

LEGISLATION

disposed of, the government has decided to apply the price control system beginning June 1 based upon the official price quotation of raw silk for domestic consumption. However, actually the price control system will be applied from August 1 giving two months extension by studying the actual situation of raw silk. (5/15/43 Tok. Jap.)

Silk Industry Control Law

See Silk Price Stability Law 12/14/43 Tok. Jap.

Silk Price Stability Law

The cabinet today approved the legislative bill draft for the abolition of the silk price stability law and revision of the silk industry control law. The reason the foregoing draft was adopted is to keep in step with the changes taking place in the silk industry, the present situation being that exportation of silk has completely vanished, that silk prices were fixed by official quotations and that the drastic fluctuation of silk prices which was caused by conditions of exportation has completely disappeared. Along with the abolition of the silk price stability law, it has also become necessary to remove portions concerning prices of silk provided in the silk industry control law. (12/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

Yokohama and Kobe Silk Markets

The Yokohama Stock Exchange was requested at the end of last year by the Finance Ministry to consider abolition of the Yokohama and Kobe silk markets on the occasion of the consolidation of stock exchanges throughout the entire nation and hence today a meeting of officials and of the committee on transactions was held. It was decided not to carry on transactions after May 1943 as the call board sessions have already been abolished. (1/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Dr. Watanabe of the Sericulture Laboratory of the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, has discovered a way to extract fermented oxygen (vitamin B2) which is essential for gas masks, from the compound of waste cocoon silk and surplus mulberry leaves. (8/23/42 Tok. Jap.)

A process of manufacturing imitation leather from ... (trees, also in another item listed as from cocoons) which surpasses real leather in flexibility and durability has been discovered by Dr. (Togura Kamaki) of Tokyo, according to the Asahi newspaper. The newly invented imitation leather is suitable for army boots, upholstery for automobiles and airplanes, etc. (10/23/42 Tok. Eng.)

Construction has been hurried since last year on the Silk Yarn Science Research Laboratory of the Japan silk yarn industry, and its completion in Tokyo was celebrated today in an opening ceremony attended by Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and other interested persons, including the honorary president of the industry's association, Prince Kenin. (12/15/42 Tok. Jap.)

President Ishikawa of the (oi) Dyeing and Weaving Experimental Laboratory in Aichi Prefecture succeeded in discovering a formula by which woolen cloth is produced from silk worm cocoons through a process of utilizing sulphate ammonia found in deposits in hot springs. The quality of woolen fabric thus obtained is reported to be superior to natural wool. (2/24/44 Batavia Eng.)

PRODUCTION

The Fifth Silk Production Committee meeting determines silk production

PRODUCTION

policy for 1943: Due to recently increased silk consumption at home the government favors self-sufficiency in production but not extreme over-production. Also silk production has an important significance as a financial structure based upon fibre production and as an important financial structure to establish agrarian economy. The plan proposed by the government is to produce next year 63,000,000 kan cocoons, which is 14% less than this year; 15,000,000 grammes reeling silk, which is 13% less than this year; 305,000 bails of raw silk which is 40% less than this year; 3,625,000 kan cocoons, which is the main supply for the people's own use-- a 60% increase compared to this year's 2,250,000 kan.

(12/21/42 Tok. Jap.)

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the seventh Silk Thread Committee for the formation of next year's plans for the production of silk thread and cocoons was held on the 20th at the official residence of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Yamazaki, all members were present. In regard to matters of inquiry, as a result of discussion, the following plan was adopted, according to the original draft. (1) the output of silk thread production (for next year -- trans.) 85,450,000 grams. (2) the output of cocoon production - 53,000,000 kan. This year's production plans: (1) silk thread - 105,000,000 grams. (2) cocoons - 63,000,000 kan.

(12/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

Reflecting the recent acute shortage of fiber materials, the government is encouraging expanded operation of the silk manufacturing industry. The production of fine thread and reeling thread is being discouraged for the present and emphasis is being put on the using of dry cocoons for the production of materials which will be used as woolen substitutes.

(2/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

IN MANCHUKUO

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Imperial Fiber Company

The Imperial Fiber Company and the East Asia Flax Industrial Company, with the aim of undertaking large scale cultivation of flax in Manchukuo, have established the Manchukuoan and Japanese ... In order to meet the great demand for flax, the two companies have been negotiating for increasing the capitalization of the new company. Both companies have agreed to expand production. The amount of capital invested in the new firm has not been announced, but it is believed to be around 30,000,000 yen.

(3/1/44 Tok. Jap.)

Kwantung Knitting Company

The Economic Department of the ... Kwantung Province will establish in the province a high powered knitting factory. ... formation of the Kwantung Knitting Company ... this new company will have a capital of 60,000 yen and was founded with stockholders connected with the Dairen Knitting Company, Kwantung Fiber Material Company...

(2/13/43 Harbin Jap.)

Manchukuo Soya Bean Chemical Industry

Manchukuo Soya Bean Chemical Industry will begin next fall production of artificial wool from soya beans. A big factory is being constructed with a budget of 1,000,000 yen and machinery has been installed.

(7/20/42 Tok.)

IN CHINA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Central China City Dress Company

See Central China Development Company: 1/13/42 Tok, Eng. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Central China Silk Yarn Company

See Central China Development Company: 1/13/43 Tok. Eng. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Tainan Spinning Companies

Tainan Domei: Three spinning mill companies, the (Chingtung) Company, the (Chinken) Company, and the (Chinshan) Company, which are located at Tainan in Shantung Province, were placed under military control on March 31 last year but they will soon be consolidated as joint Japanese-Chinese companies. (8/6/43 Tok. Jap.)

Shanghai Hemp Company

The Tooyoo Hemp Company, having recently secured permission to organize the Shanghai Hemp Company (capital 10,000,000 yen) will hold an inaugural business meeting soon preparatory to the start of operations which is scheduled for April 1. The capital of the Shanghai Hemp Company will be provided by the Tooyoo Hemp firm and the Shanghai Cotton Dyeing Works. Aki Shigemoto and Yoichi Noda are president and managing director, respectively, of the new firm. (2/21/44 Tok. Jap.)

PRODUCTION

Representatives of various interests connected with the cotton growing and cotton textile industry will meet shortly to discuss measures for improving the deteriorating condition of the textile industry. The production of cotton in north and central China has been disappointing and concrete measures are now being discussed to alleviate the situation. Raw cotton production during last year was not favorable and prospects for a satisfactory yield this year are not brightening. Rather, there is a tendency for this year's yield to be less than last year's and therefore a conference is to be held. Representatives from cotton textile industries, control associations and cotton producers groups will meet with officials of the GEA Affairs Ministry to map plans. The conference is expected to be held at the end of this month. Representatives of the military also are expected to attend the conference. Thus, by frank discussion of all pending problems, it is hoped that concrete measures will be adopted to meet the difficult situation. (2/16/44 Tok. Jap.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Cotton Control Association

As a result of deliberations between the authorities of Japan and China, a Cotton Control Association in China has been established, which incorporates all Japanese and Chinese cotton growers. A budget has been approved and officers elected. The fixed prices will be 26 sen for Japan and 31... This will control purchase of cotton in Inner China as well as its distribution and its production. The association will be effective in Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anwei, Kwantung Provinces and in Shanghai and Nanking. (9/15/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Cotton Control Committee of the All China Control Association having decided on the selection of 13 members including ... and ... as chairman held an inauguration ceremony at the (Satei) Hotel yesterday. The Cotton Control Committee upon receiving the approval on general points for the

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accumulation and purchase of cotton by the Executive Yuan will immediately function in the accumulation and purchase of cotton in accordance with the new structure of the committee. (11/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

North China Spinners and Weavers Association

The North China spinning and weaving industrial world recently established a spinners and weavers association and another group which handles the processing of raw and other types of cotton materials. At present, the industrial world is active in organizing an association of companies engaged in old-fashioned weaving besides securing the participation of other silk spinning and dyeing firms throughout North China. The organization of a group of weaving firms is nearly completed as these weavers are established and possess considerable spinning and weaving machinery in North China. In a much lesser degree, the silk spinners and dyeing companies also are being established into groups, which are being set up in separate districts. Each association will become a supporting member of the spinners' unit and will work toward the unification of production and distribution in all fields of endeavor. As soon as controlled management is established over these industries, smooth operation is expected. (2/13/44 Tok. Jap.)

North China Textile Industry Control Association

Peking Domei: Concerning the establishment of the North China Textile Control Association, as a comprehensively unified control organ, an Establishment Preparation Committee was created in the latter part of June, and since June 22 studies in every detail had been continuing. An outline had been completed recently, so that a first Establishment Committee meeting was held yesterday in the afternoon at the North China ... Cotton Hall, attended by Committee Chairman Wang and Japanese and Chinese committee members. As a result of this meeting, all the preparation for the establishment will be completed within this month and the plan will be submitted to the North China Political Affairs Commission for approval. (7/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

A meeting of the organization committee for the North China Textile Industry Control Association was held on July 26 and the North China Political Affairs Council yesterday promulgated and immediately put into effect the North China Textile Industry Control Association (Provisional) Laws. The North China Textile Industry Control Association is to be established with the aim of promoting increase production and improvement of cotton and other material resources for textile goods, of effecting smooth operation in retail selling and distribution, of planning for the adjustment of textile industry and of effecting appropriate distribution of textile goods. (8/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

IN MALAYA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Daimaru Company

The Daimaru Company, one of the larger houses of Japan, has opened a factory in Penang making and selling quantities of sarongs, the typical local garb, of prime quality. (1/20/44 Tok. Span.)

Textile Factory

Seremban: It is revealed with the aim of making Malai self-sufficient in textiles, preparations are under way to establish a large textile factory here which will begin production early in March. Machines being installed in the factory were imported from Japan with further shipments expected in the course of a year. When all these machines are installed

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the factory will produce enough to meet the textile requirements of Malai. It is understood cotton, ramie and miscellaneous fibers will be utilized as raw materials. (1/28/44 Tok. Eng.)

PRODUCTION

Work on the expansion of hydraulic motive power will also soon be begun for the establishment of the textile industry and other industries. (6/19/43 Tok. Span.)

Shonan: The Malai Military Administration today announced basic measures for increased production in fibrous clothing and materials in the region. Aiming at the establishment of self-sufficiency in clothing materials in Malai within three years, beginning this year, the new measures call for the increased production chiefly of ramie up to a quantity sufficient to ensure a minimum supply for native inhabitants. Other kinds of fibre covered by the new measures are cotton and silk obtained from the wild silkworm. (2/2/44 Tok. Eng.)

IN BURMA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Hemp Association of Burma

Rangoon: The Hemp Association of Burma has announced the successful planting of jute... The Hemp Association of Burma plans to open a jute spinning factory which will be finished in the near future. (6/28/43 Tok. Eng.)

PRODUCTION

Rangoon: Based upon the measure which had been approved in April, a part of spinning machines which are to be sent to the southern regions from Japan arrived at Burma recently. These spinning machines will be immediately restored and will be put into commercial use... Due to the planning of Japan the self-sufficiency in clothing in Burma will be firmly established. (7/13/43 Tok. Jap.)

According to a Domei dispatch from Rangoon, preparations for setting of the spinning machines which are to be sent from Japan is steadily progressing and there are already some machines which have been completed and have had a first test running. Spinning business men have completed most of their factories recently for spinning machines have arrived from Japan during the latter part of September. These machines have also completed the first test running yesterday. (11/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Rangoon: It is revealed that a certain number of spinning mills have resumed operations. Ceremonies marking the commencement of operations were held at each of these spinning mills yesterday. These spinning mills are completely reconditioned with equipment imported from Japan and also with machines locally manufactured. (11/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

IN EAST INDIES

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Djawa Cotton Fabric Company

The Djawa Cotton Fabric Company and (Tredgar) Dyeing and Weaving Company, two leading makers of cotton fabric in Djawa, resumed operation under the management of Japanese cotton concerns. (9/20/43 Tok. Eng.)

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Japan (Menji) Dabushiki Kaisha

The government factory at Kumadjang has opened a branch at (Sampay) which will employ 2,000 workers, just as many as at the main factory. Shortly a single factory will be opened at Tjiandjoer. These factories are under the management of the Japan (Menji) Kabushiki Kaisha. Women experienced in weaving will be employed. (5/7/43 Djakarta Eng.)

(Tredgar) Dyeing and Weaving Company

See Djawa Cotton Fabric Company: 9/20/43 Tok. Eng. above.

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Pontianak: It is learned a method of producing an excellent quality of rope from pineapple fibers was recently discovered after painstaking research by a certain business concern here. The quality of the new pineapple rope compares favorably in strength with standard hemp rope. With an abundant source of pineapple fibers in Borneo a bright future is expected for development of the new industry.

(2/2/44 Tok. Eng.)

PRODUCTION

Weaving factories are already built in several places in North Celebes, -- these factories are now waiting for their opening. Machineries and other things necessary for further improvement are already in stock. A second plan is to build such factories in south Celebes. For the time being there are still difficulties because of war dangers. But we can use this area for planting cotton, so that for the time being South Celebes will be the supplier of raw material for the factories in the north.

(5/23/43 Makassar Mal.)

Bukittinggi: With the expected arrival of spinning machines within a few days, the textile industry of Sumatra will be established on a firm footing. (Tokyo) weaving machines were imported from Japan in August last year and factories have since been producing large quantities of ... cloth, blankets and other coarse cloth, (1/19/44 Batavia Eng.)

In the production division of the military administration at present, the installation of spinning facilities is being hastened for the purpose of making possible a self-supply of clothing. In 1943 weaving equipment arrived from Japan and two companies have undertaken to install this equipment in (undisclosed) places on the island. On the other hand, much time is required to establish machine spinning to meet the demands of the present situation. The utilization of substitute fibers for hand design weaving is planned. Recently, six companies were given orders to take charge of hand and design weaving, but mass production cannot be expected from hand spinning. The cost of production will come rather high, but this was planned in view of the urgent need for clothing and the plentiful supply of labor in Java. The six companies under the guidance of the (undisclosed) weaving experimental laboratories expect by October of this year to produce ... hand spinning machines and ... design spinning machines, and several thousand bales of cotton waste and camel's hair waste. This will be used as in the case of hemp, to make hemp sacks. Excess labor will be utilized in various places, thus leading to enormous production possible only in Java. The plans are to make use of the excellent weaving factories to provide clothing for the army and the people.

(2/9/44 Tok. Jap.)

IN THE PHILIPPINES

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Caiwa Boshen Kaisha

Cabugao, Ilocos Sur: Scores of unemployed have found means of livelihood in a fascinating project which has been undertaken by the (Caiwa Boshen Kaisha) limited in the towns of Sinsit, Cabugao, Lapog, Magsingal and Santo Domingo. Most of the mills which were idle due to lack of cotton are being utilized for the new industry. Hundreds of spinning materials and loads of weaving materials are being distributed by the company.

(11/17/43 Manila Eng.)

(Menea) Kaisha

Capas, Tarlac: An indication of the expanding activities of the (Menea) Kaisha... construction of a cotton factory in this town. Once this factory has been built it will employ hundreds of workers in addition to thousands of laborers, agricultural inspectors who are already employed in various cotton plantations of the company in Bamban, Capas and Concepcion.

(7/9/43 Manila Eng.)

National Manufacturing Company

Now that the gathering of cotton has ended, local (authorities) are making excellent products for the Filipinos. There are two spinning mills, the National Manufacturing Company and the Philippine (Keppon) Mill. The Military Administration authorities are planning to expand the present production facilities by about three times... Superior facilities of Japan proper will be brought... Hemp will be mixed with cotton for the time being... Success has been achieved recently in the weaving of clothing fabrics by using cotton threads for the warp and Manila hemp threads for the woof. It will be possible to weave cotton goods in great quantities by using Manila hemp or ... hemp together with the limited Philippine produced cotton as a base. Thus the structure for self-sufficiency in clothing in the Philippines will be steadily perfected.

(7/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

Philippine (Keppon) Mill

See National Manufacturing Company above.

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

It is disclosed that a new process for manufacturing clothing materials out of Manila hemp suitable for warm climates has been perfected by Francisco ... of the (Quartal) Municipal Textile (experimentation). Plans are now under way to industrialize the new process.

(5/30/43 Manila Eng.)

PRODUCTION

It has been decided that the Philippines will see expansion in spinning facilities so that the self sufficiency in cotton manufactured goods may be maintained... Among all the spinning facilities in the Philippines at the present about 20,000 machines are still usable, and total yardage of cotton cloth which can be produced... is estimated at 13,000,000 square yards. The total yardage of cotton cloth used in the Philippines previous to the war was estimated at about 130,000,000 square yards, that the present facilities would produce only about 10% of the total consumption. The consumption will be cut down so that at least 60% self-sufficiency can be maintained. As for expansion, the surplus spinning machines obtained by a renovation of cotton goods consumption in Japan proper and other regions will be transferred to the Philippines and used there... 25,000 ramie spinning machines, 25,000 spinning machines and 1,000 weaving machines will be sent to the Philippines within this year...

PRODUCTION

Approximately 10,000 machines may be maintained in the Islands, and self-sufficiency in cotton goods on the spot will be perfected by the utilization of cotton and ramie produced on the spot. The management of spinning undertakings will be all the Japanese in Japan who are concerned with cotton in the Philippines and the Japanese who have spinning facilities on the spot.
(1/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

Stockings will be imported from Japan within this year in accord with the program to make the Philippines one of the principal textile centers in the GEA... authorities recognized the necessity of developing the Filipino textile industry in accord with the plan to make these islands self-sufficient in clothing.
(5/20/43 Manila Span.)

New industries will be begun in Iloilo. New household industries which can bring in some additional income to needy families such as the manufacture of manila hemp fabric sacking and coconut fiber (chair) will be introduced in the province of Iloilo in order to practically solve the lack of sufficient work for the people in that province.
(6/4/43 Manila Span.)

With the aim of establishing self-sufficiency of textile goods in the Philippines, already plans have been steadily carried out for the increase and strengthening of spinning factories in the various parts of the Philippines on a three year plan beginning 1943. Now a part of the first shipment of machinery for spinning industry has been fulfilled by Japan and much machinery for spinning factories have arrived at Manila. If this machinery shipment is added to the (20,000) machineries now existing in the Philippines, the total number will reach a tremendous figure. As for raw materials necessary for these machines, the estimated yield of cotton for this year is 40,000 piculs and for jute 47,000 piculs. It is anticipated that the production of textile goods will be drastically increased.
(8/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

M I S C E L L A N E O U S I N D U S T R I E S

IN JAPAN

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Asahi Industrial Plant

Tojo addressed the employees: "I would like you to work always realizing this factor...without a day's absence from work and without a moment's idleness in a real life and death effort." (12/2/42 Tok. Jap.)

Asahi Immovables Company

This, together with 19 other American and British owned concerns, will be placed under 8 Japanese firms. This one will be under Mr. (Kenishi Ikaraki). (1/14/42 Tok. Eng.)

Imperial Industrial Development Company

When Kiyoto Kawamata inquired if the above company would be placed under a corporation system, Minister Kishi replied that he does not have any intention of doing so and stated that even the present system of corporation has parts that could be improved in the future. (2/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

Japan Films Company

This company controls the assets of the Paramount Films, Ltd., R.K.O. Radio Pictures of Japan, Ltd., Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Company, Ltd., Columbia Films, Ltd., Twentieth Century Fox, Inc., Warner Brothers First National Pictures, Ltd., Universal Pictures of Japan, Ltd. and the United Artists Corporation of Japan. (1/14/42 Tok. Eng.)

Japan Oiled Paper Company

Since the outbreak of the GEA war this company has successfully carried on research in the manufacture of special paints, some of which already have been commercialized while others have been extensively used by the Military. The paints production division of the company has for the past week been working on an expansionist program in collaboration with the (Mangyookei Boojuuka Industrial Company) for the establishment of a special paints plant with a capitalization of 8,000,000 yen. An agreement for erection of the new company is expected soon. (Tok. Jap. 3/3/44)

(Mangyookei Boojuuka Industrial Company) See Japan Oiled Paper Company, 3/3/44.

Miyoshi Chemicals Company

Last year this company purchased an interest in one of the mills of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company in order to bolster the structure of its printing business. Immediately after purchasing an interest in the Oji Mill in Central Japan, the Miyoshi firm along with the Oji Paper Company increased the capital investment of the mill by three times and the expansion program has enabled the new firm to meet the present situation. Recently a general meeting was held to elect officers and amend the by-laws of the company in order to co-ordinate the activities of the company with the Oji interests. Two officers from the Oji Paper Company have been added to the company's administrative board. A steep gain in production is expected to result as a result of closer affiliation of the Miyoshi and Oji interests. (3/5/44 Tok. Jap.)

Oji Paper Manufacturing Company See Miyoshi Chemicals Company, 3/5/44

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Ryuan Manufacturing Federation

Ryu Taneda, an official, probably president. (10/1/42 Tok. Jap.)

Saghalien Glycerine Industry

This company makes a substitute for stearin, used as a binding agent in the manufacture of candles. (2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

Saghalien Oils and Fats Industry

A substitute for stearin, which is used as a binding agent for candles, has been newly developed from the inexhaustible marine resources of Saghalien.. At the above factory, a method for extracting this substitute material from fish oil has been under research. Now success has been achieved in refining an excellent substance, not inferior to stearin.

(2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Mud Coal Briquet Industrial Association

Ever since the Tokyo Mine Superintendence Bureau began a drive to increase the production of mud and coal briquets (Atan) which have come to the fore as a prominent fuel resource in these times, at the beginning of this year under a 3-month plan together with the Mud Coal Briquet Industrial Association, the drive is being carried out on a large scale in the principal prefectures where mud and coal briquets are being produced in the Kanto, Hokuriku, and Tokai districts. Twenty mud and coal briquet makers from the three prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, and Gumma who have achieved excellent records in particular in the production of mud and coal briquets arrived in the capital today, representing their fellow workers.

(2/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

Paper Bag Manufacturing Guild (Nippon (Wd.) Oogata Kami Bukuro Koogyo Kumiai)

The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry previously requested the reorganization of the Japan (wd) Large Type Paper Bag Manufacturing Guild (Nippon (Wd.) Oogata Kami Bukuro Koogyo Kumiai) into a control union based on the commercial guild ordinance. The (Wd.) Large Type Paper Bag Manufacturing Guild held a general meeting today at the guild office, completed necessary transactions for the reorganization of its structure. The name of the new guild will be Nippon (Wd.) Large Type Paper Bag Control Guild. The director-general has been selected as (Kawanu) Nodaira.

(2/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

Railway Material Control Association

Authority needed to exalt the national authority will be given to this control association, according to Chief Suzuki of the Cabinet Planning Board, as well as administrative privileges which are recognized as essential for the control of production, raw materials, distribution of manufactured goods and improvement of industrial equipment. (11/17/42 Tok. Jap.)

Ship Wireless & Telephone Corporation

In order to put installation and repair of wireless equipment for ship use under one control, the Ministry of Communications establishes the Ship Wireless & Telephone Corporation with a capital of 10,000,000 yen, half paid up, with Vice-Admiral Matsumoto as president and Daitaro Arakawa, former chief of the Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, as managing director.

(8/13/42 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Railway Car Factories Control

In line with the inevitable demand for increased production of rolling stock, car control quarters will enforce the planned manufacture of car parts and distribution of rolling stock from Nov. 1st. As an instrument for this, national supervision of car parts factories,...recently it is noted that in circles concerned... That is, to plan the guaranteeing of leaping production increase of railway cars, national supervision will be enforced on railway car factories the same as parts factories...Furthermore by the practical use and arrangement of materials, labor, skills, equipment, etc., it is expected that a new development in production is possible.

(10/25/43 Tok. Jap.)

PRODUCTION

The government decided to carry out a plan for the increased production of the 'tan-atsu' machine (i.e. an instrument which refines and contracts metal). At the cabinet meeting of Dec. 4 the government decided upon an emergency plan for increased production of the 'tan-atsu' machine which is essential for the maintenance of increased production of airplanes and other products. The agenda of the plan has been released from the information board and Munition Ministry on Dec. 4. The content of the emergency measure is as follows: (1) The Munition Ministry shall be responsible for the control of distribution of the 'tan-atsu' machines and improvement concerning the production of these machines. (2) In regard to essential raw materials needed for production, the special listing system based upon the material mobilization program will be adopted as previously used and a different measure will also be adopted in regard to the prices already fixed on them.

(12/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

A new process for reducing pulp from wood from the southern regions has been perfected by Prof. Horio of Fiber Science in the Engineering Dept. of the Kyoto Imperial University. The professor has discovered a strong sulphate salt process by improving the former sulphite salt process. ...woods from the southern regions...and other diseases, hence from the standpoint of manufacture this was very inconvenient. However, these defects have been erased by the new process without any distinction of the variety of the wood, and the wood can be used immediately as pulp material.

(3/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

IN MANCHUKUO

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Fireproof Brick Company

A new company for fire-proof brick will soon be established. Regarding the sale of fireproof brick, which is a basic material for use in increased production of iron, copper, light metals, and other metals, an establishment of a ...has been in demand. An agreement has been reached among the Showa Steel Works, (name), the Manchuria Ry. Mining Company, and the Manchukuo Light Metals Company, which are the consumers of fireproof bricks, regarding the establishment of a new company for the development and production of fireproof brick.

(8/7/43 Hsinking Jap.)

Japan-Manchukuo Trading Company See Manchuria Mining Industrial Company,
11/6/43 Hsinking Eng.

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

(Kanebo) Spinning Company

Manchukuo's self-sufficiency to be bolstered in future when new paper company to be established by manufacturing company of Japan.
(7/18/43 Tok. Eng.)

The branch plant of this company will commence operation of pulp factories this year in Manchuria.
(7/19/43 Tok. Eng.)

Manchukuo Light Metals Company See Fireproof Brick Company, 8/7/43.

Manchuria Mining Development Company See Manchuria Mining Industrial Company, 11/6/43 Hsinking Eng.

Manchuria Mining Industrial Company

The inauguration ceremony of the Manchuria Mining Industrial (transfer) (embracing) more than 100 mining companies, including Manchuria Mining Development Company and the Japan-Manchukuo Trading Company, was held here this morning.
(11/6/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Manchuria Synthetic...Manufacturing Company

Preparations for the establishment of a southern Manchuria Synthetic (Polish) Manufacturing Company, capitalized at least 10 million yuan at (name), was completed among the (Jap.) committee. This company, the Showa Steel Works, and (Mango) will (bring) an increase in the production of pitch coke and other coal tar derivatives in Manchukuo. The newly established company will manufacture from coal tar by-products of Nylon, (silk) and (wd) produced by the Showa Steel Works.
(12/18/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Showa Steel Works See Manchuria Synthetic...Manufacturing Company, 12/18/43 Hsinking Eng. See Fireproof Brick Company, 8/7/43.

South Manchurian Company

This company (undersold) stocks worth 136,000,000 yuan which are held by the Japanese government as well as other unpaid stocks worth 60,000,000 yuan will be (transferred) up to the 1944 fiscal year. In line with this, a new plan to raise funds for future enterprises will be decided shortly. In this connection, attention is being paid as to whether the company will resort to the increasing of its (tax-roll) or the floating of (wd) by (spending the potential)...or (afore) mentioned... at the same time.
(2/25/44 Hsinking Eng.)

South Manchuria Railway Company

The total budget of all the South Manchuria Railway Company for the next fiscal year will exceed 500,000,000 yen, according to conclusions reached at the meeting of the board of directors held in Hsinking Friday. With this huge amount for budget, the company intends to strengthen the continental transport structure and to improve various works of the Fushun oil refineries.
(11/21/42 Tok. Eng.)

In order to raise funds for undertakings necessary to cope with carrying out the second development plan, the Manchuria Railway Company has increased its capital of 65 million to the trading amount of 103 million yen. The increased amount will be furnished by the governments of Japan and Manchukuo and it is expected that one-fourth will be paid in for this year's amount.
(3/9/43 Harbin Jap.)

On May 1 an epoch-making revision of the South Manchuria Railway Company will be put into effect and at the same time a complete shake-up of the personnel of its leaders will be resolutely carried out. The main points

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

of the reform this time are as follows: First, all related business affairs transferred to Hsinking. The relationship between material mobilization plans in Manchukuo and other important plans and transportation were made close and strengthened. Second, a simplification and rationalization of administration. Third, local organizations having direct relationships with transportation capacity were expanded. Fourth, a more thorough application of the leadership of directors. (4/29/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Transportation Ministry has called together representatives of the Kirin Railways, Fengman Railway and the nation's main and standard... transportation as well as of established railways and held the Railway Cars Conference. Discussions were carried out on measures to cope with the transportation situation. As a result, with the cooperation of the South Manchuria Railway, established railways and private railways which are not able to manufacture railway cars will receive the number of railway cars needed from the South Manchuria Railway Company, and adjustment in railway cars is to be made by exchanging old railway cars. Repair of railway cars hereafter has been decided to be carried out according to a uniform plan for repair as fixed by the government and at the same time a decision was reached to revise the transportation... of established railways and to exchange employees with the South Manchuria Railway. (7/7/43 Hsinking Jap.)

The first directors' meeting of the Manchuria Railway Company since the change of presidents was held this morning at 10:00, at the Hsinking main office. Pres. Kohiyama, Vice-President Sato, Vice-President Yamazaki, and all the directors were present as well as Furukawa, President of the Koku-sai Transportation Company, and Nishimura, President of the Dairen (Transportation) Company, who specially represented direct subsidiary companies. (8/7/43 Hsinking Jap.)

President Kobiyama of the South Manchuria Railway returned to Hsinking from Tokyo yesterday afternoon and roughly stated as follows with regard to various problems confronted by the South Manchuria Railway: "I believe that under the present situation in the transportation line joining Japan, Manchukuo and China the part which requires more attention is land transportation rather than sea transportation. Hence as for the South Manchuria Railway, it will first concentrate on the production of new freight cars and it has the confidence to carry out the fullest measures in planned transportation by making some changes in the freight cars now in use. Furthermore, with regard to main power, personnel will be given thorough training in factories, and also by means of the Transportation Power Strengthening Week and the strengthening of night operation of railway, a marked efficiency increase can be anticipated... However, with regard to development of undeveloped chemical industry, the South Manchuria Railway of course has from the past made considerable efforts and since then it is striving for increasing production of (wd) (by drill work). The South Manchuria Railway is also striving for increased production of other chemicals which accompany the above by working together with the material mobilization plans of next year. ...As long as the South Manchuria Railway is strengthening the transportation line other the rway (sic) it is only natural that the budget would increase, and hence in the accompanying the foregoing an increase of investment can be anticipated." (11/3/43 Tok. Jap.)

The sum of 123,792,000 yen to be paid in by the Japanese government during 1944 for its shares in the South Manchuria Railway Company which was announced by the Japanese Board of Information yesterday represents the enormous increase of 53,790,000 yen, as compared with 70,000,000 yen paid in during 1943. As a result of this capital payment this year's shares in the South Manchuria Company held by the Japanese government will become fully paid up at 700,000,000 yen. The great increase in capital payment this year is due to expansion in enterprises operated by the South Manchuria Railway Company as well as increased operating expenses. The railway company's 1944 budget is the largest in history. Capital payments by non-government shareholders totalling 60,000,000 yen are expected to be completed by July 1 this

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year while capital payment by the Japanese government will be made in October. As a result of these payments the railway company's capital will become fully paid up at 1,400,000,000 yen. Therefore, for funds required in 1945 and thereafter, the railway company will find it necessary to either increase its capital or increase its debenture issuing limit, or increase both capital and debenture issue limits.

(1/8/44 Tok. Eng.)

With the completion of a new building in Hsinking, all of executive officials and a part of business affairs of the headquarters will be transferred to Hsinking office. In addition to Planning Dept. and Transportation Dept., the four offices, namely the Adjustment Dept., (Controlling Dept.), Facilities Dept. and Construction Dept., which have been remaining in Mukden, will be also transferred to Hsinking Office. At the same time, it was decided the former Planning Board will be abolished and new Planning Board will be created under the direct supervision of the president as a fundamental machine through which the president may act for the expansion of the company enterprises. In connection with this, a personnel change was also announced today. Thus the transfer of the office of the South Manchuria Railway Company to Hsinking has been completed in actuality. It was also decided that the new system will be retroactive from February 1.

(2/3/44 Hsinking Jap.)

In Hsinking the budget for South Manchuria Railway Company for the 1944 fiscal year was announced Tuesday. According to the announcement, the huge amount of 684,986,000 yuan have been appropriated for various enterprises to be promoted in the 1944 fiscal year, showing an increase of 136,000,000 yuan as compared with that of the preceding year.

(2/25/44 Hsinking Eng.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Commerce and Industry Association

...it was decided to establish newly a central association of the Commerce and Industry Association as the motive power organ in order to unify and control the ideas in all districts and to regulate and guide their activities... The Commerce and Industry Association will hereafter regulate the affairs between various control associations by serving as a sort of a joint organ of the various control associations which are in the districts of the Commerce and Industry Association. ...The Commerce and Industry Association will construct a Commerce and Industry Hall and manage it. In it will be assembled all associations and organizations which members of the association have organized. A hall has already been constructed at Mukden. Accordingly, the relations between the Commerce and Industry Association and the Control Association will be close and they will cooperate with the nation's controlled economy in real earnest.

(3/19/43 Harbin Jap.)

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

Manchuria Development Corporation

The president of this company says: "Since the development of Manchukuoan resources is an integral part in the construction of the GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere, the financing of the 2nd Five Year Plan should be treated accordingly."

(8/5/42 Tok.)

Japanese investments in Manchukuoan enterprises last year were seven milliard one hundred and (futy) million yen against one milliard seven hundred fifty million yen eleven years ago, with Nippon investment in Manchukuoan enterprises in 1941 alone approximating one milliard three hundred and fifty million compared with 57 million yen in 1932.

(10/8/43 Tok.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Japan-Manchukuo-China Industrial Council is considering plan to convert North China from raw materials base to a center of heavy industry, utilizing coal, iron and salt found there, and expanding coal mining, iron works and cotton industry. (4/4/42 Tok.)

The 4th Japan-Manchukuo Economic Round Table Conference was held at Hsinking. (6/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

Explanations were made by Naito, an investigator of the Planning Board of Japan, in which it was stressed that relations between Japan and Manchukuo should be made closer in carrying out mobilization plans for materials, capital and labor. The gist of the explanations related next: Fundamental factor in increasing fighting strength is the production of iron, emphasis was placed on the maximum demonstration of productive capacity; much depends on the construction of furnaces in Manchukuo; much is expected of the new furnace of the Showa Steel Works which is now under construction and the small type blasting furnaces in north China. As regards coal measure, emphasis was placed on total efforts in land transportation; the supply of high grade aluminum by Manchukuo to Japan is absolutely indispensable; a complete plan has been made in the field of materials in order to carry out speedy planned ship-building during this fiscal year. With the aim of building wooden ships, the policy is to establish a ship-building yard at the (Yamamoto Steamship Co.); the demand for laborers reached a high record. As regards the skilled laborers problem, surplus laborers in the peace time industries will be used as much as possible and will be directed into the principal industries. Studies are being made to shift laborers according to plan following industrial readjustment. It is essential that the materials mobilization plan, the capital mobilization plan, and the labor mobilization plan of Japan and Manchukuo must be made closer and be unified.

(6/24/43 Hsinking Jap.)

With a view to make the greatest possible contribution to Japan in the decisive stage of the war, both government and civic delegates of Manchukuo on Monday assembled at the Premier's official residence to deliberate on the most effective and exhaustive measures for thoroly mobilizing all mining and manufacturing facilities for urgent augmentation of production to help Japan win the war of GEA. (7/28/43 Hsinking Eng.)

LEGISLATION

Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ordinance

Based upon the revised outline of the ordinance in connection with the formulation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which had been announced sometime ago, the government of Manchukuo has been hastening its effort for the completion of the draft plan... The main points in this reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry are that it was intended to abolish the characteristic of the former Chamber of Commerce and Industry which had been existing as organs in advantages of merchants and industrialists as well as for the organs acting for the improvement and advancement of merchants and industrialists, and the government made it clear in this ordinance that these organizations will be formulated as public service organs in cooperation with the government. The former districts under the supervision of Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be brought under the government administrative districts, and supervisory authority will be given to the local administrative officials... The various commercial and industrial organizations in each respective ministry will also be abolished, so that the structural simplicity may be realized. The Central Headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be newly established and in this way the government attempted to give fundamental guidance for the Chamber of Commerce and Industry throughout Manchukuo... In regard to the establishment of the Central Headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Shokokokai Shuo-kai) - the Central Headquarters Est. Committee,

LEGISLATION

whose members will be consisted of those who will be specially appointed for this by the Minister of Finance, will carry out the business affairs concerning the establishment as well as all the preparations.
(10/10/43 Tok. Jap.)

IN CHINA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Central China Silk Yarn Company See Central China Development Company, 1/13/43, under "Control" Associations.

Central China City Dress Company See Central China Development Company, 1/13/43, under "Control" Associations.

Fujikura Electric Wire Manufacturing Company See North China Electric Wire Manufacturing Company, 2/1/44.

Furukawa Electric Engineering Company See North China Electric Wire Manufacturing Company, 2/1/44.

Hongkong Hemmako Mine

Isogai, Governor General of Hongkong, visited and inspected the Hongkong Hemmako Mine and encouraged the industrial fighters who are working in the development of underground resources. This (Remmako) Mine was worked under American management from 1937 to 1940 when it was British territory but after the war restoration was begun under our management.
(4/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

Mitsui and Company, Ltd.

The special general meeting of Mitsui Bussan (Mitsui & Co., Ltd.) on the 10th decided upon the matters of re-election of officers and the closing of the Taiyuan branch, following the resignation of chairman Tadabaru Mukai and the rest of the governing body who took the responsibility for the economic disturbance incident caused by the manager of that company's branch in Taiyuan, Shansi Province. The circumstances which brought about the determination to reorganize the future attitude of all-Mitsui, and the operational policy of the Mitsui financial group are as follows: I. Establishment of new central organ of the Mitsui financial group. The basic character of the Mitsui financial group is one of big business management, with Mitsui Bussan as the center, so that it can represent that company in any way... In order to plan positive promotion in the direction of heavy industry in this time of bitter decisive war, this financial group has removed the former big business character, and adjustments of structure to convert to heavy industry became inevitable. Plans for reorganization under such circumstances had been under study since last spring, and, to start with, a policy was adopted to reorganize the general headquarters of Mitsui and create a Mitsui Head Co. However, after that, the incident of the economic disturbance caused by the branch manager of Mitsui Bussan in Taiyuan in Shansi Province gave the opportunity for a self-examination of the internal set-up of this financial group... 1. Mitsui Bussan - capital (300,449,500) (395,000,000) yen was changed, as is, into Mitsui Head Co., and with commercial interests divided up, a new Mitsui Bussan - capital (100,000,000 yen (wd) - was created. Shares of the new Mitsui Bussan will be apportioned in appropriate ration to shareholders of the present Mitsui Bussan. 2. As a consequence, Mitsui Head Co. will, of course, succeed to the function of holding company of the former Mitsui Bussan, nominally and actually, and together with this, it becomes the pivotal organ of this financial group. General control of all Mitsui enterprises, and decisions on

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important personnel matters will pass through it, and it will be the medium for a positive drive towards conversion to heavy industry; 3. In conjunction with the establishment of the Mitsui Head Co.... the former eleven houses of Mitsui...and the Mitsui General Headquarters, which had handled charitable activities, personnel matters, etc., will be dissolved... The Mitsui financial group plans positive entry into war materials production... III. Future operational policy. In consequence of all this, the future operational policy of the Mitsui financial group also will stand as the basis of this attitude of all-Mitsui. Under the system of making the Mitsui Head Co. the General Headquarters, it will embrace the six direct control subsidiary companies, Mitsui Mining, Mitsui Chemicals, Mitsui Warehouse, Mitsui Trust, Mitsui Life Insurance, and the new Mitsui Bussan and especially for the purpose of swift progress in expansion into enterprises in the heavy industry field, under the circumstances, industries will be fully mobilized. (12/10/43 Tok. Jap.)

North China Development Company (Hoku-shi Kaihatsu Gaisha (or Kaihatsu Gaisha))

In order to cope with the expanding of spheres of its activities, the North China Development Company has decided to open branch offices at (Cansil) and (Silan). The revision of the North China development law by the Japanese government has enabled the company to engage directly in imports and the distribution of cardinal commodities for giving up all natural resources in North China. It is reported that the company is also considering opening a new branch office either in Hsinking or Mukden in order to accelerate the supply of important materials from Manchukuo. (3/29/42 Tok. Eng.)

Report of North China Development Co. to Hsin Min Society: Coal, iron, aluminum, gold and other vital materials are being produced in ever increasing quantities by joint Japanese-Chinese concerns. (10/31/42 Tok. Eng.)

President of the North China Development Co., Genshi Kishima, says that a nitrogenous fertilizer company was established on Oct. 1 and its factory is being constructed. (11/15/42 Tok. Jap.)

The total amount of investments for enterprises and capital circulation, excluding pure profits, by the North China Development Co. during the last year is 404,000,000 yen...As the result, the entire amount of investment for enterprises and capital in circulation by this company by the end of December last year is 1,222,000,000 yen, which indicates a remarkable expansion of the North China financial condition...the investment for aviation enterprises leads them all. (2/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

According to reports from the North China Development Company in Peking, Japanese capital invested in the various enterprises of the exploitation of that region at the end of last year totaled 1,200,000,000 yen (or yuan). (2/24/43 Tok. Port.)

Mr. (Juiichi Sikim), president of the North China Development Co., told the press that Chinese capital and manpower are playing a very important part in the development of natural resources and the expansion of various industries in North China...much is expected from the initiative and efforts of the Chinese in managing five large coal mines in North China which were recently placed under their management by the Japanese military authorities. (3/6/43 Tok. Eng.)

It is disclosed that the total sum invested in various enterprises by the North China Development Co. at the end of September of this year reached 621,000,000 while the sum loaned to various undertakings by the company amounted to 971 million yen. Of this sum an overwhelming large part was invested or loaned to transportation industries. Noteworthy is the sharp

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increase seen this year in the sum invested or loaned to industrial enterprises, including iron manufacturing and chemical industry companies, indicating the consolidation of the wartime economic structure of North China. (10/21/43 Tok. Eng.)

Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company, in a press interview yesterday predicted a bright future for all industries in North China. With reference to iron and steel industries, Tsushima stated that besides maximum utilization of the existing blast furnaces, large and small blast furnaces have been installed by the North China Steel Mfg. Co. which is jointly capitalized by the North China Development Corp. and the Nippon Steel Mfg. Co. He added that these furnaces have also been installed by the Tsingtao Steel Mfg. Co. which is jointly capitalized by the North China Development Corp. and the Nippon Steel Tube Co. Emphasizing that the output of coking coal for steel and iron manufacturing accounts for 40% of the total coal output of North China, Tsushima declared much can be expected in the future on this industry in North China. He also stressed that the production capacity of the steel and iron industry will be boosted in a few months when all the small blast furnaces will be put into operation. He said the output of coal is 250% greater than the output in 1938. Concerning aluminum, he disclosed that the North China Light Metal Mfg. Co. was established in November of this year with a capital of 3 million yen. He said the newly established company will use alumina amply produced in North China as material. He further revealed that plants presently under construction are expected to turn out aluminum from next year. Turning to the production of salt, Tsushima said the salt fields which were established in accordance with the 1941 plan are gradually boosting the salt production. He further revealed that the North China Development Corp., during the period from April to the end of November this year, invested approximately 193,000,000 yen and loaned approximately 246,000,000 yen. (12/22/43 Tok. Eng.)

Economic development in North China is progressing satisfactorily. In reply to an inquiry made before the North China Development Committee meeting of the House of Representatives on Jan. 31 by Chosaburo Kotaka of Chiba Prefecture with regard to (1) increasing capital of the North China Development Co., (2) existing situation of plans for transportation facilities, (3) plans for development of electric power and (4) food problems, the gist of a reply made by GEA Minister Aoki is as follows: (1) There is no intention of increasing capital for the development of North China. Funds necessary for development will be chiefly covered by the issuance of company bonds. (2) As regards the policy for the management of railways in North China, rather than constructing new railway lines, efforts are being made in repairing railway routes and increasing rolling stocks. With regard to construction of harbor facilities, construction work is now in progress in such places as (Tailang), Tsingtao, and Lienyun. Hence, when construction work at these places is completed, there will be an increase in harbor efficiency. (3) Taking into consideration the matter of supplying electricity power, the increase of production will be strongly carried out. As for materials, production is limited to aluminum. It is the intention of the government to first increase fire power for electricity power and then cope with the increasing demand of electricity power. (4) The part aimed by the food policy is self-supply and self-sustenance. In order to attain self-sufficiency in food, riparian improvement and water irrigation are being carried out in North China and cultivation and development work is being carried out in the vicinity of Tai-hu Lake in central China. Furthermore, various measures for the improvement of technique of exterminating insects that cause damage are being carried out. As for our country, we are extending every possible aid by sending technical experts and establishing agricultural research centers and agricultural experimental stations. The present problem is to lay a firm foundation that will enable effective accumulation of goods and foodstuffs. As for the increase food production measure in North China, the Chinese people have not shaken themselves free from the

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habit of relying on imported rice which existed even before the outbreak of the China Incident and due to impediment caused by the competition with the cotton industry, self-sufficiency in food cannot be attained in a short space of time (or in one day). (1/31/44 Tok. Jap.)

In the meeting of the North China Development Bill Committee of the House of Representatives, which was held today, GEA Minister Aoki in response to the question of Representative Shin Ashida replied as follows in regard to the roads that the two companies, namely the North China Development Co. and the Central China Development Co., should follow in the future: "Today when a new policy has been put into effect, a movement to give a concrete cooperation with enthusiasm toward the request on Japan in regard to the sufficient maintenance of supplies of raw materials for the increase of fighting strength of our nation is growing in China, and our side is also depending upon the improvement and creative effort of China. The works which are being done by the cooperation of Japan and China are also left in the disposal of China as much as possible. Hence, the two companies, namely the North China Development Co. and the Central China Development Co., are also about to reorganize their administrative methods and structures of the companies, so that they may act in accordance with the new situation. It is desired that these companies will be reorganized in accordance with the future outcomes also." (1/31/44 Tok. Jap.)

Large scale development of the heavy chemical industry in North China will be carried out by the North China Development Co. this year, declared the Director of the concern at a press interview yesterday. He revealed that the activities of the company in the 1944-45 fiscal year will be on an exceedingly larger scale than the preceding year and every effort will be made to promote efficiency to the maximum. The Director added that due to the rapid development of the heavy chemical industry since last year, priority will be given to the production of materials for this purpose. (2/2/44 Singapore Eng.)

In connection with the 1944 industrial plans formulated by the North China Development Co. during these times of decisive warfare, Director Bekkuya... during a press conference held on Feb. 1st, announced the intentions that the newly formulated industrial undertakings for the present year would be concentrated in a large scale conversion of Hopch into heavy chemical industries. Plans for the industrial undertakings for 1944 of all the participating companies will all be on hand by approximately the middle of February, but judging from the plans which have been presented up to the present time, the approximate tendency seems to indicate the newly formulated plans will prove to be a gigantic undertaking, an undisclosed number of times greater than the former. The reasons given for the anticipated undertaking are the rise of prices, the anticipation of materials from the continent by the homeland, and the problem of manpower (in Japan Proper). Because we cannot afford to aimlessly anticipate the supplying of Japan Proper during the year 1944, the various companies in this region endeavoring to attain the greatest efficiency possible from the existing facilities, are exerting special efforts along this line, having designated January, February and March, the period of three months, as the period of efficiency enhancement. Production of coal has attained very excellent results up to the present time. Newly created industries in connection with development of resources will firstly include the electric wire industry, the mechanical machinery industry, the cotton seed oil processing (or mfg. - trans.) industry, the (wd.) tar industry, and the cement industry which will all be established in the near future. (2/2/44 Tok. Jap.)

As a means of raising part of the funds required for development of key industries in North China, a more strict permission system for remittances by Japanese to Japan and Manchukuo was put into effect yesterday by officials of the Japanese Embassy in Peking. It is learned the funds thus made available will be appropriated for operation by the North China Development Co. and its subsidiary companies, together with funds to be realized by the

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issuance of debentures in North China. The consensus of opinion in local financial circles is that the decision taken by the Japanese Embassy will facilitate...funds.
(3/3/44 Tok. Eng.)

Nippon Steel Manufacturing Company See North China Development Company, 12/22/43.

Nippon Steel Tube Company See North China Development Company, 12/22/43.

North China Electric Wire Manufacturing Company

In order to secure self-sufficiency in aluminum and copper wires and cables necessary for supply power to the various heavy and chemical industries in North China, the Development Corporation on Jan. 31 held its first meeting of promoters for the establishment of the North China Electric Wire Manufacturing Co. It is reported that the new company, with its central office at Tientsin, will be capitalized at 30,000,000 yen and backed by influential Japanese companies, such as the Furukawa and Sumitomo Electric Engineering Companies as well as the Fujikura Electric Wire Manufacturing Co.
(2/1/44 Tok. Eng.)

Having for its objective self-sufficiency in aluminum and electric wire, a new North China electric wire company will be established. Yesterday an inaugural meeting was held at the North China Development Co. This new company was created by joint investment of the North China Development Co., Furukawa Electro-Industry Co., Sumitomo Electro-Industry Co. and Fujikura Electric Wire Co. The capital is 30 million yen and the main office is at Tientsin.
(2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

It is learned the inaugural meeting of the North China Electric Wire Corp. was held today at the North China Development Corp. At the meeting the following persons were elected to the Board of Directors: Shinta Matsumoto, President of the Board of Directors; Shinichi Higashimori, Managing Director; Tatsuo Samejima and Saburo Inagawa, Directors; and Kazuo Nishimoto, Goro Ishiba and Shoichi Nishida, Auditors. The North China Electric Wire Corp. was established through joint investment by the North China Development Corp., the Furukawa Electric Industry Co., the Sumitomo Electric Industry Co. and the Fujikura Electric Wire Co. and aims at obtaining local self-sufficiency in aluminum and electric wires. The new corporation will be capitalized at 30 million yen, with headquarters at Tientsin.
(2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

North China Steel Manufacturing Company See North China Development Company, 12/22/43.

Shukaiki-sho Munitions Factory

Moreover our attention is attracted to the expansion of various factories aiming for self-sufficiency in munitions. It is most interesting to see laboratory facilities for the liquefaction of coal at an undisclosed place and the improvement in iron ore manufacturing. It has been decided to establish an arsenal in the near future...awaiting arrival of construction machinery. Near the headquarters there is a munitions factory called "Shukaiki-sho" in which light machine guns, automatic rifles, and rifles are manufactured. Also army goods, such as army uniforms, socks, leggings, and towels are supplied.
(2/16/44 Tok. Jap.)

Sumitomo Electro-Industry Company See North China Electric Wire Manufacturing Company, 2/17/44.

Tsingtao Steel Manufacturing Company See North China Development Company, 12/22/43.

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North China Light Metal Manufacturing Company See North China Development Company, 12/22/43.

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Central China Development Company

Authorities connected with the Sino-Japanese joint national policy of control in Central China are now making efforts to inaugurate their principles and carry out readjustments. Mr. (Kenji Kodama), President of the Central China Development Co., is expected to arrive in Shanghai for this purpose. Four of the joint Sino-Japanese national policy concerns to be readjusted are the Central China Silk Yarn Co., Central China Silk Industrial Co., Central China City Dress Co., and Central China Marine Products Co.
(1/13/43 Tok. Eng.)

Following the announcement of the change of the president of the Central China Development Co., the vice-president resigned. Tetsuzo Ueda is now appointed vice-president of the CCDC.
(3/12/43 Tokyo via Harbin Jap.)

Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Co., has retired from office and Fukujiro Takashima, formerly president of the Oji Paper Co., has been selected as his successor.
(3/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

North China Economic Control Industrial Organization

On the occasion of the visit to Nanking of ...director of the North China Financial Office, the National Government held a special meeting of the Supreme National Defense Council yesterday. The North China Economic Control (Industrial Organization Promotion) ordinance was discussed and approved and promulgated the same day. At the same time the Council discussed and promulgated on the same day the establishment of a North China Materials and Commodity Price...Deliberative Council and of a Foodstuffs Control Bureau, and the establishment at Nanking of a North China Financial Committee, Nanking...office, with the objective of strengthening the organization of a Materials and Commodity Price Commerce and Industry Funds Application Committee and strengthening the relations between North China and Central China. This North China Economic Control (Industrial Organization Promotion)...ordinance has the objective of applying in the same form in North China the ordinance on construction materials and finance which was previously promulgated in Central China in order to stabilize wartime economy. Thus in this manner the wartime economic structure of North China was brought to completion. At the same time, a North China Financial Committee (Special) Office was established at Nanking. That a smooth prosecution of business affairs between the Central Government and North China has been effected is an indication that unification between the Central Government and North China, from the standpoint of economy and administration, has been attained.
(6/26/43 Tok. Jap.)

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

Hongkong Financial Deliberative Council

With the purpose of aiding the construction of new Hongkong, first through its financial structure, the Hongkong Financial Deliberative Council, composed of representative Japanese and Chinese banks, had been established and yesterday the first meeting of the Council was held.
(3/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The "Asahi Shimbun" reported in its dispatch from Nanking that the definite

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

shift from commercial to industrial enterprises marked one of the past year's outstanding results in Japan's New China Policy as its effects on the Japanese economic activities in China. According to the dispatch, this change in Japanese economic activities in China took place due to closer Sino-Japanese cooperation in the economic field. The paper recalled institution of the New China Policy necessitated drastic readjustment of Japanese economic activities in China as a natural consequence of the relinquishment of the so-called special privileges accorded the Japanese economic interests in China by the extra territoriality which Japan abolished. The paper added, the drastic character of Japan's New China Policy caused some apprehensions among the Japanese economic interests in China because of the fact that some of these Japanese economic enterprises were believed to be facing outright liquidation to give room for greater activities of Chinese economic interests. The "Asahi" correspondent in Nanking stressed that such apprehensions on the part of Japanese interests have now been completely eliminated as a result of the new program worked out in the course of last year for economic cooperation between Japanese and Chinese interests. According to the dispatch, Japanese economic interests in China shifted the emphasis of their activities to industrial from commercial fields where the native Chinese economic interests enjoined. Activities under the new program of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation are being carried out successfully to the complete satisfaction of both Japanese and Chinese economic interests.

(1/11/44 Tok. Eng.)

IN KOREA

PRODUCTION

It is in the past 12 or 13 years that the peninsula showed brilliance in the establishment of industries and it is due solely to the development of hydroelectric resources. Looking at the volume of industrial products separately, it was 730 million yen in 1936; 1,450 million yen in 1939; it climbed to 1,900 million yen in 1940 and is estimated at 2,700 million yen for 1942.

(12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

IN MONGOLIA

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Mongolian Government will now establish in its Political Affairs Council a Headquarters for Promotion of Emergency Economic Development - temporary name - which may be said to be a general staff office for the building of a wartime economy, for the purpose of planning the increased production of the important resources which lie in (Mokye) and rapid progress of heavy and light industries. The establishment of the above provides for a headquarters divided into seven departments for: measures for collection of goods, increase of livestock, measures for collection of goods (repeated sic - trans.), forestry development, promotion of economy and industry, measures for roads and transportation, and measures for labor. Furthermore, an outline for these sections and departments has been decided upon, and preparations have been started for setting them up in concrete form immediately. According to this outline, under this headquarters mining development and increased production of agricultural products (will be undertaken - trans.) and, in the matter of organization, regional headquarters will be established at (Shen-Chang) as well as in special municipalities.

(2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Carbide Industry

A joint enterprise of Japanese and French Indo-China interests to develop a carbide industry in the rich north Indo-China region has been registered with the Indo-China government. All preparations have been completed to start work shortly with the object of producing an unstated number of tons yearly.
(2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

Phonograph Manufacturing Plant

A large phonograph manufacturing plant will commence operations shortly in Cholon. The capital for this plant will be provided jointly by Japanese and Anamese, while technical knowledge will be supplied by Japanese scientists. With the abundant resources of shellac, resin, carbon and other necessary materials for the production of records in the neighborhood, Cholon is ideal for the industry. The projected plant will have productive capacity enough to supply all the recording disks needed in the southern regions.
(3/21/43 Tok. Eng.)

IN MALAYA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Malai Porcelainware Company

Pottery making is a well established industry here with the Malai Porcelainware Co., situated on the outskirts of the city of Kuala Lumpur, busily engaged daily in producing pottery of various kinds. Many hundreds of workers, mostly Chinese, are occupied in shaping clay into cups, saucers, ... electrical insulators and other things in one part of the company's plant, while baking is done in two long kilns in another part of the factory compound. Although for the most part machinery is used to shape the various wares there, a number of expert workers are turning out excellent porcelain articles by hand. Production here in the future is expected to meet all local requirements.
(10/29/43 Tok. Eng.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Shonan Industrial Association

In manufacturing and industry, Malai has been undergoing drastic changes during the past two years...Already heavy and chemical industries are steadily rising. The nearest example at hand is a gigantic iron works which started operation at a certain point in Malai on Feb. 26 this year, where pig iron production by means of charcoal heat is progressing with great success. Noteworthy progress is also marking the electrical chemical industries such as carbide, soda, ash and caustic soda, with their production scheduled to start on a large scale in the near future, while the production of cement and paper as well as clothing materials is already in full swing. With the output of such essential industrial materials steadily getting into shape, the economic self-sufficiency of Malai is gradually being perfected. What deserves special attention in industrial progress in Malai is the rapid rise of new industries close on the heels of the expansion already existing in smaller medium-sized industries. According to a well-planned schedule which was drafted in special consideration of supplies of labor and motive power as well as transportation facilities, various new industries were launched in the districts north of Central Malai (sic). The industrial activities of Malai are not restricted to simple industries, as efforts are directed toward the launching of large-scale industries such as shipbuilding. In this connection, special attention must

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be paid to the Shonan Industrial Association which was inaugurated on February 7th by leading industrialists of Malai with the object of efficiently and rationally concentrating industrial efforts for the construction of operations throughout Malai. With this association as a pivotal guiding body, industrial progress in Malai is certain to make long strides in the coming few years. (2/27/44 Tok. Eng.)

LEGISLATION

Since the adoption of the economic control policy in August, which was followed by the promulgation of various regulations upon the basis of vital commodities, the control regulations issued the same month in Malai are making rapid strides toward economic self-sufficiency, well informed quarters here declared. They pointed out that the Japanese military administration in Malai is exerting its utmost efforts for the establishment of industries, particularly heavy industries which will provide a basis for economic rehabilitation in this region. They said extremely helpful for the establishment of new factories are the productive good control regulations based on the vital commodities control regulations promulgated in August, as well as the price control regulations issued in September, enabling most efficient use of necessary facilities and materials. They further pointed out the important fact brought to light when the military administration on August 20th promulgated a temporary measure prohibiting the sale or transfer of necessities. Strict investigation of stocks of necessities revealed the existence of unexpected quantities of vital commodities. Price control regulations were enacted to check the rise of prices caused by the suspension of the importation of foodstuffs and vital products after the outbreak of the GEA war. The discovery of large amounts of stocks assured administration authorities that, with a certain degree of consumption control, supplies of such goods are enough to last for several years. They stressed that with the fixing of official prices, native inhabitants will be assured of a supply of daily necessities. (10/6/43 Tok. Eng.)

RESEARCH, INVENTION, DISCOVERY

Southern Manchuria Railway Company

This company is to take charge of systematic investigation of southern occupied regions in Malay and Sumatra; East Asia Research Institute in Djawa; Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute in the Philippines; and ...in Borneo. Thirty-seven persons of the Southern Manchurian Railway Company have arrived. This organ is to handle such investigations as those of acquisition of important national defense resources under war time, industrialization of the southern regions, increase of production of foodstuffs, and other matters, problems of establishment of self-sufficiency in these areas, control of capital, etc. (1/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

PRODUCTION

In manufacturing fields, cigarettes will soon be manufactured at a plant under construction at Seremban. Plants for manufacturing beer and sake and daily necessities, as well as rubbers, dry and storage batteries, are now operating at full speed. The expansion of the production of charcoal, pig iron and steel is also contemplated. For this purpose, the revamping of associated industries and managing of enterprise with joint Japanese and native capital is believed necessary. A pottery factory, which has been in operation since April last year, is a shining example of successful management under joint Japanese and native capital. The success of such small enterprises under joint investment has made clear the need for revamping industries and fostering joint Japanese-native investments. (2/6/44 Tok. Eng.)

IN BURMA

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

(Manu) or (Ansuko) Sugar Manufacturing Company

The (Name) Sugar Manufacturing Co. will be designated to assume management of sugar refineries in Burma. This company is one of the three big sugar producers in Formosa. The management will assume control of plants in Toungu as well as in other parts of Burma. (11/12/42 Tok. Eng.)

"...learned Friday that Manu Company will be asked to assume management of sugar refineries in Burma." (11/13/42 Tok. Eng.)

The (Ansuko) Sugar Manufacturing Co. will assume management... (11/13/42 Tok. Eng.)

IN THE EAST INDIES

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

(Kanyi) Cement Plant

With new developments in the production field of S. Borneo, the need for cement has increased greatly. In order to meet some of these needs, the (Kanyi) Cement Plant, which had been in construction at a certain place in the (Urusungai) region, will soon be completed and will start operating. The plant will have a ground space of a certain number of square feet, which was made available by clearing the jungle and by filling in the marshlands. The materials have been fabricated by (chooben); hence, the hardships were indeed extraordinary. However, the unremitting efforts of the local Japanese leaders have finally borne fruit and the plant has now reached the production stage. Raw materials, limestone, clay and coal are abundant in the adjacent areas. At the beginning, the daily output will be a certain number of tons, and by summer this will be doubled. It is planned to offer preferential supplies to factories being built and engineering works in the locality, thereby giving further impetus to the economic development of S. Borneo. (1/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

Sumatra Paper Mill

Production at the newly constructed paper mill here (somewhere in Sumatra), which began operation early this year, is progressing smoothly and showing favorable results. Additional machinery is scheduled to arrive shortly from Japan and is expected to boost the production rate. Meanwhile more paper mills... province. (2/27/44 Tok. Eng.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

East Indies Control Federation

4,000 Japanese, former residents of the Dutch East Indies, have formed the East Indies Control Federation to stabilize the economic situation and coordinate reconstruction. (5/6/42 Tok.)

Reconstruction is in final stage -- shipbuilding, railroads, auto works going full blast; salt, sugar, beer, textile factories operating on pre-war schedules. (6/22/42 Manchukuo)

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

Celebes Construction Patriotic League

The Manado Industrialization (Wd.), with the attributes of the representative

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

organ of the Japanese commercial houses and industrial bodies in N. Borneo, has changed its name to the Celebes Construction Patriotic League since New Year's Day. Because of the growing importance at the moment, this association has just finished organization and will henceforth devote unlimited efforts toward the construction of N. Borneo. This Celebes Construction Patriotic Association structure is divided into 11 departments, such as farming villages, food, culture and (wd.). While working as an inquiry organ of the authorities in their respective fields, they will contribute to the construction of northern Celebes.

(1/6/44 Tok. Eng.)

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Alcohol Refining Industry Association

An association under Japanese Military Administration is formed to develop alcohol refining industry in P.I. Its aim is to attain self-sufficiency and ...stabilized domestic market. The impossibility of importing wine and liquors now, or in the near future, will afford the association opportunity to supplant foreign wines with local products. A wine industry "would be a blessing to hundreds upon hundreds of our laborers who, since last January, have been deprived of ordinary means of livelihood," said the commissioner. It should not be regarded merely as money making and for revenue.

(9/27/42 Manila Eng.)

Cebu Cement Corporation

The Cebu Cement Corporation and the National Development Co. have decided upon a number of officials and workers to be sent to the cement and packing plants in Cebu and Cati and also to Mindanao and Cotakato.

(6/11/42 Tok.)

Fujiwara Industry Company

Munee Mori, of the Fujiwara Industry Co., has arrived to rush reconstruction of this city of Panay, destroyed by retreating Americans.

(4/20/42 Tok.)

National Coconut Cooperative

The National Coconut Cooperative announced yesterday the production, on a commercial scale, of a new product, coconut butter. This new (substitute for) butter is another creation of the "NaCoCo" in its efforts to develop the coconut industry, and at the same time, to aid in solving the people's food problem.

(2/28/44 Manila Span.)

National Development Company

The National Development Co., manufacturers of cotton articles, has resumed business. It has a capacity for producing about 20% of the total Philippine demand and has stock on hand for 1-1/2 years.

(5/12/42 Tok.)

The need of enlarging the industrial plans of the National Development Company has arisen in view of the... undertaken locally. It was pointed out that the present capacity of the company mill is limited...areas of the country at least three fold...eventually doing the most banking since September of last year. It has...in production will necessitate a financial expansion of the...

(1/17/43 Manila Eng.)

...need of enlarging textile plant of ...Development Co.

(1/17/43 Manila Eng.)

CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES

Self-sufficiency of clothing material will be attained by the end of next year, when all cotton spinning mills in the Philippine Islands will be in full operation with the aid of a large number of spinning machines which have been imported from Japan in four shipments since August this year. It was disclosed that preparations for the installation of half the machines from Japan in the existing cotton mills of the PI National Development Company have been completed. The other half are scheduled to be installed by March next year, to be ready for the second year cotton crop. Meanwhile a certain spinning company in Japan is expected to start operation in the near future in line with other companies in Manila. This company already has selected a sight for its mills. Of existing spinning facilities in the islands, the Philippine Island Cotton Mill, owned by the President of the PI Chamber of Commerce, is now proceeding with preparation ...
(11/14/43 Tok. Eng.)

(Ono) Cement Company

This company will be dissolved. (8/7/42 Tok. Jap.)

(Sumatok) Cement Company

This company will be dissolved. (8/7/42 Tok. Jap.)

Table Porcelain Cement Company

This company, now suspended, will resume operations within a few weeks under supervision of Japanese experts. (8/7/42 Tok. Eng.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Control Associations for Major Industries

The most important economic development in the Philippines is the recent organization of Control Associations for all major local industries, including sugar, cotton and tobacco. All industrial enterprises under the management of Filipinos, Spaniards, Germans and Chinese are embraced in Control Associations as members. One of the chief aims of this new organization is the development of the sugar and cotton industries in accordance with the established principles of economic self-sufficiency in the GEA.
(3/5/43 Tok. Eng.)

Lumber Association

Increasing demand for lumber for ship building is being met by the Lumber Control Association under the management of nine Japanese lumber companies.
(8/29/42 Tok.)

Even the lumber factory...of Negros Island will be put into operation under the supervision of the Lumber Association. The affiliated lumber operators have already left for Negros Island and are making preparations. Two factories operated by Japanese in Davao area also are now being constructed.
(8/29/42 Tok. Jap.)

Philippine Commerce and Industry Economic Association

...in connection with the establishment of a Philippine Commerce and Industry Economic Association, which unifies the enterprises of Japanese nationals in the Philippines, various studies are now being made in numerous directions. This Commerce and Industry Economic Association, unlike the Japanese Peoples Commercial Conference which formerly existed, is not merely a self-governing group of Japanese businessmen. It is reasonable to assume that, in the light of the new conditions after the removal of the military administration, it will, under the leadership of (wd.) and the Imperial (wd.) authorities, cooperate with the Philippine Government and will become a control organ of the various Japanese businessmen which will

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bring about development of the economy of the Philippines.
(11/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

PRODUCTION

The Philippines will soon supply their own cigars. From Manila we learn that recently a great many machines for making cigarettes arrived at that city from Shanghai. As a result, shortly after the end of this year, cigarettes of national manufacture will appear on the markets at prices greatly below that of those which were imported previously. Before the war, the Philippines imported from the United States almost half of the tobacco consumed but once these recently arrived machines are installed it will be possible for the Philippines to meet all their own needs in cigarettes.
(10/25/43 Tok. Span.)

It is learned that in view of the fact that cultivation of burley tobacco in La Union Province and other provinces in the Philippines has been increased by 2-1/2 times over last year, the authorities believe self-sufficiency in tobacco for cigarettes will be attained this year. Yellow tobacco (plantations), which are supervised by the Agriculture and Natural Resources Ministry, have already under cultivation approximately 22,000 acres in La Union Province only. It is disclosed a large number of machines and equipment, to be used for drying the harvested leaves of the yellow tobacco, have been installed in tobacco producing centers. As a result, the authorities believe the quality of the tobacco will be better in quality than that of last year, which was dried in the sun. It is revealed the manufacturing capacity of cigarettes in local factories has been doubled over last year, thus augmenting the tobacco supply in the Philippines.
(2/7/44 Tok. Eng.)

G E N E R A L

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

IN JAPAN

Central Cooperative Councils

The main points of the Deliberative Coordinating Councils of the various Dist. which were decided upon by the Cabinet today were announced by the Information Board: These councils should be established in the various districts with the objective of increasing productive power, attaining closer relationship among district organs, and promoting cooperation in general affairs. They shall be established immediately in such districts and prefectures as Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Arita, Osaka, Hyogo, Fukuoka and Nagasaki. They shall be sponsored by districts and prefectures and shall be participated in by the various district offices of each Ministry, such as Engineering, Monopoly Bureau, Offices affiliated with Army and Navy Departments, Post Office, Bureau of Food Management, Bureau of Economic Control, Communications Bureau, Bureau of Labor Management, etc. The Central Office shall have the power to extend direct guidance and cooperation in regard to the smooth operation of said councils. (11/27/42 Tokyo via Harbin, Jap)

Central Price Control Committee

Chief Hishinuma of the Price Control Bureau goes to Osaka to attend a conference sponsored by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Price Control Coordination Associations of Osaka. He says they are planning a standardized way of figuring out commodity prices. Factories are to be required to make reports every three months of actual cost of producing commodities. The plan is to keep the prices of important raw materials at the present level as long as possible. An encouragement fund is to be granted. (11/11/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Central Price Control Committee held the fifth meeting yesterday in Tokyo and discussed measures to keep price control in conformity with construction and standardization in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The meeting decided on two drafts whose main points are: maintaining the minimum price of commodities as far as possible; carrying out a comprehensive price policy in Japan in concert with the policy in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The drafts emphasize flow of material resources, security of livelihood to natives in Sphere and increase of production. (12/11/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Central Price Control Council will sponsor an Economic Structure Strengthening Movement from now until March... Today, the third general meeting was held. The first committee considered 17 problems, including that of increased production of iron ore; the second, 24 problems, including domestic cattle raising during war time; the third, 26 problems, including that of foodstuff production measures. (12/14/42 Tok. Jap.)

Commerce, Industry and Finance Association

Minister Kishi said: "Whenever a measure for the application of the Material Mobilization for the rural districts is being planned, the Commerce, Industry and Finance Association will always be consulted. It is also the same whenever a new emergency measure is being planned for the rural districts and the Association will always play an important role in application of such a measure. The Government will seek advice of the association in connection with the authorization of new enterprises... The Government has avoided defining the authorities and concrete field activities in the legislative bill which was submitted to the Diet. This was intended to enable the Government to adopt an appropriate measure and stabilize the relationship between the Government and the Commerce, Industry and Finance Association." (2/24/43 Tok. Jap.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Imperial Japan Importing Control Corporation

This corporation will cooperate with the Scientific Manufactured Goods Control Association in promoting foreign trade. (7/25/42 Tok.)

Japan Economic Association of Commerce and Industry

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi stated: "Judged from the objectives of the Industrial Associations, the material needed by the farmers will be first distributed. However, vital materials for living conditions or for production will be handled by the Industrial Association. Materials other than these will be held by the small and medium enterprisers." (2/9/43 Tok. Harbin)

Minister Kishi stated: "The fundamental policy of the control economy was maintained up to now by adopting control associations according to differences in raw materials, production and consumptions. However, in a real sense it is necessary to have comprehensively unified control throughout the entire control set-up for the functioning. Due to the lack of unified control of these control organs, which should be considered equally important with the administrative structure, the Government intends to establish the Commerce and Industry Economic Association. When the Prefectural Governor uses his authority concerning the industrial economy, it must be substantiated by the Commerce and Industry Economic Association." (2/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

The president of the Board of Directors of the Control Associations, as a matter of principle, will be selected from among the members of both the Economic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Control Association... Other members, with the exception of foodstuffs and production will be handled by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. (This was from a talk by Chief Toyoda of the Bureau of Industry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. (2/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Deliberative Council of the All-Japan Economic Associations of Commerce and Industry has been established... It will be composed of 48 members from the Economic Associations of Commerce and Industry in the China continent and other parts abroad. The council will maintain close relationship and control of the various organizations in Japan of the organizations abroad and of industry and economy geographically... President Fujiyama of the All Japan Economic Associations of Commerce and Industry has been appointed as President of the Deliberative Council. (10/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Nippon Oceanic Import Association

This Association will be dissolved as a result of the establishment of the Trade Corporation. (6/7/43 Tok. Jap)

Public Utility Corporation See Trade Control Association or Trade Corporation, 4/5/43.

Regional Administrative Councils

Tokyo: A firm resolve to make every city, town and village throughout Japan an important supply depot for important war materials as well as cardinal daily necessities through perfect cooperation and coordination between the Government and the people was unanimously expressed by the nine leading prefectural Governors at the recently concluded nine Regional Administrative Councils in the course of press interviews. Gov. Odachi of metropolitan Tokyo declared that he was making studies of ways and means of diffusing the eight million people of Tokyo and other parts of the Kwanto district in order to further facilitate and speed up war production. (7/19/43 Hsinking Eng.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Scientific Manufactured Goods Control Association See Imperial Japan Importing Control Corporation above.

Nine industry heads have been decided upon and control societies will be established for manufactured goods, chemical materials, and six classes including leather, rubber, cotton, staple fibre, rayon, wool, flax.
(7/12/42 Tok.)

Effective September 1 with newly organized control associations, including the Japan Railway Control Association, there will be 22 such controls. The Scientific Manufactured Goods Control Association will cooperate with the Imperial Japan Importing Control Corporation in promoting foreign trade.
(7/25/42 Tok.)

Osaka: As regards the selection of companies as a nucleus for the unification of export enterprises under the outline for the adjustment of trade, this will be handled by the various companies sectional committees in the Trade Adjustment Committee. These sectional committees will start, on the second in the Osaka Cotton Industry Hall with those connected with cotton and staple fiber in the Kansai district (i.e., Osaka district -- trans.) all will have met by the 10th and immediately upon selection of the nucleus companies, applications for licenses will be made to the GEA Minister.
(12/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

Trade Control Association or Trade Corporation

Kishi in House of Peers reported: This makes it possible to unify the trades in Japan (this corporation). By this, the improvement and effectiveness of the trade is planned. The trade within the sphere will become more complicated in the future and the Trade Corporation will be responsible for these affairs.
(2/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

Kishi said that it is the intention of the Government to extend the field of activities of the Trade Corporations even to the occupied areas in the south in the future and it is the policy of the Government to plan for a unitary operation of trade in the GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere.
(2/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Following the establishment of the Public Utility Corporation, the Trade Control Association will be merged with the Public Utility Corporation but because the latter cannot exercise its fullest function in dealing with various commercial firms, trading firms...of Japan's (export), and the new trade policy carried out thus far by the Trade Control Association quarters engaged in public utilities has recently expressed a desire for the establishment of an organization attached to the Public Utility Corporation.
(4/5/43 Tok. Jap.)

Concerning the structure of the Control Organ of the Trade in the front regions as a result of the establishment of the Trade Corporation: Of the export control facilities, the complicated departments such as the control organs for agricultural products, fisheries and miscellaneous goods will be left as they are, forming the agent organs of the Trade Corporation. As for import control facilities, all of the control organs will be absorbed into the Trade Corporation and each of them will be an independent department in the Trade Corporation. As a result, of twenty-eight export control associations, the Nippon Food and Beverage Export Control Association and nine others will remain as agent organs of the Trade Corporation and the remaining eighteen will be dissolved as administrative organs. As for import control associations sixteen, the Nippon Oceanic Import Association alone will be dissolved and the remaining fifteen will remain as the independent departments of the Trade Corporation by functioning only in their import businesses. (6/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

Upon inauguration of Trade Control Corporation, Commerce & Industry Ministry will revise regulations for distribution and consumption control of manufactured textile goods...
(6/25/43 Tok. Jap.)

"CONTROL" ASSOCIATIONS

Trade Control Association or Trade Corporation (Continued)

A luncheon for the inauguration of the Japan Trade Corporation was given today. President Nagumo gave an address. Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi responded, pointing out that the actual situation of wartime trade is such that all obstructing conditions must be overcome and we must stride on. A trade cooperative structure comprised of the united efforts of both the Government and the people and of the Government trade groups and the Japan trade firms must be established in order to complete the trade plans of the nation and to attain the objective for increase of fighting strength.

(6/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

The State Trade Corporation which was started in July of this year as a managing organ for the unified control of GEA trade has established its trade structure and achieved smooth operation mainly in the...area and in Thailand and French Indo-China. For the renewed strengthening of the structure within the country, the establishment of the Munitions Ministry and the transfer to it of the Trade Administration of the GEA Ministry having been accomplished, it should be noted that a reexamination of the Trade Corporation has been carried out by the leading officials of the Corporation. (10/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

The recent plans for strengthening the structure within the country are to make trade the first principle of war materials sufficiency. Consequently the present Trade Corporation, making operational efficiency its main business, will, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, have for its first principle the guaranteeing of the accumulation of important commodities, the utilization of stored commodities...and trade will be subordinated to this. For this reason it is necessary to simplify the entire organization as well as to decrease personnel.

(10/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

In the past, the Nippon Coal Company took charge by itself the work of importation of coal. Inasmuch as the Trade Control Corporation is to take over this work of importation of the Nippon Coal Company, concrete details concerning the work were decided as a result of discussions between three parties, namely, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Nippon Coal Company and the Trade Control Corporation. Consequently the Trade Control Corporation will essentially take charge of the coal industry in general from the production of coal locally to the distribution of coal. The work of transportation and... will be entrusted to the companies which have taken charge in the past.

(8/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

Architecture Association

Under the auspices of the Army and Navy Ministries, Science and Technology Board and the Federation of Japan Public Works Associations, the Architecture Association has decided to call from the general public architectural plans for speedy and simple construction, in short, plans to build factories in a short time and in a simple way. The kinds of plans called for are (1) constructions necessary on the battlefronts, (2) constructions for the expansion of production which are necessary in factories, (3) construction for emergency private homes needed in rural districts.

(10/6/43 Tok. Jap.)

League for Economic Problems

The founding of a Chamber of Economics was discussed by the League for Economic Problems, a voluntary organization formed by members of the House of Representatives who belong to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. At the next meeting, October 28, chairman and secretaries of three divisions will be installed: namely, Promotion of Production Capacity Division, Renovation of Industries Division, and Raw Material Distribution Division.

(10/26/42 Tok. Jap.)

PROMOTING ASSOCIATIONS

Metal Collection Company

This company helps shoulder the responsibility for readjustment of industry. It is said that closer relationship should be maintained between the local metal collection companies and the local corporation bank and a unified and active management in the work of accumulating metals should be their aim by keeping in step with the progress made in the adjustment of industries.
(11/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

FINANCING AND INSURING ORGANIZATIONS

All Japan Banking Control Corporation

The All Japan Banking Control Association has been furthering preparations for some time relative to the formation of a cooperative officials federation in regard to the wartime financial banks in order to give elasticity to the circulation of funds in view of the national mission of the wartime financial banks. Now the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank have joined with the ordinary bank control associations and the joint important banks and a joint officials organ has been established. The joint official organ is set up mainly in order to issue credit and capital of wartime financial bonds.
(5/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

Commercial Finance Associations

These associations throughout the nation, excepting Okinawa and Karafuto, have completed preparations for their establishments. The Japan Chamber of Commerce held its first round table conference of the commercial finance associations through the Nation yesterday in order to make preparations for the establishment of an all Japan commercial finance association's deliberative council. This will be a membership organization based upon the prospects of unifying generally the commercial finance organizations of the nation. President Fujiyama of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and thirteen members were selected to form the council.
(9/23/43 Tok. Jap.)

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Company

This company has been created by the merger of the Kazaki controlled Kobe Marine, Asahi Marine and Kyodo Fire Companies. (11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Financial Control Association

Minister Kishi gave detailed explanations of the central organ's planning: "Our nation's industrial financial structure is just entering into an influential control institute with the adoption of the Financial Control Association and twenty-two control associations in important industrial fields by the two organizations of the Commerce and Industry Financial Organizations and the Commerce and Industry Federated Central Association in accordance with the present bill submitted to the Diet. Also a central organ will be established in the Tokyo financial association.
(1/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

The nation-wide Financial Control Association has decided to establish district administrative council sites and branch offices, excluding Tokyo metropolis in order to strengthen the district financial control organs, to bring about closer relations with the district administrative councils and other affiliated prefectural government organs as well as to promote district administrative affairs, and this had been put into effect last January 1. The Branch heads of the various districts for the nation-wide Financial Control Association will be assumed by the Branch head of the Bank of Japan at the site. Its jurisdictional area will be the same as that area for the district administrative councils. By this means the administrative organs of the nation-wide Financial Control Association have been provided at one headquarters and eight branch offices to carry out coalition with the district affiliated authorities and manage district financial administration from a general viewpoint.
(1/5/44 Tok. Jap.)

FINANCING AND INSURING ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Bank of Japan (Nihon Kogyo Ginko)

The Japan Industrial Bank made an announcement on the...results of the principal banks and companies during the latter half of last year...Despite the increase of war power, the enforcement of industrial reorganization and other disadvantageous conditions such as materials, labor, etc., their business results have broken away from the slackening tendency since the latter half of 1942 and are showing a spectacular rise. First, looking at the condition of earnings, the total amount of profits of the 984 companies was over 1,845,000,000 yen, and the ratio of profit to paid-up capital was 11.59%. The profits show an increase of 69,000,000 yen compared to the same period of the previous year and of 51,000,000 yen compared to the first half of last year. Also if we look at this profit ratio according to separate industries, the highest are 18.78% for financing, and 17.64% for commerce, followed by the manufacturing industry, 12.33%; and steel industry, 9.36%, etc. all showing favorable tone. The 4.25% for the forestry and marine products industries is the lowest but the transportation and communications industries, the heavy chemical industry, the steel industry, the manufacturing industry, etc. all show striking increases in comparison to the first half of the year...

(2/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Industrial Bank of Japan today published the results of its recent survey of the activities of leading banks and industrial firms of the nation for the last half of 1943. The survey covered the business transactions of 984 banks and commercial enterprises which have an authorized capital of more than 1,000,000 yen and which close their books twice a year. Let us study the trend of our industries from the survey. The paid up capital of these firms totaled 14,580,000,000 yen as of the end of 1943. Compared with the same six months' period ending in 1942, the increased capitalization amounted to 729,000,000 yen. And again the total increase of capitalization for the first half of 1943 over a similar period in 1942 aggregated 603,000,000 yen. Thus the increased capitalization of the last half of 1943 over the first half of 1943 amounted to 126,000,000 yen. This increase of invested capital is due to the expansionist policies, particularly for productive machinery of the nation's principal companies. The expanded capitalization of the various industries for the last six months over the previous half year period is shown as follows: 12.18% for the mining industries; 8.76% for the heavy metals and chemical industries; and 9.23% for the other industries...

As for profits for the various industries, the net percentage gain is as follows: 0.19% for the mining industries; 0.21% for the heavy metals and chemical industries; 1.12% for the communications and transportation industries; 0.21% for financial houses and 0.14% for finance control companies. There has been a tendency in the industrial enterprises to show declining profits in their operations because of the unbalanced supply of labor, materials and because of change in production methods or process. However, through adjustments in productive methods and by various other means, most industries have been able to secure some profit...Now turning to dividends. Among the 984 companies investigated, 858 are known as dividend paying firms while the other 126 are non-profit sharing companies. The total dividends paid out were 27,000,000 yen. Compared with a similar period in 1942 an increase of 23,000,000 yen was netted. The percentage of dividends has declined. For the period under survey it was 7.23% as compared to 7... for the first half of 1943 and 7.3% for the last half of 1942. This decline in dividends was caused by Government control over profits and decrease in profits of the peacetime industries.

(2/23/44 Tok. Jap.)

Hypothec Bank of Japan

The demand for capital for essential war industries has resulted in the issuance of new loans by the Hypothec Bank of Japan and by private sources. At the end of last year, loans by this bank totalled 3,742,000,000 yen while other loans passed the 3,000,000,000 mark.

(3/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

Kowa Marine, Fire and Transport Insurance Company

Merger of Tatsuma Marine, Taihoku Fire, Shinkoku Marine and Amagenaki Marine.

(11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

FINANCING AND INSURING ORGANIZATIONS

Mutual Finance Control Association

The Finance Ministry grants permit for the Mutual Finance Control Association with Takuzo Aoki as Chief Director. All Mutual Finance Associations in Japan will be dissolved. (5/15/42 Tok.)

The first general meeting was held today of this financial control organization which was founded as an independent organ in May last year, comprising all commercial organs. The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Kaya, Vice Minister Taniguchi, Chief Yamagiwa of the Bank Bureau, other Bureau Chiefs, Vice Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ishiguro, and from control associations President Yuku and Vice President Shibuzawa and others. They deliberated upon patriotic service of 1942, conditions of retail selling and emergency budget for 1943. (4/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Nippon Securities Exchange

According to an investigation by this exchange, the general index of price of stocks as of the beginning of November was 212.4 and showed a decline of 2.4% compared to last month. Declines in mining industry, machine industry and chemical industry were conspicuous. The average yield was 5.49, an advance of 102. The indices of stock prices classified according to industries are as follows: (triangle mark indicates decline.): transportation, 143.6 (triangle .02); electrical and gas, (2)45.5 (triangle 1.1%); mining, 135 (triangle 3.3%); manufacturing, 164.9 (triangle 2.5%); agriculture and fishing, 469.4 (triangle 1.7%); commerce, 78.1 (triangle 1.5%); finance and insurance, 238.8 (triangle 0.3%)... (12/9/43 Tok. Jap.)

Nissan Fire Insurance Company

This company has absorbed the Pacific Marine (Taiheiyo Kaijoo). (11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Okura Fire Insurance Company (Okura Kazai)

This company has absorbed the Fukoku Fire Insurance Company (Fukoku Kasai). (11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Osaka-Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company

Domei Asia Report: Finance Ministry announcement: Agreement between companies insuring against losses lead...readjusting financial enterprises, and last year it was decided that the 39 companies would be reduced to 19 (inclusive of the East Asia Fire and Marine Insurance Company). At this time agreement has been reached in the merging on an equal footing of the Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company and the Osaka Marine Insurance Company and they received permission for the merger from the Finance Ministry on January 10. The two companies will establish the Osaka-Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company. With this merger our nation's companies insuring against losses will number 17, excluding the East Asia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. (1/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

Securities Acceptance Control Group

This group holds its inaugural meeting today, decides upon articles of association and elects Junichiro Nishimura as President. (5/12/42 Tok.)

Tokyo Marine Insurance Company (Tokyo Ka Jo Hoken Kaisha)

This company is a merger of Tokyo Marine, Meiji Fire and Mitsubishi Marine. (11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

FINANCING AND INSURING ORGANIZATIONS

Tokyo Movable Property (Tokyo Doosan)

The mergers of existing insurance companies is being undertaken to economize on manpower and material resources and to eliminate unnecessary competition and to create greater confidence in the companies. At the end of 1941 there were over 45 insurance companies in our country. At the end of 1942 there were 39 and now it has dropped to 34....The above company has absorbed the Toshin...
(11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance

This company has been formed by the merger of the Yasuda controlled Tokyo Fire, Imperial Marine (Teikoku Kaijoo) and Dai-ichi Kikan.
(11/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry

In today's extraordinary Cabinet meeting, the Government formally decided to establish an Agriculture and Commerce Ministry...to take charge of the administration of production connected with military affairs accompanying the establishment of the Munitions Ministry and in order to stabilize the people's livelihood. The new Transportation and Communications Ministry and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry will be simultaneously inaugurated November 1.
(10/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

With the materialization of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, those fields which will be transferred to it from the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be the General Affairs Bureau, one department of the Industrial Bureau, the entire Fabrics and Commodity Price Bureaus and a number of other fields...The merger of the Fabrics Bureau and the Silk Yarn Bureau had been desired for many years and was a materialization of a unified administration of the textile industry. As a result, a comprehensive and consolidated policy will be possible as regards cotton, wool, synthetic fabrics and silk yarn.
(10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

The inaugural meeting of the Commodities Price Consultative Association which was newly established within the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry was held today...Affiliated offices are to report at all times to this new body...
(2/12/44 Tok. Jap.)

Cabinet

The Cabinet Planning Board classifies resources into three groups: productive materials, resources materials and commodities. Iron ore and aluminum are marked for increased production. Careful control of importation of materials from south planned. Transportation of oil planned. Fuel problem to be regulated with regard to necessities of daily living. Increase of raw materials for domestic use during current year discussed, by increase of domestic production, by mobilization of southern material...
(4/22/42 Tok.)

The Cabinet Planning Board reports results of investigations of business and financial affairs of important industrial and military plants. Accumulated reports from past year range from 50 to 140 for each factory on statistics alone; 400-500 reports concerning the military and...factories. A plan of adjustments must be worked out on basis of all these figures. (10/2/42 Tok. Jap.)

Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, announces establishment of Investigative and Research League which will form the pivotal organization of the activities of the nation. There are many investigative organs, some of which are not assiduously engaged in the desires of the nation, he says."With the state of affairs as of the present, all investigations and research done individually or for private utilization at will cannot be permitted absolutely. All research and investigations must be done in accordance with the national policy.
(12/10/42 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Cabinet (Continued)

Premier Tojo stated: "... A temporary establishment system of Cabinet advisers has been formed to consider the opinions of the best leaders and contributors among civilians and to have them participate in the prosecution of the national administration...The Government has also decided to organize the Wartime Economic Council for the purpose of achieving elasticity in the operation of the system of Cabinet advisers, in order to have them manifest their capacity sufficiently and also for smoother conduct of the wartime economy of the nation." Tani states, "The Government selects the magnates of the industrial and financial circles, enabling them to be advisers to the Premier in the prosecution of wartime economy, thus unifying the daily political affairs of the Premier, keeping him well acquainted with the actual conditions of the industrial circles and also enlisting the all-out direct support of the industrial circles..." Those selected for Cabinet advisers are Teijiro Toyoda, Masatoshi Okechi, Ginjiro Fujiwara, Toyotaro Yuki, Kamesaburo Yamashita, Kiyoshi Goko and Chuji Suzuki. (3/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Trade Deliberative Council will be established by the Cabinet Planning Board to investigate and discuss matters concerning the execution of trade plans and trade price adjustment plans. The organization will consist of the Vice President of the Planning Board who will be the President and of high Government officials as members. (5/4/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Tohoku Bureau in the Cabinet will be abolished and business affairs concerning the supervision of the Tohoku Industrial Corporation will be transferred to the President of the Administration Deliberative Council of the Tohoku District. Supervision on the above will be vested in the Premier... The Cabinet Planning Board will be abolished with the establishment of the Munitions Ministry, and in order that matters concerning the unified operation of the national administration be ensured in the Cabinet a simple and strong system shall be established in the Cabinet...The total War Research Office shall be suspended and the Control Bureau shall remain in the Cabinet. (10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

In the past, the price policies had been under the supervision of the Cabinet Planning Board, Commerce and Industry Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Finance Ministry. However, due to the abolition of the Price Control Measures Inquiry Board, the Cabinet Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, as well as the establishment of new ministries, the fundamental measures concerning the price control will be supervised by the Cabinet and the concrete plan concerning each separate measure will be managed by each appropriate ministry. As for the war materials, the Munition Ministry holds considerably extensive authority and this is very significant for it is an attempt for a simplification and unification of policies in regard to price control...Also in the regular Cabinet meeting today the Government has discussed the matter concerning the special emphasis on the production facilities and fund to be provided for the increase of production of light metals which are essential in strengthening aviation power and after State Minister Kishi made a report on this matter it has been adopted. (11/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Commerce and Industry Ministry

The Foreign Exchange Control Board is being exchanged from the Finance Ministry to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. (4/1/42 Tok.)

In order to control the general affairs of the industries which have been reorganized, an Enterprise Bureau will be created in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, it was formally decided by the Cabinet on June 12. This Bureau will replace the former Progressing Bureau. (6/13/42 Tok.)

According to Vice Chief Aoki of the Economic Department, a Cooperative Buying Office will be established which will require the cooperation of 10,000 retail merchants. (11/6/42 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Commerce and Industry Ministry (Continued)

This Ministry has adopted four measures: for strengthening and improving production capacity of important mines and factories, and of important family industries, for increasing efficiency in important administrative organs and for encouraging revisions in southern regions navigation regulations. The Committee for improvement of Productive Capacity will be organized in close cooperation with Imperial Japan Industrial Patriotic Association, Japan Improvement of Capacity Association and various control associations.

(11/7/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has created a Management Section in the Commercial Affairs Bureau to manage factories on the spot for the adjustment of industry. Heretofore the Bureau has been divided into Section for Increased Production and General Affairs Section. Now all business affairs under the General Affairs Section will be handled by this new management Section. The Commercial Affairs Bureau will manage problems relative to... mobilization of commodities, increase of production and strengthening of managements.

(12/10/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Government has decided to establish an Efficiency Office in the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, also to add efficiency experts to the Labor Bureau and the Welfare Ministry for inspection and observation of factories and leadership in concrete improvement of efficiency.

(11/21/42 Tok. Jap.)

Chief Toyoda of the Credit Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry stated: "Along with an adjustment of retailers, the Government desires to adjust the consumption economy by harmonizing the relationship between rationing and consumption by systematizing consumers. In order to realize this measure a Consumers Economy Department will be established in the community associations and a committee will be organized by voluntary cooperation by retailers who handle rationed commodities.

(2/22/43 Tok. Jap.)

At the regular Cabinet meeting today Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi gave explanations of the establishment of the Factories and Other Industrial Management Deliberative Council and received the approval of the Cabinet. This council will be placed under the supervision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and will have for its president the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry. It will have for its members Vice Chiefs of the administrative offices concerned. It will deliberate on concrete measures in connection with management of factories and others following the recently approved policy of the adjustment of industry.

(6/29/43 Tok. Jap.)

Finance Ministry

Finance Minister Kaya reported to the Cabinet on use of the national savings as a fund for the expansion of industries and capital for production since the China Incident to 1942: "...that for expansion of industries is 36 billion yen, of which 24 billion 300 million yen is in Japan proper, 4 billion 200 million yen in Chosen and Taiwan, 7 billion 500 million yen in China and Manchukuo... In short, 88.5% of the national saving and bonds since the outbreak of the China Incident up to 1942 was managed in the foregoing manner.

(4/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

Foreign Affairs Ministry

The Trade and Commerce Bureau of this Ministry will be abolished and in its place a Bureau of Economic Warfare will be newly established. Expedient simplification of this Bureau will be carried out. (10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry

This Ministry, instituted November 1 as the central organ of administration within the GEA Sphere, particularly affects economic policies. An Economic Section has been instituted in the General Affairs Bureau to prosecute the inspection and formulation of economic and transportation policies, to deal with capital, commodities, labor and other mobilization policies. The three Bureaus of Manchukuo, China and South Seas Affairs will be unified under the new Ministry. (11/2/42 Tok. Jap.)

This Ministry will consist of five Bureaus: General Affairs, Manchukuo, China, Southern Regions and Trade. (10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

At the regular Cabinet meeting on the 26th it was decided to establish a Trade Council within the GEA Affairs Ministry to undertake trade plans and regulation of trade prices which the Planning Board formerly controlled. This Council will have as President the GEA Vice Minister and will be composed of the various affiliated officials and high Government officials. (11/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

Munitions Ministry

In yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the Government...approved the main points for the establishment of the Munitions Ministry and the five Ministries to be newly established...The matters under the jurisdiction of the newly established Munitions Ministry are as follows: (1) national general mobilization; (2) reorganization and strengthening of control over production of raw materials and materials for key industries; (3) production, distribution, consumption and price of mineral products and industrial products; (4) regulation of labor supervision, wages and capital in enterprises having to do with production and distribution of these commodities; (5) electricity, generation of electricity and water power...The Planning Board hitherto was in charge of national general mobilization; the Army, Navy and Commerce and Industry Ministries, of control of raw materials and materials for key munitions; the Commerce and Industry Ministry, of mineral and industrial products; the Public Welfare Ministry, of labor; the Finance Ministry, of control of capital and capital adjustment; the Communications Ministry, of electricity and water power. Now the Munitions Ministry will unify these many administrative tasks concerning the production of munitions and will assume all-round, unified jurisdiction over the drafting of national plans which will be the framework for the functioning of wartime administration and over all plans for production of munitions, in one Munitions Ministry... There will be a general Mobilization Bureau and an Aerial Ordnance Bureau which may well be termed the foundation for the establishment of the Munitions Ministry...The establishment of the General Mobilization Bureau can be said to be a progressive simplification of both the Planning Board and the Public Welfare Ministry. A second point which warrants attention is the establishment of three other bureaus within the Munitions Ministry, namely, the Iron and Steel Bureau, the Light Metals Bureau and the Non-Ferrous Metals Bureau...It is expected that the Munitions Ministry will hereafter serve the role of a staff organ of the Cabinet for the...and prosecution of the war. (10/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Dr. Masataka Ota of the Economy Ministry said that airplane production is the main work of the Munitions Ministry. This Ministry will manufacture airplane parts...Yet the term munition is very broad and many works are involved in this Ministry...We can think of building naval bases and fortresses as works of this Ministry." (10/9/43 Tok. Jap.)

In the Munitions Ministry there will be one general bureau and eight bureaus: the Total Mobilization Bureau, Aerial and Ordnance Bureau, Machinery Bureau, Iron Bureau, Light Metals Bureau, Non-Ferrous Metals Bureau, Chemicals Bureau, Fuel Bureau and Electric Power Bureau...This Ministry will for the time being open in the building of the former Commerce and Industry Ministry, but in future in buildings of Finance Ministry and Audit Bureau. (10/31/43 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Munitions Ministry (Continued)

In the actual functioning of the local Administrative Councils, due to the creation of the Munitions Ministry, the Retail Sale Supervisory Office of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and Labor Management office of the Welfare Ministry were voluntarily dissolved and the Munition Supervisory Office will be established in each respective local administrative area.
(11/3/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Munitions Ministry decided to appoint Hajime Kagayama, Vice President of the Sumitomo North China Mining Company, as Chief of the Non-Ferrous Metals Bureau and announced it today along with the dismissal of Vice Minister Kishi from taking general charge of the affairs of the bureau.
(11/13/43 Tok. Jap.)

Nakanishi, Chief of the Light Metals Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, declared the main points of the increased production of light metals to be as follows: for aluminum, large scale war materials plants will be newly established in Chosen and Manchukuo where electric power is abundant, as well as in Japan proper, and at the same time alumina plants will be rapidly expanded... Special emphasis is placed on the swift establishment of alumina plants to use the alumina ore of North China and Manchukuo as well as the resources of Japan proper such as alum stone, (secondary) alumina, forms of clay, etc., which exist in Japan proper. Increased production is planned for cryolite and aluminum fluoride which are necessary for aluminum manufacturing and increased production of silica needed for this will be undertaken in various regions of Chosen, Manchukuo, Central and North China. In conjunction with the rapid expansion in electrodes, the increased production of pitch cokes of Japan proper and the southern regions as well as great increased production of domestic substitute pitch coke will be undertaken... As for magnesium, big expansion of factories in Japan and abroad will be undertaken and special emphasis will be placed in Chosen and Manchukuo where electric power and salt are abundant. Efforts will be concentrated on the increased production of bittern and artificial bittern. (11/25/43 Tok. Jap.)

The total budget of the Munitions Ministry for the fiscal year 1944-45 is more than 980,000,000 yen of which the most important items are expenditures for (1) emergency increase production of materials and fuel for aircraft, (2) emergency increase production of vital mineral products, (3) emergency increase production of iron, coal and other basic materials for key industries, and (4) other expenditures necessary for the establishment of the fundamental structure of machine tool industry. The total of these expenditures exceeds 480,000,000 yen. The above expenditures are aimed at the gigantic increase of aircraft next year. The major part of the remaining... of 500,000,000 yen is to cover expenditures for the adjustment of prices of (items) such as iron, important mineral products and Government funds for special... In addition to the above there is a demand for a supplementary budget. Furthermore the outlay necessary for the handling of munitions, particularly aircraft, which is the original mission of the Munitions Ministry, will be included in the special military expenditure budget.

Ensuing the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions, the date for the transference of the administration of matters concerning aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Army and Navy has been set for the 15 of January, 1944... The contents of the transference are airplanes and related weapons of fuselage and motors.
(12/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

In the Munitions Ministry, the stipulations for specialization of the Aircraft Armaments General Bureau received the approval of the Munitions Minister. In addition to the organization of bureaus and sections, what attracts attention is that a special Torpedo Sub-section has been organized in the Firing and Bombing Section of the Second Bureau, and that a collection of Sub-sections has been specially set up in the Materials Section of the Third Bureau to take charge of the collection of aluminum and ...material.
(12/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Munitions Ministry (Continued)

The Aircraft Armaments General Bureau is organized into one secretariat, five bureaus and 21 sections:

1. General Bureau Secretariat
2. General Affairs Bureau: General Affairs Section, Administrative, Technical, Labor and Transportation, and Efficiency Sections.
3. First Bureau: Fuselage and Motor Sections.
4. Second Bureau: Parts, Electrical, Firing and Bombing, Gauges and Optics Sections.
5. Third Bureau: Materials, Machinery, Iron, Alloys, Wood Sections.
6. Fourth Bureau: Accounting, First Contract, Second Contract Sections.

The majority of the staff will be officers of the Army and Navy. A portion of them will hold additional reciprocal offices in related departments or bureaus of the Army, Navy and Munitions Ministries. As regards the production of aircraft armament, the Army, Navy and Munitions Ministries will be entirely one and will carry out this function with complete cooperation.

(12/28/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Munition Supervisory Department, which is composed of the branches of the Munition Ministry in the local areas, will be established in nine districts throughout the nation. They will start on January 15 with the Munition Factory Ordinance. Close cooperation and control will be maintained with the local administrative offices of each respective Ministry and the jurisdictional area of the Munition Supervisory Department will be the same as that of the local cooperative council administration...It is considered inevitable that the Chiefs of the Department will be also (included) as members of the local cooperative administrations...With the appointment of the Chiefs of the Department the local cooperative council administrations will also reorganize their personnel, so that their entire effort may be concentrated on the increased production of war industries.

(1/9/44 Tok. Jap.)

Chief Shiina of the Munitions Ministry Total Mobilization Bureau and Chief Minobe of the Bureau of Machinery spoke as follows in connection with the establishment of the metal moulding industry: (1) Grouping of industries -- in connection with the adjustment of Class Two industrial enterprises, small scale and medium scale industries will be adjusted and grouped in an organized manner, centering around parent industries, and besides rendering them the same status as have the machinery industries, active relations will be established between the two. (2) New establishment of facilities -- Those facilities which exist in the present stage of construction will be granted recognition by the Government only to the extent that they will contribute to increasing production... (3) Supplementary Young People's Labor -- from the viewpoint of maintaining metal founding technique as a result of negotiations with the Welfare Ministry, the maintenance of the foregoing will be insured. (4) Inspection of factories -- foundry directors will be placed in those machinery testing establishments and considerations will be made as to entrusting the duty of directors to local technicians and those persons well versed in this line of work.

(2/2/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Administrative President of the Kyushu district, Yoshida, Governor of Fukuoka, concurrently came to hold the post of Director of the Fukuoka Coal Mines Superintendence Bureau, followed by the Sea Transportation Bureau Directors being concurrently held by the highest Governor of the concerned district. Thus the range of actual activities has been extended and broadened and the direction of prosecution by the administrative council has become very clear.

(3/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

In order to bring about closer relationship between the local administrative Councils and members of the Munitions Superintendence Office of the Munitions Ministry, and in order further to solidify the fighting strength... Article Four of Local Administrative Council Ordinance specifies that members of these councils shall be Chiefs of Home Affairs, Local Monopoly, Local Fuel Local Communications, Railway, Marine Transportation and Mine Superintendence Bureaus in their respective jurisdictional districts... (3/14/44 Tok. Jap.)

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

Public Welfare Ministry

This Ministry has appointed the Chief of the Public Insurance Bureau dealing with cooperative insurance to undertake enforcement of decisive use of vital materials. (4/22/42 Tok.)

See Munitions Ministry, 10/8/43; 2/2/44.

LEGISLATION

Adjustment of Business

The Business Adjustment Committee will grant funds for conversion or closing out of business in accordance with the stipulations pertaining to conversion and closing out of business contained in the details of Business Adjustment.

Those who are to receive conversion or closing out funds will present applications for them to this Committee before the end of December, 1943. ...Those who will receive these funds are those who are to be converted or closed out on account of total export results or total import results and also, in connection with the system of unification, up to half of the amount of actual export results will be transferred. As to others, they will be converted or closed out and will be determined according to the ratio of payment as given below. However, when the President of the Committee deems it necessary, the ratio of payments may be changed with the approval of the Government.

Standard ratio of payment to amount of actual results:

Less than 10,000 yen = 15%; over 30,000 yen = 12.5%; over 50,000 yen = 10%; over 200,000 yen = 7%; over 500,000 yen = 5%; over 1,000,000 yen = 3%.

As to payment of conversion or closing out funds to import companies, the payment ratios of the preceding paragraph will be applied to the year-end average results of the three years, 1940 to 1942.

(11/10/43 Tok. Jap.)

Standards for adjustment (those businesses above will be classified as qualifying companies):

Export: The general standard will be actual export results in excess of 5,000,000 yen; general standards for individual commodities will be raised to the individual commodity standards separately prescribed for more than five commodities; commodities having standards according to respective individual goods, regional circumstances, etc., will be taken under consideration, and these will be specified separately according to individual goods; the fiscal year for the above will be separately prescribed according to individual areas. As to businesses that do not reach the standards, a system of unification will be applied... (The preceding is duplicated for Import.)

Operation of qualifying companies: as far as circumstances permit, they will...the State Trade Corporation, the managers of the business of trustee export organs or the trustees.

Funds for conversion or cessation of business will be granted to companies that are to be transferred or abolished.

These funds will come from the capital of the Japan Trade Association, Export Associations, etc. (or incases where it is recognized that it can be supplied by others) it will be collected from the qualifying companies.

Special consideration is being given to utilization of the skills and experiences of companies to be converted or abolished and this will be the guiding medium in arranging for conversion to war materials and other important things. Measures will also be taken with regard to the equipment owned by converted and abolished companies...

A Trade Adjustment Committee will be set up in the Japan Trade Association to carry out the Government's wishes and will undertake investigations and deliberations.

Companies that have been converted or adjusted and companies that have been unified will register their business records and actual results with the Japan Trade Association. (11/9/43 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Adjustment of Development Areas

The Government, at today's Cabinet meeting, decided upon a bill for emergency adjustment in development areas necessary for securing increased production of aircraft and the like...The basic condition for securing increased production of aircraft is an attempt to carry out increased production in the development areas by gaining efficiency in them and by utilization of ...forest regions in order to carry out saving of materials and promotion of construction efficiency... (12/3/43 Tok. Jap.)

Adjustment of Industrial Enterprise

With regard to conversion of factories: most of the cotton spinning factories have completed their conversion to war industries and are already being used as munitions factories. Supplementary factories are also being changed to war industries one after another and are being diverted toward the fields affiliated with the military after approval is received from the Deliberative Council. However, in their entirety they have not reached a point where conversion of factories is apparent and there are factories which have not been completely converted so that factories as a whole can contribute advantageously toward the increase of fighting power.

There are few factories which are achieving good results among those whose technicians and workers have been turned to industries required under the present situation and also among converted and abolished factories affiliated with medium and small industries and material distribution field and which were converted to munitions factories in groups.

As for factories taking in other factories, every effort has been made to accommodate incoming factories but because suitable munitions factories cannot be secured in the vicinity of the main factories, there are cases where such condition as workers not being able to fit themselves in the factory to which they have been moved. Consequently there are regrets that the conversion of factories has not been carried to the fullest.

Furthermore, factories which have taken in other factories are still lacking the attitude and preparation to utilize fully the age, technical ability and experience of workers who have been taken in. Also with regard to the use of family laborers, whose need has arisen from the adjustment of industries, there is need for an employment office to gather and send out criminally inclined youths as workers. (11/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has been preparing a measure concerning the adjustment and reorganization of paper industrials and paper... factories which belong to the Industrial Section which is in Class One Group under the Industrial Enterprise Adjustment Outline. Now it is complete and the Prefectural governors have been notified. Based upon this outline, the Central Government will as soon as possible make selections and decide the factories which should continue their operation, those which should be converted and those which should discontinue operations. The actual application of the program will be carried out by the local administrative offices... The facilities of the factories which are to be discontinued or converted will be requested to be offered voluntarily and machineries possessed by owners of factories to be discontinued will be purchased with other assets by the People's Welfare Bank, while other remaining facilities will be transferred to the Industrial Corporation (Sangyo Setsubi Eidan).

(2/1/44 Tok. Jap.)

Adjustment of Ordering of Materials

The unification of ordering essential war materials is one of the most important objects of the creation of the Munitions Ministry. An outline for the enforcement of this adjustment of ordering was decided upon at the regular Cabinet meeting on the 11th: (1) in connection with raw materials for the principal war materials, including manufactured goods below the second classification, as well as other war materials, military, government and civilian demands will first be placed under the general control of the Munitions Ministry and there be adjusted; (2) measures for the ...of plans, regulation of prices, bracing up of the guaranteeing of raw materials, etc.,

LEGISLATION

Adjustment of Ordering Materials (Continued)

will be devised; (3) division of the production of factories will be prescribed. Planned production will be enforced through mutual adjustment of ordering and apportionment of manufactured articles and supervision of shipments will be carried out... However, not only do the various ministries each have their traditions and long history in ordering and procurement of these needed materials, but they also have special circumstances too and to cast these aside at one stroke would cause confusion in the industries concerned and there is the danger that production would be impeded. So for detailed enforcement, a Council for the Adjustment of Ordering has been created within the Munitions Ministry and enforcement will be carried out.

(1/12/44 Tok. Jap.)

Army and Navy Ministry Ordinance, July 1942

The Government legislated the main points for present productions in the manufacturing industries, placing importance on civilian productions, with the issuance of an army and navy ministry ordinance in July of last year in order to consolidate the management of heavy industries and to bring about the unification of surface prices. Already in accordance with these main points standard regulations have been put into effect in the ten separate industries of iron, firearms,....., telegraphic lines, fishing vessels, airplanes, communications instruments and electric mechanisms.

(4/8/43 Tok. Jap.)

Commodity Prices Measures

In order to adjust prices on commodities within and outside Japan, the Government had been conducting a study of appropriate measures. In the 81st Diet session four legislative bills were made laws: Trade and Exchange Law, ..., Money Exchange Control Special Account Law and Money Exchange Control Law. Thus it was decided that a smooth functioning will be realized under the unified control of the Trade Corporation. Minister Kishi made a report in the Cabinet meeting concerning adjustment of prices on home goods and imported goods... Prices on the imported commodities must be, as a fundamental, applied the official prices or other appropriate prices within the home. This adjustment will be managed by the Money Exchange Control Special Account Office.

(3/30/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Government presented a bill for urgent measures relative to commodity prices at today's Cabinet meeting. Main points are adjustment of subsidies, guaranty of appropriate prices for manufacturers of commodities required in increased production scheme through adoption of a legal price guaranty system, maintenance of low consumers' prices and insurance of difference between manufacturer's and consumer's prices through use of compensation system.

(4/16/44 Tok. Jap.)

The reasons for applying official prices are to check sudden rises of prices, to stabilize both living conditions and commodity prices, to try to prevent losses from being incurred by producers of war goods and essential living commodities. The Government or the Control Associations purchase these goods at high prices and sell at low to support production and at the same time to maintain a policy of low prices. This method has already been applied to coal, soap, wheat, rice and salt and will be extended. Also another point is to compensate those who really work and give to the best of their abilities. In other words, encouragement will be given to manufacturers who produce in excess of amount allotted to them or in less time than allowed them or more cheaply through some original method. (4/17/43 Tok. Jap.)

At the Cabinet meeting of the 19th, this new policy was decided upon: (1) the basis of commodity price measures will be determined in the Cabinet meeting; (2) the Cabinet will undertake adjustment and unification of administration in connection with commodity prices in the jurisdiction of the various Ministries; (3) the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry will supervise work in connection with commodity prices in general; (4) the Munitions Ministry will supervise work in connection with the determination of policies and concrete enforcement of plans as regards control of the prices of (small goods) manu-

LEGISLATION

Commodity Prices Measures (Continued)

facturers as well as the prices of important companies; (5 and 6 omitted); (7) The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry will set up a new Commodity Prices Council; (8) the former Commodity Price Policy Investigation Association will be abolished. (11/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Corporations Accounting Control Regulations

At the National Mobilization Conference on the 10th, the Government drafted the articles of an Imperial Ordinance pertaining to revisions in corporations accounting control regulations and the original Government proposals were approved. The Finance Ministry, with the above articles as a basis, immediately took the Imperial Ordinance revision and the revision of the Ministry order for enforcement for March 1st. (1) The competent Minister shall specify corporation interest rates whenever it is deemed necessary to national economy. (2) The competent Minister shall order a special reserve fund in addition to the legal reserve fund and he shall give orders as to the use of this authorized reserve fund whenever it is deemed necessary to national economy. (3) Disbursements of bonuses or gratuities to Board members, not covered by the Cabinet Ordinance, must first be approved by the competent Minister. (4) When provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance, the approval of the competent Minister for emergency disbursements to Board members and company employees is not necessary. (5) Monetary increases to corporation employees shall be divided into two (classes), fixed increases shall be paid in one sum at a stated time each year. The special increases may be paid as provided for in the Cabinet Ordinance however according to the companies' circumstances this special increase payment may be made twice every year. (6) When provided for by the Cabinet Ordinance, allowances (honoraries) to corporation employees...need not be paid in accordance with provisions of this section. (7) Regulations pertaining to secret funds are changed with the following articles: (a) advertising funds shall be kept separate from secret funds; (b) paid up capital obtained through rates decided by the Cabinet Ordinance (having the approval of the competent Minister or an existing sum established by the Minister) used for advertising or the secret fund must have the approval of the competent Minister. (8) Donations other than those made for defense or relief of soldiers and in excess of those provided for by the Cabinet Ordinance must have the approval of the competent Minister. (9) Regulations pertaining to secret funds, advertising, and donations shall apply to corporations established under special laws and to those with a capital of more than 200,000 yen to...1,000,000 yen. (10) The competent Minister shall restrict the employment of surplus whenever he deems it necessary to national economy. (11) The competent Ministers shall have power to cancel restrictions and exempt from duties...(12) Adjustment of regulations made necessary by these revisions shall be made. (13) This Revision shall be enforced in Korea, Formosa, Sakhalien and the southern mandated islands in accordance with each above article.

(2/10/44 Tok. Jap.)

Distribution of state capital and levy of taxes

Finance Minister Kaya stated: "In regard to distribution of state capital and levy of taxes, special emphasis is placed upon the five main industries...Special laws have been carried from the past and applied mainly to improvement and promotion of general efficiency; guaranty money for import from North China; guaranty money for purchase of pig iron; the...of Industry, Management and Control Association; promotion of the entire condition for the assessment of taxes; reduction of prices of equipment...The most important problem today is to carry out concentrated distribution of proper materials, labor and capital. I should like to guarantee production expenses and appropriate profits but I see no reason in allowing especially large profits."

(2/7/43 Harbin Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Inventions and Patents Plan

At the 24th Nationwide Inquiry Council's general conference today, a plan was approved to encourage inventions and patents for new and practical ideas due to the necessity of expanding production ability. According to this plan, it is possible to file an application with the Premier for a permit whenever the essential industries need to utilize the inventions or registered patents which are owned by the Government or by private persons. This plan has absolutely no effect on those which are already in practise but will be applied only for new inventions and patents. It has already been the practise of the Government to utilize the inventions and registered patents for public benefit but the new plan is to extend this practise so that private industries may use inventions and registered patents owned by private individuals.

(12/17/42 Tok. Jap.)

Mobilization of Equipment and Machinery

Domei: For the purpose of meeting the urgent demand for manufacturing machinery and other essential machinery necessary for rapid production increase of important military goods and aircraft, the Munition Ministry discussed and decided to enforce Mobilization of Equipment and Machinery of Controlled Factories. The scope of this mobilization is limited to machinery designated as coming under the classification of so-called bottleneck machinery and the aim is the management of business and emphasis on results. As to methods of diversion, such methods will be applied as buying up, loans, subcontracting, work under trust, exchange, etc. Emphasis will be placed on rapid diversion because of the present state of machinery to be diverted. A way has been devised for work managers connected with the Army, Navy and Transportation and Communications Ministries to utilize the mobilization effectively as much as circumstances will permit.

(1/7/44 Tok.)

Mobilization of Labor See Assemblage on MANPOWER.

Mobilization of Materials

This year's materials mobilization plan and transportation mobilization plan were formally approved today in the Cabinet meeting, both plans being founded on the new administration and established with absolute relationships between the two fields of materials and transportation, looking forward to increased production.

(4/30/43 Hsinking Jap.)

Professor Masatoka Ota, Dr. of Economics, President of Cabinet Planning Board, talks on laws concerning raw material mobilization and transportation facility in mobilization: Fundamental economics includes not only the above two measures but six others and the plan is divided into three groups: material plan, money plan and manpower plan. As for material plan: the raw material measure; measure for increase of production; measure for essential commodities for daily living (problems of rice, beans, sesame, grains); measure for cooperative use of electrical power; measure for mobilization of transportation facilities; measure concerning farm land. Money plan: control of capital; usages of capital. Manpower plan: people's mobilization plan replacing labor mobilization plan. The main points of material mobilization measure are: increase of material livelihood or fighting strength relative to commodities; increase of material necessary for making militarily vital materials and products. These materials must be manufactured to the greatest possible maximum and people must be prepared to meet the worst possibilities in their living conditions. Raw materials, manpower, mechanical power and metals must be poured into essential industries. The five vital industries are steel, coal, light metals, communications and airplanes. It has been decided to adopt a conversion plan, which functions as an axis, which has adaptability yet links transportation facilities of land and sea. There will be distribution of material and fluid fuel power so that liquid fuel can be turned over to essential industries. Manufactured raw material, that is, a finished product such as steel rather than the raw material such as iron ore, will be the basis of plans. The measure is divided into four season groups of three months each. (5/1/43 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Munition Companies Bill

1. Under this bill, munitions companies shall be those that engage in enterprise necessary for sufficiency of arms, aircraft, warships and other war materials and shall mean those designated by the Government and the scope of the enterprises in the preceding clause will be prescribed by orders.
2. Munitions Companies, heeding the demands of the state for increase in fighting strength, shall conform to the plans of the Government and shall assume responsibility in the carrying out of enterprise pertaining to sufficiency in munitions.
3. As fixed by orders (i.e. of the Government) bans and restrictions imposed by laws shall be cancelled, obligations shall be exempted and special regulations may be enacted in connection with procedures for permits and so forth.
4. The Government under stipulations of these main points, in cases when deemed necessary to issue orders or to take measures, may under provisions of the orders guarantee assistance as well as profit to the munitions companies.
5. Munitions companies must select a person responsible for production from among the officials of the company. When selection of a responsible person for production cannot be made, the Government may appoint a person, in which case the person appointed shall become an official of the company. The person responsible for production will represent the munitions company and is appointed to the office for the carrying out of all the obligations of increasing fighting power. The munitions company, without the approval of the Government, may not dismiss the person responsible for production who was selected by the Government.
6. The Government will designate to the munitions companies time, plans, quantities, and other necessary matters and may issue orders embracing manufacture, repair of goods necessary for war materials sufficiency.
7. The Government, according to provisions of orders, may issue orders to munitions companies or take measures for the establishment of new precautionary installations or for the expansion and improvements of these installations, the acquisition, storage and movement of basic materials, the improvement of technique, the supervision of (trade and labor and other matters necessary to carry out the enterprise).
8. The Government may issue orders necessary for (concentrated attention) in matters of cooperations between the munitions company and those connected with the carrying out of operations of cooperating factories and subsidiary factories and other enterprises which the munitions company conducts.
9. The Government, according to provisions of orders, may issue to munitions companies orders necessary in connection with taking over or taking custody of enterprises, the clarification of...of (trust), or changes in the articles of incorporation, the delegation, transfer or discontinuance or suspension of operations, the transfer of equipment or rights belonging to an enterprise.
10. The Government may restrict or ban the munitions company from engaging in operations other than that designated by the Government.
11. The Government, according to provisions of orders, may issue orders necessary in connection with the amalgamation or dissolution of munitions companies.
12. The Government, in accordance with stipulations of orders, may issue orders to munitions companies necessary in connection with the adjustment and management of funds.
13. Persons responsible for the production or persons in charge of production in accordance with the provisions of the orders have the right to recruit workers as provided by the National Mobilization Law.
14. The staff and employees of munitions companies will be under the orders of the person responsible for the production or the person in charge of production.
15. The Government may issue orders to munitions companies or take measures on the basis of supervision.
16. With regard to business matters of munitions companies the Government may gather reports as well as inspect or examine them.

LEGISLATION

Munitions Companies Bill (Continued)

17. When the person responsible for production or the person in charge of production does not fulfill his responsibility, or when the staff and other employees of the munitions company do not obey the orders of the persons responsible for production or the persons in charge of production, the Government in accordance with the provision of the order will find means of imposing necessary punishment.

18. Necessary penal regulations shall be enacted.

19. These main points may be applied to those other than companies engaged in enterprises set forth in the first clause. (10/15/43 Tok. Jap.)

The scope of munitions companies will be the performance of the renovation of the production of and the manufacturing of small machines, aircraft, ships communications, equipment, etc.; the increased production and manufacture of ordinary steel, special steels, aluminum, magnesium, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, important non-ferrous metals; the production of cement, nitric acid and soda; production of liquid fuel, coal, gas and coke; also enterprises for production of materials for all these; production of machinery and equipment for use in repairing and materials for use in equipment. As far as possible it is desired to have one man responsible for production in one company. But in the case of the Head Office, it is possible to have one man to one enterprise or one for a combination of two or three kinds combined. In case a company has only one factory, there will be only a man responsible for production and he and the man in charge of production in this...may not as a general rule place a substitute. Supervisors will be under the single control of the Munitions Ministry. On the point of praiseworthiness of men responsible for production, the system of awards for meritorious service will be expanded and ...of method of giving good social standing. In the material sphere, too, a system of guaranteeing price will be applied.

(10/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

In connection with Work Supervision in factories producing war materials by the system of Occupational Gradation, State Minister Kishi indicated the following points: this system is equivalent to the official orders of a Government office. If it be a munitions company, the person responsible for production stands in the position of a Minister; under him the managing director, being the supervisory commander in chief, is the vice minister; the factory superintendent is the bureau chief; and the foreman is the munitions official. Consequently the chief of the technicians section of the factory concerned will receive appropriate work orders pertaining to workers. He will drive home to the farthest corners these orders that have been handed down and will assume the responsibility of authority for carrying out the orders from higher up. Thus by making the present system one with the responsibility of authority it will bring about control of production that is to say control of labor.

(2/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

Readjustment of Industries

Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, spoke on readjustment of enterprises: "The readjustment which will appear hereafter is an absolute demand necessary for the prosecution of the war...Already special measures have been resolutely carried out in the financial field and orders have been sent to all the banks to take a leading part and not to permit sudden loans to be made to those in business who have been hardpressed in getting raw materials...Also adequate steps are being taken to aid those who because of difficulties of operation are unable to pay daily wages or salaries of laborers and employees and the dispersal of laborers and employees is being prevented. Also as regards equipment, by completely putting to practical use the Industrial Equipment Supervision Company and the National People's Welfare Bank, adequate aid is given. For those for whom this may even be considered inadequate, other methods are being thought out. I intend to take full measures as regards capital and equipment in connection with widespread adjustment of enterprises hereafter and thereby to eliminate difficulties from such readjustment."

(2/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Readjustment of Industries (Continued)

As an outcome of a measure adopted for the adjustment of industrial enterprises, Vice Minister Taniguchi of the Finance Ministry presented a plan in connection with the concrete measure for prevention of sales of immovable properties with an intention of securing cash or sales of facilities already existing.
(5/6/43 Tok. Jap.)

Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, stated: "The chief point of the present reorganization of enterprises is to convert quickly to fighting strength all enterprises which heretofore have not been so transferred; the second point is to reorganize and strengthen enterprises in the field of production of (military)...goods and machines in machine industries. The general outline follows: (a) Reorganization in the fields of industry: (1) The readjustment of the supply of labor, the (research in metal wares) and the application of factory facilities in the fields of industry shall be carried out so that all will be consolidated. (2) Readjustment shall be carried out in heavy industries for munition and machine industries. (3) In regard to readjustment in other fields, it shall be carried out in accordance with matters relative to guidance to conform to the existing conditions. (4) Transportation enterprises shall be studied and by establishing industrial trade associations, distribution agencies will be guided in a systematic manner to effect dissolution or transfer to fields of war industries or other fields of vital industries, while at the same time consideration for the utilization of their work and experience is given. (5) In regard to the reorganization of finance and banking, measures will be taken so that the accumulation of necessary funds can be achieved expediently and harmoniously...(7) Even in places outside of Japan, reorganization of enterprises will be carried out in accordance with the above main points but special conditions in those areas will be given consideration.
(6/1/43 Tok. Jap.)

The important points of the measure are as follows: Reflecting upon the peculiar characteristics of the Class 2 industrial field, compared to the former Classes 1 and 3, the following characteristic points are to be observed: (1) It is to be on a positive basis. The adjustment of the Class 2 industrial field will possess positive significance to the very end. Its aim will be the establishment of a system for the wartime stationing of enterprises. That is to say, those industries which are already established will be utilized to their fullest extent...(2) The greatest importance will be laid on those industries related to the production of airplanes. (3) The objective of the adjustment of the Class 3 industries is the general heavy chemical munitions industries. The airplane industry being such a highly amalgamated industry, it is closely related to the general heavy chemical industries and in order that an adjustment of the Class 2 industries be carried out, the adjustment of the other industrial fields must also be included to a certain extent.
(1/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

Following the principle of reorganizing the industries..., the Japanese Government has made positive developments for the first conglomeration of industries, especially on the rayon industries. Now that the second conglomeration of industry program is also being completed, the Cabinet has decided on a new set of principles appertaining to the second conglomeration of industries in regard to airplanes, armaments and warships, together with the supplies for machineries, liquids and other related industries. It clearly divides the industries into two categories: the utilities and the productions...This is to synchronize all the industries of the entire nation and fit them for war purposes. The main points of the new principles are: (1) Based on the principle of production first and following the rule that the Government will be able to purchase any designated plants, the Government will be able to concentrate all the industries and manpower to facilitate the system of production. (2) To clearly divide the Ministries of Army Supply, Navy Supply, Transportation and Communications as to which of the industries are to be purchased by which Ministry, so that production on special articles and items may be facilitated.
(1/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Readjustment of Industries (Continued)

Domei Asia Service: the readjustment of (prohibited) industries (kinkogyo), commenced as the foremost work of the industrial world last year, has progressed smoothly owing to the concerted efforts of the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Railroads, organizations of the control of mines in the various districts and the (Prohibited) Industries Bureau. Labor diversion was accomplished first in the program for diverting bulky and small materials of mine-lot refineries and (special type blasting furnaces) and more than 70% of the labor transfer and allotment, as planned, to the essential mines was accomplished. They completed the appraisal of materials, then advanced to the transfer of materials and by the end of last year had determined the recipients of 38 out of 48 motors that were in use and 33 out of 57 motors that were not in use of the bulky and small materials of refineries and (special type furnaces). Transportation of bulky materials which are now in process of transportation should be completed this year...and it has been decided that they will be placed during the fiscal year at the essential mines which are participating in the increase of production for the decisive war. The (Prohibited) Industries Bureau will...give preference to the mines whose needs are greatest and withhold the incoming materials from mines whose needs are small. As for the speeding up of transportation, the regional chiefs (of the Munitions and Transportation Departments) will work closely together with the Marine Affairs Bureau and the Railroad Affairs Bureau in the establishment of the transportation program, concentrating their efforts particularly on the matter of truck service and allotment of gasoline.

(1/12/44 Tok. Jap.)

Since June 1943 when wartime regulations governing industrial consolidations were promulgated, there has been a considerable increase in the number of industrial firms amalgamating. Also there has been a great number of industrial realignments in comparison with the three previous years, 1940-42. In 1940 there were 216 companies which either merged or were reorganized, whose capitalization totalled 3,043,539,000 yen. In 1941, 379 enterprises with a total capitalization of 7,260,423,000 yen were merged, showing a tremendous jump in both capitalization and realignment over the previous year. In 1942 the number of companies to consolidate reached a total of 405, but their total capitalization showed only 4,609,497,000 yen. During the past year, however, the conditions of the merging establishments changed greatly, especially after June 1943. During 1943, a total of 570 companies involving a capitalization of 7,503,777,000 yen were affected, exceeding the figure of the record year of 1941. The amalgamation of those enterprises producing textile fiber, chemicals, machinery and tools increased in 1941 three times the figure of 1940. The total capitalization of these affected firms was 4,167,856,000 yen. The increase in 1942 was only two and a half times that of 1940. Thus conditions in these industries were the liveliest in 1941 and the number of consolidations in the fiber, chemicals, machinery and tool-making industries reached the peak during that year. In 1942, however, conditions were slowed...With the exception of machinery and machine tool and foodstuffs manufacturing enterprises, most of the other industries had already been merged or reorganized before the outbreak of the GEA war. Nevertheless, in many important industries from January to October of 1943, there were increasing cases of amalgamation and readjustment. One of the industries not affected by changed economic conditions was the pottery manufacturing industry. In the textile fibre producing industry, despite the decrease in the number of amalgamations in 1943 as compared with 1942, the total capitalization involved was greater. In 1943 there were 9 less firms consolidating than there were in 1942, but their capitalization in 1943 was 643,442,000 yen as compared to 506,266,000 yen in 1942. The year 1943 saw an increasing number of consolidations in the shipbuilding industry. The total capitalization involved was also much greater than the previous year. The same phenomena exists in the line of transportation and communications. Although mergers in railroads were widespread, consolidations in other branches of the transportation industry reached a record peak in 1943. In the marine transportation industries, a similar trend is noticeable. With the institution of new regulations governing maritime transportation, a great number of readjustments in various shipping firms will come. Mergers of ocean trade concerns should be twice 1942.

(3/3/44 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Reorganization of Unofficial Affiliated Associations

The objective of this reorganization and renovation of the unofficial affiliated associations are those juridical persons and associations falling under the following category: (1) Those which were established under special laws and ordinances. (2) Those which were established with the assistance of the Government and which receive the special supervision of the Government. (3) Those which are fully or partially subsidized by the National Treasury. Accordingly, the status of those powerful associations existing to date will become the objective of readjustment and renovation...However, if these organizations are disposed to readjustment, they will not be reorganized purely on the surface or dissolved, but each Ministry will thoroughly investigate the functions of the unofficial affiliated associations and firmly carry out the readjustment. Those economical associations which are not making enough direct contributions to the furtherance of increased production will be dissolved. The scope of their business affairs will be readjusted according to the nature of the work and locality, the number of associations will be decreased and the functions will be absorbed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or associations participating in it. Such unofficial affiliated associations as the Japan Economic Federation, Japan Economic Association of Commerce and Industry and Deliberative Councils of Organization of Key Industries are all similar in character. Even if these business functions were unified under the IRAA, it would not inconvenience expansion of productive power. To be frank, the reason for the existence of a National Association of Finance Control and control associations for various banks, and on top of that have associations such as the Seembly (sic) of Banks, is incomprehensible. Besides this, because there are not a few associations which have no connection with actual work, including technical association and control association, which made such as friendly relations and publishing of organ journals their aim without any serious intent, it is natural that they should be combined under a unified system. (12/13/43 Tok. Jap.)

Taxation Increase Bills and Revisions

The classification of increased revenue due to direct taxation increase is as follows: Corporation tax, first fiscal year, 151,000,000 yen; succeeding fiscal years, 204,000,000; special corporation tax, first fiscal year, 9,000,000 yen; succeeding fiscal years, 13,000,000 yen. The principal tax rates having to do with direct taxes are as follows: corporations in Japan proper, present tax rate, 25%; revised bill tax rate, 30%. (1/13/44 Tok. Jap.)

In case a company reserved and held its income and employed it in an expansion of facilities or in the purchase of national bonds and so forth, heretofore the corporation tax was reduced by an amount equivalent to 7.5% of that portion of the amount so employed which was in excess of 10% of that income. This time it was decided to expand the scope of the reduction and also to deduct from the corporation tax income 30% of that portion of the income of each business fiscal year which was thus employed, for the purpose of simplifying the formalities. Heretofore with respect to income arising from enterprises overseas, the corporation tax was reduced by 4% as regards corporations and the classified income tax was reduced as regards individuals. However, these reductions were abolished from the standpoint of simplification and so forth of the work of the tax collection in connection with subsequent overseas conditions. But, along with this, the exemption from taxation as regards income tax and corporation tax on enterprises manufacturing essential commodities was permitted for all such enterprises alike in the GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere. When companies receive a special price compensation system fund and hold it within the company, it appears that the income tax, corporation tax and special profits tax will not be assessed on about 5% of the amount held. In view of the fact that when corporations merge, there is a tendency to first of all purchase the shares of a non-merging corporation and thereby (evade?) the corporation tax on the liquidation income, it was decided to assess a corporation tax as regards liquidation income on the non-merging corporation as specified in the ordinance in such a case and also to assess an income tax on the stockholders who have sold their shares. (1/14/44 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Transactions in Immovable Properties

An agreement reached in a meeting of the Vice Ministers of State: To prevent an act of a transaction of immovable properties to capital by means of a method such as by a sale of already existing facilities. This measure was adopted in order to prevent the instability of capital as well as a preventive measure for an unreasonable rise of prices of the existing facilities. First, the measure will be applied in the cases where the Government purchases immovable properties such as factories or factory facilities; where the civilian enterprises purchase factories or factory facilities; and where... purchases factories or factory facilities; in case an encouragement fund or retirement compensation is paid. Second, as for the concrete application of the measure, all excepting a true cash dealing will be... By carefully studying the financial standing of those who are concerned in an act of a transaction, either of the five following methods will be adopted: (a) For the payment of purchased factories and others, the payment must be made in a form of a negotiable bond which the purchaser may possess or may issue, and must be changed into a form of "Loan". (b) A debt resulted by the purchase must be changed into... and the debtor should pay... (c) Endeavor to let the capital to be invested into a long term or... special bank deposit with special restrictions. Otherwise an effort will be made so that the capital created in such manner may be deposited as a trust fund or make it function as a trust investment. (d) In cases where a branch office is being created or a branch office becomes a debtor, a method to amalgamate them or... will be accepted. (e) Let the capital created in this manner to invest into national bonds or let the capital remain in the hands of a person who sold for a considerable length of time. The payment of cash will be discouraged as much as possible and encourage the payment in negotiable securities.

(a) As for the handling of the companies which have sold their enterprises or enterprise facilities or enterprise rights... will not be ordered to dissolve not like... which have been previously purchased by the Government..., but it will be permitted to exist as a company which holds negotiable securities, and thereby attempt as much as possible to prevent a company from transferring its facilities into cash. (b) The people's Saving Association existing the sold facilities or enterprises will be encouraged to continue. (c) As is already clear in the foregoing, the purchase by cash is provided as an exception, but for the company which needs cash urgently will be... although it may be ruled by this measure... (5/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

Wartime Administrative Measure

The Government is to present to the Diet an imperial ordinance draft relating to special rights in wartime administration which will strengthen the position of the Premier. The gist of the ordinance follows: Control of production, now apportioned among Ministers, will be consolidated under supervision of the Premier. It is unprecedented, but will handle the national mobilization law, will serve to increase production of military goods such as iron, coal and... Necessary powers belonging now to other Ministers will be absorbed by the Premier not only over these military goods but in other fields should it become necessary. In cases of labor, materials, power, capital, the Premier will take over the special rights now held by Public Welfare Minister, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Finance, etc. Also, one Ministry's responsibilities can be taken over by another Ministry. (1/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

Tojo's speech in the Diet: "The Wartime Administration Special Ordinance is requested with an intention of coping with the administrative affairs under wartime. It is entirely different from merely giving advice. Not only that but the purpose of the ordinance is strictly limited on the improvement of production power of essential industries. Therefore it is definitely a law with limitation in its application. I am not thinking of establishment of a wartime Cabinet controlled by a few Ministers." (2/18/43 Tok. Jap.)

LEGISLATION

Wartime Bank Ordinance

Following the recent designation of authorized munitions factories throughout Japan, the Government announced a plan designating one authorized bank to each munitions factory. The idea is to unify the entire finance of each factory in respect to its capital and savings. Everyone of these banks will have a group of smaller banks under its control, thus to converge all the financial strength of the nation on the munitions industry.

(1/18/44 Tok. Eng.)

For the purpose of furnishing funds to the munitions companies, financial organs which cooperate with them on the spot will be formed, but the financial organs outside the designated financial organs will also extend full cooperation to munition companies. Furthermore, if necessary, temporary ordinances will be issued from time to time in accordance with the laws provided in Wartime Bank Ordinance and total mobilization ordinance. Moreover, in a case where more funds are required, the Nippon Bank will furnish the capital. In this manner, the Finance Ministry will exert its fullest effort in furnishing funds for munitions companies.

(1/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

In order to promote a large-scale production increase in important weapons and aircraft, the Government has designated 150 factories as munitions companies and at the same time decided to give them priority to access of funds. The designation of the financial organs to the munitions companies is designed for complete unity of production and finance...Up to now the financing of munitions companies was decided by (mutual interests) and individual financial organs which furnished funds to the companies, but at this time the volunteer mutual interest organizations will be altered and it has been decided that the munitions companies will be furnished funds only through the designated financial organs which have been specifically assigned to the companies. In the designation of financial organs to the companies, the existing institutes were chosen as much as it was feasible.

(1/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

Ogasawara: "Together with the enforcement of the Munitions Companies Law, the system of designated banks will be carried out, but I believe a great upheaval will arise in the spheres of business activity between the designated and the undesignated. Also, what about regulation of the sphere of activity of special banks, etc.?" Finance Minister: "Because of the business connections of banks with munitions companies, financial strength, etc., designated companies can not be allocated to the various banks under the principle of "control first", and because it is difficult for only designated banks to supply all capital of designated companies, there will be a mutual money-lending group behind them, as before. The Industrial Bank even formerly had many connections with munitions companies and therefore I believe the number of designated companies is also large. The system of "decreed circulation of capital", as applied to the Wartime Financing Banks and the Bank of... (Togin) will also be used simultaneously." (1/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

The working organs which take charge of finances for the 150 companies which were designated previously as munitions companies have all been designated. Now steadily preparations are being furthered relative to the formation of voluntary cooperative organs which will guarantee the procedure for these financial working organs. It has been decided that soon each designated working organ will be assigned voluntary cooperative organs. Moreover, the administration of fund control as regards the Munitions Ministry will all be managed by the Munitions Ministry and its operation is intended to be delegated to the Bank of Japan.

(3/4/44 Tok. Jap.)

Wartime Special Insurance

"Insurances under the management of the Government will be those which possess national character and those which are considered difficult to manage...Due to the fact that some insurances need more careful consideration in view of the efficiency and nature of enterprises, national management is not now considered. It is doubtful that there are companies whose capital funds are insuf-

LEGISLATION

Wartime Special Insurance (Continued)

ficient because of the present huge expansion of insurances. Those which are considered dangerous are taken into the national management and are being managed under a new system. Therefore, I think the present reserved fund is sufficient in coping with the situation. It is intended that a sufficient supervision will be maintained in view of encouraging savings. In regard to the solidification of insurance system, the Ministry is aware of its necessity and the Ministry is contemplating a plan to form a new kind of insurance which will be centered around in the interest of absorbing surplus purchasing power." (1/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Technology

Organization of the Council of Science and Technology was approved by the Cabinet on December 18 and was formally promulgated in the official organ Monday. The Council will become the highest national research body and may reply to questions put by State Ministers in matters connected with important scientific and technological problems affecting the national policy. It will be under the supervision of the Premier, who will act as its President, and it will be composed of more than 200 experts and authorities in various fields picked from government and civilian circles. The council will pivot around the Board of Technology and will function as the coordinating organ. (12/28/42 Tok. Eng.)

The Board of Technology announced today that orders were issued to give subsidies to 18 applications filed in the Patent Office in 1942. 281 applications were filed up to December 31, 1942. The Committee for Encouragement of Inventions, as established within the Patent Office in 1917, will be absorbed by the Science and Technology Deliberative Council. (1/12/43 Tok. Jap.)

Commerce and Industry Ministry

This Ministry sponsors research on rubber, coconuts, hemp and sugar projects-- a two year study by a committee of thirty scholars headed by Count Yoshio Tanaka, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University. (6/7/42 Tok.)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry decided to carry out a technical study of problems of rehabilitation of industry, distribution of materials and price control. (6/27/42 Tok.)

Ministry of Education

This Ministry grants 150,000 yen for scientific research to 161 natural science laboratories and 101 communication research laboratories. (6/2/42 Tok.)

Imperial Japan Rubber Development Institute

This institute will be created with Yoshio Tanaka at its head and will make a study of vast rubber resources in southern regions. (7/26/42 Tok.)

Nissan Invention Commendation Association

This association will gather inventive material from the general public and will grant prizes for exceptionally brilliant inventions. The field will cover aircraft, seacraft and military weapons, as well as items in connection with the enhancement and improvement of the methods of increasing production in the field of industry, development of mineral resources, and utilization of products resulting from agriculture and aquatic production, also in connection with transportation, communications, vehicle traffic, engineering and construction works, installations for production of food and fertilizers. (2/24/44 Tok. Jap.)

RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Patent Office

All the patent rights held by enemy nations will not be recognized in Japan and already on three occasions their cancellations have been announced. The fourth disposal of these rights was announced yesterday by the Technical Board. The total number of disposals aggregates 1,078 patent rights or approximately one half those held by the enemy. There are about 1,300 not yet disposed of and these include many which have become extinct.

(12/15/42 Tok. Jap.)

The Government took action last July to utilize hostile patents in Japan, of which there are more than 2,000 and many of them are important. So far 78 patents are in practical use for wartime production. (12/22/42 Tok. Jap.)

Today the ordinance for the utilization of patents and inventions as well as regulations for enforcement were promulgated and made effective. By this ordinance, in the event that those who are in charge of total mobilization affairs need to utilize patents and inventions of other persons or registered practical designs in carrying out their work, they will be able to receive the right of utilization from the Premier and consequently nothing will be left undesired in the carrying out of total mobilization of affairs...The Government does not have the intention of exercising state control of utilization rights...Those who wish to utilize patents and inventions of others must obtain the consent of the person himself in whom rights are vested before demanding the utilization right under this ordinance. If he refuses consent without suitable reason, it is desirable that a demand be made based on the utilization ordinance only as a final step. Granting of monetary compensation to those in whom rights are vested will be given adequate consideration. The Army and Navy will take the lead in making available to the public patents which they possess and will cooperate in the total mobilization of technique.

(3/22/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Patents Office today announced the sixth disposition of patents belonging to enemy nationals, and the second disposition of commercial trademark rights of enemy nationals. Summing up, a total of 1,486 patents have been disposed of, including 1,394 patents cancelled and 92 reissued. Among those disposed of 1,126 belonged to American nationals. (7/19/43 Tok. Span.)

Scientific Promotion Society

This Society will attempt a comprehensive study: (1) of coal and its quality found in the GEA; (2) of coal for generating purposes; (3) of new methods of utilizing anthracite coal of North China and elsewhere; (4) of most effective use of coal required by various industries. (7/8/42 Tok.)

Scientific Mobilization Society

Lt. Gen. Reikichi Tada, President of the Scientific Mobilization Society, headed a group of authorities in an inspection tour of southern regions and returned to Japan in November after a two months' survey. The group traveled 28,000 kilometers through the mountainous regions of interior Malai and Burma to inspect arsenals and also surveyed the conditions of chemical industries and mines from Djawa, Celebes, Sumatra and Borneo to the Philippines.

(1/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

Scientific Research Association

The Board of Technology decided to establish a committee in this association, a foundation and a field organization, to encourage manufacturing and designing of essential machines for increased production capacity. The Machine Designing Committee, a guiding committee of 19 members, has been appointed from the Cabinet Planning Board, Board of Technology, Army and Navy Ministries, Commerce and Industry and Scientific Research Association. It is also planned to create a separate specialized department whenever need arises.

(1/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

PREVIOUS ASSEMBLAGES

General

#1, #35	WOODEN SHIP PROGRAM OF JAPAN	4/6/43; 1/19/44
#2	JAPANESE TOLERANCE AND USE OF NON-JAPANESE RELIGIONS	3/25/43; 4/6/43
#5	JAPANESE COERCION OF CHINESE IN JAPAN'S OCCUPIED AREAS	4/9/43
#7	JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO AROUSE THE INDIANS IN OCCUPIED AREAS	4/17/43
#10	JAPANESE AVIATION INDUSTRY	5/18/43
#27	JAPAN'S PLAN FOR OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	9/28/43
#28	JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT OF IRON ORE AND SHIPPING IN OCCUPIED AREAS	10/2/43
#32	STRATEGIC MINERALS AND METALS IN JAPAN AND OCCUPIED AREAS	11/4/43
#36	JAPANESE FILMS AND PICTURES	1/27/44
#43	HANDBOOK OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY IN JAPAN AND OCCUPIED AREAS	6/10/44
#34	ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY IN JAPAN AND IN OCCUPIED AREAS	1/15/44

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#18	JAPANESE RAILWAYS	8/27/43
#29	DEVELOPMENT OF IRON ORE AND SHIPPING IN JAPAN PROPER	10/2/43

China

#11	JAPAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY IN OCCUPIED CHINA	5/31/43
#12	JAPAN'S POLITICAL POLICY IN OCCUPIED CHINA	6/8/43
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#17	CHINA BIOGRAPHIES	8/19/43
#42	PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL OF JAPAN IN FORMOSA	4/19/44

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#4	MANCHURIA AND KOREA: SHIPPING AND INDUSTRY	4/7/43
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Mongolia

#6	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MONGOLIA	4/13/43
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Burma

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#13, 38	BURMA BIOGRAPHIES	8/2/43; Second Edition	3/2/44

Thailand

#37	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN THAILAND	2/7/44	
#19, 41	THAILAND BIOGRAPHIES	8/31/43; Second Edition	3/20/44

Indo-China

#26	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN AND VICHY IN INDO-CHINA	9/23/43	
#21, 40	INDO CHINA BIOGRAPHIES	9/1/43; Second Edition	3/7/44

Malaya

#30	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN MALAYA	10/15/43
#31	MALAYA BIOGRAPHIES	10/21/43

Dutch East Indies

#25	DUTCH EAST INDIES BIOGRAPHIES	9/14/43
#20	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN SUMATRA	9/1/43
#3	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SUMATRA	3/23/43
#22	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN JAVA	9/9/43
#23	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN BORNEO	9/9/43
#24	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN CELEBES	9/14/43

Philippines

#33	PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN THE PHILIPPINES	1/7/44	
#15, 39	PHILIPPINE BIOGRAPHIES	8/9/43; Second Edition	2/23/44

ASSEMBLAGES IN PROGRESS

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN THE PHILIPPINES	Supplement to date
PHILIPPINE BIOGRAPHIES	Third Edition to date
MANPOWER IN JAPAN AND IN OCCUPIED AREAS	
INDIANS AND THEIR INDEPENDENCE: IN JAPAN AND OCCUPIED AREAS WITH BIOGRAPHIES	
CHINA BIOGRAPHIES	
PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN MANCHUKUO	

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