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SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

1 May 1961

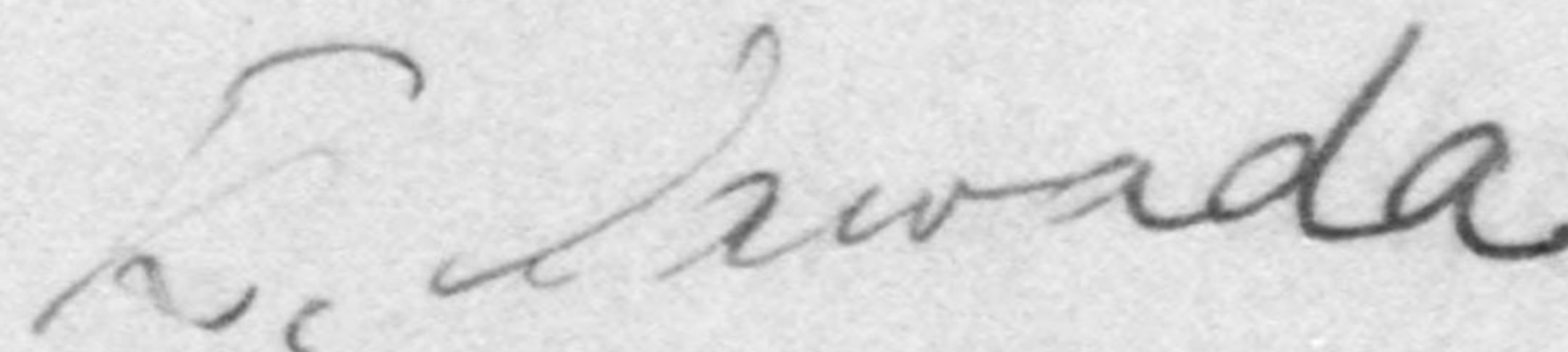
SUBJECT: Monthly Report for April 1961.

TO : Mr. J. W. Jones, Economic Section,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIB.

The monthly report on the activity of this EIB for the period of March 26 to April 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Actual Strength as Compared with Authorized Number.
- II. Coordinating Meeting with Other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation Being Carried out or Having Been Carried out within This Month.
- IV. Disposition of Grievance on Essential Livelihood Commodity.
- V. Cooperation Given by or Required to Police or Other Governmental Agency.
- VI. Major Economic Trends Observed in This Prefecture.
- VII. Schedule of Activity for May.



KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIB

I. ACTUAL STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH
AUTHORIZED NUMBER

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator	2nd class official	15	14
	3rd class official	10	10
ESB Secretary	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		1	1
Employee		2	2
	Total	30	30

Remarks: The authorized number has been reduced to 25 persons of economic investigators.

II. COORDINATING MEETING:

43rd Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee:

1. Date : 24 April 1951.
2. Place : At this EIB's conference room.
3. Attendant: 23 persons in total.

Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Saitama EIB	.....	10
Saitama NRP Hqrs.	.....	1
Urawa District PPO	.....	1
Urawa MP	.....	1
Saitama Pref. Gov't:		
Food Section	.....	1
Industrial Section	.....	2
Agricultural Production Section	.....	3
Saitama Food Office, MAF	.....	1
National Railway Omiya Public Safety Office	.....	1
Toba Railroad Co.	.....	2

4. Matters Reported on and Explained about:

A. On Checks and Controls of Staple Food.

(Reported by the representative of Saitama NRP Hqrs.)

a) The results of the raids made upon illegal rice-carriers by train during March, are as follows:

Railroad	Times of Raid	Number of Case arrested
Tohoku Line	20	74
Tokaido Line	4	18
Tojo Line	9	59
Hachiko Line	3	20
Keihin Line	4	24
By automobile	3	8
Total	43	203

Amount of rice seized 12,144 kgs.

b) Results of over-all checks and controls of staple food for March:

Number of case arrested 629
 Number of case expected to indict 608
 Number of case expected to drop 21

c) As compared with those for February, the above-mentioned results are showing:

268 decreased in number of case arrested.
 257 decreased in number of case expected to indict.

d) Raid Results for April (as of 24th)

Time of raid 24
 Number of case arrested 66
 Number of case expected to indict 62
 Number of case expected to drop 4
 Amount of rice seized 5,913 kgs.

In April, the police activity for checks and controls of staple food was more or less dull owing to a great business pressure for the election, but in May it will be strengthened to a great extent.

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B. About Decentralization of Wheat and Barley:

(Explained by Chief of Agricultural Production Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.)

The heretofore much-talked-about decentralization bill of wheat and barley was rejected at last at the last session of the Diet, but there is still a rumor that

the bill will be taken up once more at the coming session. On the other hand, what do the farmers themselves have to say about this controversial issue? They wish the present quota delivery system would continue any longer, because the ratio of the price of wheat and barley against that of rice, which is available for purchase by the Government, is planned to be 64 for wheat and 54 for barley after the coming decontrol, while the current ratio is 81.3 for wheat and 70 for barley. And moreover because they are afraid that this ratio would probably come down to the pre-war level of 63.25 for wheat and 44.97 for barley.

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C. About Demand and Supply of Rubber-soled "Tabi":

(Explained by the representative of Industrial Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.)

a) There are at present 10 plants in this prefecture which are engaging in the production of rubber-soled tabi.

b) The total production amount of rubber-soled tabi by these 10 plants is as follows:

1950 (12 months of Jan. to Dec.)

1,865,152 pairs
 (worth Yen 396,670,774)
 Unit Price: Yen 213 per pair.

1951 (2 months of Jan. to Feb.)

178,309 pairs
 (worth Yen 45,936,370)
 Unit Price: Yen 256 per pair.

c) The average prices of raw materials for rubber-soled tabi are as follows:

Item	Unit	1950	1951
Raw rubber	Yen per ton	130,000	450,000
Reclaimed rubber	Yen per ton	50,000	203,000 70,000

Item	Unit	1950	1951
Laster	Yen per ton	500,000	700,000
Cotton cloth	Yen per 50 yds. by Gov't.	Allotted	8,160

It is attributable to the more rationalized management, that the unit price of rubber-soled "tabi" per pair is considerably low, while the prices of raw materials have risen very much as compared with those of last year, as can be seen in the list above.

- d) 80 % of the above-mentioned production amount is digested within this prefecture.
- e) The price is at present showing no change, neither upward nor downward, but it is anticipated to go down a little in the near future.

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D. About Present Situation of Cotton Weaving Industry Here:

(Explained by the representative of Industrial Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.)

a) The cotton weavers here were producing high-quality textile goods for export in the pre-war days, but at present they are engaging only in the piece-works for wholesalers owing to the difficulty to obtain production material cotton yarn.

b) The total of weaving machines all over this prefecture is 5,472 pcs., and the output is 15,900,000 yds in 1949 and 15,916,170 yds in 1950, and also the working rate of these machines is 52.2%.

c) To cope with the difficulty to obtain cotton yarn for raw materials, the Prefectural Government has been so far making every possible effort to promote spinning industry here, but this prefecture seems more or less unfavorable for spinning industry and big spinning companies are reluctant to expand themselves here. As a result of it, the cotton yarn produced within this prefecture can meet no more than 10% of the demand.

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

A. Special Inspection of Staple Food Dealers:

1. Purpose:

This inspection is for the purpose of eliminating their illegal and inadequate conducts at the business start of the newly registered staple food dealers.

2. Period: Started on 15 April 1951 and scheduled to be continued till 30 June 1951.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection for this month was carried out to the wholesalers and Class-A retailers at Urawa, Omiya and Kawagoe, but it was of a preparatory nature for laying down the concrete projects for the full-scale inspection to be carried out in May and June.

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

16 persons in cumulative number.
7 persons in actual number.

Case planned to inspect within this month 6
Case actually inspected 6

Percentage of realization of the program 100 %

4. Inspection Results:

Number of cases inspected 6

Number of violation cases 0

... ..

B. Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children:

1. Purpose: The wheat available for meal supply for school children is the one which is donated for this system through the courtesy of USA and so special care must be taken not to give rise to such disgraceful events as to be contrary to

their good will. And this inspection is being carried on for the purpose of educating those concerned with meal supply for school children, to have full knowledge and understanding of it, and of eliminating illegal or inadequate conducts, especially blackmarketeerings, in the course of processing and consuming.

2. Period: Started on 18 April 1951 and now going on.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection for this month was carried out to processing plants and schools in Urawa and Gyōda City.

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

6 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

Case planned to inspect 5
Case actually inspected 3

Percentage of realization
of the program 60%

4. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 3
Number of violation case 0

The full-scale system of meal supply for school children was at length put in force at the end of March in this prefecture, and consequently the subject inspection was started on the 18th of this month. No results worth mentioning as yet.

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C. Investigation on Animal Food:

1. Period: Started on 6 March 1951 and scheduled to be continued till 31 May 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection for this month was carried out to producers (such as, flour millers, barley refiners, etc.) and demanders (such as, those engaged in dairy-farming, poultry-farming, etc.)

Number of personnel mobilized for this investigation within this month:

22 persons in cumulative number.
3 persons in actual number.

Case planned to investigate within this month 15
Case actually investigated 15

Percentage of realization of the program 100%

3. Investigation Results:

a) As to the recent emergency measure for proper supply of barley bran and wheat bran to genuine demanders which was instructed by the Central Food Board on 28 February 1951 in view of the shortages and price hikes of fodders in these months, the proceedings to be taken for such emergency measures were very simple and easy with much dependence upon the conscience of the dealers. Therefore, making much of the enlightenment campaign in advance, this EIB held confabs with the producers and demanders and made efforts to educate them to have full knowledge and understanding of the purport of the emergency measure in question, with cooperation of the Live Stock Section of the Prefectural Government and of the Saitama Food Office, MAF.

b) There were grievances on the part of demanders against some dealers supplying non-standardized goods of inferior quality, and so this EIB warned the dealers to slash the price in proportion to the inferiority of the quality, and brought this problem to an amicable settlement.

c) Generally speaking, this emergency measure for distribution of barley and wheat bran was carried out properly as stated above, and at the same time has produced good effects upon the blackmarket prices of fodders as follows:

Wheat Bran at end of Feb. Yen 900 per 30 kgs.
 at end of Apr. Yen 650 per 30 kgs.
 (Yen 490 at the price designated by the above-mentioned Food Board's instruction.)

Barley Bran at end of Feb. Yen 650 per 30 kgs.
 at end of Apr. Yen 380 per 30 kgs.
 (Yen 270 at the price designated by the above-mentioned Food Board's instruction.)

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D. Inspection of Staple Food:

This inspection program was started in July last year and completed at the end of March this year, and the total results are as follows, though the details are as reported to your Headquarters each month.

1. Total Results of Inspection:

Cumulative number of personnel mobilized for this inspection program 834

Kind of those inspected:

- Designated collection agent.
- Private collection agent.
- Illegal rice carrier.
- Habitually blackmarketeering farmer.

Total number of case inspected 475
 Total number of violation case 418

Action taken:

All of the above violation cases were transferred to the Police.

Total amount of rice and others seized 25,300.830 kgs.

E. Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

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

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

6 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

Case planned to inspect 9
Case actually inspected 9

Percentage of realization of the program 100%

3. Inspection Results:

a) The amount of petroleum products as sold in advance by all the 98 dealers of this prefecture, is as follows:

As of end of July 1950 39,154 liters.

As of end of Feb. 1951 10,507 liters.

28,647 liters (73.2%) reduced.

b) Those products as still hard to materialize from coupons, are mobil oil and heavy oil, but the mobil oil as hard to materialize has reduced to SHELL brand and GENERAL brand alone, among those made by 11 other companies.

c) The blackmarket prices of petroleum products per drum as of the end of March, is as follows:

Item	Blackmarket price	How much higher than official prices?
Gasoline	¥ 12,500 - 13,000	63% - 91%
Kerosene	¥ 6,000 - 7,000	38% - 61%
Light oil	¥ 5,000 - 5,500	59% - 75%
Heavy oil	¥ 4,000	85%
Mobil oil	¥ 12,000	22%

F. Investigation into Labor Management Business of Special Procurement Board:

1. Period: Started on 13 March 1961 and now going on.

2. Purpose:

The subject program is for the purpose of curtailing any possible loss of the national expenditures by investigating whether the funds for labor management for Occupation Forces' use, of which the spending is commissioned to each prefectural government by the Special Procurement Board, has been and are being spent in irrational or illegal ways.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation is being conducted to the Liaison Section of the Prefectural Government and its five labor management offices.

4. Investigation Results:

This program has not yet been brought to a conclusion.

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G. Investigation into Demand and Supply of Fertilizer:

1. Purpose:

This investigation program was for the purpose of investigating into the recent unbalanced demand and supply of chemical fertilizers, especially of calcium superphosphate.

2. Period: Started on 30 March 1951 and finished on 3 April 1951.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this program:

20 persons in cumulative number.
5 persons in actual number.

Objects of investigation:

Prefectural Government.
Saitama Prefectural Fertilizer Kodan.
Saitama Prefectural Purchase Federation.
Units of Agricultural Association.
Wholesalers and retailers of fertilizers.

Case planned to investigate 14
Case actually investigated 14

Percentage of realization of the program 100%

4. Investigation Results:

a) The actual demand and supply records in the 1950 fertilizer year, are as follows:

1) As to fertilizers needed for autumn farming season:

Demand	.....	67,646 tons
Supply	.....	61,662 tons
Shortage	.....	5,983 tons
(Supplying rate 91%)		

ii) As to fertilizers needed for spring farming season:

Demand	89,268 tons
Supply (as of end of Feb. 1951)	
.....	57,933 tons
Shortage	31,335 tons
(Supplying rate 62%)	

b) Especially, the actual demand and supply records of calcium superphosphate, are as follows:

i) As to fertilizer needed for autumn:

Demand	22,800 tons
Supply	21,394 tons
Shortage	1,406 tons
(Supplying rate 93%)	

ii) As to fertilizer needed for spring:

Demand	27,279 tons
Supply (as of end of Feb. 1951)	
.....	7,949 tons
Shortage	19,330 tons
(Supplying rate 29%)	

c) The retail prices of fertilizers moved as can be seen in the following list, during the period from the date when the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan was dissolved up to the present.

Item of Fertilizer			
Calcium cyanamide (21% invl.) Unit: Yen per 22.5 kg in gross weight	Ammonium sulphate (20.8% invl.) Unit: Yen per 27.5 kgs. in gross weight	Calcium super-phosphate (15.5% invl.) Unit: Yen per 37.5 kgs. in gross weight	Potassium chloride (50% invl.) Unit: Yen per 37.5 kgs. in gross weight

At date when Kodan was dissolved

	408	647	276	716
<u>1950</u>				
Aug.	550	900	390	1,000
Sept.	460	800	360	900
Oct.	450	750	360	1,000
Nov.	450	800	358	900
Dec.	450	800	358	900
<u>1951</u>				
Jan.	450	800	370	950
Feb.	490	800	406	1,000
%	120%	123%	146%	139%

Remarks: % above means the percentage of the prices as of February 1951 against those at the date when the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan was dissolved.

d) The following measures have been taken by the Prefectural Government to cope with the above-mentioned shortage of fertilizers.

i) To have fertilizer dealers secure the amount contracted for supply to this prefecture.

ii) To require the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan to release their holdings to this prefecture as early as practicable.

iii) To educate farmers to purchase their necessary amount of fertilizer whenever they can, without inclination in the income period (Nov. to Dec.) and the non-demand period (Jan. to Mar.) and the demand period (late Mar. to early Jun.)

iv.) To make popular modern type of fertilizers such as Thomas phosphatic manure, soluble phosphatic manure, etc., to cope with the shortages of fertilizers, especially calcium superphosphate.

v.) To resort directly to the fertilizer makers and urge supply to this prefecture.

IV. DISPOSITION OF GRIEVANCE ON ESSENTIAL LIVELIHOOD COMMODITY:

The following cases were handled by the Grievance Office for Essential Livelihood Commodities within this EIB during April.

A. Grievance on Barley and Wheat Bran:

1. Complainant:

Saitama Dairy Farming Association,
located at Yorii-machi, Osato-gun.

Saitama Prefectural Federation of
Agricultural Selling Unions.

2. Contents of Grievance:

The barley and wheat bran distributed to them in accordance with the Central Food Board's instruction for emergency measure of barley and wheat bran, is of very rough and poor quality, and so some remedial action is requested to be taken to this.

3. Action taken:

Warning was given to the dealers to cut down the price in proportion to the inferiority of the wheat and barley bran in question, and thus the case was brought to an amicable settlement.

B. Grievance on Rice Refining:

1. Complainant: Anonymous letter.

2. Contents of Grievance:

The rice refining mill run by the Agricultural Association, Beppu-mura, Osato-gun, is giving short weight to the rice commissioned for refining and is diverting the rice thus saved into blackmarket channels.

3. Action taken:

The case is now under investigation
by the Food Section of this EIB.

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No circulating grievance office was held this month
owing to the election of mayor, city assembly-men,
and prefectural assembly-men.

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
April 6	Saitama Food Office, MAF. Live Stock Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't	As to animal food, there were grievances on the part of demanders that dealers were selling wheat and barley bran of non-standardized and inferior quality. And so this EIB, under cooperation of the above two Governmental agencies, warned representative dealers to slash the prices in proportion to the quality of the goods, and thus brought the problem to an amicable settlement.

VI. MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS OBSERVED
IN THIS PREFECTURE:

1. On Dealers' Move with Revision of
Selling Prices of Petroleum Products:

With the recent revision of petroleum products caused by the hikes of oversea shipping charges and the abolition of the Price Adjustment Kodan having made impracticable the hitherto single standard of selling prices as calculated by the nation-wide pooling method of forwarding charges, the prices have become higher in this prefecture than in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, and so considerable restlessness are prevailing among the dealers here in the districts (such as, Kawaguchi, Urawa, Tokorozawa, Soka, etc.) adjacent to Tokyo, for the fear that the dealers of the Tokyo-Yokohama area will possibly launch themselves into this prefecture.

2. On Blackmarketeering of Rice
by Rice-carrier aboard Train:

An investigation conducted by this EIB into the actual situation of rice blackmarketeering by illegal rice carriers on board trains on the Tohoku Line, revealed that there are riding on a train about 60 rice carriers each of whom carries an average of 5 "to" of rice with him (or her), and between Karibashi and Omiya, there in the compartments of the train rice is bought and sold openly among rice-carriers at Yen 125 per "sho". To this, remedial actions are now under consideration.

VII. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR MAY:

1. Concerning Food Section:

Inspection or Investigation Scheduled

Special Inspection of Staple Food Dealers.

Investigation for Prevention of Staple Food Blackmarketeering.

Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan.

Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children.

Administrative Inspection of Staple Food Rationing Business.

Investigation into Demand and Supply of Animal Food.

2. Concerning 1st Materials Section:

Investigation into Labor Management Business of Special Procurement Board.

3. Concerning 2nd Materials Section:

Inspection of Domestic Trade.

Special Investigation of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

1 April 1951

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for March 1951.
TO : Mr. J. W. Jones, Economic Section, Kanto CAR.
FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIB.

The monthly report on the activity of this EIB for the period of February 26 to March 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Actual Strength as Compared with Authorized Number.
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out within this month.
- IV. Disposition of Violation Discovered.
- V. Major Economic Trends Observed in this Prefecture.
- VI. Schedule of Activity for April.

Katsuji Sawada

KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIB

I. ACTUAL STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH
AUTHORIZED NUMBER

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator	2nd class official	15	14
	3rd class official	11	10
ESB Secretary	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		1	1
Employee		2	2
	Total	<u>31</u>	<u>30</u>

II. COORDINATING MEETING:

A. 42nd Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee:

1. Date : 15 March 1951
2. Place : At this EIB's conference room.
3. Attendant: 19 persons in all.
4. Matters Reported on and Explained about:
 - a) On establishment of the livelihood commodities grievance office.
(Reported by this EIB.)
 - b) About the recent food situation of this country.
(Explained by Saitama Food Office.)
 - c) On the checks and controls of staple food conducted within February.
(Reported by Saitama NRP Hqrs.)
 - d) On the inspection program of meal supply for school children.
(Reported by this EIB.)

Remarks: As to the contents of the matters as reported on or explained about, reference is made to the letter, subj.; "Summary Report on 42nd Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee", as attached hereto.

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

A. Special Inspection of Staple Food:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950
 and scheduled to be postponed
 till April, though scheduled
 to be finished on 31 March.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The emphasis of the subject inspection for this month was placed upon (1) raids on private rice collection points (or private food Kodans), (2) arrest of ill-natured rice blackmarketeers, and (3) detection of camouflaged transportation of staple food. And this EIB worked together with the police in full cooperation, but we concentrated our efforts to the raids on private rice collection points situated along the Tobu Line.

Number of personnel mobilized for
 this inspection within this month:

30 persons in cumulative number.
 (including 20 police officials
 in cooperation)

16 persons in actual number.
 (including 10 police officials
 in cooperation.)

Cases planned to inspect within this month	.....	78
Cases actually inspected.....		17

The original program of the subject inspection had been to inspect newly registered rice dealers for this month, but circumstances changed it and the inspection of the 60 rice dealers out of those scheduled to inspect was postponed till April.

Percentage of realization of the program	22 %
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3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 17
 Number of violation case 8

Private rice collection point..... 2
 Illegal rice carriers 6

Action taken:

Transferred to Police 8

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

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B. Special Inspection of Restaurant Business:

1. Period: Started on 1 February 1951
 and now is going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection was carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-rooms, in Urawa, Kawagee and Warabi, with the emphasis being placed upon detecting non-licensed restaurants and upon checking on the collection of meal-coupons by meal-coupon restaurants.

Number of personnel mobilized for
 this inspection within this month:

7 persons in cumulative number.
 (including 1 Prefectural Gov't. official
 in cooperation.)

3 persons in actual number.
 (including 1 Prefectural Gov't. official
 in cooperation.)

Target planned to inspect 45
 Target actually inspected 38

Percentage of realization of the program
 81 %

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 38
 Number of violation case 2
 Action taken:

Administrative disposition expected 1
 Admonishment expected to be given 1

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

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C. Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan:

1. Period: Started on 10 January 1951
and still going on.
2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection has been and is being carried on for the purpose of preventing various kinds of contingent illegal conducts from occurring in the current dissolution period of the Food Distribution Kodan, and also for facilitating and making accurate its liquidation business. And the emphasis of the inspection was placed upon checking on the collection records of their credit money by the Saitama Prefectural Potatoes Office of the Food Distribution Kodan and upon making sure their creditees.

Number of personnel mobilized for
this inspection within this month:

11 persons in cumulative number.
1 person in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

a) As to the balance of credits, there remained Yen 30,675,908.97 as of the end of February 1951, but the Yen 5,990,980.00 out of the above sum of credits (19%) is estimated to be impossible to collect even if time would be given.

b) The credit collection rate began to show a decline in December 1950 and never came up above 10 % each month since then.

c) As to the collection of interests for arrearage (interest of 4 sen per dieum, but 10 sen per dieum from July 1960 onwards), Yen 128,718 has been collected from one case only, and the account-books for insurance of credits are being kept in deficient order.

a) No effort on their part is being made for collection of interests for arrearage, owing to the instruction of their superior Kanto Branch Bureau saying that those portions as impossible to collect can be excluded from the summing up of interests for arrearage.

... ..

D. Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

1. Period: Started on 1 November 1950 and still going on for the time being.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

10 persons in cumulative number.
4 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect 18
Targets actually inspected 18

Percentage of realization of the program 100 %

3. Inspection Results:

According to the survey conducted by the Industrial Section, Prefectural Government, the amount of petroleum products as sold in advance by all the 95 dealers of this prefecture, is as follows:

As of end of July 1950 39,154 liters

As of end of January '51 12,547 liters

26,607 liters (67.9 %) reduced.

And the subject inspection for this month was carried out chiefly on how difficult the materialization from coupon is and on how much the blackmarket prices of

petroleum products are at present. And mobil oil and heavy oil are revealed still to be hard to materialize. The blackmarket prices of petroleum products are as follows:

	(per dram)	
Gasoline	Yen 9,000 - 13,000	32% - 91% higher than the official price.
Kerosene	Yen 6,000 - 7,000	38% - 61% higher than the official price.
Light oil	Yen 5,000 - 5,400	59% - 72% higher than the official price.
Heavy oil	Yen 3,500	62% higher than the official price.
Mobil oil	Yen 11,000 - 13,000	12% - 32% higher than the official price.

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B. Investigation into Labor Management Business of Special Procurement Board:

1. Period; Started on 13 March 1951 and now is going on.
2. Purpose:

The subject program is for the purpose of curtailing any possible loss of the national expenditures by investigating whether the funds for labor management for Occupation Forces' use, of which the spending is commissioned to each prefectural government by the Special Procurement Board, have been and are being spent in an irrational or illegal way.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation is being conducted to the Liaison Section of the Prefectural Government and its five labor management offices.

4. Inspection Results:

This program has just started quite recently, and so no results worth mentioning have been got as yet.

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F. Investigation into Actual Situation of Cotton Yarn and Cloth:

1. Period: Started on 20 February 1951 and now going on.
2. Purpose:

It is evident that the recent abnormal price rises of cotton yarn and cloth are attributed to the makers' and dealers' speculation caused by the unrest to the import of raw cotton and by the anticipation of price hikes in future, but if this tendency is left as it is, it will surely jeopardize, directly or indirectly, the livelihood of the people very much. So this investigation is for the purpose of supervising and getting information on the market trends of dealers in this prefecture, as a preparatory means to check this skyrocketing rise of prices.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this investigation within this month:

16 persons in cumulative number.
4 persons in actual number.

This investigation will cover all the strata of makers, dealers, and processors, but this month it was conducted to 29 of retailers and wholesalers.

4. Investigation Results:

a) On Stratum of Retailers:

1) The buying prices of pure cotton goods have gone up very high as compared with those of "meisen" (silk stuff) and "tokube" goods (specially throtled cotton goods).

2) This is attributed to the dealers' speculation caused by the anticipation of price hikes and shortages of merchandise in future.

3) The amounts of goods both bought and sold by retailers have recently begun to show a gradual decline. This is attributed to the purchasing capacity of the general public having reached the limit, and to the dealers themselves being now in a tight money situation and having become to hesitate to lay goods in stock in anticipation of no more rises in price.

4) Under these circumstances, the retailers are selling their goods at a narrow margin of profit so as to turnover their merchandise as quickly as possible.

b) On Stratum of Wholesalers:

1) Among the goods as handled by the wholesalers, there is a tendency in which controlled goods have decreased in sale while decontrolled ones have increased.

2) Yet there are not so many controlled goods kept in stock, because they are digested soon in a short while after arrival, and consequently there can be found out no tendency to hesitate to sell controlled goods.

3) These items of controlled goods which are poor in quality but cheap in price, are sold well.

5. Conclusion Reached:

1) In the stratum of retailers, the more the cotton prices go up, the less buying and selling in amount and the less in margin of profit. But the items of goods which are low in price, even if poor in quality, have a considerably great sale.

2) In the stratum of wholesalers, they are taking a calm attitude to the future prospect of cotton market, partly for financial reasons, and so there cannot be found so bitter tendencies to hesitant sale and hasty hoarding.

... ..

G. Inspection of Governmental Food Management Special Account:

1. Period: Started on 12 March 1951
and scheduled to be finished
on 31 March 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This program is being carried out for the purpose of getting up-to-date data for making sure whether the existing expenditures intervening between the cost prices of staple food for rationing and the consumer prices, (such as, storage, custody, transportation, processing charges, etc.) are adequate or not. And the inspection is being conducted to the Saitama Food Office, MAF, and its outlying machinery.

3. Inspection Results:

The inspection results will be got into a shape soon after completion of the inspection.

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION:

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
1 ' 2	Masuda, Ichitaro And one other	Sakecho, Satte-machi, Kite-Katsushika-gun.	Food Control Law.
A 3 ' 8	Matsumoto, Sode And 5 others.	#1136, Toteshi, Gokamura, Sarushima-gun, Ibaragi Pref.	Food Control Law.
1	Kobayashi, Keonosuke	#397, Matsugo, Kawagoe-shi.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
B 2	Ohno, Shizue	Takasago-cho, Urawa-shi.	

Continued from above:

	Materials involved	Amount (Unit: Kgs.)	Price (Unit: Yen)	Action taken
1 ' 2	Polished rice	1,050.000	54,075.00	Transferred to Police.
A 3 ' 8	Polished rice	388.300	15,911.00	Transferred to Police.
	Glutinous rice	7.000	308.00	
	Pressed barley	25.000	913.00	
	Soy bean	161.200	5,885.00	
	Red bean	110.700	4,042.00	
1	Serving of staple food without receiving coupon.			Administrative disposition expected.
B 2	Attempted to serve staple food without receiving coupon.			Admonishment expected.

V. MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS OBSERVED
IN THIS PREFECTURE:

1. On Reflection of News Report on Wholesale
Decontrol Guaranteed at Economic Cabinet
Minister Confab:

To investigate the reflection of the news report saying that a wholesale decontrol in the near future had been guaranteed at the Economic Cabinet Minister Confab, this EIB sounded the opinion of major economists in this prefecture and found that they are all favorable to it.

2. On Actual Circumstance of Simultaneous Halt
of Productive Operation by Silk Weavers at
Ogawa, Saitama:

The investigation conducted by this EIB into the actual causes of the recent simultaneous halt of silk stuffs (linings) production at Ogawa Town, Saitama, revealed as follows:

a) The amount of raw silk as possible to obtain at present is not more than 50% of that which has been ever before, owing to a shortage of the absolute quantity and the abnormal price rise of raw silk.

b) The weavers are compelled to buy raw silk in cash and to be paid by bill for their products, and so they are now in a tight money situation.

c) A financing from the Central Financing Treasury to them has been fixed lately to tide over this pinch, and consequently they will be able to manage to continue their productive operation from April on.

3. On Demand and Supply of Scrap Iron
in this Prefecture:

The stocks held in hand by dealers are running shorter and shorter owing to the shortages and steady price hikes of scrap iron since the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, and they are suffering from the shortage of raw materials and the tightness of money. The price rise of scrap iron is as follows:

In July 1950 Yen 6,000 per ton.

In February 51 Yen 16,000 per ton.

(Increased by 150%)

4. On Essential Livelihood Commodity
Grievance Office:

A new machinery for the general consumers' grievances on essential livelihood commodities was established in this EIB as in each EIB located in other prefectures, in compliance with the instruction of the Central EIB. And in addition, a circulating grievance office was opened in Kumagaya on March 19 and in Urawa on March 22.

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR APRIL:

1. Concerning Food Section:

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
From April 1 to April 30:	Special Inspection of Staple Food.
From April 1 to April 10:	Special Inspection of Restaurant Business.
From April 10 to April 20:	Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children.
.....	

2. Concerning 1st Materials Section:

From April 1 to April 30:	Investigation into Labor Management Business of Special Procurement Board.
.....	

3. Concerning 2nd Materials Section:

From April 1 to April 30:	Investigation into Actual Situation of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.
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SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

1 April 1951

SUBJECT: Summary Record of 42nd Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee.
TO : Mr. J. W. Jones, Economic Section, Kanto CAR.
FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIB.

The summary record of the 42nd Meeting of the Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee which was held at this EIB on 15 March 1951, is hereby submitted to your Headquarters as attached hereto.

Katsuji Sawada

KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIB

RECORD OF 42ND MEETING OF SAITAMA
PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION
COMMITTEE:

1. Date : 15 March 1951.
2. Place : At this EIB's conference room.
3. Attendant; 19 persons in total.

Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Saitama Pref. EIB	9
Saitama NRP Hqrs.	2
Urawa District Public Procurators' Office.....	1
Urawa Municipal Police Station	1
Food Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.....	1
Saitama Food Office	1
Urawa City Office	2
Urawa Finance Office.....	1
Chichibu Forestation Office.....	1

4. Matters Reported on and Explained about:

- A. On Establishment of Livelihood Commodity Grievance Office:

(Reported by 1st Dept. Chief of this EIB.)

In compliance with the instruction of the Central EIB, the livelihood commodities grievance office has been established in this EIB, which is ready to listen to the general public's grievances on essential livelihood commodities and to give advices or to take necessary actions.

a) The essential livelihood commodities of which the complaints are to be handled in this grievance office, are limited to the following nine items for the time being.

- Textile goods and clothing.
- Sugar.
- "Miso" (bean paste)
- Soy sauce.
- Edible oils.
- Soap.
- Fertilizer.
- Rubber-soled "tabi".
- Lumber.

b) But, the grievances on goods other than the above-mentioned nine items, too, will be handled there, if necessary.

c) The standing grievance office is placed in this EIB.

d) In addition to the standing office, the circulating office will be opened in each city, town, and village in this prefecture, as occasion calls. And for the present the places where to open the circulating office are scheduled as follows:

19 March	At Kumagaya City Office.
22 March	At Urawa Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
24 March	At Kawaguchi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
...	...

B. About Recent Food Situation of this Country:

(Explained by Chief of Saitama Food Office, MAF.)

a) Actual records of the demand and supply of food in this country during the 1950 U. S. fiscal year (from 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950)

Unit: Ton as calculated in term of unpolished rice.

	Indigenous food	Imported food	Total
Amount carried over from 1949 fiscal year.	1,763,000	405,000	2,168,000
Amount purchased from farmers by Gov't.	7,079,000		10,041,000
Amount imported from abroad.		2,962,000	
Amount rationed	6,589,000	2,014,000	8,603,000
Loss	136,000	51,000	187,000
Amount to be carried over to 1951 fiscal year.	2,117,000	1,302,000	3,419,000

- b) Program for the demand and supply of food in this country during the 1951 U. S. fiscal Year (from 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951)

Unit: Ten as calculated in term of unpolished rice.

	Indigenous food	Imported food	Total
Amount carried over from 1950 fiscal year.	2,117,000	1,302,000	3,419,000
Amount purchased by Government.	5,367,000		7,899,000
Amount imported from abroad.		2,532,000	
Amount rationed.	5,514,000	3,203,000	8,717,000
Loss	173,000	97,000	271,000
Amount to be carried over to following fiscal year.	1,797,000	533,000	2,330,000

c) As to Rejection of Rationed Food:

The rejection of rationed food is one of the most phenomenal tendencies for the recent months, and, when viewed on the nation-wide scale, the amount of rationing food rejected for the period of November 1949 to end of October 1950, is as follows:

Indigenous rice	16,715 tens
Imported rice	40,000 tens
Indigenous barley	50,000 tens
Imported barley	40,000 tens
Indigenous wheat	90,000 tens
Imported wheat	200,000 tens

It is concluded that demands to wheat have become very slight in the recent months.

d) As to Decentral of Wheat and Barley:

No change has been made as yet to the Government policy for the decentral of wheat and barley which was decided to be put in force from April this year on. From the realistic point of view, however, the Food Office supposes that the decentral of wheat and barley is still premature in time, and it is very much worried about what situations will accompany the coming decentral.

C. On Checks and Control of Staple Food for February:

(Reported by Chief of Crime Prevention Section, Saitama NRP Hqs.)

a) Emphasis of the checks and controls of staple food for February was placed upon the following.

- i) blackmarketeerings of rice in the last-spurt period of rice quota delivery.
- ii) systematic blackmarket brokers and private rice collection points.
- iii) camouflaged transportation of staple foodstuffs.

b) Raid Results:

Number of case arrested	897
Number of case expected to indict	865
Number of case expected to drop	32
Amount of rice seized	34,270 kgs.

c) As compared with those for January, the above-mentioned raid results are showing:

- 131 increased in number of case arrested.
- 136 increased in number of case expected to indict.
- 5 decreased in number of case expected to drop.

d) The above raid results involve the following results of the raids carried out on rice carriers by train.

Times of raid 40
 Number of case arrested 310
 Amount of rice seized ... 16,950 kgs.

.....

D. On Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children:

(Reported by 1st Dept. Chief of this EIB.)

The wheat available for meal supply for school children is the one which is donated for this system through the courtesy of USA and so special care must be taken not to give rise to such disgraceful events as to be contrary to their good will. And this inspection is being carried on to educate those concerned with meal supply for school children, such as responsible persons of schools, persons in charge, designated processors, and transportation agents, to have full knowledge and understanding of it, and to eliminate illegal or inadequate conducts, especially blackmarketeerings, in the course of processing and consuming.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU

1 March 1951

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for February 1951.
TO : Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution and
Industry Division, Kanto CAR.
FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIB.

The monthly report on the activity of this EIB for the period of January 26 to February 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

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

K. Sawada

KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIB

1. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS:

Actual Strength as compared
to Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
	1st class official	-	1
Economic Investigator	2nd class official	15	14
	3rd class official	11	10
ESB Secretary	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		1	1
Employee		2	2
	Total	31	30

II. COORDINATING MEETING:

A. 41st Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee:

1. Date : 16 February 1951.
2. Place ; At this EIB's conference room.
3. Attendant: 22 persons in total.

Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Saitama Pref. EIB.....	9
Saitama NRP Hqrs	1
Urawa District Public Procurators' Office....	1
Urawa Municipal Police Station.....	1
Saitama Pref. Gov't:	
Agricultural Production Section.....	1
Industrial Section.....	2
Food Section.....	1
Medium and Small Enterprise Section.....	1
Saitama Food Office Chief.....	1
Urawa City Office.....	2
Chichibu Forestation Office.....	1
Urawa Railway Station Chief.....	1

4. Matters Explained by Relative Agencies:

a) About Progress of Rice Quota Delivery:

(Explained by the representative of the Agricultural Production Section of the Saitama Pref. Gov't.) The Prefectural Government had made every possible effort to drive the rice quota delivery to reach the goal not later than 31 January 1951, but they found it reached 99.07% of the completion on that date. So they issued a statement, dated 6 February 1951, fixing the deadline for rice quota delivery on 20 February 1951, earlier than the legitimate deadline of 31 March 1951. The unfinished amount of rice quota delivery as the whole of prefecture is 3,291 "koku" as of 16 February.

b) About Maintenance and Custody of Reparatons Items:

(Explained by Chief of Industrial Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.) There are 26 reparations plants, 9,000 pcs. of reparations machinery, in this prefecture, and these facilities and equipment cannot be used for any purpose unless authorized by GHQ. So the Prefectural

Government established a committee for utilization of reparations facilities and equipment, and has striven for the conversion and reconversion of them for peace-time industry, with the result that 200 pcs. of reparations machinery have been so far authorized to use.

c) About Registration of New Rice Dealer (Retailer A):

(Explained by the representative of Food Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.) The comparison between the number of candidates in this prefecture and that of successful ones, is as follows:

Number of Candidate for Retailer A

Person related to Food Kodan.....	432
Person who has been rationing agent for Food Kodan.....	149
Person related to Agricultural Corporation.....	237
Fresh candidate.....	540
Total	1,358

Number of Successful Candidate

Person related to Food Kodan.....	427
Person who has been rationing agent for Food Kodan.....	143
Person related to Agricultural Corporation.....	201
Fresh candidate.....	409
Total	1,180

d) About Check and Control of Staple Food:

(Explained by the representative of Saitama NRP Hqrs.) The results of the checks and controls conducted by the police during the year of 1950, are as follows:

Person arrested	12,854
person sent to PPO	10,638
Amount of food seized	7,262 bales (435,720 kgs.)

The above figures include the following results of raids made on rice carriers by train during the year.

Person arrested4,370
 Person sent to PPO2,970
 Amount of food seized.....2,672 bales
 (160,320 kgs.)

e) About Move of Special Procurement Demand:

(Explained by the representative of Medium and Small Enterprise Section of Saitama Pref. Gov't.)
 The amount of special procurement demands to this prefecture is as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total Price</u>
October '50	Textile	57,777 yds	\$22,613. <u>50</u>
	Cotton yarn & packing	7,273 lbs	
November '50	Blanket	16,980 shts	\$147,624. <u>80</u>
	Textile	217,777 yds	
	Cotton yarn & packing	7,273 lbs	
December '50	Blanket	793 shts	\$71,929. <u>90</u>
	Textile	57,777 yds	
	Cotton yarn & packing	97,273 lbs	

B. Confab for Strengthening of Checks and Controls in Current Last Spurt Period of Rice Quota Delivery:

1. Date: 26 January 1951
2. Place: At this EIB's conference room.
3. Attendant: 17 person in total.

This EIB8
 Saitama NRP Hqrs4
 Saitama Pref. Gov't:
 Agriculture and Forestry1
 Dept. Chief.
 Food Section2
 Agricultural Production Section....2

4. Matters Consulted about:

- a) About the project for checks and controls of rice for February 1951.
- b) About the project for checks and controls of restaurants.
- c) About prevention of illegal reception of sugar rationed.

5. Matters Decided on:

a) The emphasis of the checks and controls of staple food for the month of February, will be placed upon (1)-- carrying out of raids on Food-Kodan-like private concerns and upon (2)-- intensification of raids on rice-carriers by train. And, for this, the police will make up the concrete projects and this EIB will be cooperative to them.

b) As to the emphasis of the checks and controls of restaurants, it will be placed upon (1)-- detection of unlicensed restaurants and (2)-- upon intensification of checks and controls of sugar blackmarketed.

c) As to the problem of what action to be taken to non-delivery farmers, it will be consulted about once more after the completion of the rice quota delivery for this prefecture. And, until then, the emphasis of checks and controls of rice will be placed upon exposure of obstructive conducts to rice quota delivery and upon ill-natured blackmarketings of rice.

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

A. Special Inspection of Staple Food:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950
 and scheduled to be finished
 on 31 March 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection has been and is being carried out to designated collection agents, Food-Kodan-like private concerns, habitually blackmarketeing farmers, and newly registered rice dealers all over this prefecture, for the purpose of preventing any possible obstructive conducts to rice quota delivery and systematic ill-natured violation cases and illegal conducts by rationing agents. And the emphasis of this inspection was placed upon obstructive conducts to quota delivery in rice producing districts for December and January, and has been placed upon blackmarketeerings of rice by Food-Kodan-like private concerns and other ill-natured farmers for February, and then on newly registered rice dealers for March.

Number of personnel mobilized for
 this inspection within this month:

598 persons in cumulative number.
 (including 370 police officials
 in cooperation.)
 131 persons in actual number.
 (including 125 police officials
 in cooperation.)

Place planned to inspect
 within this month.....53
 Place actually inspected.....62

Food-Kodan-like private concern.....21
 Raid on rice carriers.....3
 Blackmarketeing farmer.....23
 Newly registered rice dealer..... 5
 Investigation into actual situation
 of rice carriers' activity..... 5

Percentage of realization of the program
 117%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 229
 Number of violation case 219
 action taken;

Transferred to Police 217
 Still under investigation 2

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

a) As a result of inspection conducted in rice producing districts, there were found out no obstructive conducts to rice quota delivery nor violation committed by designated rice collection agents.

b) The rice quota delivery for this prefecture, as a whole, reached the goal of completion on 20 February, but there are still some who have failed to deliver their quota, as individual town or village. And so secret investigation is being conducted on whether there is any blackmarketeering of rice by farmers in such towns and villages.

c) As to the Food-Kodan-like private concerns located along the Tobu Line which had been under secret investigation by this EIB in January, big raids were made by the Kuki and the Kazo Police Station, under the cooperation of this EIB, in the Washinomiya and Kazo district, the greatest base of rice carriers in this prefecture, and as a result of it, Food-Kodan-like private concerns there have been eliminated almost completely. The following is the fruits of the raids.

Food-Kodan-like private concern raided.....21
 Other rice carriers arrested.....62
 Blackmarketeering farmer.....26

Amount of food (rice and others) seized
 4,166 kgs.

d) The results of the checks and controls of staple food conducted by the police during the month of January in line with this inspection program of this EIB, are as follows:

Number of violators arrested 770
 (733 persons out of the above are expected to be indicted.)

Amount of food seized 31,890 kgs.

The above figures include the following results of the raids made upon rice-carriers by train.

Times of raids 54
 Number of rice-carriers arrested.....405
 Amount of rice seized19,590 kgs.

e) The activity of rice-carriers is showing a gradual decline from the peak in December, last year.

As calculated on the index of 100 as of the end of August 1950;

As of end of December 103%
 As of end of January 93%

... ..

B. Special Inspection of Restaurant Business:

1. Period: Started on 1 February 1951 and now is going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject inspection was carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, noodle meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-rooms in Urawa, Kumagai, Warabi and Ageo.

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

8 persons in cumulative number.....
 4 persons in actual number.

Target planned to inspect78
 Target actually inspected78
 Percentage of realization of the program100 %

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected78
 Number of violation case..... 4
 Action taken:

Administrative disposition
 expected 3
 Admonishment given 1

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

... ..

C. Inspection for Prevention of Illegal Reception of Sugar Rationed for Household Use:

1. Period: Started on 29 January 1951 and finished on 1 February 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection:

4 persons in cumulative number. (including 3 officials of the Pref. Gov't. in cooperation.)
1 person in actual number. (including 1 official of the Pref. Gov't. in cooperation.)

Geographical scope of inspection:

Omiya City.
Kazo-machi, Kita-Saitama-gun.
Kawadaya-mura, Kita-Adachi-gun.

Kind of Inspection Target:

City, town, or village office.
Sugar wholesaler and retailer.

Target planned to inspect 9
Target actually inspected 9
Percentage of realization
of the program 100%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 9
Number of violation case 0

4. Conclusion Reached:

As a result of this inspection, it was discovered that the population for rationing of sugar is in every case more than that for rationing of staple food by 0.8% to 0.83%.

This is a prefecture-wide tendency, and it is attributed to time lag in actual carrying out of rationing and also to the current dual system of rationing, for household use and for baby use. Therefore it may be concluded that illegal reception of sugar rationed will be prevented by fixing the time of check on the population and by getting rid of such time lag of rationing.

... ..

D. Inspection on Forwarding of Leaf-tobacco Package by Train:

1. Period: Started on 8 February 1951 and finished on 16 February 1951.

2. On What Scale and To What Extent:

This inspection is to know how much of packaged leaf-tobacco can be loaded in freight-cars actually per ton of the alleged loading capacity, for the purpose of making sure the foundation for calculation of the net profits made by the Urawa Branch Office, prefectural responsible office, of the Japan Express Co.

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection:

12 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

Target planned to inspect 1
Target actually inspected 1
Percentage of realization
of the program100 %

3. Inspection Results:

It was revealed as a result of this inspection that, while the loading capacity per ton contracted between the Monopoly Corporation and the Japan Express Co. is 200 Kgs in 1949 and 213 Kgs. in 1950, the average of the actual loading capacity per ton is 223.6 Kgs in 1949 and 218.1 Kgs in 1950.

... ..

E. Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

1. Period: Started on 1 November 1950 and still going on for the time being.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

Number of personnel mobilized for this inspection within this month:

10 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

Target planned to inspect	.....	5
Target actually inspected	.....	5
Percentage of realization of the program	.....	100 %

3. Inspection Results:

This month, the inspection was carried out to five (5) dealers (who had sold in advance the amount of petroleum products as corresponding to 53% of the total amount sold in advance by all dealers in this prefecture as of the end of July 1950), and their advance-sold amount was revealed as follows, as compared to that of the end of July, last year.

At end of July 1950 20,774 liters.

As of 10 February 1951 11,970 liters.
(Reduced by 42%)

4. Tendency Discovered:

The materialization of mobile oil and heavy oil from coupons is still in a considerably tight situation, as reported last month.

... ..

F. Inspection of SPS Goods:

1. Period: Started on 25 January 1951
and now is going on.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The emphasis of this inspection of SPS goods for this month was placed upon preventing sugar, textile goods, flour, etc. of SPS goods from being blackmarketed from SPS's, and further upon detecting illegitimate SPS's.

Number of personnel mobilized for
this inspection within this month:

20 persons in cumulative number.
2 persons in actual number.

3. Inspection Results:

This inspection for this month was carried out to two (2) SPS's in this prefecture, and it was found out (1)-- that one was registered as SPS on 2 September 1950 and the other on 16 September 1950, but either of them has no facility for the business, and so has engaged in no business thus far; and (2)-- that they have no Business Convertible Account to be opened in compliance with the Cabinet ordinance on Business Convertible Account and the relative ordinance of the Finance Ministry.

... ..

G. Investigation into Actual Situation
of Cotton Yarn and Cloth:

1. Period: Started on 20 February 1951
and now is going on.

2. Purpose:

It is evident that the recent abnormal price rises of cotton yarn and cloth are attributed to the makers' and dealers' speculation caused by the unrest to the import of raw cotton and by the anticipation of price hikes in future, but if this tendency is left as it is, it will surely jeopardize, directly or indirectly, the livelihood of the people very much. So this investigation is for the purpose of supervising and getting information on the market trends of dealers in this prefecture, as a preparatory means to check this skyrocketing rise of prices.

3. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation will cover all the strata of makers, dealers and processors, but for the time being it is being conducted to wholesalers and retailers.

4. Inspection Results:

This program has just been started quite recently and so no results worth mentioning have been gotten as yet.

... ..

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION:

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
A 217	1 Ozawa, Aki ' And 216 others	Matsubara, Minowamachi, Gumma-gun, Gumma Pref.	Food Control Law.
B	1 Okamoto, Saburo ' And 2 others 3	123, Kumagai, Kumagai-shi.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
	4 Baba, Monzo	2958, Dairoji, Kumagai-shi.	aitto

Continued from above:

	Materials involved	Amount (Unit: kgs.)	Price (Unit: Yen)	Action taken
A 217	1 Polished rice ' Pressed barley Misc. cereals 217 Flour Others	8,092.600 1,278.500 1,804.300 90.500 1.800	286,140.20 42,569.00 71,982.00 3,756.50 77.76	Transferred to Police.
B	1 Unlicensed operation of business. ' 3			Administrative disposition expected.
	4 Serving of staple food without coupon.			Admonishment given.

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>How Cooperative</u>
Jan. 26	Saitama NRP Hqrs. Agricultural and Forestral Dept., Saitama Pref. Gov't.	They made efforts to find the concrete means and ways for checks and controls of staple food in the current last-spurt period of rice quota delivery.
Feb. 12	Urawa MPS	They worked together with us enthusiastically in raids on rice-carriers by train, and enabled us to get big fruits.
Feb. 22	Omiya MPS	
From Jan. 26 to Jan. 31:	Kuki NRP Station Kaze NRP Station	They made large-scale simultaneous raids on private rice collection points situated in the Washinomiya and Kaze districts, the greatest base of rice-carriers in this prefecture, upon the basis of the information given by this EIB.

VI. MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS OBSERVED
IN THIS PREFECTURE:

1. On Present Situation of Tanning Industry
in Soka, Saitama:

There are 16 tanneries in the Soka districts, Saitama, which are producing monthly 13,000 sheets of leather, worth approximately Yen 100,000,000 (one hundred million yen). They don't seem to have been affected so much by the Korean Conflict, that is, they have not received such special procurement demands as worth mentioning, but they accepted the order of about 100,000 "tsubo" of shoe leather (for 25,000 pairs of shoes) for the National Police Reserve. Lately, however, the circulation of their capitals is very dull (one circulation in three months), and they are in a tight money situation.

2. On Price Hike of "Miso" (bean paste)
and Soy Sauce:

With the halt of trade with Red China, the import of soy bean from there became unable to be expected any more, and consequently this year the price of soy bean cake has suddenly jumped up about twice as high as that of few months ago. As a result of it, both "miso" and soy sauce has shown a continuous price hike since January, this year, as shown in the following figures of retail prices.

	<u>"Miso"</u> <u>(per "kan")</u>	<u>Soy sauce</u> <u>(per "sho")</u>	<u>Edible oil</u> <u>(per "sho")</u>
December '50	Yen171	Yen 93.70	Yen 396.00
February '51	Yen191	Yen100.00	Yen 600.00

To tide over this pinch, the Prefectural Government has decided to release 40,000 bales of soy bean as produced in this prefecture, by which general consumers' demands are expected to be met until May or early June. But the future outlook is very dark, and the dealers are in a hurry to hoard raw material. Therefore, unless some drastic actions are taken to the facilitation of import, this skyrocketing price hike will not stop from going up.

3. On Verdict of "Guilty" given to Farmers
Rejecting Rice Quota Delivery:

In Yoshikawa-machi and Waseda-mura, Kita-Katsushika-gun, Saitama, nineteen (19) farmers had been accused of rejecting to deliver their quota for 1949 year's crop of rice, and yet, agitated by Communist members, they had been insisting that priority should be placed upon the rice holdings for their own mouths rather than upon quota delivery. This case had been watched by the public with keen interest for several months, and at last, on 22 February 1951, they were verdicted guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for two to ten months and concurrently fines of Yen 1,000 to Yen 8,000, at the Kosigaya Court.

3. On Verdict of "Guilty" given to Farmers
Rejecting Rice Quota Delivery:

In Yoshikawa-machi and Waseda-mura, Kita-Katsushika-gun, Saitama, nineteen (19) farmers had been accused of rejecting to deliver their quota for 1949 year's crop of rice, and yet, agitated by Communist members, they had been insisting that priority should be placed upon the rice holdings for their own mouths rather than upon quota delivery. This case had been watched by the public with keen interest for several months, and at last, on 22 February 1951, they were verdicted guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for two to ten months and concurrently fines of Yen 1,000 to Yen 8,000, at the Kosigaya Court.

VII. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR MARCH 1951:

1. Concerning Food Section:

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
	Special Inspection of Staple Food.
From March 1	Special Inspection of Restaurant Business.
	Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children.
To March 31:	Investigation on "Miso", Soy Sauce, and Poor-grade Barley and Rice.
	Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan.

2. Concerning 1st Materials Section:

From March 1 to March 31:	Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products.

3. Concerning 2nd Materials Section:

From February 26 to March 31:	Inspection of SPS Goods.
From February 26 to March 31:	Investigation into Actual Situation of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.
From March 12 to March 17:	Administrative Inspection of Food Management Special Account.

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

16 February 1951

SUBJECT: Proceedings of 40th Meeting of Saitama
Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee.

TO : Mr. G. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution and
Industry Division, Kanto CAR.

FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

The proceedings of the 40th meeting of the
Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee
which was held on 18 January 1951, are submitted to
your Headquarters as attached hereto.

R. Sawada

KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA

Record of 40th Meeting of Saitama Prefectural
Economic Investigation Committee:

1. Date: 18 January 1951: 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.
2. Place: At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 23 persons in total.

Saitama Pref. EIA:

KATSUJI SAWADA, Director.
TEIJIRO ONUKI, 1st Dept. Chief.
KUNIO MOTOJIMA, 2nd Dept. Chief.

And 4 section chiefs and 2 economic
investigators.

Deputy for Chief of Saitama NRP Hqrs:
NOBORU KUROSAWA, assistant police inspector
of Crime Prevention Section.

Deputy for Chief Procurator of Urawa District
Public Procurators' Office:
KATSUZO ABE, secretary of Public Procurators'
Office.

Deputy for Chief of Urawa Municipal Police Station:
KUNIO ISHIKAWA, Juvenile Crime Prevention
Section Chief.

Deputy for Governor of Saitama Pref. Gov't.:
GORO TAKAZAWA, Agricultural Production Section
Chief, and one other.

TATSUO NARA, official of Food Section, and
one other.

Deputy for Chief of Saitama Food Office:
YASUKATSU SUZUKI, secretary of Agriculture and
Forestry Ministry, and one other.

Deputy for Chief of Urawa Finance Bureau:
SHIGEO IZAKI, 1st Property Custodian Section
Chief, and one other.

Deputy for Mayor of Urawa City:
TAKESABURO SHIOJI, official of Economic Section.

Deputy for Chief of Saitama Prefeatural Land
Transportation Office:
TAKESHI HAYASHI, Fuel Section Chief.

Deputy for Chief of Chichibu Forestation Office:
KURO TAJIMA, technical official of Agriculture
and Forestry Ministry.

4. Matters Consulted about and Reported on:

- a) About Special Inspection of Staple Food.
- b) On Checks and Controls of Rice-carriers by Police in Current Rice Quota Delivery Season.
- c) On Progress of Rice Quota Delivery.
- d) On Registration of New Rice Dealers with Elimination of Food Distribution Kodan.
- e) On Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products.
- f) On Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.

5. Proceedings of Conference:

- a) About Special Inspection of Staple Food:

It was reported by Food Section Chief of this EIA that the subject special inspection program is being carried out, for the period of 1 December 1950 to 31 March 1951, to designated collection agents, Food-Kodan-like private concerns, forwarding agents and habitual black-marketeering farmers who have connection with Food-Kofan-like private concerns, and to newly registered rice dealers, for the purpose of preventing rice from being diverted into blackmarket channels and thereby expediting the quota delivery of 1950 year's crop of rice, and furthermore for the purpose of preventing any contingent illegal conducts from being committed with the conversion of the rationing system into non-governmental management. And the results of this inspection so far carried out to rice carriers, can be seen in the following list.

Date of inspection	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	
Police station in cooperation	Omiya MP	Kuki NRP	Urawa MP	Omiya MP	
Number of police official	97	30	13	104	
Number of personnel of this EIA	6	6	5	5	
Place inspected	Omiya station	Kuki station	Urawa station	Omiya station	
Number of rice carrier arrested	55	5	42	21	
Number of rice carrier sent to Public Procurators' Office	55	5	42	21	
	Polished rice	955.5	784.0	445.2	371.0
	Glutinous rice	611.0	368.7	527.4	261.4
Foodstuffs seized.	Soya bean	364.0	39.5	283.3	52.0
(Unit:Kgs.)	Red bean	39.0	33.0	52.7	2.5
	Pressed barley	285.0	12.5	89.0	3.5
	Flour	51.0	-	-	-
	Horse bean	-	-	-	25.0
	TOTAL	2,305.0	1,237.7	1,427.6	715.4

At the end of December, last year, this EIA mobilized all its personnel and conducted a large-scale investigation into the actual situation of rice carriers' activities, and the following facts were revealed.

i) 60% of the rice carriers moving on the main railroad lines of this prefecture, are constituted of mere through-passengers from other prefectures such as Fukushima, Tochigi, Niigata and Gima.

ii) 40% of the rice carriers from within this prefecture are composed of those having their supply lines in GOKA-MURA, Ibaraki Prefecture.

iii) The Tobu Line and the Tojo Line are the main route through which rice is brought out from this prefecture.

iv) 60% of the rice carriers who carry rice out from this prefecture, are composed of those from Tokyo, and the rest are natives of this prefecture but those converted to professional rice-carriers from their hereditary profession of sandal pedlars. And farmer rice-carriers are rather few in number.

v) Among rice carriers, commutation tickets are in general use, but they are making it a rule to purchase such commutation tickets at other stations than those in the place from which they carry rice out, so as to cover up their address and to evade from the danger of being detected by the control authorities.

b) On Checks and Controls of Rice-carriers
by Police in Current Rice Quota Delivery
Season:

The results of the raids made by the police upon rice-carriers by train during December, were reported by the representative of the Saitama NRP Hqrs. as follows.

Times of raids.....	57
Number of case arrested.....	409
Number of case sent to Public Procurators' Office.....	388
Amount of rice seized.....	17,882.7 "sho"

c) On Progress of Rice Quota Delivery:

(Reported by the Chief of Agricultural Production Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.) The quota delivery of rice went well until the end of last year (88.98% completed as of 31 December 1950), but it was at a standstill till January 7, and then began to move at a snail's pace (94.25% completed as of 16 January 1951, but it is better by 4% as compared with that at the corresponding period of last year). Every possible effort, on the part of the Prefectural Government, has been made thus far to complete the quota delivery within January, in view of the fact that last year it had been completed narrowly on 14 February with a lot of difficulties. But, judging from the present tempo of progress, it is anticipated that the rice quota delivery of this prefecture will not succeed to reach the goal of 100% before February.

d) On Registration of New Rice Dealer with
Elimination of Food Distribution Kodan:

(Reported by the representative of Food Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.) It is the present situation surrounding the registration that various kinds of advertisement or propaganda made by rice dealer applicants are annoying the general consumers very much. But, among other things, the words uttered by those persons relating to the Food Kodan are most powerful and influential among the consumers at large. And also there existed a lot of cases in which some rice dealer applicants went around and collected admission tickets to register-places so as to register for themselves collectively on behalf of general consumers, or so as to use the admission tickets, as if casting votes, instead of registering consumers' names. About this, however, the Prefectural

Government considers there is something inadequate in this method for registration itself, because it may be possible for smaller towns and villages to make their citizen consumers go to the register-place and there put down their family members' names and seal on the register books, but it is quite impossible for larger towns and cities to do so in a short period of time.

e) On Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

(Reported by 1st Materials Section Chief Assistant of this EIA.) As to petroleum products, more than 90% of them are being imported from USA, and yet there is a nation-wide tendency among petroleum product dealers that they are being sold in advance to reception of coupons. It is evident, however, that this advance sale is constituting a great obstacle to the smooth circulation of petroleum products. Therefore such advance sales were prohibited by the joint instruction of the three Ministries of Transportation, Trade and Industry, and of Agriculture and Forestry, dated 1 August 1950. But as a result of the inspection conducted by this EIA, it has been found out that the whole amount of petroleum products sold in advance in this prefecture as of 31 July 1950 was 39,000 liters which corresponds to less than 4% of the total amount of 1,000 kgs. allocated to this prefecture monthly, and yet this advance-sold amount of 39,000 liters was reduced to 29,000 liters (26% reduced) as of end of November 1950.

f) On Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan:

(Reported by 2nd Materials Section Chief of this EIA.) The inspection result so far are as follows:

i) In the last half of 1949 fiscal year, Yen 73,522 of funds for business affairs was appropriated illegally to the funds for personnel affairs.

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

Balance of Kodan's Account-book.....	Yen 10,002,608. <u>74</u>
Bank Deposit.....	Yen 9,954,126. <u>59</u>
Cash in hand.....	Yen 48,482. <u>15</u>
Total	Yen 10,002,608. <u>74</u>

iii) Merchandise in Stock:

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

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 February 1951

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for January 1951.

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

FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

The monthly report on the activity of this EIA for the period of December 26 to January 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

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

*Katsuji Sawada*KATSUJI SAWADA
Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

I. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS:

Actual Strength as compared
with Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
Economic Investigator	1st class official	-	1
	2nd class official	15	14
	3rd class official	11	10
ESB Secretary	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk Employee		1	1
		2	2
Total		31	30

Remarks: The reduction of one person from the actual strength which counted 31 last month, is caused by the transfer of one 3rd-class economic investigator to the Niigata Pref. EIA as of 4 January 1951.

II. COORDINATING MEETING:

A. 40th Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee:

1. Date : 18 January 1951.
2. Place ; At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 23 persons in total.

Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Saitama Pref. EIA.....	9
Saitama NRP Hqrs.....	1
Urawa District Public Procurators' Office.....	1
Urawa Municipal Police Station.....	1
Saitama Prefectural Government.....	4
Saitama Food Office.....	2
Urawa Finance Bureau.....	2
Urawa City Office.....	1
Saitama Pref. Land Transportation Office.....	1
Chichibu Forestation Office.....	1

4. Matters Consulted about or Reported on:

a) About Special Inspection of Staple Food.

It was reported at this meeting that the subject inspection program is being carried out, for the period of 1 December 1950 to 31 March 1951, to designated collection agents, Food-Kodan-like private concerns, forwarding agents and habitual blackmarketeering farmers who have connection with Food-Kodan-like private concerns, and to newly registered rice dealer applicants, for the purpose of preventing rice from being diverted into black-market channels and thereby expediting the quota delivery of 1950 year's crop of rice, and furthermore for the purpose of preventing any possible illegal conducts from being committed with the conversion of the rationing system into non-governmental management. And none of those present had objection to this inspection program.

b) On Checks and Controls of Rice-carriers by Police in Current Rice Quota Delivery Season:

The results of the raids made by the police upon rice-carriers by train during December, were reported by the representative of the Saitama NRP Hqrs. as follows.

Times of raids	57
Number of case arrested	409
Number of case sent to Procurator...	383
Amount of rice confiscated	17,582.7 "sho"

c) On Progress of Rice Quota Delivery:

(Reported by the Chief of Agricultural Production Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.) The quota delivery of rice went well until the end of the year (88.98% completed as of 31 December 1950), but it was at a standstill till January 7, and then began to move at a snail's pace (94.25% completed as of 16 January 1951, but it is better by 4% as compared with that at the corresponding period of last year). Every possible effort, on the part of the Prefectural Government, has been made thus far to complete the quota delivery within January, in view of the fact that last year it had been completed narrowly on 14 February with a lot of difficulties. But, judging from the present tempo of progress, it is anticipated that the rice quota delivery of this prefecture won't succeed to reach the goal of 100% before February.

d) On Registration of New Rice Dealer with Elimination of Food Distribution Kodan:

(Reported by the representative of Food Section, Saitama Prefectural Government.) It is the present situation surrounding the registration that various kinds of advertisement or propaganda made by rice dealer applicants are annoying the general consumers very much. But, among other things, the words uttered by those persons relating to the Food Kodan are most powerful and influential among the consumers at large. And also there existed a lot of cases in which some rice dealer applicants went around and collected admission tickets to register-places so as to register for themselves collectively on behalf of general consumers, or so as to use the admission tickets, as if casting votes, instead of registering consumers' names. About this, however, the Prefectural Government considers there is something inadequate in this method for registration itself, because it may be possible for smaller towns and villages to make their citizen consumers go to the register-place and there put down their family members' names and seal on the register books, but it is quite impossible for larger towns and cities to do so in a short period of time.

e) On Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

(Reported by 1st Materials Section Chief Assistant of this EIA.) As to petroleum products, more than 90% of them are being imported from USA, and yet there is a nation-wide tendency among petroleum product dealers that they are being sold in advance to reception of coupons. It is evident, however, that this advance sale is constituting a great obstacle to the smooth circulation of petroleum products. Therefore such advance sales were prohibited by the joint instruction of the three Ministries of Transportation, Trade and Industry, and Agriculture and Forestry, dated 1 August 1950. But as a result of the inspection conducted by this EIA, it has been found out that the whole amount of petroleum products sold in advance in this prefecture as of 31 July 1950 was 39,000 lits. which corresponds to less than 4 % of the total amount of 1,000 kgs. allocated to this prefecture monthly, and yet this advance-sold amount of 39,000 lits was reduced to 29,000 lits. (26% reduced) as of end of November 1950.

f) On Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan:

(Reported by 2nd Materials Section Chief of this EIA.) The inspection results so far are as follows:

i) In the last half of 1949 fiscal year, Yen 73,522 of funds for business affairs was appropriated illegally to the funds for personnel affairs, it has been revealed by this inspection.

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

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

iii) Merchandise in Stock:

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

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

A. Special Inspection of Staple Food:

1. Period: Started on 1 December 1950
 and scheduled to be finished
 on 31 March 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This inspection is being carried out to designated collection agents, Food-Kodan-like private concerns, habitually blackmarketeering farmers, and newly registered rice dealers all over this prefecture, for the purpose of preventing any possible obstructive conducts to quota delivery and systematic ill-natured violation cases and illegal conducts by rationing agents, which are likely to be committed in this rice quota delivery season. And the emphasis of this inspection has been placed upon obstructive conducts to quota delivery in rice producing districts for December and January, and is scheduled to be placed on blackmarketeerings of rice by Food-Kodan-like private concerns and other ill-natured farmers for February, and then on newly registered rice dealers for March.

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

248 persons in cumulative number.
 (including 128 police officials in
 cooperation.)

153 persons in actual number.
 (including 128 police officials in
 cooperation.)

Places planned to inspect
 within this month 50
 Places actually inspected 64

Designated collection agent 17
 Food-Kodan-like private concern 26
 Newly registered rice dealers 9
 Raid on rice carriers 2 places
 Investigation on actual situation
 of rice carriers' activities 10 places

Percentage of realization of the program 120%

3. Inspection Results:

Number of case inspected 132
 Number of violation case 72

Action taken:

Sent to Public Procurators' Office
 70 (rice carriers)

Amount of Rice Confiscated
 4209.2 kgs.

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

4. Conclusion Reached:

a) As a result of inspection upon rice producing districts, there were found out no obstructive conducts to rice quota delivery nor violations committed by designated rice collection agents.

b) There are indications that Food-Kodan-like private concerns are being concentrated along the Tobu Line and the Tojo Line, not so dense as along the former, and so this EIA and the police are working together to reconnoitre the invisible system or organization of such private concerns.

c) It was found out, on occasion of the registration of rice dealers, that some applicants for rice dealers collected admission tickets to register-places so as to register for themselves collectively on behalf of the general consumers. It is attributed to the insufficiency of information to them of what the Prefectural Government had to say. But this was amended soon later.

d) It is doubted that a considerable number of habitual rice blackmarketeers are hiding among the applicants for new rice dealers, to which careful attention is being paid.

e) Rice carriers increased in number in December, but they decreased by 30% or so in January. And the raids on rice carriers in December marked an unprecedented record as can be seen in the above figures of arrest and confiscation.

f) At the end of December, last year, this EIA mobilized all its personnel and conducted a large-scale investigation into the actual situation of rice carriers' activities, and the following facts were revealed.

i) 60% of the rice carriers moving on the main railroad lines of this prefecture, are constituted of mere through-passengers from other prefectures such as Fukushima, Tochigi, Niigata and Gumma.

ii) 40% of the rice carriers from within this prefecture are constituted of those having their supply lines in GOKA-MURA, Ibaraki Prefecture.

iii) The Tobu Line and the Tojo Line are the main routes through which rice is brought out from this prefecture.

iv) 60% of the rice carriers who carry rice out from this prefecture, are constituted of those from Tokyo, and the rest are native of this prefecture but those converted to professional rice-carriers from their hereditary profession of sandal pedlars. And farmer rice-carriers are rather few in number.

v) Among rice carriers, commutation tickets are in general use, but they are making it a rule to purchase such commutation tickets at other stations than those in the place from which they carry rice out, so as to cover up their address and to evade from the danger of being detected by the authorities.

... ..

B. Investigation of Restaurant Business:

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

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation for this month was carried out to hotels or inns, meal-coupon restaurants, and light restaurants in Kuki, Kasukabe, Kawagoe and Kawaguchi.

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

8 persons in cumulative number.
4 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to investigate
 within this month 58
 Targets actually investigated 58
 Percentage of realization of
 the program 100%

3. Investigation Results:

Number of case investigated 58
 Number of violation case 3

Action taken:

Administrative disposition expected
 3

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

4. Tendency Discovered:

a) Violations on rice have been reduced very much in number, owing to "sushi" having been permitted to be served at "sushi" meal-coupon restaurants and owing to flour products made within the framework of allocation for business use being on free sale.

b) On the other hand, however, there is a tendency that violations have gradually increased on the prices for such products as noodles made of flour allocated for business use.

... ..

C. Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan:

1. Period: Started on 10 January 1951
 and scheduled to be finished
 on 31 March 1951.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This administrative inspection is being carried out on the credit sales of the Kodan for the purpose of examining the settlement of its accounts for the 1949 fiscal year and so contributing to the curtailment of any possible losses of the expenses.

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

- 7 persons in cumulative number.
- 5 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect within this month 17
 (Dealers who bought goods on credit from the Kodan)

Targets actually inspected 5

Percentage of realization of the program about 29%

3. Inspection Results:

This administrative inspection is being conducted by the Tokyo Regional EIA as main body, and this EIA is not more than cooperative to it, and consequently we cannot grasp all the phase of the inspection. But in so far as cooperative investigation made by this EIA is concerned, it is worth mentioning that Yen 7,300,000, approximately 13% of the whole sum of prices for potatoes sold on credit, is in a situation almost impossible to collect.

... ..

D. Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products:

1. Period: Started on 1 November 1950 and still going on for the time being, though scheduled to be finished at the end of last year.

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

As to petroleum products, the amount needed is going over the allocated amount, and consequently petroleum dealers, almost all over this country, are compelled to sell them in advance to reception of the coupons for them. It is evident, however, that this advance sale is constituting a great obstacle to the smooth circulation of petroleum products. Therefore, for the purpose of

prohibiting such advance sales of petroleum products, this inspection program has been and is being carried out to petroleum product dealers and big consumers all over this prefecture.

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

- 16 persons in cumulative number.
- 2 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect within this month 10
 Targets actually inspected 8

Percentage of realization of the program 80 %

3. Inspection Results:

This month, the inspection was carried out to eight petroleum dealers, and the advance-sold amount of their petroleum products was revealed as follows, as compared with that as of the end of last July.

At end of July 1950..... 20,943 lits.
 As of 10 January 1951..... 12,937 lits.

(Reduced by 38%)

4. Tendency Discovered:

a) As to the materialization of petroleum products from coupons, that of gasoline is ⁱⁿa better condition at present, but that of mobil oil and heavy oil is still in a considerably tight situation as reported last month.

b) The management of tank-cars has become more difficult since October, last year.

c) As to the allocation of petroleum products for the present 4th quarter of this fiscal year, as compared with that for the preceding quarter, gasoline for automobile use increased in amount by 16 to 20 lits. per vehicle; mobil oil by 1 to 2 lits. per vehicle.

... ..

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

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

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

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

Number of economic investigator mobilized for this inspection:

70 persons in cumulative number.
4 persons in actual number.

Targets planned to inspect 10
Targets actually inspected 8

Percentage of realization of the program 80 %

3. Inspection Results:

The net profits made by the Urawa Branch Office of the Japan Express Co. for the six months of 1 April 1950 to 30 September 1950, are as follows:

In Shop to Shop Forwarding..... Yen 394,198.00

(Corresponding to 11.5% of the Yen 3,421,598.00 of total charges received by the branch office for shop to shop forwarding of tobacco.)

In Forwarding by Truck..... Yen 40,896.00

(Corresponding to 24.2% of the Yen 168,681.00 of total charges received by the branch office for forwarding of tobacco by truck.)

Total of Net Profits Made Yen 435,094.00

4. Deficiency Discovered:

a) Whereas the prefectural branch office should conclude a contract on forwarding charges with its sub-contractors in writing, it failed to do so with some sub-contractors.

... ..

F. Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan:

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

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

The subject administrative inspection had been and is being carried out to the prefectural Fertilizer Distribution Kodan and its outlying offices, for the purpose of contributing to the prevention of losses to the national expenditures by investigating whether or not the liquidation business of the Kodan is being done correctly and properly, and furthermore by expediting its liquidation business.

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

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

Targets planned to inspect 5
Targets actually inspected 4

Percentage of realization of the program 80%

3. Inspection Results:

a) Yen 319,175 of bonus in total was paid to all the employees under the pretext of account payable to client dealers in the 1949 fiscal year.

b) A total of Yen 969,938 (Yen 622,214.35 of forwarding charges, Yen 104,839.70 of costs for materials purchased, and Yen 242,883.75 of custody charges) remained payable as of 31 July 1950 when the Kodan was dissolved, but afterwards Yen 909,748.70 of it was paid up to 31 October 1950. And the balance of Yen 60,189.30 is still remaining, but even this is expected to be paid in the near future.

- c) A total of Yen 75,352,866.27 of credits remained receivable as of 31 July 1950 when the Kodan was dissolved, but afterwards Yen 73,854,006.93 of it was received up to 25 January 1951. The collection rate is 98.14%, very good, indeed.
- d) The Kodan has not yet set out in disposition of any assets of its own, but is expected to do it soon.
- e) There could not be found out a single second company for it.
-

IV. DISPOSITION OF VIOLATION

No.	Name of Offender	Address of Offender	Regulation applicable
A 1 70	Kobayashi, Seichiro And 69 others.	#11, 1-chome, Saimon- mae, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to.	Food Control Law.
B 1	Suzuki, Shigeru	#746, Kuki, Kuki-machi, Minami-Saitama-gun.	Restaurant Business Control Law.
B 2	Suganuma, Toshio	#187, 4-chome, Honcho, Kawaguchi-shi.	
B 3	Shin, Shoshoku	#54, 3-chome, Honcho, Kawaguchi-shi.	

Continued from above:

	Materials involved.	Amount (Unit: kgs.)	Price (Unit: Yen)	Action taken.
A 1 70	Polished rice	991.400	51,057.10	Sent to Public Procurement Office.
	Glutinous rice	95.400	5,294.70	
	Soya bean	627.400	25,104.00	
	Flour	66.500	2,826.25	
	Pressed barley	52.900	2,116.00	
B 1	Serving of staple food.			Administrative disposition expected.
B 2	Serving of staple food.			
B 3	Unlicensed processing of staple food.			

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY FOR FEBRUARY 1951

1. Concerning Food Section:

<u>Period of Time</u>	<u>Inspection or Investigation Scheduled</u>
From February 1 to February 28:	Special Inspection of Staple Food.
From February 1 to February 28:	Investigation of Restaurant Business.
From February 1 to February 28:	Administrative Inspection of Food Distribution Kodan.
From February 15 to February 28:	Inspection of Meal Supply for School Children.
From February 1 to February 15:	Investigation for Prevention of Illegal Reception of Rationed Sugar.
.....	

2. Concerning 1st Materials Section:

From February 1 to February 28:	Inspection for Surveillance over Petroleum Products.
.....	

3. Concerning 2nd Materials Section:

From February 1 to February 28:	Inspection of OSS goods.
From January 26 to February 10:	Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.
From January 26 to February 28:	Collection of Economic Information Required by Central EIA Instruction No. 341.

TOKYO REGIONAL ECONOMIC BUREAU

January 16, 1951

To : Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Industry and Distribution Division,
Kanto C.A.R.

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

Subject: On the favorable situation of demand and supply of charcoal
(Saitama E.I.A. as of Nov. 29, 1950) .

1. General.

The demand and supply situation of charcoal in the prefecture is now getting better with increased shipments being received from other producing prefectures along with favorable transportation condition.

According as the stock in the markets increased, the prices are getting lowered and it is assumed that there would not be experienced any dearth of charcoal for the present. Some of the dealers are shrewed enough to dispose of their stock at this time in anticipation of any further lower prices. As a whole, the situation can be considered to be getting better.

2. The condition up to now.

"When the time gets worse, charcoal of better quality would be produced in abundance" is what people in business say. This was considered to hold true this year. The transportation condition got worse since the summer time following the Korean trouble and much had to be piled up at the producing districts and particularly since October 22, the National Railway authorities had to put restriction of their services necessitated for other purpose. It was therefore natural that people feared that the transportation of charcoal would be affected. It resulted in daily rise of prices by ¥1 per bale (15 kg). The prices prevailed in the main consumers districts were as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Prices;</u>		
	<u>As at 30 Sept.</u>	<u>As at 30 Oct.</u>	<u>As at Nov. 25.</u>
A. Best grade "Kokutan" (15 kg)	¥ 275	¥ 310	¥ 335
At Urawa city	¥ 275	¥ 310	¥ 335
Kawaguchi city	275	310	340
Oniya city	275	310	335
Kawagoe city	255	285	310
B. Best grade "Hakutan" (15 kg)			
Urawa city	305	340	360
Kawaguchi city	305	340	360
Oniya city	305	340	360
Kawagoe city	285	315	345

Such a rise in prices was shown but at present, it may be said it is marking time for the present.

3. Transportation is getting better.

(1) The producing districts have much in stock.

The congestion of freights for special procurement demand and for other purpose at the year-end made the runs of freight cars so much active that the National Railway authorities had, as from Oct. 22, 1950, to put restriction on the transportation. As a consequence, the transportation of charcoal was affected and the transportation of charcoal from the producing districts to the consumers was placed under a restriction. The decontrol of charcoal from March 15, this year, made the dealers do business more arbitrarily and made them to apply to the Railways for more transportation of charcoal regardless of the necessity of carrying more important items

such as staple foods and lumber. The authorities would not grant permission for such applications. This made the charcoal pile up at the producing districts to the disappointment of the dealers concerned.

- (2) The transportation situation got better with more shipments received. While the transportation was placed under some restriction for a time, it has been eased and as from November 20, there has been made more freight cars available to the transportation of charcoal. We may cite an instance, in this connection as noted at Urawa station.

Shipments received at Urawa station.

During September	759 tons
" October	571 "
" November	1,000 tons

During the first ten days of November, there was received 238 at Urawa station. It can be expected that there would be received a daily shipment of 30 tons in November and 1,000 tons charcoal would be available to the citizens at Urawa city in the month of November. Also there would be brought in more by trucks into the city. It may therefore be said that the charcoal situation has been made favorable for the present. Urawa city has 18,356 households and placing the average family members at 6 per household, there would be made available three bales charcoal per household sufficient to relieve the people from any anxiety over the supply of charcoal.

- (3) Shipments from other prefectures favorable.

During the days when charcoal was under control, there had to be placed restriction on the shipments of charcoal under pre-arranged programs with the producing districts designated for any particular consuming areas.

After decontrol, however, charcoal is made available for purchase at producing districts. It may therefore not be proper to make any comparison with the previous year in the quantity of charcoal received. But it may be said that there are being received more shipments these days though the transportation is restricted to some extent, than in the control days.

Shipments received.

September 1949	1,362 tons
" 1950	2,701 tons

There was received 2,578 tons in the month of October, of which Fukushima shipped 1,100 tons to this prefecture.

This prefecture has 230,000 consumers households and as there is considered about 3,000 tons charcoal would be made available with the shipments received in October, the quantity in stock held by the dealers and that being produced in the prefecture, it would be possible to distribute one bale to each household.

(4) The production in the prefecture.

Taking the production in the prefecture at 300 tons a month, it would be possible to distribute one bale to each household, taking into account the quantity received in October and as the shipments receivable in November would be increased, there would naturally be noticed decline in prices.

(5) Transportation by trucks.

There are five truck companies in the prefecture, such as the Japan Express, the Saikyo, the Saihoku, the Saito and the Musashi Truck, but charcoal dealers do not seem to make use of these truck companies for transportation of charcoal from other prefectures.

The truck transportation needs more expenses than by rail, as while it is about ¥ 15 to ship by rail one bale charcoal of 15 kg., truck would cost ¥ 45 between Fukushima and Tokyo. Rail is therefore availed of by the dealers. On the other hand, there is being brought in charcoal from Gunma, Tochigi and Yamansahi prefectures by use of the trucks available at the producing districts, but the quantity is said to amount to 10 tons a day at most.

4. Conclusion.

The first problem confronting the transportation of charcoal was considered to center round the restriction placed on rail transportation in the face of the season demanding more supply of the fuel but the situation has been eased recently. The shipments to Tokyo and to main consumers areas in the prefecture have been made very favorable and as the dealers are holding some stock, it can safely be said that the prospect of the demand and supply situation in this line of commodities is optimistic during the current winter season,

T. Otsu

SAITAMA PREFECTURAL ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION AGENCY

1 January 1951

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December 1950.

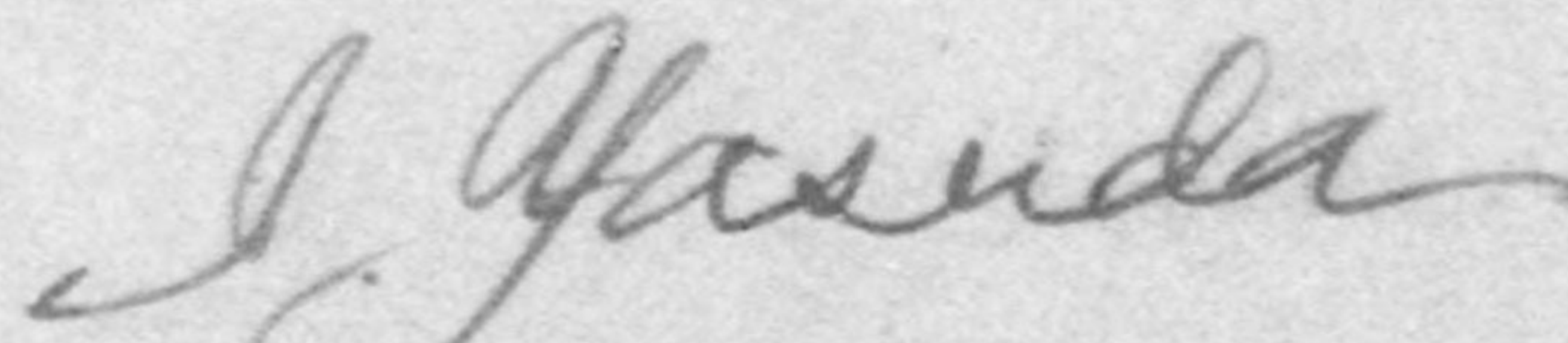
TO : Mr. J. W. Jones, Chief of Distribution &
Industry Division, Kanto Civil Affairs
Region.

FROM : Director of Saitama Pref. EIA.

The monthly report on the activity of this EIA for the period of November 26 to December 25, is submitted hereby to your Headquarters as follows:

- I. Personnel Affairs.
(Actual Strength as compared with Authorized Number.)
- II. Coordinating Meeting with other Governmental Agencies.
- III. Inspection and Investigation being carried out or having been carried out within this month.
- IV. Disposition of Violation Discovered.
- V. Schedule of Activity for January 1951.

FOR DIRECTOR OF SAITAMA PREF. EIA:



ICHIRO YASUDA

Liaison Official
of
Saitama Pref. EIA.

See 1706
Fent Kodan

I. PERSONNEL AFFAIRS:

Actual Strength as compared
with Authorized Number

<u>Official Title</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Authorized Number</u>	<u>Present Number</u>
Economic Investigator	2nd class official	23	18
	3rd class official	17	11
ESB Secretary	2nd class official	-	-
	3rd class official	2	2
Clerk		3	1
Employee		2	2
		<u>47</u>	<u>31</u>

Remarks: The increase of one person to the actual strength which counted 30 last month, is caused by the appointment as 2nd Dept. Chief of this EIA, of KUNIO MOTOJIMA, heretofore official of Materials Investigation Dept., Central EIA. And PEIJIRO ONUKI, heretofore Chief of 2nd Dept. was promoted to 1st Dept. Chief.

II. COORDINATING MEETING

A. Coordinating Conference for Counter-measure to Blackmarketeering of Staple Food in Current Quota Delivery Season of 1950 Year's Crop of Rice:

1. Date : 29 November 1950.
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 25 persons in total:

Governmental agencies whose personnel attended at this meeting:

Tokyo Regional EIA.....	2
Saitama Pref. EIA.....	5
Tokyo Pref. EIA.....	2
Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board.....	2
Saitama NRP Hqrs.....	0
Municipal Police in Saitama.....	4
Urawa District Public Procurators' Office...1	
Railway Public Safety Official.....	2
Saitama Food Office, MAF.....	1

4. Matters Reported on and Consulted about:

- a) Reporting on the results of the similar kind of coordinating conference recently held at the Tochigi Pref. EIA.
- b) Reporting on the coordination being made among relating governmental agencies in Tokyo and the situation of checks and controls being conducted there.
- c) Reporting on the latest tendency of rice-carriers' activity.
- d) About the allocation of task for the subject program among relating enforcement agencies.

- e) About the strengthening of checks and controls of rice in the current quota delivery season.
- f) About the planning of checks and controls by railroad line.

5. Matters Decided:

- a) Relating enforcement agencies, in close coordination with each other, will make every possible effort to prevent rice from flowing into black-market channels in this quota delivery season.
- b) The EIA will make synthetic investigations into the activity of rice-carriers all over this prefecture and will inform the Police of any findings of such investigations as soon as practicable.
- c) Until the prefectural quota delivery has been completed, the police forces being stationed along each line of the Tobu, the Tohoku, the Takasaki and the Tojo, will carry out checks and controls of rice more than once a week in addition to their monthly projected program of such checks and controls.
- d) Especially between Omiya and Kawaguchi, the EIA and the NRP will carry out specially intensified checks and controls in full-scale cooperation with each other.
- e) As to the checks and controls program in and after January of next year, the Saitama NRP Hqs will make up it after another consultation with relating enforcement agencies at the end of December.

... ..

B. Confab for Prevention of Advance Sale of Petroleum Products:

The confab was held for the purpose of preventing advance sales which are considered to be constituting great obstacles to the smooth circulation of petroleum products.

1. Date : 27 November 1950.
2. Place : At this EIA's conference room.
3. Attendant: 23 persons in total.

This EIA.....3
 Industrial Section, Saitama Pref. Gov't.....2
 Land Transportation Office, same Gov't.....1
 Petroleum dealers.....14
 Petroleum consumers.....3

4. Matters consulted about:

- a) About the report on the amount of petroleum products as sold in advance as of end of November 1950 which is required to petroleum dealers to submit to the Industrial Section of the Saitama Prefectural Government.
- b) About the prohibition of advance sales of petroleum products.

5. Matters Decided:

- a) In case of any emergency need of petroleum products beyond their allocated amount, petroleum consumers should apply to the competent authorities for further allocation of the amount needed.
- b) In the report on the amount of petroleum products as sold in advance as of end of November 1950 which is required to submit to the Prefectural Section, petroleum dealers should state true and exact figures of the amount sold in advance, even of short-term advance sale (that is, advance-sold amount of which the coupon will be received very soon.)
- c) Any advance sale of petroleum products should be prohibited absolutely hereafter.

d) Those petroleum dealers present at this confab should notify their fellow dealers of those matters decided as mentioned above.

... ..

C. 39th Meeting of Saitama Prefectural Economic Investigation Committee. (Confab for Administrative Inspection of Fertilizer Distribution Kodan.):

- 1. Date: 20 December 1950
- 2. Place: At this EIA's conference room.
- 3. Attendant: 7 persons in total.

This EIA	.....	2 persons
Urawa Finance Bureau,		
Ministry of Finance	.....	3 persons
Agricultural Affairs Section,		
Saitama Prefectural Government.	....	2 persons

4. Purpose:

This confab was held for the purpose of contributing for preventing losses of the national expenditures by investigating whether or not the liquidation business of the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan is being done correctly and properly, and furthermore by expediting its liquidation business.

5. Matters Consulted about:

- a) About the aim of this administrative inspection.
- b) About the period of time for this administrative inspection.
- c) About personnel for inspection.
- d) About places to be inspected.
- e) About matters to be inspected.

6. Matters Decided:

This administrative inspection was decided to be carried out as drafted.

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

A. Investigation of Restaurant Business:

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

2. On What Scale and to What Extent:

This investigation was carried out to hotels or
inns, meal-coupon restaurants, light restaurants, and tea-
rooms in Urawa, Omiya, Ageo and Kuki.

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

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

Targets planned to investigate within
this month 90
Targets actually investigated 67

Percentage of realization of the program 74%

3. Investigation Results:

Number of case investigated 67
Number of violation case 4

Action taken:

Administrative disposition expected 4

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

4. Tendency Discovered:

The violations to the Restaurant Business Control
Law decreased in number in October and November, but towards
end of December they are showing an increasing tendency
again. And so further intensified checks and controls are
being carried out to them at present.

... ..