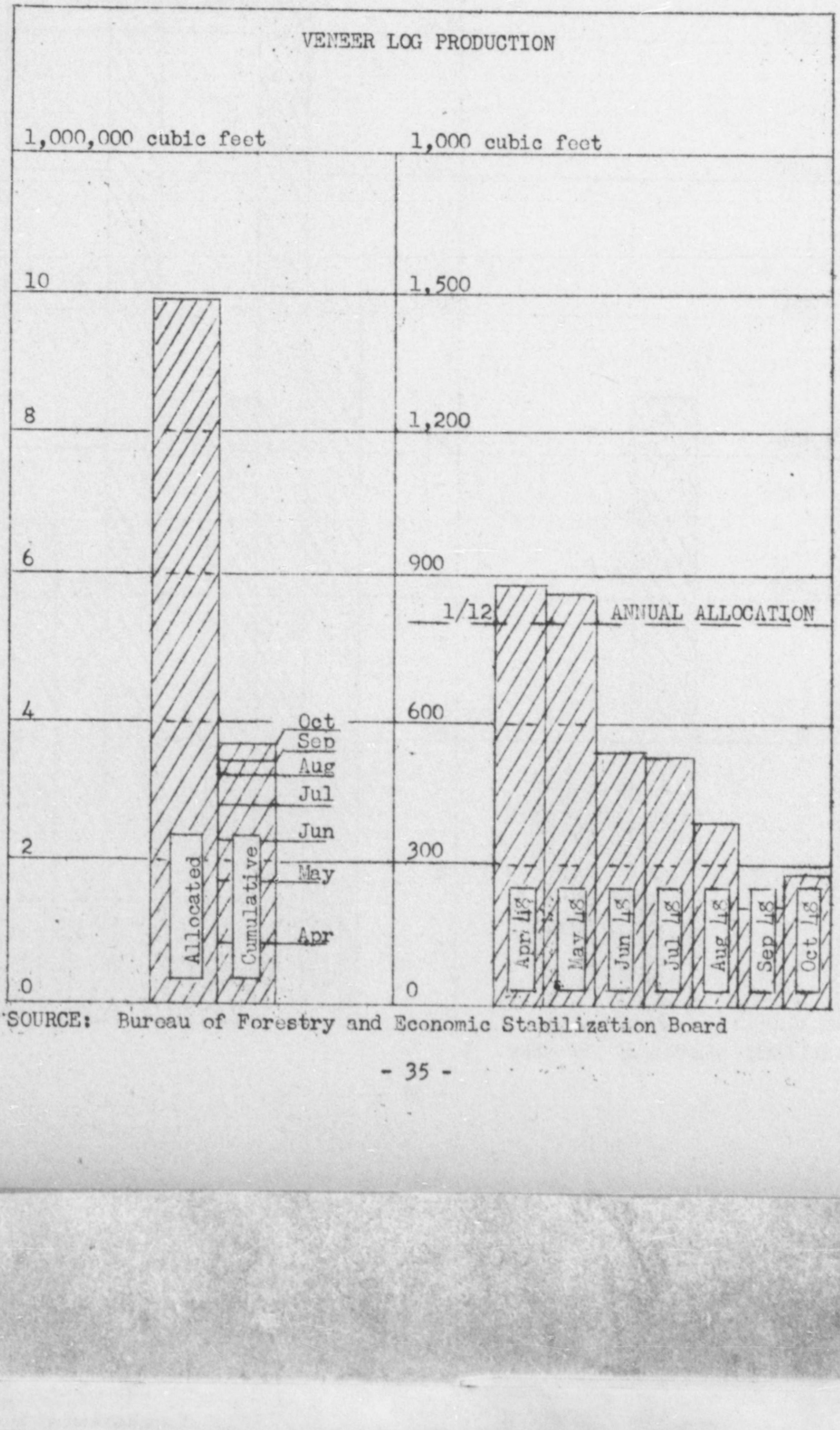
a. Pulp log production for April-October 1948 was 100 percent of production in the same period of 1947 and 30 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

8. Veneer Logs

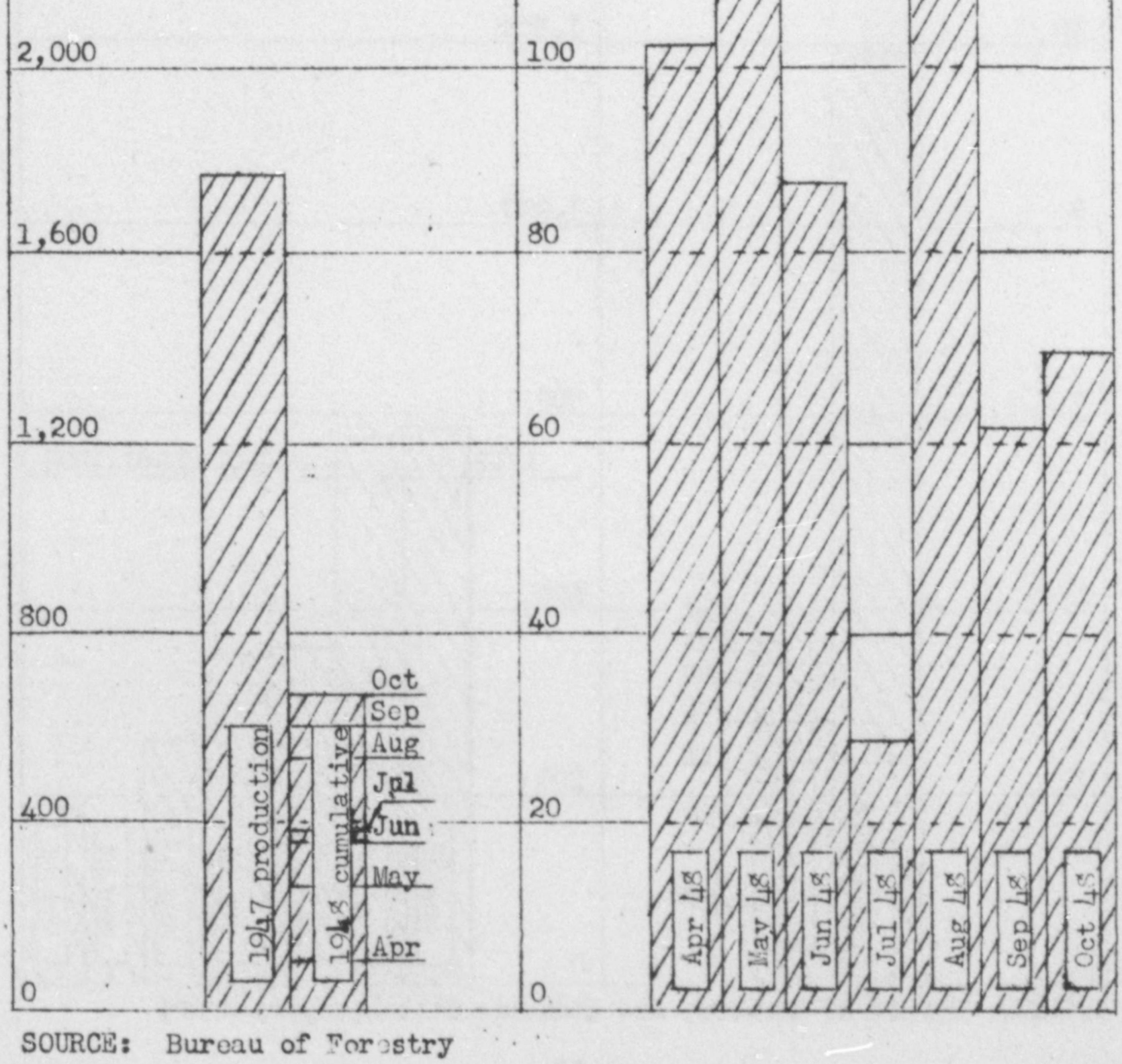
a. Veneer log production for April-October 1948 was 63 percent of production for the same period of 1947 and 38 percent of the allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

9. Piling

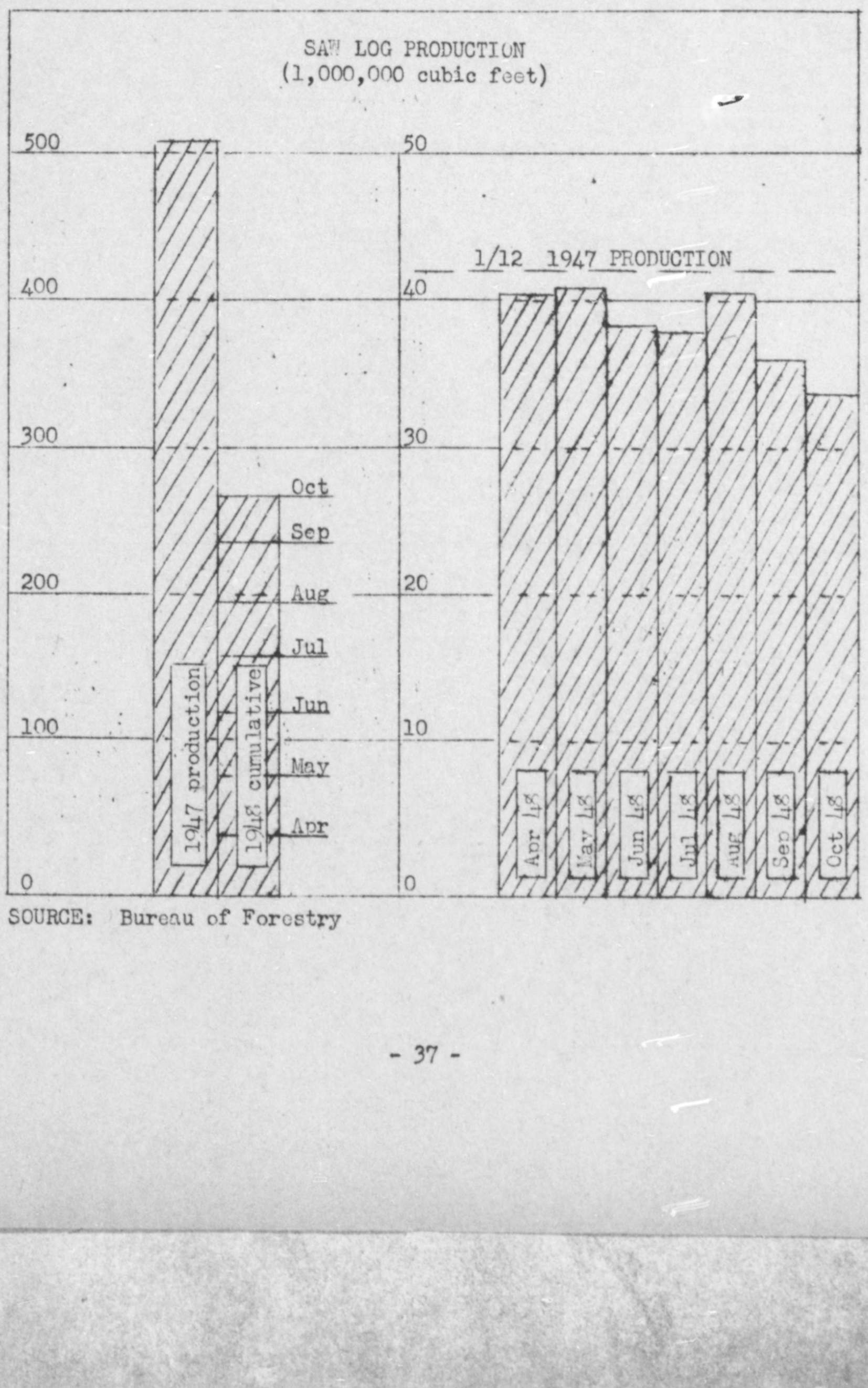
a. Piling production for April-October 1948 was 60 percent of production for the same period in 1947.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

10. Saw Logs

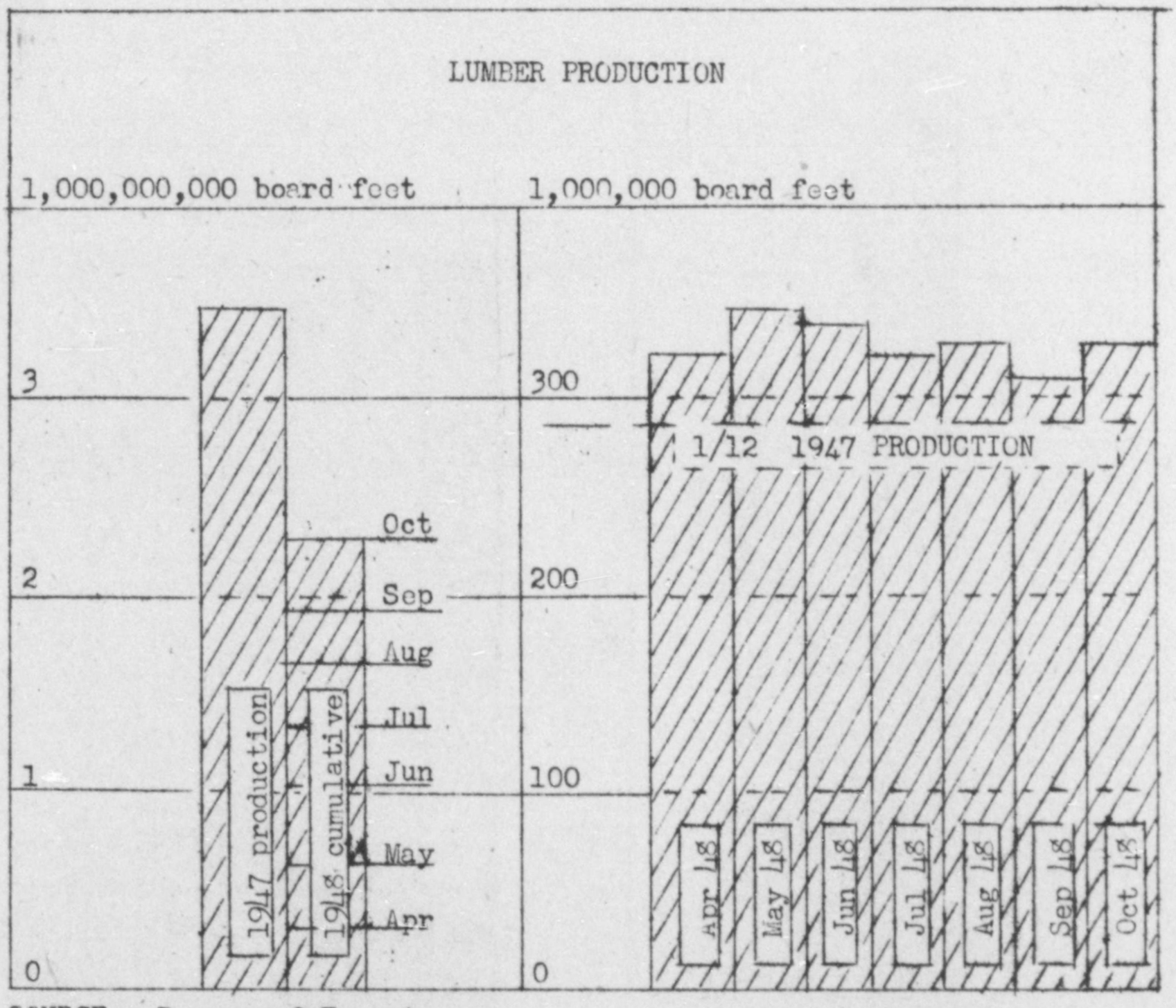
a. Saw log production for April-October 1948 was 91 percent of production for the same period in 1947.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

11. Lumber

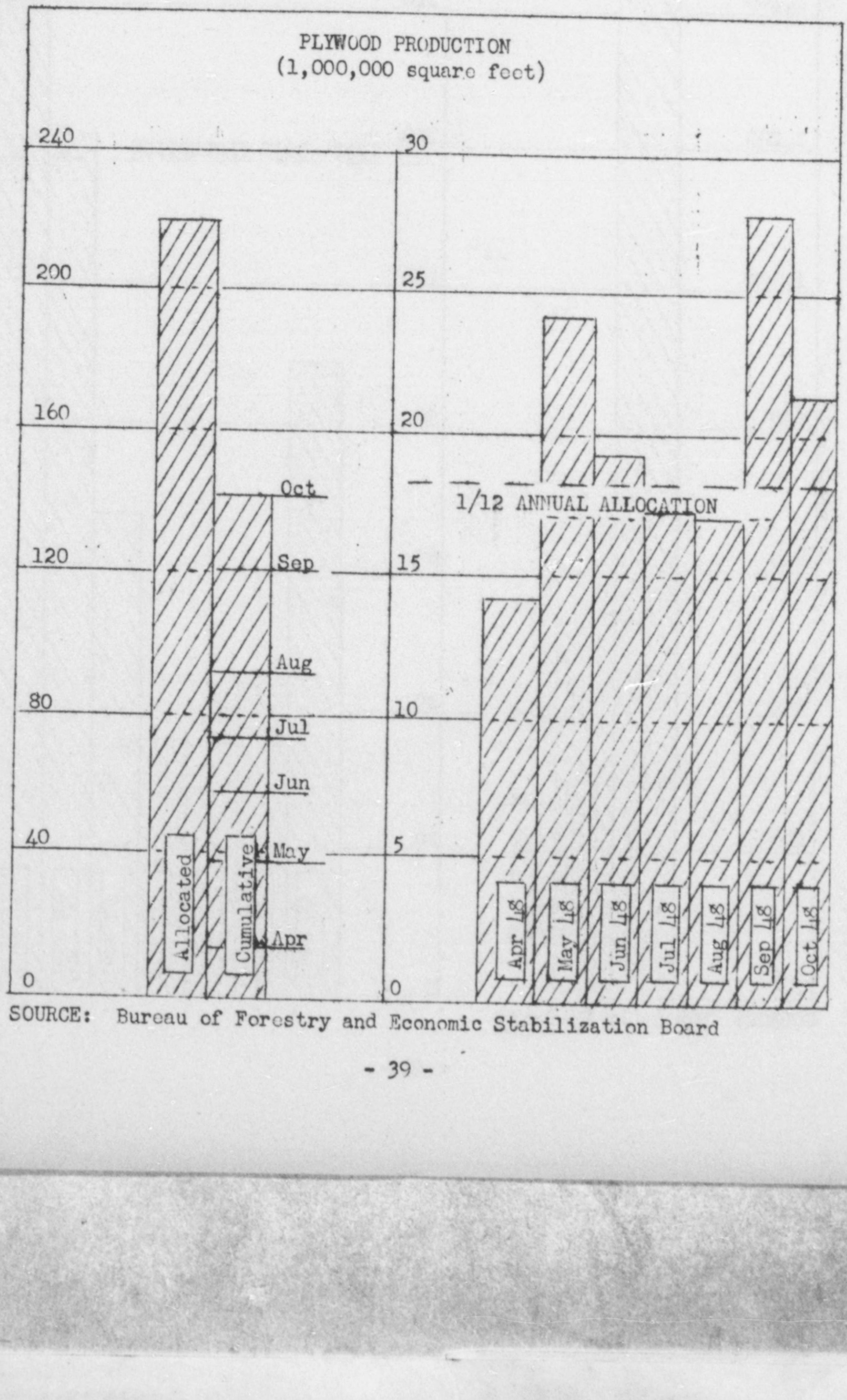
a. Lumber production for April-October 1948 was 111 percent of production for the same months in 1947.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

12. Plywood

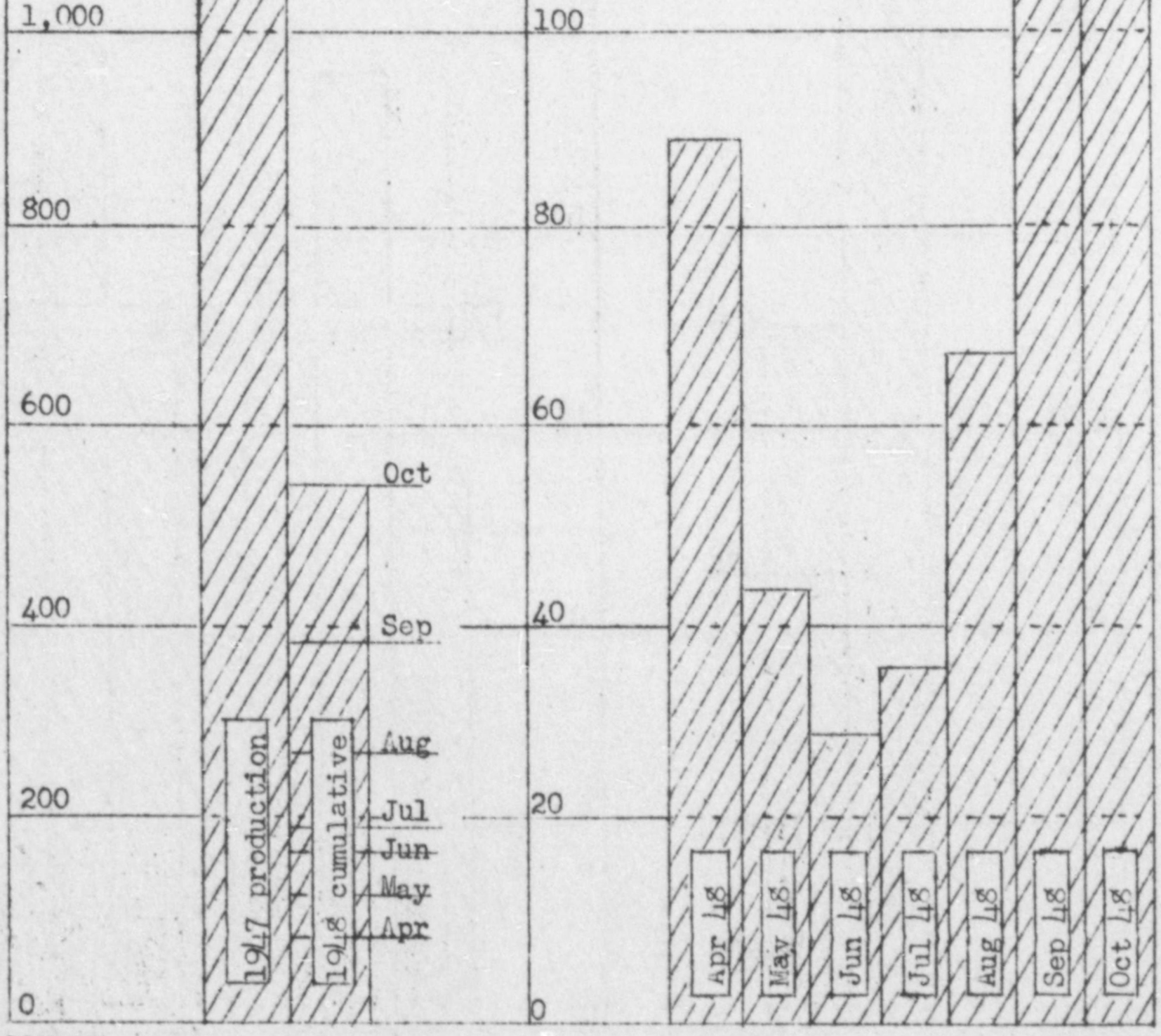
a. Plywood production for April-October 1948 was 124 percent of production for the same period of 1947 and 64 percent of the plywood allocation for the 1948 fiscal year.



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry and Economic Stabilization Board

13. Moso Bamboo

a. April-October 1948 production of moso bamboo was 94 percent of production for the same period of 1947.

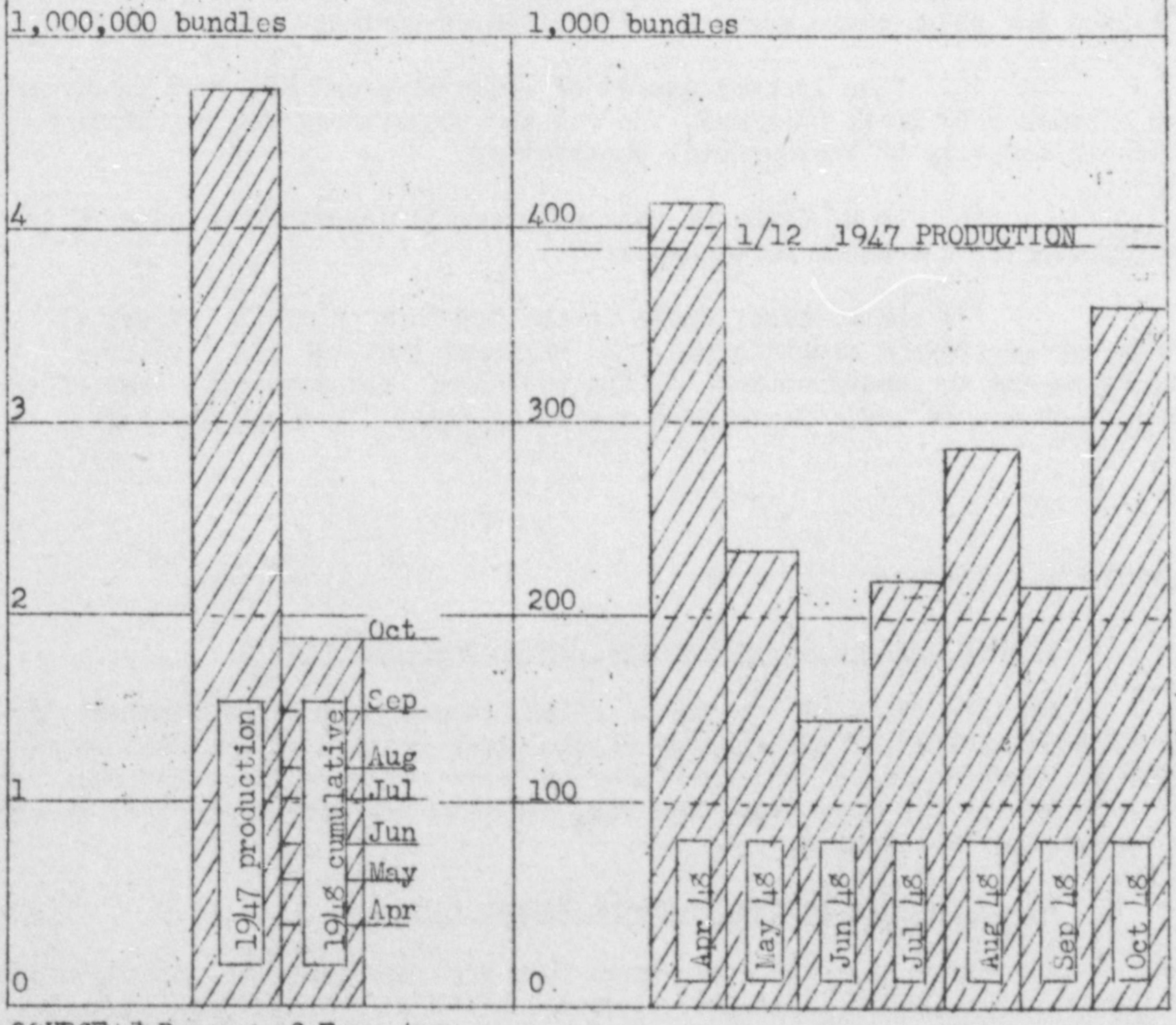


SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

14. Bamboo (Other Species)

a. Production of other species of bamboo in April-October 1948 was 96 percent of production for the same period of 1947.

BAMBOO PRODUCTION
Species Other Than Moso



SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry

MINING AND GEOLOGY DIVISION

GENERAL

1. Attendance at 23rd Anniversary Lecture and Meeting of the Earthquake Research Institute

a. Attended an assembly at Tokyo University, commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Earthquake Research Institute. A summary of the lectures given by members of the Institute follows:

(1) Dr H. Tsuya, director, summarized the developments of the functions and activities of the Institute and stated that the advancement of present and future research depends on the cooperative efforts of seismologists from various geophysical institutions in Japan.

(2) Dr S. Hagiwara spoke on "The Present Aspect of Seismological Research in Japan", stressing that, although seismological research has advanced considerably since establishment of the Institute, it has not attained the stage where accurate prediction of earthquakes is possible.

(3) "The Present Aspect of Volcanological Research in Japan" was discussed by Dr T. Minakami. He related the methods for predicting volcanic activity by instrumental observation.

(4) Dr H. Kawazumi gave an over-all report on results of investigation of the Fukui earthquake.

(5) Dr K. Kanai spoke on the development of the theory of earthquake-resistant architecture. He believes that the rigidity of a structure and the non-resonance of its period of vibration with that of the foundation are the main factors in resisting damage from earthquakes.

MINING AND MILLING

1. Copper Reserve in Shibechari River Area, Hokkaido

a. The chief of the Mine Section, Sapporo Bureau of Commerce, reported that a study of the geology of the upper reaches of the Shibechari River in Hokkaido reveal the existence of large reserves of cupriferous copper. No mining has been done, however, owing to the poor communication and transportation facilities.

2. Reduction of Stoping Width at Nakase Mine

a. Hyogo Military Government Team reported that the stoping width at Nakase antimony mine, Hyogo Prefecture, has been reduced from one meter to 80 centimeters, as the result of recommendations made by Natural Resources

Section personnel on an inspection trip in June 1948. Further reduction is impossible owing to the type of drill used. The mine operated at a profit in August and September, and indications are that profitable operations should continue. Instances such as this substantiate the need for modern-type rock drilling throughout the Japanese mining industry.

METALLURGY

1. Copper Furnace to be Dismantled at Kunitomi Smelter, Shiriboshi, Hokkaido

a. Mr Fumio Kuroso, Seika Mining Co, reported that government approval has been obtained to dismantle the No 2 copper blast furnace at Kunitomi smelter, Shiriboshi, Hokkaido, and to construct a lead furnace in its place. This furnace was never blown in and operated after its installation, owing to lack of copper ore and/or concentrates. No 1 copper furnace will continue to operate, treating copper ores and concentrates. Information on this smelter has been transmitted to the Economic and Scientific Section.

COAL

1. October Meetings of Coal Exploration Advisory Committee

a. Attended the Monthly Coal Exploration Advisory Committee meetings 29-30 October. Mr S. Tashiro, acting chairman of the Committee, gave an account of his trip to London and the United States, while acting as technical adviser to the Chief, Natural Resources Section, at the 18th Session of the International Geological Congress in London. Mr Tashiro also reported on his visits to the United States Bureau of Mines Experimental Laboratories in Pittsburgh and the American Mining Congress in San Francisco.

b. The chairman requested all subcommittee heads to prepare reports of the activities and accomplishment of their committees up to the end of the 1948 calendar year.

c. Preliminary discussion was held on the general policy for coal exploration during the 1949 fiscal year. The Coal Board introduced tentative priority plans, placing emphasis on Hokkaido coal fields. Coal Exploration Advisory Committee members also suggested that future projects be limited to the highest-quality coal deposits.

2. Activities of Coal Mine Mechanization Committee

a. Messrs Harano and Matsumoto, Coal Board, reported to Natural Resources Section on the activities of the Committee for the Advancement of Mechanization in Coal Mines, now known as the Coal Mines Mechanization Headquarters. Up to now, the committee has done little more than gather data from various mines, such as information on the use of steel mine props at the Miike mine, Kyushu. Studies are being made on the use of heading loaders and face loaders at the Miike mine and on ways of preventing deterioration of mine pumps. A study also is being made on the use of a Japanese-invented version of Cardox at the Katsuda mine, Kyushu.

b. Mr Harano reported that the Headquarters is a temporary organization which eventually will become a section of the Coal Board. The Coal Mining Technique Council, a new committee now being formed, will continue the work now being done by the Headquarters and will act in an advisory capacity to the Coal Board.

3. Coal Production and Stockpile Summaries

a. Coal production and stockpile summaries are shown in table on page 46.

PETROLEUM

1. Field Investigation of Oilfield Drilling and Production Problems

a. Conducted a field investigation of oil well drilling, completion, and production problems of the Imperial and Daido Oil companies. Koya R-27, Akita Prefecture, was drilled to a final depth of 996 meters through the VII horizon and was swabbed into production on 23 October. Sawame No 14, Akita Prefecture, was found to have a water sand immediately below the casing shoe and above the oil sand. Kamihama No 8, Yamagata Prefecture, was drilled to a final depth of 504.9 meters, and a bailing test yielded only 0.3 kiloliter a day of 22.4° Baume' oil, indicating an obstruction. Another test was made of the now open hole, which gave 1.9 kiloliters of oil daily by bailing. Narahashi No 10, Yamagata Prefecture, reached a final depth of 225 meters. An average of 4.5 kiloliters of oil per day with four percent mud was produced over a 10-day period. The last 10-day test gave 7.37 kiloliters a day, containing four percent basic sediment and water. At Kaji No 7, Niigata Prefecture, the test information is incomplete, as no gas production rates were maintained. However, it appears that the production of oil is being maintained, but the percentage of water is increasing.

b. As a result of the above investigation, the following recommendations were made:

(1) Hachimori R-11, Akita Prefecture, was gun-perforated opposite a highly resistive sand, but no returns were obtained; therefore, the interval

should be re-perforated and the formation broken down, using oil if possible, to assure that effective penetration of casing and formation had occurred.

(2) Consideration should be given to drilling in with oil at Hachimori, Akita Prefecture.

(3) At wells like Sawame No 14, Akita Prefecture, considerable time and expense would be saved if casing were set on bottom and cemented to above any water, oil, and/or gas formations, precluding communication of formations, and the formation to be produced were then gun-perforated.

(4) At Sakata, Yamagata Prefecture, the squeeze cementation should be given preference over setting of plugs.

(5) Daido Oil Co officials should adopt a uniform method of recording data on well tests.

(6) Suggested that Imperial Oil Co speed up drilling time by reducing continuous coring on wildcat wells to spot coring every 100 feet and by taking ditch samples every 15 or 20 feet.

COAL PRODUCTION

Period	No Days Worked	Standard Production (1,000 MT)	Substandard Production (1,000 MT) a/	Total Production (1,000 MT)	Change from Previous Month (percentage)	Monthly Production Quota (1,000 MT) b/	Avg Production per Working Day (1,000 MT)	Change from Previous Month (percentage)
Sep 48 c/	25.9	2,874.8	17.2	2,892.0	∕ 13.7	2,790	111.7	∕ 8.9
Oct 48 b/d/						3,022		
1st 10-day	8.0	885.4						
2nd 10-day	8.9	993.1						
3rd 10-day	9.2	1,102.7						
Total	26.1	2,981.2					115.7 b/	
Nov 48 b/d/						3,010		
1st 10-day	8.7	981.8						
2nd 10-day	8.6	966.7						

a/ Substandard coal; bituminous coal in Joban and Ube under 3,000 calories; in all other districts, under 3,800 calories; anthracite coal under 3,300 calories; natural coke, under 3,800 calories.
b/ Does not include substandard coal
c/ Final
d/ Preliminary

COAL STOCKPILES
(1,000 MT)

Period	Stockpiles Available Under Present Conditions	Coal in Transit	Total
31 Jul 48	182.1	492.7	674.8
31 Aug 48	160.0	522.3	682.3
30 Sep 48	163.4	591.0	754.4

SOURCE: Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

EDITORIAL AND PRODUCTION DIVISION

1. Reports in Preparation

   a. Report No 116, Wildlife Conservation in Japan, 3 Dec 48

2. Press Releases

   "Lt Col Schenck Gives Address at Farmers' Emancipation Ceremony"

   "Lt Col Schenck and Mr Leonard Congratulate New Section Chief" (picture story)

   "The Economic Basis of Agrarian Reform"

Hubert G. Schenck

HUBERT G. SCHENCK
Lt Col CE
Chief, Natural Resources Section

ITEM 1

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Notification on Interpretation and Application of the term "Disuse" referred to in Enforcement Regulations Art 16, Par 1, Items 1 to 3 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law

23 Nokyoku 4365

27 November 1948

To : Governor of Prefecture

From : Director of Agricultural Administration Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

In giving authorization to a contingency involving "disuse" referred to "in mutual relief work of dead and disused live-stock" under the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law, you are asked to give your most careful attention to exercise of your powers, understanding perfectly the following items:

1. "In case an animal is in a dying condition due to a sudden attack of disease or an unexpected injury", means such a case where the animal has fallen into a condition past recovery and is doomed to die in a few days due to, for instance, acute bloat, colic, hard labor, fracture etc;

2. "In case an animal has fallen into a condition past recovery due to an unforeseen accident", which may be applied to very few cases, means such a case where the animal itself is healthy, but is placed in a situation beyond rescue, such as when it has fallen into some sunken place and it is impossible to rescue it therefrom;

3. "In case an incurable disease or injury or any other contingency has greatly reduced the use of an animal" means such a case where animals have become unfit for their respective use.

(1) Authorization of "disuse" depending on the veterinary's judgement, to be given to the following:

(a) Animals which have lost the sight of both eyes due to an incurable disease or injury.

(b) Dairy cows, bulls for breeding dairy cows, bulls for breeding work oxen and the beef, stallions, goats for breeding, other kinds of goats, sheep for breeding and boars and sows which have lost their capacity for propagation due to disease or injury;

(c) Dairy cows and goats which have lost their milking capacity due to incurable disease of or injury given to their udders.

(2) Authorization of "disuse" on decision from veterinary point of view as well as on decision from objective standpoint of the appraisal commission, to be given to the following:

(a) Animals whose use has been greatly reduced due to incurable fracture or lameness;

(b) Dairy cows and goats whose milking capacity has been greatly reduced due to incurable disease or injury given to their udders;

(c) Animals whose use has been greatly reduced due to old age.

Hints on application of items above-mentioned.

1. In cases referred to in Par 3, (1) as well as (2) (a) and (b), no authorization to be given simply because large amount of expenses or many days are required for medical treatment.

2. In case, however, draft horses whose use has been appreciably reduced due to fracture or lameness, but which still have some use for ordinary purposes, such as farming, no authorization to be given.

3. To diagnosis of those animals which have lost their capacity for propagation mentioned in Par 3, (1), (b), special attention to be given so as not to come to hasty conclusion of their incapacity for breeding only because they are not easily susceptible of conception. As a result, authorization of "disuse" to be given only to those animals which have been diagnosed as having incurable disease or injury after the detailed and pathological investigations were made into the causes.

4. Old-aged animals referred to in Par 3, (2), (c) include cattle at least over twelve years old, horses over seventeen years old in the coming year, goats and sheep over seven years old as well as breeding boars and sows six years old.

5. Appraisal commission must be most deliberate in authorizing the contingencies involving "disuse";

In giving authorization to contingency involving "disuse", the mutual relief association to keep close contact with the mutual relief insurance association and to make the decision thereon at a conference attended by the veterinary staff of the mutual relief insurance association and other appraisal commissioners.

ITEM 2

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

STATUS OF DISTRIBUTION OF 1948 SUMMER STAPLE CROP INCENTIVE GOODS BY CONSUMING PREFECTURE AS OF 20 NOVEMBER 1948

Prefecture	Cotton Cloth (tan) 1/	2/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	212,000	0	157,178	57,496	0
Aomori	16,000	0	16,000	16,000	16,000
Iwate	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	13,000
Miyagi	22,000	0	22,000	21,970	13,490
Akita	4,000	100	4,000	4,000	4,000
Yamagata	6,000	100	6,100	6,100	6,000
Fukushima	32,000	770	32,770	23,000	23,000
Ibaraki	114,000	0	114,000	114,000	32,676
Tochigi	88,000	420	88,420	74,225	73,510
Gumma	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	80,000
Saitama	120,000	3,040	123,040	6,000	0
Chiba	52,000	200	52,200	52,200	52,200
Tokyo	16,000	720	16,720	16,000	16,000
Kanagawa	34,000	1,070	35,070	27,233	27,233
Niigata	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	0
Toyama	10,000	590	10,590	10,000	0
Ishikawa	8,000	200	8,200	8,000	8,000
Fukui	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	6,000
Yamanashi	26,000	0	26,000	26,000	0
Nagano	30,000	200	30,200	30,200	30,200
Gifu	30,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
Shizuoka	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	40,000
Aichi	76,000	1,960	77,960	77,960	77,960
Mie	36,000	0	36,000	36,000	28,051
Shiga	26,000	750	26,750	26,714	26,598
Kyoto	14,000	0	14,000	14,000	13,358
Osaka	22,000	0	22,000	22,000	22,000
Hyogo	74,000	1,350	65,108	57,978	57,978
Nara	22,000	590	22,590	22,000	22,000
Wakayama	24,000	940	24,940	24,940	24,940
Tottori	10,000	0	10,000	9,994	9,211
Shimane	8,000	350	8,350	8,350	8,350
Okayama	86,000	1,950	87,750	85,965	82,546
Hiroshima	40,000	1,450	41,450	39,991	38,957
Yamaguchi	34,000	1,010	35,010	35,010	35,010
Tokushima	42,000	1,710	42,000	30,390	5,463
Kagawa	76,000	1,090	77,090	77,090	29,986
Ehime	48,000	1,460	48,000	45,500	44,035
Kochi	10,000	150	10,150	10,150	0
Fukuoka	112,000	5,270	117,270	114,980	114,980
Saga	48,000	2,030	50,030	50,030	49,382
Nagasaki	20,000	760	20,760	13,226	0
Kumamoto	94,000	5,210	87,998	71,492	52,640
Oita	32,000	1,660	33,660	32,780	32,000
Miyazaki	20,000	1,780	20,000	20,000	20,000
Kagoshima	26,000	1,120	27,120	27,120	27,120
TOTAL	2,000,000	40,000	1,958,474	1,656,084	1,293,874

ITEM 2 WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Rubber Soled Socks (pair) 1/	2/	3/4/	5/
Hokkaido	53,000	0	53,000	53,000
Aomori	4,000	0	4,000	4,000
Iwate	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Miyagi	5,500	0	5,500	5,500
Akita	1,000	440	1,440	1,000
Yamagata	1,500	270	1,770	1,770
Fukushima	8,000	1,930	9,930	8,000
Ibaraki	28,500	260	28,760	28,500
Tochigi	22,000	1,060	23,060	23,060
Gumma	25,000	0	25,000	25,000
Saitama	30,000	7,530	37,530	0
Chiba	13,000	800	13,800	13,800
Tokyo	4,000	1,800	5,800	4,000
Kanagawa	8,500	2,690	11,190	8,500
Niigata	3,500	0	3,500	0
Toyama	2,500	1,490	3,990	0
Ishikawa	2,000	590	2,590	2,000
Fukui	1,500	70	1,570	1,500
Yamanashi	6,500	0	6,500	6,500
Nagano	7,500	830	8,330	7,500
Gifu	7,500	8,500	16,000	16,000
Shizuoka	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
Aichi	19,000	4,900	23,900	22,600
Mie	9,000	0	9,000	9,000
Shiga	6,500	1,870	8,370	8,370
Kyoto	3,500	0	3,500	3,500
Osaka	5,500	0	5,500	5,500
Hyogo	18,500	3,370	21,870	21,870
Nara	5,500	1,470	5,500	5,500
Wakayama	6,000	2,340	8,340	8,340
Tottori	2,500	0	2,500	2,500
Shimane	2,000	1,010	3,010	3,010
Okayama	21,500	4,870	26,370	26,370
Hiroshima	10,000	3,610	13,610	10,000
Yamaguchi	8,500	2,510	11,010	11,010
Tokushima	10,500	4,290	14,790	10,500
Kagawa	19,000	2,730	21,730	17,980
Ehime	12,000	3,630	15,630	13,000
Kochi	2,500	560	3,060	2,500
Fukuoka	28,000	12,430	40,430	32,678
Saga	12,000	5,070	17,070	17,070
Nagasaki	5,000	1,880	6,880	5,000
Kumamoto	23,500	12,280	35,780	35,780
Oita	8,000	4,160	12,160	12,160
Miyazaki	5,000	4,460	9,460	9,460
Kagoshima	6,500	2,800	9,300	9,300
TOTAL	500,000	108,500	607,030	527,828

ITEM 2

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Bicycle Tires (piece) 1/	2/	3/4/	5/
Hokkaido	5,300	0	5,300	3,621
Aomori	400	0	400	400
Iwate	500	0	500	500
Miyagi	550	0	550	550
Akita	100	180	280	100
Yamagata	150	110	260	260
Fukushima	800	770	1,570	1,396
Ibaraki	2,850	100	2,950	2,850
Tochigi	2,200	420	2,620	2,620
Gumma	2,500	0	2,500	2,500
Saitama	3,000	3,010	6,010	0
Chiba	1,300	320	1,620	1,620
Tokyo	400	720	1,120	400
Kanagawa	850	1,070	1,920	850
Niigata	350	0	350	0
Toyama	250	590	840	0
Ishikawa	200	230	430	200
Fukui	150	30	180	0
Yamanashi	650	0	650	650
Nagano	750	330	750	750
Gifu	750	0	750	750
Shizuoka	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Aichi	1,900	1,960	3,860	3,860
Mie	900	0	900	900
Shiga	650	750	650	650
Kyoto	350	0	350	350
Osaka	550	0	550	550
Hyogo	1,850	1,350	3,200	3,200
Nara	550	590	1,140	550
Wakayama	600	940	1,540	1,540
Tottori	250	0	250	250
Shimane	200	410	610	610
Okayama	2,150	1,950	4,100	4,100
Hiroshima	1,000	1,450	2,450	1,000
Yamaguchi	850	1,010	1,860	1,860
Tokushima	1,050	1,710	2,760	2,760
Kagawa	1,900	1,090	2,990	1,800
Ehime	1,200	1,460	2,660	1,695
Kochi	250	220	470	250
Fukuoka	2,800	4,970	7,770	4,746
Saga	1,200	2,030	3,230	3,230
Nagasaki	500	760	500	500
Kumamoto	2,350	4,910	7,200	2,350
Oita	800	1,660	2,460	2,460
Miyazaki	500	1,780	2,280	500
Kagoshima	650	1,120	1,770	1,770
TOTAL	50,000	40,000	88,100	62,498

ITEM 2 WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Bicycle Tubes (piece) 1/	2/	3/4/	5/
Hokkaido	5,300	0	5,300	3,621
Aomori	400	0	400	400
Iwate	500	0	500	500
Miyagi	550	0	550	550
Akita	100	180	280	100
Yamagata	150	110	260	260
Fukushima	800	770	1,570	1,396
Ibaraki	2,850	100	2,950	2,850
Tochigi	2,200	420	2,620	2,620
Gumma	2,500	0	2,500	2,500
Saitama	3,000	3,010	6,010	0
Chiba	1,300	320	1,620	1,620
Tokyo	400	720	1,120	400
Kanagawa	850	1,070	1,920	850
Niigata	350	0	350	0
Toyama	250	590	840	0
Ishikawa	200	230	430	200
Fukui	150	30	180	0
Yamanashi	650	0	650	650
Nagano	750	330	1,080	750
Gifu	750	0	750	750
Shizuoka	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Aichi	1,900	1,960	3,860	3,860
Mie	900	0	900	900
Shiga	650	750	1,400	650
Kyoto	350	0	350	350
Osaka	550	0	550	550
Hyogo	1,850	1,350	3,200	3,200
Nara	550	590	1,140	550
Wakayama	600	940	1,540	1,540
Tottori	250	0	250	250
Shimane	200	410	610	600
Okayama	2,150	1,950	4,100	4,100
Hiroshima	1,000	1,450	2,450	1,000
Yamaguchi	850	1,010	1,860	1,860
Tokushima	1,050	1,710	2,760	2,760
Kagawa	1,900	1,090	2,990	1,800
Ehime	1,200	1,460	2,660	2,653
Kochi	250	220	470	250
Fukuoka	2,800	4,970	7,770	4,746
Saga	1,200	2,030	3,230	3,230
Nagasaki	500	760	1,260	500
Kumamoto	2,350	4,910	7,260	2,350
Oita	800	1,660	2,460	2,460
Miyazaki	500	1,780	2,280	500
Kagoshima	650	1,120	1,770	1,770
TOTAL	50,000	40,000	90,000	63,446

Prefecture	Tobacco (1,000 pieces) 6/ 1/	2/	5/	Sake (koku) 6/7/ 1/	2/	5/
Hokkaido	13,826	0	0	2,765	0	0
Aomori	864	13	864	173	3	173
Iwate	1,338	388	1,490	268	65	283
Miyagi	1,384	377	679	275	62	125
Akita	290	101	266	58	20	60
Yamagata	454	174	558	90	34	98
Fukushima	2,182	630	1,114	436	105	436
Ibaraki	7,553	665	5,431	1,513	100	744
Toohigi	5,539	983	5,539	1,110	172	1,100
Gumma	6,559	851	3,102	1,311	153	500
Saitama	7,986	2,455	4,399	1,595	430	825
Chiba	3,506	0	878	703	0	183
Tokyo	1,104	158	1,262	223	27	207
Kanagawa	2,353	591	2,905	470	116	560
Niigata	779	0	403	155	0	0
Toyama	679	572	456	136	109	0
Ishikawa	566	295	569	113	55	168
Fukui	443	28	230	90	5	70
Yamanashi	1,524	57	1,463	303	0	293
Nagano	1,969	872	1,969	393	158	544
Gifu	1,943	621	1,943	390	108	390
Shizuoka	2,440	1,136	3,576	488	214	702
Aichi	4,919	2,890	3,595	983	563	1,528
Mie	2,698	1,096	2,565	540	215	552
Shiga	1,458	234	1,692	291	45	336
Kyoto	702	109	811	141	22	163
Osaka	1,265	613	1,878	253	120	373
Hyogo	4,658	2,169	6,827	933	431	1,364
Nara	1,514	720	2,234	303	144	447
Wakayama	1,744	653	2,397	351	140	434
Tottori	522	231	745	106	11	114
Shimane	494	324	818	98	26	124
Okayama	5,615	2,214	7,829	1,123	433	1,556
Hiroshima	2,856	7	2,863	570	1	571
Yamaguchi	2,321	901	3,222	466	173	639
Tokushima	3,026	1,147	4,168	605	229	817
Kagawa	4,945	2,169	6,648	990	432	556
Ehime	3,216	1,607	4,823	643	318	951
Kochi	731	329	1,060	148	65	209
Fukuoka	7,589	3,710	11,299	1,518	620	2,124
Saga	3,056	2,460	5,504	613	504	1,117
Nagasaki	1,645	823	2,254	273	164	405
Kumamoto	6,292	2,152	8,444	1,258	829	1,799
Oita	2,242	1,003	2,882	448	149	263
Miyazaki	1,398	1,182	2,565	281	234	514
Kagoshima	1,633	1,149	2,782	328	225	553
TOTAL	131,820	40,859	129,001	26,321	8,029	24,970

Prefecture	Imported Cigarettes (pack of 20) 6/ 1/	5/	Saccharin (box) 8/ 1/	3/4/	5/
Hokkaido	143,000	0	0	0	0
Aomori	49,000	0	15,000	15,000	15,000
Iwate	96,000	0	10,000	0	0
Miyagi	65,000	61,300	0	0	0
Akita	52,000	23,198	65,000	65,000	65,000
Yamagata	67,000	0	33,800	33,800	7,150
Fukushima	105,000	10,201	159,400	0	0
Ibaraki	157,000	1,950	50,000	50,000	8,500
Tochigi	107,000	31,071	0	0	0
Gumma	102,000	30,000	0	0	0
Saitama	124,000	0	0	0	0
Chiba	119,000	0	60,000	60,000	60,000
Tokyo	19,000	19,000	0	0	0
Kanagawa	57,000	57,000	0	0	0
Niigata	137,000	0	0	0	0
Toyama	72,000	0	0	0	0
Ishikawa	76,000	0	0	0	0
Fukui	55,000	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	61,000	0	18,000	0	0
Nagano	113,000	113,000	150,000	0	0
Gifu	94,000	0	104,000	100,800	100,800
Shizuoka	112,000	112,000	150,000	0	0
Aichi	154,000	154,000	300,000	0	0
Mie	74,000	0	100,000	60,000	60,000
Shiga	70,000	6,300	60,000	60,000	60,000
Kyoto	43,000	43,000	25,000	0	0
Osaka	61,000	0	200,000	0	0
Hyogo	137,000	1,260	100,000	0	0
Nara	52,000	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	64,000	0	50,000	0	0
Tottori	37,000	37,000	41,100	0	0
Shimane	59,000	0	0	0	0
Okayama	138,000	127,000	330,000	99,591	99,591
Hiroshima	122,000	0	120,000	0	0
Yamaguchi	88,000	72,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Tokushima	64,000	51,200	3,500	3,500	3,500
Kagawa	76,000	76,000	175,000	0	0
Ehime	105,000	0	20,000	0	0
Kochi	62,000	0	0	0	0
Fukuoka	132,000	131,857	140,000	140,000	140,000
Saga	63,000	63,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
Nagasaki	70,000	58,779	100,000	76,200	76,200
Kumamoto	106,000	106,000	54,000	0	0
Oita	101,000	6,696	0	0	0
Miyazaki	68,000	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	82,000	74,000	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,010,000	1,466,812	2,784,800	914,891	846,741

ITEM 2

Prefecture	Tricycle Tires (piece) 2/3/4/	5/	Tricycle Tubes (piece) 2/3/4/	5/
Hokkaido	1,030	0	1,030	0
Aomori	80	80	80	80
Iwate	100	100	100	100
Miyagi	110	0	110	0
Akita	20	0	20	0
Yamagata	30	30	30	30
Fukushima	190	148	190	148
Ibaraki	560	0	560	0
Tochigi	440	440	440	440
Gumma	500	0	500	0
Saitama	630	0	630	0
Chiba	260	260	260	260
Tokyo	80	0	80	0
Kanagawa	170	170	170	170
Niigata	70	0	70	0
Toyama	50	0	50	0
Ishikawa	50	0	50	0
Fukui	40	0	40	0
Yamanashi	130	130	130	130
Nagano	150	150	150	150
Gifu	140	140	140	140
Shizuoka	190	190	190	190
Aichi	380	380	380	380
Mie	130	0	130	0
Shiga	120	0	120	0
Kyoto	70	70	70	70
Osaka	100	0	100	0
Hyogo	380	380	380	380
Nara	110	110	110	110
Wakayama	120	120	120	120
Tottori	50	50	50	50
Shimane	40	40	40	40
Okayama	430	430	430	430
Hiroshima	200	0	200	0
Yamaguchi	170	170	170	170
Tokushima	220	220	220	220
Kagawa	390	0	390	0
Ehime	250	250	250	250
Kochi	60	0	60	0
Fukuoka	560	216	560	216
Saga	240	240	240	240
Nagasaki	100	0	100	0
Kumamoto	470	0	470	0
Oita	160	160	160	160
Miyazaki	100	100	100	100
Kagoshima	130	130	130	130
TOTAL	10,000	4,904	10,000	4,904

ITEM 2

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Shirts (piece) 2/3/	4/	5/	Trousers (pair) 2/3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0
Aomori	320	330	270	320	320	320
Iwate	960	960	0	960	960	0
Miyagi	400	400	0	400	400	0
Akita	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Yamagata	480	480	474	480	479	479
Fukushima	680	680	0	680	680	0
Ibaraki	2,160	2,160	0	2,160	2,160	0
Tochigi	2,800	2,800	2,000	2,800	2,800	2,000
Gumma	720	720	0	720	720	0
Saitama	2,120	2,120	0	2,120	2,120	0
Chiba	1,080	1,080	0	1,080	1,080	0
Tokyo	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
Kanagawa	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Niigata	1,280	0	0	1,280	0	0
Toyama	4,700	0	0	4,700	0	0
Ishikawa	2,500	700	700	2,500	700	700
Fukui	200	200	0	200	200	0
Yamanashi	240	240	0	240	240	0
Nagano	3,480	480	480	3,480	480	480
Gifu	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Shizuoka	580	480	480	580	480	480
Aichi	4,800	2,785	2,785	4,800	2,790	2,790
Mie	3,700	2,700	0	3,700	2,700	0
Shiga	4,900	0	0	4,900	0	0
Kyoto	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Osaka	400	0	0	400	0	0
Hyogo	1,200	1,200	0	1,200	1,200	0
Nara	300	0	0	300	0	0
Wakayama	200	0	0	200	0	0
Tottori	1,060	0	0	1,060	0	0
Shimane	1,650	1,449	1,449	1,650	1,436	1,436
Okayama	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Hiroshima	4,900	400	0	4,900	400	0
Yamaguchi	600	0	0	600	0	0
Tokushima	900	899	294	900	900	294
Kagawa	480	0	0	480	0	0
Ehime	3,400	0	0	3,400	0	0
Kochi	560	158	0	560	160	0
Fukuoka	9,700	9,700	6,377	9,700	9,700	6,377
Saga	2,200	2,200	1,400	2,200	2,197	1,597
Nagasaki	1,200	99	0	1,200	169	0
Kumamoto	3,400	3,400	2,830	3,400	3,400	0
Oita	1,700	1,500	900	1,700	1,500	900
Miyazaki	2,800	2,800	1,774	2,800	2,796	2,796
Kagoshima	3,400	3,382	0	3,400	3,394	0
TOTAL	92,370	59,522	28,233	92,370	59,581	26,669

ITEM 2

Prefecture	Drawers (pair) 2/3/	4/	5/	Undershirts (piece) 2/3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	12,000	12,000	0	12,000	12,000	0
Aomori	640	639	639	640	638	638
Iwate	1,920	1,920	0	1,920	1,920	0
Miyagi	800	800	0	800	800	0
Akita	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
Yamagata	960	960	955	960	957	957
Fukushima	1,360	1,360	0	1,360	1,360	0
Ibaraki	4,320	4,320	0	4,320	4,320	0
Tochigi	5,600	5,600	4,000	5,600	5,600	4,000
Gumma	1,440	1,440	0	1,440	1,440	0
Saitama	4,240	4,240	0	4,240	4,240	0
Chiba	2,160	2,160	0	2,160	2,160	0
Tokyo	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840
Ishikawa	4,900	1,400	1,400	4,900	1,400	1,400
Fukui	1,700	1,700	0	1,700	1,700	0
Yamanashi	480	480	0	480	480	0
Nagano	6,960	960	960	6,960	960	960
Gifu	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
Shizuoka	1,110	910	910	1,110	910	910
Aichi	10,150	5,726	5,726	10,150	5,745	5,745
Mie	7,800	5,400	0	7,800	5,400	0
Shiga	9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
Kyoto	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Osaka	800	0	0	800	0	0
Hyogo	2,400	2,400	0	2,400	2,400	0
Nara	800	400	0	800	400	0
Wakayama	400	0	0	400	0	0
Tottori	2,120	0	0	2,120	0	0
Shimane	3,400	3,090	3,090	3,400	2,700	2,700
Okayama	2,400	2,387	2,387	2,400	2,400	2,400
Hiroshima	8,800	800	0	8,800	800	0
Yamaguchi	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Tokushima	1,800	1,796	587	1,800	1,799	595
Kagawa	960	0	0	960	0	0
Ehime	6,700	3,210	0	6,700	3,189	3,189
Kochi	1,320	318	0	1,320	320	0
Fukuoka	19,400	19,400	12,756	19,400	19,400	12,754
Saga	4,400	4,393	4,069	4,400	4,398	4,066
Nagasaki	2,300	1,791	0	2,300	1,784	0
Kumamoto	7,000	7,000	1,370	7,000	7,000	0
Oita	3,700	3,200	2,850	3,700	3,200	2,850
Miyazaki	5,350	5,350	5,350	5,350	5,349	5,349
Kagoshima	6,900	6,882	0	6,900	6,887	0
Kanagawa	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Niigata	2,360	0	0	2,360	0	0
Toyama	8,900	0	0	8,900	0	0
TOTAL	184,990	126,072	56,689	184,990	125,696	58,153

ITEM 2

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Work gloves (pair) 2/	3/	4/	5/	Socks (pair) 2/3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	0
Aomori	0	0	0	0	320	320	320
Iwate	0	0	0	0	960	960	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	0	400	400	0
Akita	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	1,000	1,000	0
Yamagata	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	480	480	480
Fukushima	9,600	9,600	0	0	680	680	0
Ibaraki	6,300	0	0	0	2,160	2,160	0
Tochigi	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	2,800	2,800	2,000
Gumma	0	0	0	0	720	720	0
Saitama	36,100	36,100	0	0	2,120	2,120	0
Chiba	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	1,080	1,080	1,080
Tokyo	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	1,920	1,920	1,920
Kanagawa	13,400	13,400	13,400	6,215	1,200	1,200	1,200
Niigata	0	0	0	0	2,480	0	0
Toyama	7,400	7,400	0	0	14,979	0	0
Ishikawa	4,400	4,400	0	0	5,600	2,430	2,430
Fukui	1,900	1,900	0	0	1,110	1,100	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	0	240	240	0
Nagano	10,600	10,600	10,600	0	8,480	480	480
Gifu	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0
Shizuoka	0	0	0	0	4,380	1,239	1,239
Aichi	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	3,706	3,100	3,100
Mie	0	0	0	0	9,800	7,150	0
Shiga	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400	17,200	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	0	2,998	2,998	2,998
Osaka	0	0	0	0	400	0	0
Hyogo	16,900	16,900	16,900	0	1,200	1,200	0
Nara	7,400	7,400	7,400	6,002	2,600	2,400	0
Wakayama	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	200	0	0
Tottori	0	0	0	0	4,560	0	0
Shimane	8,100	8,100	0	0	4,800	1,887	1,887
Okayama	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,195	1,200	1,194	1,194
Hiroshima	18,100	0	0	0	23,400	400	0
Yamaguchi	12,600	12,600	7,200	0	600	0	0
Tokushima	21,400	0	0	0	3,264	3,263	1,075
Kagawa	13,600	13,600	0	0	480	0	0
Ehime	18,100	0	0	0	4,000	1,600	1,600
Kochi	6,300	6,300	0	0	3,360	160	0
Fukuoka	47,100	47,100	47,100	18,485	16,017	16,017	10,532
Saga	25,400	25,400	25,400	0	9,060	2,344	2,259
Nagasaki	9,400	9,400	0	0	4,800	1,389	0
Kumamoto	46,400	46,400	2,708	0	3,678	3,678	756
Oita	20,800	20,800	0	0	7,400	3,865	2,255
Miyazaki	22,300	22,300	0	0	9,817	9,808	9,808
Kagoshima	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	9,637	9,632	0
TOTAL	500,000	436,100	247,108	130,697	209,486	99,414	48,613

1/ Allocation for early deliveries and fulfillment of quota
2/ Allocation for excess quota deliveries
3/ Shipped from manufacturers or initial collection point to initial consignee in consuming prefecture
4/ Arrived at initial point of receipt in consuming prefecture
5/ Distributed to retail point or farmers in consuming prefecture
6/ Supply equal to total allocation is reported as available in each prefecture
7/ One koku equals 47.6 gallons.
8/ One box contains 100 tablets. Saccharin equivalent: 1.3 grams.

SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

ITEM 3

Status of Distribution of Fall Staple Crop Incentive Goods by Consuming Prefectures as of 20 November 1948

Prefecture	Cotton cloth (tan) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	481,000	99,466	0	0
Aomori	149,000	16,800	16,800	16,800
Iwate	113,000	72,372	24,000	24,000
Miyagi	235,000	59,998	35,854	5,638
Akita	268,000	107,413	0	0
Yamagata	276,000	128,822	74,697	74,697
Fukushima	229,000	61,889	0	0
Ibaraki	308,000	34,320	0	0
Tochigi	204,000	33,682	0	0
Gumma	102,000	13,059	0	0
Saitama	228,000	20,942	0	0
Chiba	335,000	37,550	0	0
Tokyo	27,000	1,482	0	0
Kanagawa	70,000	18,492	0	0
Niigata	492,000	206,559	7,200	7,200
Toyama	221,000	61,750	0	0
Ishikawa	147,000	92,406	0	0
Fukui	133,000	19,043	13,977	0
Yamanashi	30,000	0	0	0
Nagano	154,000	15,541	0	0
Gifu	158,000	45,240	0	0
Shizuoka	158,000	80,237	0	0
Aichi	291,000	107,093	0	0
Mie	197,000	52,546	0	0
Shiga	204,000	56,804	0	0
Kyoto	90,000	8,790	0	0
Osaka	86,000	0	0	0
Hyogo	234,000	99,186	43,986	38,242
Nara	72,000	0	0	0
Wakayama	68,000	0	0	0
Tottori	80,000	16,389	0	0
Shimane	97,000	53,547	0	0
Okayama	220,000	99,653	58,355	15,000
Hiroshima	167,000	50,248	0	0
Yamaguchi	157,000	6,569	0	0
Tokushima	67,000	0	0	0
Kagawa	78,000	45,888	0	0
Ehime	101,000	55,494	55,494	0
Kochi	55,000	0	0	0
Fukuoka	279,000	0	0	0
Saga	192,000	104,817	0	0
Nagasaki	96,000	14,452	0	0
Kumamoto	302,000	175,736	23,760	0
Oita	146,000	75,451	0	0
Miyazaki	112,000	64,325	45,659	0
Kagoshima	138,000	31,837	0	0
TOTAL	3,047,000	2,345,888	399,782	181,577

ITEM 3

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Rubber boots (pair) 1/	3/	4/	5/	Rubber short boots (pair) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	13,920	5,893	0	0	10,080	4,552	0	0
Aomori	4,350	2,123	2,123	900	3,150	3,150	3,150	880
Iwate	3,045	818	0	0	2,205	960	960	0
Miyagi	6,525	6,525	6,525	982	4,725	4,725	4,725	700
Akita	7,830	5,285	5,285	1,610	5,670	4,522	4,522	1,167
Yamagata	7,830	7,821	7,821	7,821	5,670	1,202	1,202	1,202
Fukushima	6,525	1,967	1,967	0	4,725	2,391	2,391	0
Ibaraki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saitama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanagawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niigata	13,920	5,750	5,750	854	10,080	5,216	5,216	631
Toyama	6,090	548	0	0	4,410	0	0	0
Ishikawa	3,915	947	947	0	2,835	202	202	0
Fukui	3,480	1,199	1,199	0	2,520	2,520	2,520	0
Yamanashi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagano	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifu	2,175	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575
Shizuoka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aichi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shiga	2,610	2,610	2,610	1,143	1,890	1,890	1,890	828
Kyoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottori	2,175	2,175	2,175	2,175	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575
Shimane	2,610	1,987	1,987	0	1,890	1,890	1,890	0
Okayama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fukuoka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87,000	47,373	40,144	17,210	63,000	36,370	31,818	8,558

ITEM 3

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Work gloves (pair) 1/	3/	4/	Rubber shoes (pair) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	129,000	0	0	8,000	5,200	0	0
Aomori	35,000	35,000	35,000	2,500	0	0	0
Iwate	31,000	15,120	0	1,750	0	0	0
Miyagi	64,000	16,640	0	3,750	3,750	3,750	1,056
Akita	72,000	0	0	4,500	1,510	1,510	925
Yamagata	80,000	9,200	0	4,500	3,935	3,935	3,935
Fukushima	61,000	25,400	0	3,750	2,468	2,468	0
Ibaraki	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tochigi	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumma	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiba	92,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokyo	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanagawa	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niigata	140,000	18,000	0	8,000	6,774	6,774	490
Toyama	61,000	0	0	3,500	1,621	0	0
Ishikawa	45,000	0	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	0
Fukui	35,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Yamanashi	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagano	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gifu	43,000	43,000	43,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Shizuoka	39,000	39,000	0	0	0	0	0
Aichi	81,000	81,000	0	0	0	0	0
Mie	57,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shiga	51,000	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	656
Kyoto	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osaka	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	62,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nara	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottori	23,000	0	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Shimane	27,000	0	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
Okayama	64,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	53,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	39,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokushima	23,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagawa	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ehime	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kochi	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fukuoka	81,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saga	53,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	89,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oita	39,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saitama	64,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,213,000	282,360	78,000	50,000	35,008	28,187	9,562

ITEM 3

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Sweaters (piece) 2/	3/	Blankets (piece) 2/	Trousers (pair) 2/	3/
Hokkaido	3,000	0	12,000	6,000	0
Aomori	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Iwate	750	750	3,000	1,500	1,500
Miyagi	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Akita	1,500	1,500	600	3,000	3,000
Yamagata	1,500	1,500	6,000	3,000	3,000
Fukushima	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Ibaraki	4,000	0	16,000	8,000	0
Tochigi	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Gumma	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Saitama	2,500	0	10,000	5,000	0
Chiba	4,000	0	16,000	8,000	0
Tokyo	500	0	2,000	1,000	0
Kanagawa	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Niigata	3,000	3,000	12,000	6,000	6,000
Toyama	1,500	1,500	6,000	3,000	3,000
Ishikawa	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Fukui	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Yamanashi	250	0	1,000	500	0
Nagano	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Gifu	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Shizuoka	2,000	0	8,000	4,000	0
Aichi	3,500	0	14,000	7,000	0
Mie	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Shiga	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Kyoto	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Osaka	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Hyogo	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Nara	500	0	2,000	1,000	0
Wakayama	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Tottori	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Shimane	750	0	3,000	1,500	0
Okayama	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Hiroshima	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Yamaguchi	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Tokushima	500	0	2,000	1,000	0
Kagawa	500	0	2,000	1,000	0
Ehime	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Kochi	500	0	2,000	1,000	0
Fukuoka	2,000	0	8,000	4,000	0
Saga	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Nagasaki	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Kumamoto	3,000	0	12,000	6,000	0
Oita	1,000	0	4,000	2,000	0
Miyazaki	1,500	0	6,000	3,000	0
Kagoshima	2,000	0	8,000	4,000	0
TOTAL	66,500	10,250	266,000	133,000	20,500

ITEM 3 WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Pillow covers (pc) 1/	Bed sheets (pc) 1/	Imported Matches (box) 1/
Hokkaido	1,348	400	1,293,000
Aomori	139	0	488,000
Iwate	1,905	0	507,000
Miyagi	533	0	567,000
Akita	904	0	507,000
Yamagata	2,250	800	646,000
Fukushima	716	0	1,017,000
Ibaraki	10,618	2,200	1,040,000
Tochigi	6,732	0	580,000
Gumma	25	0	517,000
Saitama	0	0	1,052,000
Chiba	7,930	5,000	1,058,000
Tokyo	121	0	63,000
Kanagawa	1	0	359,000
Niigata	16,900	10,200	1,215,000
Toyama	19,886	4,000	557,000
Ishikawa	14,197	9,200	495,000
Fukui	231	380	428,000
Yamanashi	3	0	359,000
Nagano	495	0	1,102,000
Gifu	51	0	822,000
Shizuoka	69	0	1,030,000
Aichi	8	0	1,433,000
Mie	36	0	674,000
Shiga	2,846	0	637,000
Kyoto	1	0	552,000
Osaka	1	0	457,000
Hyogo	4	0	1,166,000
Nara	0	0	321,000
Wakayama	0	0	428,000
Tottori	336	0	309,000
Shimane	535	0	467,000
Okayama	1	0	1,052,000
Hiroshima	18	0	816,000
Yamaguchi	2,588	0	866,000
Tokushima	103	0	287,000
Kagawa	5	0	451,000
Ehime	0	0	567,000
Kochi	7,816	5,000	331,000
Fukuoka	0	0	1,074,000
Saga	0	0	517,000
Nagasaki	2	0	451,000
Kumamoto	3	0	888,000
Oita	2	0	737,000
Miyazaki	908	0	693,000
Kagoshima	3,741	0	624,000
TOTAL	104,008	37,180	31,500,000

Prefecture	Drawers (pair) 2/	3/	Socks (pair) 2/	3/
Hokkaido	6,000	0	8,000	0
Aomori	2,000	2,000	2,667	2,667
Iwate	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000
Miyagi	3,000	0	4,000	0
Akita	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Yamagata	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Fukushima	3,000	0	4,000	0
Ibaraki	8,000	0	10,667	0
Tochigi	3,000	0	4,000	0
Gumma	3,000	0	4,000	0
Saitama	5,000	0	6,667	0
Chiba	8,000	0	10,667	0
Tokyo	1,000	0	1,333	0
Kanagawa	2,000	0	2,667	0
Niigata	6,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Toyama	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Ishikawa	2,000	2,000	2,667	2,667
Fukui	1,500	0	2,000	0
Yamanashi	500	0	667	0
Nagano	2,000	0	2,667	0
Gifu	2,000	0	2,667	0
Shizuoka	4,000	0	5,333	0
Aichi	7,000	0	9,333	0
Mie	3,000	0	4,000	0
Shiga	2,000	0	2,667	0
Kyoto	1,500	0	2,000	0
Osaka	1,500	0	2,000	0
Hyogo	3,000	0	4,000	0
Nara	1,000	0	1,333	0
Wakayama	1,500	0	2,000	0
Tottori	1,500	0	2,000	0
Shimane	1,500	0	2,000	0
Okayama	3,000	0	4,000	0
Hiroshima	3,000	0	4,000	0
Yamaguchi	2,000	0	2,667	0
Tokushima	1,000	0	1,333	0
Kagawa	1,000	0	1,333	0
Ehime	2,000	0	2,667	0
Kochi	1,000	0	1,333	0
Fukuoka	4,000	0	5,333	0
Saga	2,000	0	2,667	0
Nagasaki	3,000	0	4,000	0
Kumamoto	6,000	0	8,000	0
Oita	2,000	0	2,667	0
Miyazaki	3,000	0	4,000	0
Kagoshima	4,000	0	5,333	0
TOTAL	133,000	15,500	177,335	27,334

Prefecture	Imported cigarettes (pack of 20) 1/ 6/	Cotton blanket (piece) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	161,500	1,000	0	0	0
Aomori	45,900	0	0	0	0
Iwate	49,600	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	67,000	0	0	0	0
Akita	65,600	770	770	770	0
Yamagata	82,600	1,930	1,930	1,930	401
Fukushima	118,100	0	0	0	0
Ibaraki	130,800	4,270	770	770	0
Tochigi	74,500	0	0	0	0
Gumma	61,000	0	0	0	0
Saitama	102,600	0	0	0	0
Chiba	131,400	3,000	0	0	0
Tokyo	25,600	0	0	0	0
Kanagawa	46,200	0	0	0	0
Niigata	158,500	21,540	9,770	9,770	9,770
Toyama	73,300	18,480	14,980	6,000	0
Ishikawa	63,300	23,217	14,980	14,960	14,960
Fukui	53,400	5,290	0	0	0
Yamanashi	34,800	0	0	0	0
Nagano	141,600	0	0	0	0
Gifu	97,600	0	0	0	0
Shizuoka	100,300	0	0	0	0
Aichi	177,600	0	0	0	0
Mie	80,900	0	0	0	0
Shiga	85,400	0	0	0	0
Kyoto	58,900	0	0	0	0
Osaka	56,600	0	0	0	0
Hyogo	145,700	0	0	0	0
Nara	42,700	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	42,900	0	0	0	0
Tottori	38,600	0	0	0	0
Shimane	57,300	0	0	0	0
Okayama	122,300	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	104,400	0	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	99,500	0	0	0	0
Tokushima	54,900	0	0	0	0
Kagawa	54,000	0	0	0	0
Ehime	64,700	0	0	0	0
Kochi	36,400	6,800	1,800	1,800	0
Fukuoka	146,400	0	0	0	0
Saga	70,700	0	0	0	0
Nagasaki	52,600	0	0	0	0
Kumamoto	118,800	0	0	0	0
Oita	87,300	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	71,800	0	0	0	0
Kagoshima	97,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,853,300	86,297	45,000	36,000	25,131

ITEM 3

Prefecture	Tobacco (1,000 pieces) 6/ 1/	5/	Sake (koku) 6/7/ 1/	5/
Hokkaido	30,147	0	6,030	0
Aomori	9,635	9,635	1,927	1,927
Iwate	7,996	7,996	1,599	1,599
Miyagi	15,792	3,177	3,159	635
Akita	18,659	0	3,732	0
Yamagata	20,721	0	4,144	2,894
Fukushima	14,594	0	2,919	0
Ibaraki	20,575	0	4,116	0
Tochigi	12,676	12,676	2,535	2,535
Gumma	6,577	0	1,315	0
Saitama	14,373	0	2,875	0
Chiba	21,519	0	4,304	0
Tokyo	1,883	0	376	0
Kanagawa	5,022	0	1,005	0
Niigata	40,762	0	8,152	4,677
Toyama	19,409	0	3,882	0
Ishikawa	13,981	0	2,796	0
Fukui	10,764	0	2,153	0
Yamanashi	1,964	0	392	0
Nagano	9,671	0	1,935	0
Gifu	9,692	0	1,938	0
Shizuoka	10,070	0	2,015	0
Aichi	17,793	0	3,558	0
Mie	11,729	0	2,346	0
Shiga	11,683	0	2,337	0
Kyoto	5,193	0	1,039	0
Osaka	4,933	0	986	0
Hyogo	13,257	0	2,652	0
Nara	4,028	0	805	0
Wakayama	3,923	0	784	0
Tottori	4,885	4,742	977	948
Shimane	6,142	0	1,228	0
Okayama	12,377	11,571	2,476	2,315
Hiroshima	9,621	0	1,924	0
Yamaguchi	9,091	0	1,819	0
Tokushima	4,291	0	859	0
Kagawa	4,413	0	882	0
Ehime	6,187	0	1,238	0
Kochi	3,883	0	777	0
Fukuoka	15,925	0	3,185	0
Saga	10,843	0	2,169	0
Nagasaki	5,811	1,913	1,162	1,162
Kumamoto	17,668	0	3,533	0
Oita	8,356	0	1,670	0
Miyazaki	6,646	0	1,328	0
Kagoshima	8,303	0	1,659	0
TOTAL	523,463	51,710	104,692	18,692

ITEM 3

Prefecture	Rubber soled socks (pair) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	168,000	77,600	0	0
Aomori	52,000	33,200	33,200	16,080
Iwate	39,000	34,800	34,800	20,030
Miyagi	82,000	66,780	66,300	12,330
Akita	93,000	67,940	28,440	19,136
Yamagata	96,000	84,020	84,020	84,020
Fukushima	80,000	55,100	43,100	0
Ibaraki	107,000	67,835	65,000	0
Tochigi	71,000	71,000	71,000	30,800
Gumma	36,000	20,000	20,000	0
Saitama	79,000	50,436	0	0
Chiba	117,000	18,000	0	0
Tokyo	9,000	9,000	9,000	0
Kanagawa	24,000	12,000	0	0
Niigata	171,000	121,000	121,000	31,541
Toyama	77,000	77,000	77,000	0
Ishikawa	51,000	44,108	31,000	0
Fukui	46,000	21,300	21,300	0
Nagano	54,000	30,700	29,000	29,000
Gifu	55,000	29,400	29,400	29,400
Shizuoka	55,000	36,700	0	0
Aichi	101,000	4,000	0	0
Mie	69,000	26,200	0	0
Shiga	71,000	71,000	70,950	2,522
Kyoto	31,000	31,000	31,000	0
Osaka	30,000	0	0	0
Hyogo	82,000	61,000	60,659	30,741
Nara	25,000	0	0	0
Wakayama	24,000	0	0	0
Tottori	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Shimane	34,000	34,000	24,000	0
Okayama	76,000	76,000	60,000	52,000
Hiroshima	58,000	58,000	55,300	0
Yamaguchi	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Tokushima	23,000	23,000	0	0
Kagawa	27,000	27,000	0	0
Ehime	35,000	35,000	0	0
Kochi	19,000	19,000	0	0
Fukuoka	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000
Saga	67,000	67,000	0	0
Nagasaki	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Kumamoto	105,000	36,000	0	0
Oita	51,000	17,400	0	0
Miyazaki	39,000	0	0	0
Kagoshima	48,000	0	0	0
Yamanashi	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
TOTAL	2,800,000	1,836,519	1,298,469	537,600

ITEM 3

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Bicycle tires (piece) 1/	3/	4/	5/	Bicycle tubes (piece) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	18,000	6,000	0	0	18,000	8,000	0	0
Aomori	6,000	4,325	4,325	1,349	6,000	5,000	5,000	1,349
Iwate	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	500	0	0
Miyagi	9,000	5,300	5,300	0	9,000	7,097	7,097	0
Akita	10,000	5,500	4,650	0	10,000	7,300	7,300	0
Yamagata	10,000	5,750	5,750	5,750	10,000	7,000	7,000	6,936
Fukushima	9,000	4,200	4,200	0	9,000	3,500	3,000	0
Ibaraki	12,000	6,000	6,000	0	12,000	6,000	6,000	0
Tochigi	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,300	4,300	4,300
Gumma	4,000	1,000	1,000	0	4,000	2,800	1,000	0
Saitama	8,000	3,500	0	0	8,000	3,500	0	0
Chiba	12,000	2,500	0	0	12,000	5,500	0	0
Tokyo	1,000	150	0	0	1,000	500	0	0
Kanagawa	3,000	1,950	0	0	3,000	1,800	0	0
Niigata	18,000	9,500	9,500	0	18,000	10,090	10,090	0
Toyama	8,000	1,000	0	0	8,000	2,600	0	0
Ishikawa	5,000	1,000	500	0	5,000	4,000	3,800	0
Fukui	5,000	3,900	3,900	0	5,000	4,300	4,300	0
Yamanashi	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Nagano	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	2,800	0	0
Gifu	6,000	3,500	3,500	0	6,000	3,700	3,700	0
Shizuoka	6,000	2,000	2,000	0	6,000	4,200	4,200	0
Aichi	11,000	4,960	0	0	11,000	9,000	0	0
Mie	7,000	2,500	0	0	7,000	4,100	0	0
Shiga	8,000	3,200	3,200	0	8,000	5,000	4,000	0
Kyoto	3,000	1,200	1,200	0	3,000	1,700	1,700	0
Osaka	3,000	2,200	500	0	3,000	1,500	500	0
Hyogo	9,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	5,700	4,000	4,000
Nara	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
Wakayama	3,000	500	0	0	3,000	500	0	0
Tottori	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	500	500	500
Shimane	4,000	2,160	2,160	0	4,000	3,000	3,000	0
Okayama	8,000	5,700	5,700	5,700	8,000	5,700	5,700	5,700
Hiroshima	6,000	2,200	2,200	0	6,000	2,400	2,000	0
Yamaguchi	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Tokushima	2,000	500	500	0	2,000	1,500	1,500	0
Kagawa	3,000	1,500	0	0	3,000	500	0	0
Ehime	4,000	1,000	1,000	0	4,000	3,000	3,000	0
Kochi	2,000	500	500	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Fukuoka	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Saga	7,000	2,500	0	0	7,000	2,600	0	0
Nagasaki	4,000	500	0	0	4,000	700	0	0
Kumamoto	11,000	2,800	0	0	11,000	4,600	0	0
Oita	5,000	2,500	2,500	0	5,000	1,900	1,900	0
Miyazaki	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	1,300	0	0
Kagoshima	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	3,600	3,600	3,600
TOTAL	300,000	134,495	101,085	28,799	300,000	172,287	117,187	28,385

ITEM 3 WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

Prefecture	Tricycle tires (Piece) 1/	3/	4/	5/	Tricycle tubes (piece) 1/	3/	4/	5/
Hokkaido	600	250	0	0	600	0	0	0
Aomori	180	0	0	0	180	180	180	0
Iwate	140	0	0	0	140	140	140	140
Miyagi	290	290	290	0	290	290	290	0
Akita	330	0	0	0	330	0	0	0
Yamagata	340	340	340	321	340	340	340	274
Fukushima	280	280	280	0	280	0	0	0
Ibaraki	380	380	0	0	380	380	0	0
Tochigi	250	250	250	250	250	250	0	0
Gumma	130	130	0	0	130	130	0	0
Saitama	280	280	0	0	280	280	0	0
Chiba	420	420	0	0	420	0	0	0
Tokyo	30	30	0	0	30	30	0	0
Kanagawa	90	90	0	0	90	90	0	0
Niigata	610	610	610	0	610	610	610	0
Toyama	270	270	0	0	270	270	0	0
Ishikawa	180	180	180	0	180	0	0	0
Fukui	170	170	170	0	170	0	0	0
Yamanashi	40	40	40	0	40	40	40	0
Nagano	190	190	0	0	190	190	0	0
Gifu	200	200	200	0	200	200	200	0
Shizuoka	200	200	200	0	200	200	200	0
Aichi	360	200	0	0	360	200	0	0
Mie	250	250	0	0	250	250	0	0
Shiga	250	250	250	0	250	250	250	0
Kyoto	110	0	0	0	110	0	0	0
Osaka	110	110	0	0	110	110	0	0
Hyogo	290	290	0	0	290	290	0	0
Nara	90	90	90	0	90	90	90	0
Wakayama	80	80	0	0	80	80	0	0
Tottori	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shimane	120	120	120	0	120	120	120	0
Okayama	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Hiroshima	210	210	210	0	210	210	210	0
Yamaguchi	200	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Tokushima	80	80	0	0	80	80	0	0
Kagawa	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0
Ehime	130	130	130	0	130	130	130	0
Kochi	70	70	70	0	70	70	70	0
Fukuoka	350	0	0	0	350	0	0	0
Saga	240	0	0	0	240	0	0	0
Nagasaki	120	0	0	0	120	0	0	0
Kumamoto	380	0	0	0	380	380	0	0
Oita	180	0	0	0	180	180	0	0
Miyazaki	140	0	0	0	140	140	0	0
Kagoshima	170	0	0	0	170	170	0	0
TOTAL	10,000	6,950	3,800	941	10,000	6,840	3,240	784

1/ Allocation for early deliveries and fulfillment of quota
2/ Allocation for excess quota deliveries
3/ Shipped from manufacturers or initial collection point to initial consignee in consuming prefecture
4/ Arrived at initial point of receipt in consuming prefecture
5/ Distributed to retail point or farmers in consuming prefecture
6/ Supply equal to total allocation is reported as available in each prefecture
7/ One koku equals 47.6 gallons.

SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

ITEM 4

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

FERTILIZER STATUS ON 10 NOVEMBER 1948

PART A--NITROGENOUS

AMMONIUM SULFATE EQUIVALENTS (20% N) (Metric tons)

Prefecture	Allocation for 1 Aug-31 Dec 48 a/	Received by Kodan 1 Aug-10 Nov 48	Shipped from Kodan to Dealers 1 Aug-10 Nov 48	Received by Farmers 1 Aug-10 Nov 48
Hokkaido	7,154	7,154	5,486	3,489
Aomori	4,532	4,395	2,818	2,762
Iwate	5,559	5,559	4,625	4,152
Miyagi	5,031	5,031	2,633	1,637
Akita	1,431	1,431	683	540
Yamagata	2,802	2,802	2,156	1,681
Fukushima	8,933	8,933	8,933	5,609
Ibaraki	16,173	15,088	11,053	10,881
Tochigi	10,672	9,205	9,205	9,113
Gumma	12,682	12,682	8,788	8,679
Saitama	16,177	15,545	10,322	9,576
Chiba	11,398	10,045	8,338	8,038
Tokyo	4,757	4,757	1,385	3,275
Kanagawa	6,154	5,241	3,446	3,053
Niigata	4,882	4,882	2,868	1,833
Toyama	2,520	2,520	1,824	1,814
Ishikawa	2,108	2,108	1,900	1,814
Fukui	1,438	1,438	409	213
Yamanashi	4,910	4,910	2,771	2,673
Nagano	11,800	11,800	10,151	7,505
Gifu	6,797	6,575	3,681	3,117
Shizuoka	12,480	11,293	7,519	5,763
Aichi	14,594	14,594	12,952	16,779
Mie	6,772	6,772	6,772	4,458
Shiga	3,642	3,463	3,188	2,931
Kyoto	3,854	3,350	1,970	1,768
Osaka	5,438	4,113	1,995	1,204
Hyogo	11,256	10,332	7,297	5,310
Nara	3,334	2,832	1,471	365
Wakayama	4,351	3,883	3,656	2,037
Tottori	2,617	2,570	2,156	1,551
Shimane	2,887	2,726	1,604	602
Okayama	10,645	9,373	1,166	6,166
Hiroshima	8,573	7,426	3,638	3,628
Yamaguchi	6,870	6,870	5,035	2,682
Tokushima	6,098	5,026	2,785	1,408
Kagawa	6,932	5,800	5,800	5,053
Ehime	8,255	7,845	6,238	3,375
Kochi	2,614	2,293	917	844
Fukuoka	14,535	12,595	5,730	4,205
Saga	7,202	6,004	3,757	2,990
Nagasaki	6,903	5,998	3,271	3,042
Kumamoto	13,524	11,275	4,959	4,745
Oita	7,505	6,862	3,734	3,303
Miyazaki	7,216	6,509	5,297	4,989
Kagoshima	12,371	11,990	7,190	4,864
TOTAL	338,378	313,935	220,420	179,521

a/ Figures exclude 80,426 tons of additional dressing for wheat, barley, and rye to be used in the spring of 1949

ITEM 4 WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 163

PART C-POTASSIC

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE EQUIVALENTS (50% K_2O) (metric tons)

Prefecture	Allocation for 1 Aug-31 Dec 48 (preliminary)	Received by Kodan 1 Aug-10 Nov 48	Shipped from Kodan to Dealers 1 Aug-10 Nov 48	Received by Farmers 1 Aug-10 Nov 48
Hokkaido	656	104	12	0
Aomori	81	79	5	5
Iwate	230	228	12	12
Miyagi	180	180	12	1
Akita	19	19	4	4
Yamagata	51	49	4	4
Fukushima	265	261	52	15
Ibaraki	702	502	27	21
Tochigi	514	503	22	11
Gumma	459	393	108	99
Saitama	584	483	33	8
Chiba	554	446	0	0
Tokyo	133	98	4	4
Kanagawa	254	197	14	8
Niigata	97	57	0	0
Toyama	77	38	0	0
Ishikawa	57	57	22	7
Fukui	40	38	8	2
Yamanashi	197	141	17	0
Nagano	388	302	72	28
Gifu	521	306	7	5
Shizuoka	374	293	57	0
Aichi	736	733	150	100
Mie	303	300	0	0
Shiga	174	174	9	9
Kyoto	159	112	18	18
Osaka	150	0	0	0
Hyogo	521	510	12	0
Nara	174	169	0	0
Wakayama	186	133	0	0
Tottori	135	134	21	0
Shimane	153	153	1	1
Okayama	632	438	0	0
Hiroshima	421	305	7	7
Yamaguchi	405	400	6	2
Tokushima	325	206	4	4
Kagawa	423	274	1	0
Ehime	473	281	0	0
Kochi	176	176	19	8
Fukuoka	670	670	0	0
Saga	355	355	0	0
Nagasaki	401	401	0	0
Kumamoto	712	687	83	54
Oita	378	360	43	22
Miyazaki	355	345	4	4
Kagoshima	634	630	117	70
TOTAL	15,484	12,720	987	533

PART B-PHOSPHATIC
SUPERPHOSPHATE EQUIVALENTS (16% P_2O_5) (metric tons)

Prefecture	Allocation for 1 Aug-31 Dec 48 (preliminary)	Received by Kodan 1 Aug-10 Nov 48 a/	Shipped from Kodan to Dealers 1 Aug-10 Nov 48 b/	Received by Farmers 1 Aug-1 Nov 48
Hokkaido	9,059	9,059	7,899	5,019
Aomori	2,873	2,873	1,703	1,683
Iwate	7,068	6,833	4,105	3,862
Miyagi	5,426	4,879	2,662	1,619
Akita	572	532	195	161
Yamagata	1,809	1,731	1,302	1,115
Fukushima	9,052	9,052	7,492	4,176
Ibaraki	20,524	20,221	12,285	10,759
Tochigi	15,144	14,857	10,366	10,064
Gumma	14,812	14,812	11,438	11,420
Saitama	18,629	16,618	12,238	11,660
Chiba	14,453	14,218	9,304	9,153
Tokyo	4,259	4,119	3,031	2,970
Kanagawa	7,191	6,828	4,640	4,162
Niigata	3,399	3,399	2,038	1,131
Toyama	3,258	3,258	2,326	2,319
Ishikawa	2,478	2,276	2,101	1,255
Fukui	1,121	804	212	91
Yamanashi	5,688	5,019	3,367	3,236
Nagano	12,204	11,608	8,914	7,556
Gifu	7,987	7,316	5,413	4,454
Shizuoka	11,867	11,806	8,420	7,441
Aichi	16,563	16,563	13,824	10,061
Mie	7,851	7,851	7,736	4,812
Shiga	4,597	4,597	3,732	3,678
Kyoto	4,146	4,115	3,156	2,813
Osaka	4,715	4,088	1,973	1,393
Hyogo	12,599	10,823	6,247	5,346
Nara	3,832	3,642	1,759	477
Wakayama	4,560	4,120	1,892	1,200
Tottori	2,922	2,922	2,232	1,525
Shimane	3,451	3,451	1,573	711
Okayama	12,632	12,632	8,013	6,785
Hiroshima	9,248	8,640	4,060	4,060
Yamaguchi	8,767	7,701	4,452	1,992
Tokushima	6,750	6,196	2,521	2,230
Kagawa	8,209	8,209	5,355	4,679
Ehime	9,378	8,520	4,124	2,943
Kochi	3,351	3,351	1,050	956
Fukuoka	16,598	15,458	9,427	7,192
Saga	7,371	7,871	4,675	3,900
Nagasaki	8,421	8,165	4,331	4,158
Kumamoto	17,377	16,691	6,296	4,694
Oita	9,348	9,278	5,070	4,886
Miyazaki	8,992	8,801	5,590	5,210
Kagoshima	16,143	15,363	7,739	5,192
TOTAL	387,194	371,166	238,278	196,199

a/ Quantity shipped from fertilizer plants, ports, and distribution centers to branch Kodan in the prefectures

b/ Fertilizer delivered by branch Kodan to dealer warehouses

DISTRIBUTION:

Commander-in-Chief	1
Chief of Staff	1
G-2, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service	1
G-2, Civil Censorship Detachment	1
G-2, Civil Intelligence Section	1
G-2, General Liaison Sub-Section	54
G-2, Department of the Army Intelligence Division	15
G-2, Technical Intelligence Detachment	1
G-4, Petroleum Advisory Group	2
Civil Communications Section	1
Civil Information and Education Section	1
Attn: Education Division	1
Civil Transportation Section	2
Counter Intelligenco Corps, First Region	1
Counter Intelligence Corps, First District	1
Counter Intelligence Corps, Second District	1
Counter Intelligence Corps, Third District	1
Counter Intelligence Corps, Second Region	1
Counter Intelligence Corps, Area 25	1
Diplomatic Section	2
Economic and Scientific Section	13
Engineer Section	1
Government Section	1
Public Health and Welfare Section	1
Public Information Office	1
Reparations Section	1
Statistics and Reports Section	3
COMNAVFE	1
Deconcentration Review Board	1
Department of the Army	200
Headquarters Eighth Army	
Attn: Economic Section Military Government	9
Headquarters I Corps	5
Attn: G-2	1
Headquarters IX Corps	10
Attn: G-2	1
Headquarters XXIV Corps	
Attn: USAMGIK	3
Attn: Engineer	2
Attn: National Economic Board	2
Prefectural Military Government Teams	83
Regional Military Government Teams	18
Ryukyus Command, Military Government Section	2
Natural Resources Section	
Chief of Section	1
Executive Officer	1
Each division chief and branch head	1
Library	20

P+P

NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION

WEEKLY SUMMARY

No 164

28 November-4 December 1948

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

WEEKLY SUMMARY NO 164
28 November-4 December 1948

C O N T E N T S

	Page
AGRICULTURE DIVISION	
LAND REFORM	
Purchase and Sale of Reclamation Land	1
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS	
Voting Procedures for Cooperative Officials	5
INSURANCE, CREDIT, AND TAXES	
Damages to Crops and Benefits Payable to 15 November 1948	5
FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION	
Collections of 1948 Staple Crops	6
FERTILIZER	
Fertilizer Distribution to 20 November 1948	8
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	
Agriculture, Price, and Farm Wage Surveys	9
ITEMS ATTACHED TO COPIES OF THE WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR ATTENTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS	
Term of Office of Land Commissioners Extended	10
Ministerial Notification on Foreign-Owned Land Not Subject to Purchase	10
Fertilizer Distribution to 20 November 1948	10
FISHERIES DIVISION	
GENERAL	
Japanese Fishing Vessel Rescued	11
Fisheries Agency Appointments	11
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	
Prefectural Allotments and Deliveries of Diesel Oil and Gas Oil, October	11
December Allocation of Petroleum Products	14
Prefectural Allotments of Diesel Oil, December	15
Prefectural Allotments of Diesel Oil for Pelagic Fisheries, December	16
Allotment of Diesel Oil to Class-A Landing Ports, December	16
Fuel Oil Allocation for Western Trawlers	18
WHALING	
Coastal Whaling Catch	19

FORESTRY DIVISION — Page

ECONOMICS
Value of Forest Products — 20
PULP AND PAPER
Pulpwood Consumption and Deliveries and Pulp and Paper Production, October 1948 — 20
ITEMS FOR ATTENTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS
Forestry Information Service — 24

MINING AND GEOLOGY DIVISION

MINING AND MILLING
Mining Industry Monthly Review (September) — 25
Survey of Vermiculite Deposits — 25
Conferences at Kamioka Mine and Yanahara — 25
METALLURGY
Metal Smelting and Refining Industry Monthly Review (October) — 27
Inspection of Nikko Copper Refinery, Tochigi Prefecture — 27
COAL
Coal Industry Monthly Review (October) — 31
Inspection of New Face Loading Machine at Kameari Plant, Hitachi Ltd, Tokyo — 31
Report on Operation of New Coal Loading Machine at Tagawa Mine, Kyūshu — 31
PETROLEUM
Petroleum Producing Industry Monthly Review (October) — 31

EDITORIAL AND PRODUCTION DIVISION — 38

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

LAND REFORM

1. Purchase and Sale of Reclamation Land

a. Military government officials frequently have raised questions about the acquisition and sale of reclamation lands. The following information has been prepared in answer to the questions most commonly asked:

(1) Selection and acquisition of land for reclamation: Vice-ministerial Instruction 2347, Purchase of Uncultivated Land, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors 1 September 1948 (Weekly Summary Nos 150 and 152) contains the most recent statement of general policy on selection of land for reclamation. This instruction reiterates the value of land reclamation in Japan, emphasizing, however, that such a program must be technically sound and consistent with the best interests of the national economy. Significant points in the instruction are:

(a) The use of purchase "quotas" in the acquisition of reclaimable lands is discontinued.

(b) Lands will be selected and acquired for reclamation only when sound technical analysis justifies such action.

(c) Plans for land reclamation will be consistent with the best and ultimate interests of the national economy and will be decided with particular consideration for forestry, flood control, and soil and water conservation problems.

(d) Prefectural land commission purchase plans for the acquisition of reclaimable lands exceeding 10 cho 1/ (40 cho in Hokkaido) will be approved by the governor only after initial approval by the Prefectural Suitable Land Survey Subcommittee of the Land Development Committee. This Subcommittee was established pursuant to Vice-ministerial Instruction 23-Reclamation-616, Establishment of the Suitable Land Survey Subcommittee in the Land Development Committee, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors 2 April 1948. Its current composition is: chiefs, Reclamation Planning Department and Reclamation Guidance Department, Regional Land Office; chiefs of the concerned sections and departments, Regional Forestry Office; chief, Government Operated Pasture Office; chiefs of the concerned sections and departments of the metropolis, special prefecture, or prefectures; proper members of the Fuel Woodland Committee; specialists of the agricultural experiment stations and agricultural schools; and other concerned officials and persons. The instruction further provides that each Prefectural Suitable Land Survey Subcommittee have a chief, secretaries, and clerks.

1/ One cho equals 2.451 acres.

(e) City, town, and village agricultural land commission plans for the acquisition of reclaimable lands of less than 10 cho (40 cho in Hokkaido) will be approved by the governor only after approval of the appropriate Uncultivated Land Purchase Committee at the gun 2/ (shicho in Hokkaido) level. Provision for the establishment and composition of this committee is made in subparagraph 4 of the instruction cited in paragraph (1) above.

(2) Sale of reclamation land: Lands technically judged reclaimable by individuals, and lands reclaimed and ready for sale to individual cultivators are to be sold to individuals as rapidly as possible. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry estimates that of a total of 745,149 cho acquired as of 2 October 1948, a minimum of approximately 124,393 cho should be sold by 31 March 1949 (Weekly Summary No 155). Of this amount, 6,720 cho had been sold by 1 August 1948, and an additional 4,344 cho had been sold by 1 November 1948, a total of 11,064. Present schedules, therefore, call for a minimum of 113,329 additional cho to be sold by 31 March 1949. A breakdown by prefectures of these data is shown in table on page 3. These schedules will be revised upward as the situation permits.

(3) Prices of uncultivated lands: In general, the price to be paid for uncultivated land purchased by the government under the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Article 30, is 45 percent of the controlled price of upland fields of similar quality in the location. Modifications to this general rule, arising out of the need for purchasing use rights, standing trees, et cetera, are described in detail in Weekly Summary No 78. Prices to be paid to the government for reclaimable and reclaimed lands bought by individuals are governed by Partial Amendment to Enforcement Regulations of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Defining Criteria for Sale Price of Pasture Land and Reclaimable Land (Weekly Summary No 140).

(4) Amounts of reclamation lands to be sold to individuals: Maximum standard areas of reclaimable and reclaimed lands to be sold to settlers and area-increasing farmers are governed by Partial Amendment to Enforcement Regulations of Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Establishing Maximum Standard Area on Sale of Land for Reclamation (Weekly Summary No 146). Variations within a prefecture from the established prefectural average maximum are determined by the same procedures as variations within a prefecture in retention rates for cultivated lands.

(5) Administration: Administrative responsibility for matters relating to the acquisition, reclamation, and sale of reclaimable and reclaimed lands is divided in accord with Land Development Bureau Notification on Matters Concerning Operation of Acquisition and Sale of Land for Reclamation Purposes (Weekly Summary No 138) as follows:

2/ County

(a) Reclamation technicians in the prefectural land development department have jurisdiction over all technical aspects of land reclamation including development of physical, economic, and social plans prior to acquisition of such land; the initiation of recommendations relating to the acquisition of reclaimable lands by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; the implementation of such plans so far as the process of actual reclamation and related land development functions are concerned; the subdivision of a completed project into individual farms and the establishment of their boundary lines; and technical determination of when reclamation and land development on a project are complete and the land is ready for sale to cultivators. These officials may, on larger projects and when repatriates are to be settled on the newly reclaimed land, make recommendations relating to selection of settlers.

(b) The appropriate agricultural land commission has responsibility in accordance with Articles 31 and 38 of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law for the land transfer aspects of land reclamation, including price fixing, purchase, title registration, and sale. The prefectural agricultural land commission discharges this responsibility for all lands purchased under provisions of Article 3 of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law. The appropriate city, town, or village agricultural land commission exercises this responsibility for lands acquired under Article 38 of the same law.

SCHEDULE FOR SALES OF RECLAIMED AND RECLAIMABLE LANDS TO
31 MARCH 1949
(cho)

Prefecture	Total Scheduled for Sale by 31 Mar 49	Total Sold by 1 Nov 48	Total Remaining to be Sold by 31 Mar 49 a/
Hokkaido	65,000	166	64,834
Aomori	2,300	222	2,078
Iwate	3,300	0	0
Miyagi	1,300	0	0
Akita	3,100	314	2,786
Yamagata	3,000	637	2,363
Fukushima	3,300	577	2,723
Ibaraki	850	78	772
Tochigi	1,800	33	1,767
Gumma	1,500	0	0
Saitama	1,014	346	668
Chiba	1,200	368	832
Tokyo	369	0	0
Kanagawa	450	0	0
Niigata	1,500	157	1,343

(Cont'd)

SCHEDULE FOR SALES OF RECLAIMED AND RECLAIMABLE LANDS TO 31 MARCH 1949 (Cont'd)
(cho)

Prefecture	Total Scheduled for Sale by 31 Mar 49	Total Sold by 1 Nov 48	Total Remaining to be Sold by 31 Mar 49 a/
Toyama	650	0	0
Ishikawa	300	25	275
Fukui	300	0	0
Yamanashi	220	0	0
Nagano	900	0	0
Gifu	800	13	787
Shizuoka	1,050	0	0
Aichi	4,000	0	0
Mie	1,200	825	375
Shiga	800	544	256
Kyoto	500	82	418
Osaka	400	0	0
Hyogo	527	0	0
Nara	659	0	0
Wakayama	260	0	0
Tottori	650	0	0
Shimane	1,549	0	0
Okayama	355	0	0
Hiroshima	1,800	0	0
Yamaguchi	300	0	0
Tokushima	600	0	0
Kagawa	300	35	265
Ehime	700	50	650
Kochi	600	0	0
Fukuoka	2,000	720	1,280
Saga	300	229	71
Nagasaki	1,750	812	938
Kumamoto	2,000	615	1,385
Oita	1,500	509	991
Miyazaki	3,440	1,436	2,004
Kagoshima	4,000	2,271	1,729
Tohoku	0	0	0
Kanto	0	0	0
Hokuriku	0	0	0
TOTAL	124,393	11,064	113,329

a/ Less that portion required for such projects as shelter belts, roads, and water courses.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

1. Voting Procedures for Cooperative Officials

a. Military government units have requested clarification of procedures governing the election of agricultural cooperative officials. Pertinent portions of a reply indorsement, subject, "Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Association Election of Board of Directors' Prefectural Level", dated 29 November 1948, follow:

"Article 30, Law Number 132, 1947, limits each eligible voter in an agricultural cooperative to one vote on any decision. This is a basic principle which characterizes any enterprise of this kind. The procedure for complying with this requirement is a matter for each individual organization to decide so long as the procedure is in accordance with the objective of equal representation for each member. Authorized procedures as applied to the election of cooperative officials include:

a. Submission of one name by each member with the understanding that those receiving the largest number of votes will be declared duly elected.

b. Submission of as many different names as there are officers to be elected.

c. Nomination of candidates by the eligible voters directly and voting on such nominees.

"Procedure described in paragraph three of second indorsement is similar to that mentioned in Paragraph 2a above. Surveillance over results of 23,799 elections of agricultural cooperative officials has not disclosed tangible evidence that such procedure has achieved undemocratic results. Results to date indicate that this procedure rather has acted to prevent any one group from dominating the organization of new agricultural cooperatives and has served to attain a more equitable geographical distribution of elected officials."

INSURANCE, CREDIT, AND TAXES

1. Damages to Crops and Benefits Payable to 15 November 1948

a. Mr M. Hirata, Agricultural Insurance Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted data on damage to agricultural crops and estimated benefits payable under the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law as of 15 November 1948:

DAMAGE TO CROPS AND BENEFITS PAYABLE
as of 15 November 1948

Damages to Crops	Areas	Estimated Benefits Payable (yen)
Paddy rice, more than 30 percent damaged	3,663,869 tan a/	2,277,842,000
Wheat, barley, and oats, more than 30 percent damaged	3,418,119 tan	673,404,811
Silk cocoons, more than 30 percent damaged	1,100,959 grams	52,451,486

Per Unit Average Amount of Indemnity Paid	1947	1948
Average per tan indemnity paid for barley and other crops damaged more than 30 percent	9.17	105.21
Average per gram indemnity paid for silk cocoons damaged more than 40 percent	ND	50.12

a/ One tan equals 0.245 acres.
ND: No data available

FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION

1. Collections of 1948 Staple Crops

COLLECTION OF 1948 STAPLE CROPS
as of 30 November 1948
(1,000 motric tons)

Crop	Quota 1948	Quota 1947	Cumulative Amount Collected 1948	Cumulative Amount Collected 1947 a/	Percent Quota Fulfilled 1948	Percent Quota Fulfilled 1947 a/
Wheat & barleys b/	950.5	751.6	966.6	809.1	101.7	107.7
White potatoes	1,074.7	893.7	1,209.4	855.0	112.5	95.7
Subtotal b/	1,161.1	926.8	1,203.7	976.7	103.7	105.4
Rice & rice subs b/	4,592.9	4,582.5	2,386.2	c/1,529.6	52.0	33.4
Sweet potatoes	2,431.7	2,163.8	2,086.7	1,042.6	85.8	48.2
Subtotal b/	5,344.3	5,251.1	3,031.0	1,851.7	56.7	35.3
TOTAL b/	6,505.4	6,177.9	4,234.7	2,828.4	65.1	45.8

a/ As of 30 November 1947
b/ Brown rice equivalents
c/ Rice substitutes include soybeans, beans, oats, buckwheat, millets, sorghum, corn, and peas.
SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

STATUS OF STAPLE CROP COLLECTION
as of 30 November 1948
(percent)

Prefecture	Rice and Rice Subs	Sweet Potatoes	Wheat and Barleys	White Potatoes
Hokkaido	73.1	a/	77.6	114.3
Aomori	71.5	a/	101.1	88.6
Iwate	86.2	a/	116.9	84.8
Miyagi	58.1	a/	104.4	117.3
Akita	88.6	a/	99.0	99.1
Yamagata	100.6	a/	112.4	116.9
Fukushima	58.1	106.1	104.4	109.6
Ibaraki	37.4	104.0	95.0	96.6
Tochigi	47.5	114.2	99.0	108.1
Gumma	29.1	95.0	99.6	93.5
Saitama	35.9	96.7	98.3	105.0
Chiba	44.3	90.9	96.3	109.5
Tokyo	38.6	102.2	104.6	110.8
Kanagawa	14.5	93.7	101.2	110.3
Niigata	103.9	133.6	86.2	109.6
Toyama	96.2	131.8	110.2	135.2
Ishikawa	95.8	121.2	113.1	119.3
Fukui	100.4	136.1	105.6	112.8
Yamanashi	16.2	94.9	102.0	132.6
Nagano	57.3	105.0	113.0	144.6
Gifu	26.6	102.3	101.7	103.3
Shizuoka	12.8	64.0	100.7	104.9
Aichi	5.2	81.3	101.1	119.1
Mie	26.5	82.7	105.1	134.0
Shiga	33.8	137.5	113.2	164.0
Kyoto	21.8	135.4	105.6	129.5
Osaka	2.9	127.3	104.9	102.0
Hyogo	33.0	153.6	103.2	114.3
Nara	14.4	99.9	101.0	113.4
Wakayama	22.0	61.7	102.3	109.7
Tottori	33.5	104.3	120.1	118.4
Shimane	50.3	103.8	114.9	125.9
Okayama	9.7	135.5	103.5	96.2
Hiroshima	32.5	100.4	100.1	112.8
Yamaguchi	34.6	98.1	102.2	104.3
Tokushima	43.3	70.6	102.0	114.9
Kagawa	21.3	115.1	100.7	101.1
Ehime	16.8	38.5	110.6	112.8
Kochi	63.9	14.8	108.7	106.3
Fukuoka	20.6	122.4	100.7	141.0
Saga	63.0	100.9	102.6	112.1
Nagasaki	5.7	40.6	110.4	107.6
Kumamoto	16.1	85.3	100.8	129.9
Oita	10.7	77.6	104.2	147.9
Miyazaki	54.2	65.1	105.6	164.9
Kagoshima	57.6	42.8	113.5	110.6
TOTAL	52.0	85.8	101.7	112.5

a/ No allocation
SOURCE: Preliminary data, Staple Foods Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

FERTILIZER

1. Fertilizer Distribution to 20 November 1948

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported on distribution of commercial fertilizer to 20 November 1948. Details are shown in the tables attached to copies of the Weekly Summary sent to military government teams (Item 3).

b. Distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers to farmers improved considerably. A total of 69 percent of that allocated had been purchased by 20 November 1948, an increase of 16 percent since the last 10-day report. In eight prefectures, however, distribution to farmers was 50 percent or less of that allotted. Small supplies of fertilizer by dealers may have limited distribution in Kochi and Shimane prefectures.

c. Superphosphate equivalents received by farmers were 63 percent of that allocated, an increase of 12 percent since the last report. Farmers in nine prefectures received 50 percent or less of the allocated amounts.

d. Farmer receipts of potash fertilizer remained unsatisfactory. Although an increase of eight percent has been made since 10 November 1948, only 11 percent of assigned quantities had reached farmers. No potash had been received as yet by the farmers in 10 prefectures.

e. Fertilizer distribution to 20 November 1948 is summarized:

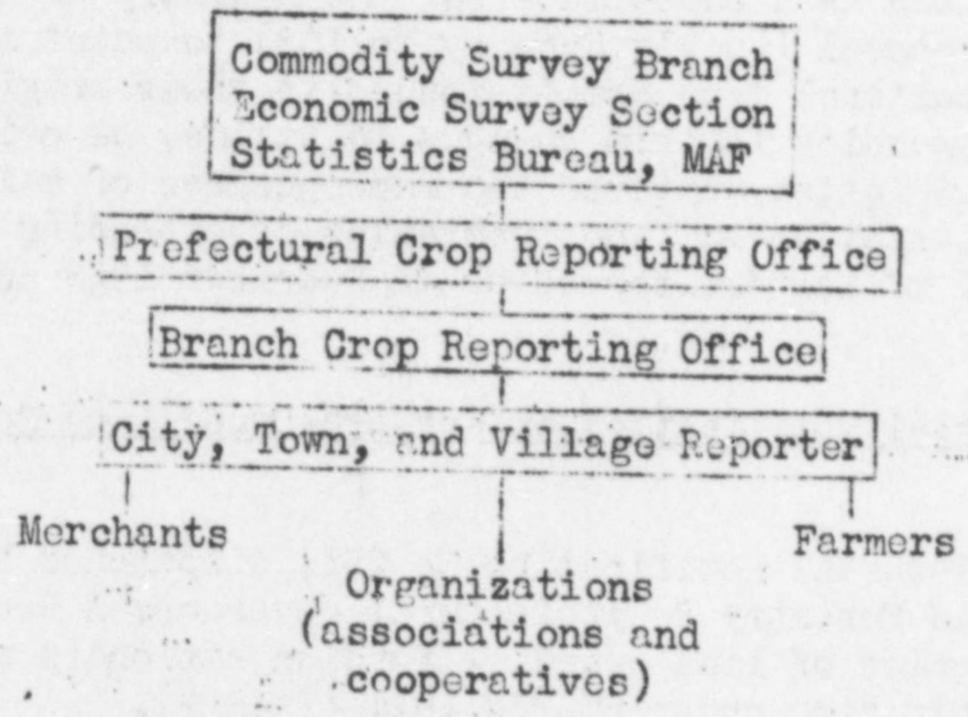
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION TO 20 NOVEMBER 1948
(percent)

Item	Ammonium Sulfate Equivalents	Superphosphate Equivalents	Potash Equivalents
Allocated for delivery prior to 31 December 1948	100	100	100
Part received by Kodan	96	98	90
Part not yet available to Kodan	4	2	10
Delivered to farmers	69	63	11
Kodan dealers stock	27	35	79

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1. Agriculture, Price, and Farm Wage Surveys

a. Messrs Shunji Fujii and T. Makuoka, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that commodity price surveys were made in towns and villages by the Nogyokai until 15 January 1948, when the work was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A survey of commodities purchased and sold by farmers was made in 138 villages in 1948. Data obtained by the commodity survey are used in computing national income by occupations, in assessing taxes, in figuring parity formulas, and in studying black-market activities. The data are collected by reporters who interview farmers, merchants, agricultural cooperatives and associations. An attempt is made to obtain data on black-market sales and prices. These data are recorded and used with data on legal sales to determine the over-all prices. The mode is determined for each village and is reported to the Economic Survey Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, on the 15th of each month. The channels of reporting are:



b. The Statistics Bureau plans to increase the village surveys to 250 in 1949, and a budget of ¥13,000,000 has been requested for commodity surveys in the 1949 fiscal year.

c. Mr Makuoka, chief of Wage Surveys, reported that the Economic Survey Branch within each branch crop reporting office conducts the wage surveys in a manner similar to that used in commodity price surveys. Wage surveys also were made by the Nogyokai before 15 January 1948. The wage reporter contacts all agricultural households hiring laborers. He gathers information on daily hours of labor, the daily or hourly wage, whether food and lodgingare furnished by the household, and the age and sex of each hired worker. Wage survey data are

used by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in computing production costs and parity formulas and in comparing rural and urban living standards. Surveys are being made now in 138 villages. Mr Makuoka intends to conduct surveys in 250 villages in 1949. The proposed budget for the 1949 fiscal year is ¥6,800,000. This amount does not include funds for salaries of regularly employed Economic Research officials engaged in wage surveys.

ITEMS ATTACHED TO COPIES OF THE WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR ATTENTION OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS

1. Term of Office of Land Commissioners Extended

a. A bill extending the term of office of agricultural land commissioners, enacted by the Diet 30 November 1948 (Item 1). The bill, approved by Natural Resources Section, with concurrence of Government Section, was enacted as a substitute for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's proposal (Weekly Summary No 163) to maintain the lists of electors of agricultural land commissioners in their original voting categories, disregarding interim changes in status, as originally drawn in 1946. The legislation achieves the same purpose of maintaining intact the representative on land commission by extending to 30 June 1949 the terms of office due to expire in December 1948 and February 1949.

2. Ministerial Notification on Foreign-Owned Land Not Subject to Purchase

a. Ministerial notification No 254, dispatched by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors 2 December 1948, describing categories of land owned by foreign nationals not subject to purchase at this time under SCAPIN 1911 (Item 2).

3. Fertilizer Distribution to 20 November 1948

a. Tables showing fertilizer distribution by prefectures to 20 November 1948 referred to under above heading on page 8 (Item 3).

FISHERIES DIVISION

GENERAL

1. Japanese Fishing Vessel Rescued

a. The Fisheries Agency reported that the Tokuhiro Maru No 82 was found by another Japanese vessel within the authorized fishing area at 1600 hours, 27 November. The Tokuhiro Maru had been adrift for several days (Weekly Summary No 163).

2. Fisheries Agency Appointments

a. The Fisheries Agency announced the following appointments effective 27 November 1948, of officials to positions in the Agency: chief, Administration Department, Mr K. Matsutoya; chief, Administration Section, Administration Department, Mr Y. Toshima; chief, Production Department, Mr M. Sogawa; chief, Deep Sea Fisheries Section, Production Department, Mr D. Kanetomo; and chief, Fishery Rights Section, Administration Department, Mr S. Nagano.

b. Prior to these appointments, Messrs Matsutoya and Toshima worked in other sections of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr Sogawa was chief, and Mr Kanetomo was employed in the Deep Sea Fisheries Section of the Agency; and Mr Nagano was chief, Administration Section, Fisheries Agency.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1. Prefectural Allotments and Deliveries of Diesel Oil and Gas Oil, October

DIESEL OIL AND GAS OIL ALLOTMENTS AND DELIVERIES, OCTOBER 1948
(kiloliters)

Prefecture	Diesel Oil		Gas Oil	
	Allotments	Deliveries	Allotments	Deliveries
Hokkaido	1,450	1,450	65.0	65.0
Aomori	1,046	1,043	20.0	20.0
Iwate	747	747	50.0	50.0
Miyagi	2,167	2,167	40.0	40.0
Akita	155	155	12.0	12.0
Yamagata	123	123	15.0	15.0
Fukushima	420	375	7.0	7.0

(Cont'd)

DIESEL OIL AND GAS OIL ALLOTMENTS AND DELIVERIES, OCTOBER 1948 (Cont'd)
(kiloliters)

Prefecture	Diesel Oil Allotments	Diesel Oil Deliveries	Gas Oil Allotments	Gas Oil Deliveries
Ibaraki	343	343	10.0	10.0
Chiba	698	698	115.0	115.0
Tokyo	1,213	1,213	65.0	65.0
Kanagawa	1,047	1,047	110.0	106.0
Niigata	253	253	35.0	35.0
Toyama	60	60	30.0	30.0
Ishikawa	279	279	26.0	26.0
Fukui	124	124	20.0	20.0
Nagano	0	0	0.5	0.5
Shizuoka	862	851	95.0	95.0
Aichi	476	471	250.0	248.0
Mie	331	331	200.0	200.0
Shiga	1	1	18.0	18.0
Kyoto	52	52	42.0	42.0
Osaka	436	366	70.0	70.0
Hyogo	343	343	279.5	279.5
Wakayama	243	243	95.0	95.0
Tottori	117	117	23.0	23.0
Shimane	314	314	35.0	35.0
Okayama	43	43	215.0	215.0
Hiroshima	71	71	230.0	230.0
Yamaguchi	487	487	250.0	250.0
Tokushima	183	181	30.0	30.0
Kagawa	72	72	225.0	225.0
Ehime	352	341	230.0	224.0
Kochi	78	78	45.0	44.0
Fukuoka	157	157	200.0	200.0
Saga	217	217	85.0	85.0
Nagasaki	815	815	220.0	220.0
Kumamoto	126	126	70.0	70.0
Oita	126	126	110.0	106.0
Miyazaki	255	255	32.0	32.0
Kagoshima	440	440	50.0	48.0
Subtotal	16,722	16,575	3,720.0	3,701.0
Pelagic fisheries	7,552	7,552	76.0	76.0
Reserved in Fisheries Agency	4,426	4,426	404.0	404.0
Hokkaido	1,300	1,300	10.0	10.0
Aomori	0	0	30.0	30.0
Fukushima	100	100	5.0	5.0
Iwate	180	180	18.0	18.0

(Cont'd)

DIESEL OIL AND GAS OIL ALLOTMENTS AND DELIVERIES, OCTOBER 1948 (Cont'd)
(kiloliters)

Prefecture	Diesel Oil Allotments	Diesel Oil Deliveries	Gas Oil Allotments	Gas Oil Deliveries	
Reserved in Fisheries Agency					
Ibaraki	100	100	50.0	50.0	
Tokyo	550	550	35.9	35.9	
Kanagawa	270	270	3.3	3.3	
Niigata	80	80	40.0	40.0	
Toyama	20	20	20.0	20.0	
Fukui	0	0	50.0	50.0	
Shizuoka	725	725	16.3	16.3	
Aichi	50	50	0.0	0.0	
Mie	265	265	0.4	0.4	
Kyoto	10	10	20.0	20.0	
Osaka	10	10	0.0	0.0	
Wakayama	20	20	0.0	0.0	
Shimane	35	35	60.0	60.0	
Yamaguchi	50	50	40.0	40.0	
Tokushima	25	25	0.0	0.0	
Kochi	70	70	0.1	0.1	
Hokkaido	100	100	1.0	1.0	Nippon Suisan Co
Iwate	50	50	0.5	0.5	Nippon Suisan Co
Miyagi	142	142	0.7	0.7	Nippon Suisan Co
Hokkaido	179	179	2.0	2.0	Taiyo Gyogyo Co
Miyagi	30	30	0.0	0.0	Taiyo Gyogyo Co
Hokkaido	15	15	0.2	0.2	Kyokuyo Hogei Co
Miyagi	50	50	0.6	0.6	Kyokuyo Hogei Co
TOTAL	28,700	28,553	4,200.0	4,181.0	for whaling
ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS IN OCTOBER					
Ibaraki	600	600	12	12	
Fukushima	400	400	8	8	
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	20	20	

SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

2. December Allocation of Petroleum Products

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR FISHING, DECEMBER 1948

Prefecture	Diesel Oil (kl)	Gas Oil (kl)	Kerosene (kl)	Gasoline (kl)	Lubricating Oil (kl)	Grease (kg)
Hokkaido	2,708	70	80	1.90	144.40	1.00
Aomori	1,276	40	43	1.08	73.27	0.65
Iwate	940	75	32	2.03	55.35	0.49
Miyagi	1,948	40	41	1.08	88.25	0.00
Akita	208	15	8	0.41	13.05	0.12
Yamagata	150	20	6	0.54	10.25	0.10
Fukushima	958	15	16	0.41	39.50	0.35
Ibaraki	607	30	13	0.81	28.03	0.25
Chiba	1,003	130	34	3.53	60.57	0.60
Tokyo	1,608	120	21	3.26	62.72	0.60
Kanagawa	1,295	160	11	4.34	47.35	0.56
Niigata	337	50	13	1.35	21.87	0.20
Toyama	85	50	4	1.35	6.95	0.30
Ishikawa	307	60	13	1.63	21.55	0.45
Fukui	206	30	9	0.81	14.15	0.18
Shizuoka	1,178	130	20	3.53	52.63	0.46
Aichi	580	300	12	8.15	34.92	0.31
Mie	610	250	10	6.78	32.45	0.50
Shiga	1	25	1	1.67	0.81	0.01
Kyoto	124	60	5	1.63	9.78	0.09
Osaka	464	70	10	1.90	22.83	0.20
Hyogo	337	380	10	9.40	29.09	0.26
Wakayama	503	150	17	4.10	32.94	0.29
Tottori	226	30	14	0.81	21.85	0.20
Shimane	395	70	13	1.90	21.05	0.19
Okayama	25	120	1	3.26	5.20	0.05
Hiroshima	61	200	3	5.43	9.90	0.10
Yamaguchi	589	350	20	9.48	43.81	0.39
Tokushima	152	50	6	1.35	11.28	0.10
Kagawa	68	120	3	3.26	7.95	0.07
Ehime	302	200	13	5.43	25.40	0.23
Kochi	210	50	7	1.36	13.35	0.12
Fukuoka	203	200	7	5.43	17.48	0.16
Saga	202	110	9	3.00	16.25	0.15
Nagasaki	990	280	34	7.62	64.33	0.58
Kumamoto	153	190	6	5.19	15.56	0.14
Oita	161	120	7	3.26	13.95	0.13
Miyazaki	241	60	10	1.63	17.30	0.16
Kagoshima	571	70	12	1.90	27.63	0.26
Subtotal	21,982	4,490	594	122.00	1,235.00	11.00
Pelagic fisheries	8,378	84	200	0.00	445.00	5.00
Reserved in Fisheries Agency	1,955	316	25	3.00	116.00	0.00
TOTAL	32,315	4,890	819	125.00	1,796.00	16.00

SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

3. Prefectural Allotments of Diesel Oil, December

ALLOCATION OF DIESEL OIL FOR COASTAL FISHERIES, DECEMBER 1948
(kiloliters)

Prefecture	Class-A Port a/	Class-B Port b/	Transportation c/	Special Uses d/	Reserved e/	Total
Hokkaido	0	2,700	0	8	0	2,708
Aomori	1,000	160	100	16	0	1,276
Iwate	800	120	20	0	0	940
Miyagi	1,810	90	30	18	0	1,948
Akita	0	200	0	8	0	208
Yamagata	0	150	0	0	0	150
Fukushima	880	70	0	8	0	958
Ibaraki	0	600	0	7	0	607
Chiba	680	320	0	3	0	1,003
Kanagawa	1,000	280	0	15	0	1,295
Niigata	80	190	50	17	0	337
Toyama	0	85	0	0	0	85
Ishikawa	80	210	15	2	0	307
Fukui	85	100	0	21	0	206
Shizuoka	710	420	10	38	0	1,178
Aichi	250	250	0	0	80	580
Mie	250	350	0	10	0	610
Shiga	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kyoto	45	75	0	4	0	124
Osaka	300	40	0	4	120	464
Hyogo	300	30	0	7	0	337
Wakayama	200	300	0	3	0	503
Tottori	100	120	0	6	0	226
Shimane	250	140	0	5	0	395
Okayama	0	25	0	0	0	25
Hiroshima	0	60	0	1	0	61
Yamaguchi	250	60	120	9	150	589
Tokushima	0	150	0	2	0	152
Kagawa	0	30	35	3	0	68
Ehime	0	300	0	2	0	302
Kochi	110	100	0	0	0	210
Fukuoka	60	70	70	3	0	203
Saga	70	130	0	2	0	202
Nagasaki	200	700	60	30	0	990
Kumamoto	0	145	0	8	0	153
Oita	0	160	0	1	0	161
Miyazaki	40	200	0	1	0	241
Kagoshima	205	360	0	6	0	571
TOTAL	11,255	9,520	510	347	350	21,982

(Cont'd)

ALLOCATION OF DIESEL OIL FOR COASTAL FISHERIES, DECEMBER 1948 (Cont'd)
(kiloliters)

a/ Major portion used for catching and transporting fish to large cities and local inland prefectures. Remaining portion used to catch fish for local consumption.
b/ For catching and transporting fish to local markets
c/ For transporting fish to large cities and inland prefectures
d/ For moving ships from shipyards to fishing ports, test runs, and research
e/ Reserve held by the regional office of the Fisheries Agency
SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

4. Prefectural Allotments of Diesel Oil for Pelagic Fisheries, December

DIESEL OIL AND GAS OIL ALLOCATION FOR PELAGIC FISHERIES, DECEMBER 1948
(kiloliters)

Prefecture	User	Use	Diesel Oil	Gas Oil
Hokkaido	Nippon Suisan Co	Whaling	24	0.3
Hokkaido	Taiyo Gyogyo Co	Whaling	46	0.5
Miyagi	Nippon Suisan Co	Whaling	110	1.1
Miyagi	Taiyo Gyogyo Co	Whaling	48	0.5
Miyagi	Kyokuyo Hogei Co	Whaling	64	0.7
Tokyo	Kyokuyo Hogei Co	Whaling	50	0.5
Osaka	Nippon Suisan Co	Whaling	36	0.4
Yamaguchi	Western Trawlers Assn	Trawling	3,180	31.8
Fukuoka	Western Trawlers Assn	Trawling	1,900	19.0
Saga	Western Trawlers Assn	Trawling	430	4.3
Nagasaki	Western Trawlers Assn	Trawling	2,490	24.9
TOTAL			8,378	84.0

SOURCE: Fisheries Agency

5. Allotment of Diesel Oil to Class-A Landing Ports, December

ALLOTMENT OF DIESEL OIL TO CLASS-A LANDING PORTS, DECEMBER 1948
(kiloliters)

Prefecture and Landing Port	Allotment
Aomori	
Aomori	250
Hachinohe	640
Ohata	80
Ajigasawa	30
Subtotal	1,000
Iwate	
Miyako	300
Kamaishi	230
Otsuchi	100
Ofunado	170
Subtotal	800

(Cont'd)