DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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

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INCENTIVE GOODS TO MINERS M-4-G

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	25 Sept 1948	Manual of Incentive Goods and Food Distribution to Coal Miners	SCAP/ESS
2.	8 Dec 1948	" " " (First Supplement)	SCAP/ESS
3.	-	Coal Miners Incentive Goods Program for Fiscal Year 1949	-
4.	5 Oct 1949	The Report on Special Ration for Laborers for Month of September	Chief of Yanahara Mine Works, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd.
5.	17 Oct 1949	Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners	Hq I Corps (1st Ind.)
6.	6 Nov 1949	The Report on Special Ration for Laborers for Month of October	Chief of Yanahara Mine Works, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd.
7.	3 May 1950	Allocation of U.S. Army Surplus Clothing to Pyrite Miners, PDD-115	SCAP

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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File No. 4-6

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CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 9 MAY 3 1950

File Index
No. 4

Allocation of US Army Surplus Clothing to Pyrite Miners, PDD-115

Name of Companies	Name of Mines	No. of Laborers	Trousers	Jackets	Shirts	Handling Wholesalers
Nippon Kozan	Kamioka	350	120	130	100	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
	Hanawa	160	80	80	-	
	Hitachi	2,600	800	1,100	700	
	Suwa	60	30	30	-	
	Shiiba	80	40	40	-	
	Kawayama	190	60	70	60	
	Ehime	60	30	30	-	
	Takagoe	140	70	70	-	
	Shirataki	220	70	80	70	
	Saganoseki	450	150	150	150	
	Niimiya	62	-	62	-	
	Total	4,372	1,450	1,842	1,080	
Mitsubishi Kozan	Teine	140	70	70	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
	Tsunakura	830	500	130	200	
	Osaruzawa	350	120	130	100	
	Takara	100	50	50	-	
	Minenosawa	140	70	70	-	
	Makimine	330	100	130	100	
	Naoshima	320	100	120	100	
	Mitsubishi Osaka	200	60	80	60	
	Hiroo	100	50	50	-	
	Total	2,510	1,120	830	560	
Mitsui Kozan	Miike	460	150	160	150	Maruei K.K.
	Sanjima	150	70	80	-	
	Hibi	130	60	70	-	
	Total	740	280	310	150	
Seika Kozan	Inaushi	120	60	60	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
	Beshi	2,480	1,200	580	700	
	Dobanjima	600	200	300	100	
	Total	3,200	1,460	940	800	

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Name of Companies	Name of Mines	No. of Laborers	Trousers	Jackets	Shirts	Handling Wholesalers
Dowa Kozan	Hanaoka	1,040	440	300	300	Maruei K.K.
	Yamahara	1,100	700	200	200	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
	Total	2,140	1,140	500	500	
Furukawa Kozan	Hisane	270	90	90	90	
	Iimori	180	60	60	60	
	Total	450	150	150	150	
Nippon Chisso	Chichibu	290	100	100	90	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
	Tsuchikura	100	50	50	-	
	Total	390	150	150	90	
Matsuo Kogyo	Matsuo	1,660	500	760	400	Hara Gomei K.K.
Chugai	Murakami	110	50	60	-	Hara Gomei K.K.
Ishihara	Kishu	610	260	150	200	Maruei K.K.
Toho Aen	Anchu	60	30	30	-	Kanda Kacho Kogyo K.K.
Nippon Soda	Imazu	60	30	30	-	Maruei K.K.
Showa	Okuki	90	40	50	-	Maruei K.K.
Nichiryu	Numajiri	160	80	80	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Aryu	Ogushi	120	60	60	-	Maruei K.K.
Azuma	Nishiazuma	90	40	50	-	Maruei K.K.
Nippon Ryutetsu	Secigawa	290	140	150	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Furashiki	Otomori	60	30	30	-	Maruei K.K.
Oage	Oage	30	-	30	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Kokudo Keikaku	Koshiji	20	-	20	-	Maruei K.K.
Nonowaki	Nonowaki	20	-	20	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Tadokoro Atsutaro	Date	30	-	30	-	Maruei K.K.
Koga Yoshio	Yoshihara	30	-	30	-	Maruei K.K.
Wakamatsu Keizaburo	Shinmei	10	-	10	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Gora Kinuzo	Abejiro	10	-	10	-	Toto Fuhaku Seihin K.K.
Grand Total		17,262	7,010	6,322	3,930	

Note: This allocation should be attached to the release, PDD - 115, which has been sent out on 18 April 1950.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NR

November 6, 1949

To: Commanding Officer,
Kure Civil Affairs Team

From: MATSUNAGA Takatsune
Chief of Yanahara Mine Works, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd.
171 Hisagi, Yoshioka-son, Kume-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Subject: The Report on Special Ration for Laborers for Month of October.

Name of Article	Quantity	Remarks
Additional Rice Ration for Laborers	18,041,760 kg	Allotment for the month of September. Planned to distribute on November 12. Average allotment 367g per capita.
Gloves	1,655 pairs	The 2nd allotment for the fiscal year of 1948-1949. Steps are being taken to distribute them within few days.
Amerikan Released Shirts	420 pieces	Steps are being taken to distribute them at once on their arrival.
American Released Woolen Trousers	387 pairs	-do-
American Released Cotton Drawers	250 pairs	-do-
American Released Cotton Trousers	340 pairs	-do-
American Released Cotton Shirts	1 piece	-do-
Undershirts (Marukubi)	2,300 pieces	Over standard allotment. Planned to distribute on November 20.
Towels	2,880 pieces	The 1st allotment for the fiscal year of 1949-1950. Planned to distribute on November 20.
Yika-tabi	1,767 pairs	Allotment for the 3rd quarter of 1949. Steps are being taken

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		to distribute them to the workers according to the kind of labor and their working days.
Rubber Boots	40 pairs	-do-
Rubber High Shoes	30 pairs	-do-

YANAHARA MINE WORKS, DOWA MINING CO.LTD.

T. Matsunaga

MATSUNAGA Takatsune
Chief

MT/EH

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

file M-4-G

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGAP 420, dtd 5 Oct 49, subj: "Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners".

AG 420 - BA 1st Ind TJQ/wd/ea

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 17 Oct 49

TO: See Distribution

Forwarded for your information and compliance with paragraph 3, basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGEP 420 5 October 1949

SUBJECT: Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Reference is made to letter to the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file 423(9 Aug 49)ESS/PD, PDD-65, dated 9 August 1949, subject: "Release of United States Army Surplus Clothing as Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners," (inclosure 1).

2. The reference letter releases a variety of surplus United States Army clothing items to be distributed to miners in pyrite mines that fulfilled their quotas in the months of June and July 1949. Prefectural allocations are outlined in inclosure 2.

3. Surveillance will be exercised in accordance with paragraph 4a, Operational Directive number 50, this headquarters, dated 26 September 1949, subject: "Distribution of Food and Critical Materials."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:
1. SCAP letter PDD-65 (34)
2. Allocations

/s/ J. A. O'Brien
/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

9 August 1949

423(9 Aug 49)ESS/PD
PDD 65

SUBJECT: Release of United States Army Surplus Clothing as Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners

TO: Economic Stabilization Board, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

1. The Economic Stabilization Board is authorized to release the following items of United States Army surplus clothing as incentive goods to pyrite miners:

1.	Wool Trousers	887
2.	Wool Drawers	1,057
3.	Flannel Shirt	1,178
4.	Sweater, high neck	1,551
5.	Sweater, mechanic	161
6.	Sweater, sleeveless	70
7.	Kersey Trousers	351
8.	Winter Drawers	331
9.	Wool undershirts	151
10.	Winter undershirts	1,171
11.	HBT Trousers	4,704
12.	HBT Suits	816
13.	HBT Worksuits	61
14.	Field Jacket	5,756
15.	HBT Jacket	1,986
16.	Kersey Jacket	545
17.	Cotton Drawers	4,166
18.	Cotton Khaki Shirt	2,644
19.	Cotton undershirts, sleeveless	1,093
20.	B & C Trousers	829
21.	Cotton Khaki Trousers	330

2. Each article will be clearly and distinctively marked according to instructions by the Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to indicate that these articles have been officially released and to distinguish them from articles used by the Occupation Forces.

3. Sales of these items will be at the official prices determined by the Price Board. These prices include commodity tax and no additional tax or import duty will be levied.

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Econ 106

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Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, ESS 423, subj: Release of United States Army Surplus Material as Incentive Goods for Pyrite Miners, 9 August 1949

4. All necessary precautions will be taken to assure that these articles are distributed through official channels and do not appear in illegal or unauthorized transactions, and all handlers will be required to keep accurate records of all items received and distributed.

5. A report on the distribution of these items will be submitted as soon as feasible.

FOR THE CHIEF, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

Floyd L. Whittington

FLOYD L. WHITTINGTON
Chief, Price and Distribution Divisio

77 5013

INCENTIVE GOODS FOR IVORITE MINERS, FDP 65,

(Unit: Each)

Prefecture	Wool trousers	Winter drawers	HBT trousers	HBT suits	Field jacket	HBT jacket	Cotton drawers	Cotton Khaki shirts	B & C trousers	Cotton Khaki trousers
Fukui						149	100			
Gifu			1,000		1,043		659			
Mie				315	400		200			
Shiga			97							
[redacted]							380	700	489	
[redacted]yama			134			210	104			
[redacted]uoka			600			243	150	22		
Nagasaki							50	243		
Oita			307			130	120			
Miyazaki		31	100				120	458		
Okayama	387					525	300	1	340	40
Yamaguchi						258	110	89		50
Tokushima							60	219		
Ehime		200	723	1,394			876	430		90
Kochi		100	142				80			

Encl 2

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

INCENTIVE GOODS FOR PYRITE MINERS, FDP-65,

(Unit: Each)

Prefecture	Wool trousers	Winter drawers	HBT trousers	HBT suits	Field jacket	HBT jacket	Cotton drawers	Cotton Khaki shirts	E & C trousers	Cotton Khaki trousers
Fukui						149	100			
Gifu			1,000		1,043		659			
Mie				315	400		200			
Shiga			97							
[illegible]							380	700	489	
[illegible]yama			134			210	102			
[illegible]uoka			300			243	150	22		
Nagasaki							70	143		
Oita			307			130	120			
Miyazaki		31	100				220	458		
Okayama	387					525	300	1	340	40
Yamaguchi						258	110	89		50
Tokushima							60	219		
Ehime	200		729		1,394		876	430		90
Kochi	100		142				80			

Incl 2

Comm 106

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

5 October, 1949

To: Commanding Officer,
Kure Civil Affairs Team

From: MATSUNAGA Takatsune
Chief of Yanahara Mine Works, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd.
171 Nisagi, Yoshioka-son, Kume-gun, Okayama Prefecture

Subject: The Report on Special Ration for Laborers for Month of September

Name of Article	Quantity	Remarks
Additional Rice Ration for Laborers	19,559,063 kg	Distributed on 29 September for August allotment.
Candies (caramel)	1,100 boxes	Planned to distribute to women and boys on 8 October
Sake	25,440 Koku	Steps are being taken to distribute on 12 October. Allotment for the second quarter.
working-dresses (coat & trousers)	1,000 pairs	Planned to distribute on 20 October. One piece for each laborer.
Working-shirts	2,500 pieces	Steps are being taken to distribute them to the whole workers one each.

T. Matsunaga
Chief of Yanahara Mine Works.
Dowa Mining Company, Ltd.

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No. 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

5 October, 1949

To: Commanding Officer
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From: MATSUNAGA Takatsune
Chief of Yamahara Mine Works, Dowa Mining Co. Ltd.
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Subject: The Report on Special Ration for laborers for Month of September.

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T. Matsunaga
Chief of Yamahara Mine Works,
Dowa Mining Company Ltd.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Sake	25,440 Koku	Steps are being taken to distribute on 12 October. Allotment for the second quarter.
Walking-dresses (coat & trousers)	1,000 pairs	Planned to distribute on 20 October. One piece for each laborer.
Working-shirts	2,500 pieces	Steps are being taken to distribute them to the whole workers one each.

T. Matsunaga

Chief of Yanahara Mine Works,
Dowa Mining Company, Ltd.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Look with Mining Bureau

COAL MINERS INCENTIVE GOODS PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1949

Mining

1. Reference is made to "Manual of Incentive Goods and Food Distribution to Coal Miners," issued by Price and Distribution Division, Economic and Scientific Section, dated 25 September 1948.

2. It has been decided that the coal miners incentive goods program for FY 1949 will be much the same as the system used last year, except for the following changes:

a. Mines Eligible for Incentive Goods. The new program applies only to Class A and Class B coal mines that are designated by the Coal Board. Class C coal mines, that is the non-designated mines, will be eliminated from this year's incentive goods program. However, workers in the non-designated mines will receive not only the general ration, but also the ordinary industrial worker's supplementary clothing and footwear rations. In addition, small amounts of Class II goods (luxury items) will be allocated to these workers on the same basis as allocations to other industrial workers.

b. Distribution of Class I Goods (Daily Necessities). The number of days to be worked to qualify for receipt of any given item of Class I goods within each mine will be the same as last year. However, Class A workers will receive no credit for workdays worked in any month in which they did not work a minimum of 20 days. For Class B and C workers the requirements are 23 and 25 days, respectively. The change is that in last year's program no minimum number of workdays per month was required. However, allowances will be made for loss of work days caused by incapacitation incurred in line of work or by act of God, and for the leave period allowed each month to female workers. Table I shows the number of full work days necessary for each class of workers to obtain a unit of the various kinds of Class I goods.

c. Distribution of Class II Goods (Luxury Items). Class II goods will be removed from the point system. Basis for distribution will be on a monthly allocation standard for each class of workers as determined by the Economic Stabilization Board as shown in Table II. Within each mine only those workers who have worked the required minimum number of days, as explained in paragraph 2b, will be eligible to receive these items.

d. Distribution of Overproduction Rewards. U.S. Army surplus goods and imported sugar will be distributed only to designated coal mines which meet or exceed their quarterly production quotas. The basis of distribution to be used for the first and second quarters is shown in Table III. Within the qualified coal mine only those miners who have worked the required minimum number of days, as set forth in paragraph 2b, will be eligible to receive these goods.

Distribution of U.S. Army surplus goods to eligible workers will be on the following basis: Each worker will receive one piece, with Class A workers having first choice, Class B workers second choice, and Class

Inclosure 3

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

C workers third choice. For the goods left over, the process will be reported, with eligible workers receiving a second piece until the supply is exhausted. Distribution of imported sugar to eligible workers will be on the following basis: Class A workers will receive 3 units, and B and C workers will receive 2 and 1.5 units, respectively.

3. The distribution committee, which is composed of representatives from A, B and C Class workers, and management in the ratio of 8, 3, 2, 2, respectively, will decide the amount and type of goods to be distributed to each class of eligible workers within mine. In any event preferential treatment will be given to underground workers.

4. The allocation of Japanese textile goods, jikatabi, soap, and edible oil for the fiscal year 1949 has been increased approximately 11 percent over last year's program. However, the increased portion of the allocation will be distributed as overproduction rewards in a plan to be announced at a later date by ESS. Japanese cigarettes have been increased by more than 100 percent over the previous year's figure, because of the unavailability of American cigarettes. The amount of other Japanese goods remains almost the same as last year. The allocation plan for the first half of fiscal year 1949 is shown in Table IV.

5. Due to the expected smaller shipments of SIE goods from the United States for the coming fiscal year, it was necessary to reduce the allocation of U.S. Army surplus clothing for this program by 20 percent of last year's quantity. At a future date, depending on the availability of U. S. surplus items, an announcement will be made on additional items to be offered as incentive goods for overquota production. At the present time 45,000 U.S. Army surplus mosquito nets, released by PDD 48 are being prepared for shipment to those mines which produced over their quota for the month of April. Table V shows the list of U.S. Army surplus clothing and imported goods allocated as overproduction rewards for the first half of fiscal year 1949.

TABLE I

WORKDAY REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASS I GOODS

Item	Unit	Class A Workers	Class B Workers	Class C Workers
Work clothing, including knitted shirts	1 pc	66 days	96 days	156 days
Cotton cloth	0.5 tan	132	144	312
Towels	1 pc	72	144	312
Gloves	1 pr	44	96	156
Jikatabi	1 pr	33	57	110
Soap	1 pc	6.5	12	26
Socks (because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines)				
Rubber boots (because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines)				

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Incentives

FIRST SUPPLEMENT
TO MANUAL OF INCENTIVE GOODS AND
FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO COAL MINERS

ECONOMIC & SCIENTIFIC SECTION
PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION
8 December 1948

File Index
No. 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF INCENTIVE GOODS ALLOCATED

A. Adjustment in Allocation for First Half of 1948 Fiscal Year
B. Changes in Allocation for Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year
C. Monthly Allocations for Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year by Prefectures

THE REGIONAL COAL BUREAUS AND BRANCH OFFICES

PROGRESS OF DELIVERY ON ALLOCATION FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1948 FISCAL YEAR

OVERPRODUCTION REWARDS

A. September 1948
B. Overproduction Rewards for the Fist Half of 1948 Fiscal Year
C. Overproduction Rewards for the Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year

POWER TO CUT-OFF INCENTIVE GOODS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD RATIONS

A. Discussion of Kyushu Policy
B. Decision to Issue Amendments to Original Incentive Program
C. Interpretation of Amendments

APPENDIX

Regional Coal Bureaus and Branch Offices
Distribution of U.S. Army Blankets as Overproduction Reward for September
Prefectural Allocation Schedules

PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, ESS
8 December 1948

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FIRST SUPPLEMENT
TO MANUAL OF INCENTIVE GOODS AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO COAL MINERS

TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF INCENTIVE GOODS ALLOCATED

A. Adjustment in Allocation for First Half of 1948 Fiscal Year.

The allocation of rubber shoes and boots reported as 100,000 pairs in the Manual has been decreased to 70,000 pairs, including 10,000 pairs of rubber boots and 60,000 pairs of rubber shoes. 250,000 U.S. Army blankets have been allocated as overproduction reward for September.

B. Changes in Allocation for Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year.

The following changes were made in the allocation for the second half of 1948 fiscal year (all other figures remain unchanged):

Item	Unit	Original	Revised	Jap Goods	US Goods
Rubber boots & shoes*	prs	100,000	78,000	78,000	-
Towels	pcs	750,000	800,000	550,000	250,000
Bedding	"	60,000	37,500	17,500	40,000 a/
Baby Ruth candy bars	"	1,280,000	1,298,280	-	1,298,280
Mounds	"	-	199,992	-	199,992

a/ Two U.S. blankets are considered equivalent to 1 piece of Japanese bedding.

The overproduction rewards for the second half of the fiscal year have been changed as follows:

Allocation of 110,000 U.S. blankets is cancelled because of the distribution of 250,000 blankets as overproduction reward for September. U.S. towels have been increased from 200,000 to 250,000. All other figures remain unchanged.

*Allocated mostly to Hokkaido

C. Monthly Allocation for Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year by Prefectures.

Monthly allocations of incentive goods for the second half of 1948 fiscal year by prefectures are shown in the Appendix.

THE REGIONAL COAL BUREAUS AND BRANCH OFFICES

Table C of the Manual showing Regional Coal Bureaus and Branch Offices has been revised. It becomes Table A in the Appendix of this supplement.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

PROGRESS OF DELIVERY ON ALLOCATION FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1948 FISCAL YEAR

The progress of delivery of incentive goods allocated for the first half of 1948 fiscal year as of 31 October 1948 is reported as follows:

Item	Unit	Allocation for First Half of 48	Delivered up to 31 Oct	Percent of Allocation
Work clothes	pcs	680,000	680,000	100
Socks (US)	prs	100,000	100,000	100
Gloves	prs	780,350	636,216	81
Gaiters	prs	212,500	44,121	21
Bedding	sets	22,500	20,966	93
Towels	pcs	513,300	487,273	95
Underwear	pcs	461,250	164,188	36
Jikatabi	prs	1,162,400	)	)
Rubber boots & shoes	prs	100,000	1,191,803)	94)
Soap	pcs	6,159,000	4,150,200	67
Cigarettes (Jap)	pcs	40,500,000	28,302,730	70
Cigarettes (U S)	pcs	80,700,000 a/	56,620,580	70
Pipe tobacco	pckgs	250,000	174,745	70
Sake	sho	2,430,000	2,126,800	88
Sugar	kg	540,000 a/	509,293	94
Edible oil	kg	135,000	119,725	89
Caramels	kg	742,500	679,624	91

a/ Amounts allocated for point system. Approximately 50% more is being distributed at this time as overproduction reward for the first half of 1948 fiscal year.

Note: In the case of work clothes, socks, gaiters and underwear, the figures represent shipments to purchasing associations up to 31 October.

With the exception of gaiters and underwear, delivery of goods is satisfactory. To correct the situation with respect to these two items the following steps were taken: A release was made of U.S. Army surplus mattress covers on 9 September 1948 to process 140,000 pairs of gaiters and of rejected export cotton material to process 203,657 pieces of underwear. Shipping orders for the remaining quantity of underwear have been issued by the Textile Bureau.

OVERPRODUCTION REWARDS

1. September 1948.

At a press conference on 23 August announcement had been made of a special overproduction reward for the month of September to the mines producing 105 % or more of their quotas. This month

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was selected because it marks the beginning of the seasonal upswing in coal production during the coal weather season.

20,000 US Army blankets were initially allocated for this purpose. However, because it was realized that a special effort would be needed to fulfill the 36,000,000 ton goal, it was announced at the beginning of September that all mines with a production of 105% or more would receive blankets regardless of the total number of blankets required. The only limitation imposed was that workers in the mines with production of 105% and over had to show a minimum attendance to qualify for a blanket, namely 20 days for heavy underground workers (Class A), 23 days for light underground workers (Class B) and 25 days for surface workers (Class C).

It is a matter of record that September coal production had reached 2,871,000 tons or 102.4 percent of quota. Of the about 500 mines 269 had shown a production of 105% or more of quota. There were 283,496 workers in those mines, of whom 241,904 were eligible for the reward.

Arrangements have been completed to ship 241,904 blankets out during November. An additional amount of 9,000 blankets is allocated to mines which had suffered breakdowns but had shown a production record of 105% or more during the preceding month.

Of the total amount of blankets Hokkaido will receive 50,724, Taira 26,000, Ube 20,603 and Kyushu 143,577.

Large, medium and small mines are sharing in the reward, with large and medium mines doing better than small mines. According to the record 11 out of 19 mines with a production of 30,000 tons or more, 78 mines out of 114 with a production between 5,000 and 30,000 tons qualified for the reward while only 180 out of 363 mines producting less than 5,000 tons met the requirement.

B. Overproduction Rewards for the First Half of 1948 Fiscal Year

At the beginning of the fiscal year it was announced that 2,000,000 packages of US cigarettes and 300,000 kg. of sugar would be set aside as overproduction reward for the first half of the fiscal year. Even though the production result for this 6 months' period was only 95.5% of quota, there were many mines which had produced 100% or more of their monthly quota.

The standards of distribution of cigarettes and sugar to those mines have been set as follows: 2 packages of cigarettes per month for underground workers (Class A and B) and 1 package for surface workers; 100 grams of sugar per month for adult male workers and 400 grams for women and underaged workers. On this basis about 1,900,000 packages of cigarettes and 260,000 kg. of sugar will be distributed, the remainder of the allocation will be carried into the second half year. Shipment of these goods was being made during November.

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C. Overproduction Rewards for the Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year.

For the second half of the fiscal year the following articles, all US goods, have been designated as overproduction rewards:

250,000 towels
112,974 jacket hoods as patching material
100,000 hats
2,000,000 packages of cigarettes
300,000 kg of sugar

These goods will be distributed in two issues, one half for the third and one half for the fourth quarter. Thus for each three months' period there will be available,

125,000 towels
56,487 jacket hoods
50,000 hats
1,000,000 packages of cigarettes
150,000 kg of sugar

The textile goods allocated for the third quarter will be awarded to mines whose production is equal to the quota for the third quarter plus the part of the deficit from the first half of the year which is prorated to the third quarter. This proration will be made as follows: The deficit for the first half year will be divided by the sum of the quotas for the third and fourth quarter and multiplied by the quota for the third quarter. However, mines which have exceeded their quota for the first half year will have to meet their quota for the third quarter.

To qualify for the textile goods allocated to the fourth quarter a mine must meet its annual quota. If a mine had exceeded the sum of the quota for the first 9 months it must at least meet the quota for the last quarter.

The workday requirements are the same as for September, namely 20 days per month for Class A, 23 days for Class B and 25 days for Class C workers. First priority of choice for textile goods will be given to Class A, second priority to Class B workers, the remainder will go to Class C workers until the supply of 231,487 is exhausted. Should the number of eligible workers be less than the total number of textile items, the workers will be given a second or third choice in the same order, but no worker may receive more than one piece of each kind.

US cigarettes and sugar will be distributed after each quarter to mines whose production during any month exceeds the monthly quota. Distribution standards will be as follows: from 1 to 2 packages per month for underground workers (Class A and B) and

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from ½ to 1 package for surface workers (Class C). The standards for sugar will be: 50 to 100 grams per month for male workers and 200 to 400 grams for women and underaged workers. The final standards will be determined on the basis of production results. The workday requirements are the same as for textile goods.

DEFINITION OF POWER TO CUT OFF INCENTIVE GOODS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD RATIONS

A. Discussion of Kyushu Policy.

At the Coal Production Committee meeting of 30 Sep 48 it was reported by the labor representative of the Kyushu Military Government Coal Team that the Japanese Coal Team had instituted a system requiring six Kyushu mines to produce at least 97 % of their quota before they could qualify for Class II incentive goods. It was claimed that in each case production had immediately improved. However no reduction in the allocation of incentive goods actually had to be made in this instance.

There is no objection in principle to any measure which promises to make the incentive program more effective. However, it is felt that any steps taken should be on a national scale and should be incorporated in the regulations originally announced by ESB on 27 March 1948. To introduce special measures in the case of a few selected mines means discrimination which will lead to resentment among the affected mines and will ultimately defeat the incentive purpose of the measures. It is well to bear in mind that for instance in August, when national coal production reached 96.6 percent of goal, 48 percent of all mines or 237 out of 493 had a production below 97 % of quota. Even in a high production month such as September, when production was 102.4 percent of quota, 37 percent or 178 out of 485 mines fell below 97 percent of quota. It is obviously unfair to single out six mines from such a large number and apply special measures only to them.

However, if such a policy were adopted on a national basis and actual cut-off of goods had to be made to a substantial number of mines, the effect on the system of allocation and shipment of goods and most important on the payment for the goods might prove disruptive to the incentive program as a whole.

B. Decision to Issue Amendments to Original Incentive Program.

It was decided in the meeting of 30 Sep 48 to issue amendments to the original program to define the power to cut off incentive goods under certain conditions, but at the same time avoid discrimination and prevent disruptive effects on the system of distribution.

As a consequence three documents were issued by agencies of the Japanese Government.

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a. "Special Measures for Commodities to be Distributed to Coal Mine Workers" issued by the Coal Board on 4 Oct 48 at the request of the Coal Coordinator and approved by the Cabinet on 7 Oct 48.

b. "Partial Amendments to the Coal Miners Incentive Program" issued by ESB on 11 Oct 48 and approved by the Cabinet on 15 Oct 48. These amendments were evolved in close cooperation with the ESS Divisions concerned: Labor, Price and Distribution and Industry Divisions.

c. "The Duties of the Japanese Coal Production Team" issued by the Coal Board on 18 Oct 48 and made official by Ministerial Order. The "Duties" were drawn up in view of the need for clarification of the Amendments.

C. Interpretation of Amendments.

These three documents leave much to be desired as to clarity and an interpretation of the measures pertaining to the cutting off of incentive goods becomes necessary. The following are the interpretations which were evolved after consultation with ESB and the Coal Board and are concurred in by ESS, Labor Division, PD and Industry Division:

1. The Coal Team (MG or Japanese) has no power to cut off incentive goods. It can only recommend such action to the Coal Bureau or the Coal Board, which makes the final decision.

2. Any contemplated cut--off action must be announced to the coal miners before it can be applied. That is, a warning must be made and a chance must be afforded to the miners to correct the situation.

3. Cut off cannot be applied to goods already earned in periods previous to the one for which a cut-off is contemplated. This means no stoppage in the distribution of goods already earned can be made during a strike or slow down. Such power may eventually be given, but is not included in the present measures.

4. The cutting off of incentive goods can be made when production drops because of deliberate obstruction on the part of the workers. This means in case of a sit-down strike or a slow-down.

5. The "Amendments" do not pertain to a walkout strike. In such a case the rules of the original program of 27 March 48, which bases distribution of incentive goods and supplementary food rations on the number of workdays, automatically lead to a loss of goods and no further provision is necessary.

6. The "Amendments" come into force in cases of sit-down strikes or slow-downs. In a sit-down strike the workers enter the

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mine but do not work. Days during which the workers were engaged in a sit-down strike will be deducted, however, no more than the days of the strike. Only workers who were actually on strike will be affected.

7. The case of a slow down is more difficult to determine. The only means of measuring the extent of a slow down is a comparison with production in previous months. If productivity, that is tons per worker per workday has dropped, and there is evidence that this drop was caused by slow-down tactics on the part of the workers, the number of workdays used in calculating incentive goods claims may be cut down in proportion to the loss in production. Such reduction in the number of workdays may be made to individuals, groups of workers or all workers of the mine depending on the extent of the slow-down. The reduction in workdays shall be in proportion to the drop in production. It is clear that the cut down of credit for workdays in connection with a slow-down should only be made on the basis of conclusive evidence and with utmost circumspection, subject to the approval of the Coal Bureau or the Coal Board as the case may be.

8. The "Amendments" do not specify at what production level cut-off of incentive goods should take place. In view of the inaccuracies of production quotas* any attempt to summarily set the cut-off point at a definite level (say 97 or 93%) may lead to discrimination and prove disruptive to the incentive program.

It is the intention in the "Amendments" to make a cut-off only in cases where a production drop occurs at the direct result of deliberate obstructionist action on the part of the miners. Production drop is to be viewed on the basis of past performance rather than quota with due allowance for acts of God.

9. The cut-off powers apply to incentive goods, Class I and Class II, supplementary staple food rations and to the so-called supplementary foods: miso, shoyu, fish and vegetables.

The effect of a reduction of work days on Class I incentive goods, for which work day requirements have been set up, is that it will take a longer time to qualify for any of the goods. The effect on Class II goods, which are distributed under the point system, is that the number of points earned during any month is reduced. However in the "Amendments" the minimum workday requirements have been raised from 10 days to 15 days for underground workers and to 17 days for surface workers. Thus if any worker suffers a reduction of workdays due to slow-down activities which brings him below these minimum requirements he loses all claims for Class II goods for the month.

*This is illustrated by the wide range of production results for the 500 mines. For instance in August 163 mines produced less than 90% of quota, while 93 produced more than 110 %.

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Supplementary staple food ration for workers and for their families is also based on the number of workdays. Consequently if the work days are reduced, the worker will lose a proportional amount of the supplementary staple food ration, including the family allowance for staple food. However, upon insistence of Labor Division, ESS, reduction in supplementary staple food ration can only be made to the level of the average supplementary staple food ration for workers in essential industries which is 2 go per day.

So-called supplementary foods: miso, shoyu, fish and vegetables are not based on the number of workdays, but are higher than those for other workers in essential industries. Cut-off can also be made in proportion of the work days lost but again only to the level of the general workers' ration.

10. There have been several proposals to cut down Class II goods in case of strike by more than the actual strike days. For instance, it was proposed to cut off three days for one day of strike. In fact in Hokkaido in the case of the Yubari dormitory strike in October such measures were actually taken after due warning and the penalty was extended also to supplementary staple food rations. This action was taken by the Chief of the Japanese Coal Team of Hokkaido and was approved by the Sapporo Coal Bureau.

Even though the MG Coal Team was not informed when the action was first taken, it concluded upon review that the action taken by the Japanese Coal Team was within the scope of the "Amendments" as interpreted by the Japanese Coal Team for Hokkaido and the Sapporo Coal Bureau.

However their interpretation is in conflict with the interpretation by ESB and ESS as elaborated in the foregoing which must be considered binding.

It was decided at the Coal Production Committee meetings to let the Yubari Mine action stand but insist that in the future the official interpretation should be adhered to.

Should an extension of the powers, such as represented by the Yubari action, be desired in the future, further amendments to the incentive program would have to be issued and approval of all agencies, GHQ as well as Japanese Government would have to be obtained.

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TABLE A

Regional Coal Bureaus and Branch Offices

Regional Coal Bureau		Regional Branch Office		
Name	Locality	Name	Locality	Jurisdiction
Sapporo Coal Bureau	13, Chome, Minami-Ichizo, Sapporo City			All over Hokkaido
Taira Coal Bureau	Tobu-Sekitan-Kaikan No. 22 Nagahashi-cho	Sendai Branch Office	Higashi-sanban-Cho, Sendai City	Aomori, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita
		Tokyo Branch Office	Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo-to	Gumma, Ibaragi, Yumanashi, Niigata
		Nagoya Branch Office	Nagabei-cho, Nagoya City	Ishikawa, Gifu, Mie, Toyama
		(Direct Control District of Taira C.B.)		Fukushima
Ube Coal Bureau	Nagato-Kogyo-Gakko Kogushi	Osaka Branch Office	Fushimi-cho, Higashiku, Osaka City	Wakayama, Kyoto Fukui
		Marugame Branch Office	Yoneya-cho, Marugame City	Tokushima, Ehime
		(Direct Control District of Ube C.B.)		Yamaguchi, Okayama, Shimane
Fukuoka Coal Bureau	Tenzin-machi Fukuoka City			All over Kyushu

SOURCE: Coal Board

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TABLE B

Distribution of US Army Blankets as Overproduction Reward for September

	Quota Tons	Production Tons	Over production Percent	Total Workers	Eligible Workers Class A	Class B	Class C	A/B/C	Ratio of Eligible to Total Workers
Hokkaido	393.700	442.142	112.3	56.369	16.348	9.021	25.355	50.724	89.99
Akita	4.850	6.263	12.91	1.604	350	197	857	1.404	87.53
Yamagata	3.300	3.758	113.8	989	247	174	500	921	93.1
Fukushima	116.420	129.850	111.5	22.577	6.759	4.131	9.233	20.123	83.17
Ibaragi	19.650	21.480	109.3	3.213	1.031	333	1.384	2.748	85.52
Niigata	1.150	1.522	132.0	262	105	31	95	231	88.16
Yamanashi	170	1.80	105.9	75	24	17	18	59	78.66
Mie	3.450	4.076	118	574	147	61	306	514	89.54
Taira	148.990	167.129	112.1	29.294	8.663	4.944	12.393	26.000	92.70
Takayama	2.150	2.542	118.2	680	188	44	321	553	81.32
Yamaguchi	154.850	178,827.4	115.48	22.637	7.609	3.407	8.770	19.786	87.45
Okayama	50	56	112.0	21	11	1	6	18	85.91
Tokushima	510	561	110.0	204	76	48	64	188	92.15
Ehime	100	143	143.0	68	30	16	12	58	85.29
Ube	157.660	183,129.4	115.5	23.610	7.914	3.516	9.173	20.603	86.9
Fukuoka	540.750	598,040.6	110.5	109.253	35.599	15.026	39.490	90.115	82.48
Saga	87.00	96.396	110.8	19.416	7.134	2.393	6.910	16.437	84.65
Nagasaki	207.730	233.375	112.3	44.196	13.929	5.915	15.993	35.837	81.08
Kumamoto	5.150	6.392	124.0	1.358	506	180	502	1.188	77.48
Kyushu	840.630	934,203.6	111.1	174.223	57.168	23.514	62.895	143.577	82.29
Total	1,540.980	1,723,902	111.86	283.496	90.093	40.995	109.816	240.904	85.3

Note: Distribution will be made of a total of 250,000 blankets; 9,096 blankets will be distributed to several mines which had suffered breakdowns during September but had shown high production in August.

SOURCE: Coal Board

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COAL MINERS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

PREFECTURAL ALLOCATION SHEDULES
FOR SECOND HALF OF 1948 FISCAL YEAR

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese working clothes (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	22,710	29,260	29,260	77,230
	Aomori	50	60	60	170
	Iwate	120	140	140	400
	Akita	380	150	450	1,280
	Yamagata	880	1,060	1,060	3,000
	Fukushima	5,440	6,530	6,530	18,500
Taira	Ibaragi	2,190	2,630	2,630	7,450
	Niigata	80	100	100	280
	Yamanashi	40	60	60	160
	Gunma	10	10	10	30
	Toyama	30	40	40	110
	Ishikawa	20	10	10	40
	Gifu	30	30	30	90
	Mie	110	140	140	390
	Kyoto	60	70	70	200
	Wakayama	240	290	290	820
	Fukui	50	50	50	150
Ube	Yamaguchi	6,990	8,390	8,390	23,770
	Okayama	60	70	70	200
	Shimane	60	80	80	220
	Tokushima	80	100	100	280
	Ehime	50	50	50	150
	Fukuoka	44,540	53,460	53,460	151,460
Fukuoka	Saga	5,810	6,970	6,970	19,750
	Nagasaki	9,560	11,460	11,460	32,480
	Kumamoto	410	490	490	1,390
	Total	100,000	120,000	120,000	340,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Dec 48.
U. S. Army Clothes
Unit: pieces

	Prefecture	Sweaters	Jackets	Shirts	Trousers	Suits	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	15,780	3,531	10,224	36,343	20,442	86,320
	Aomori	40	-	21	79	40	180
	Iwate	100	5	20	181	104	440
	Akita	30	295	169	602	334	1,430
	Yamagata	40	705	398	1,411	806	3,360
	Fukushima	2,830	1,788	2,448	8,708	4,896	20,670
	Ibaragi	1,140	724	986	3,506	1,974	8,330
Taira	Niigata	40	32	36	140	72	320
	Yamanashi	-	42	21	71	46	180
	Gumma	-	5	5	16	4	30
	Toyama	-	34	17	59	40	150
	Ishikawa	-	14	5	19	12	50
	Gifu	-	21	10	37	22	90
	Mie	-	94	52	184	110	440
	Kyoto	-	47	26	99	58	230
	Wakayama	-	206	108	380	216	910
	Fukui	-	40	20	70	40	170
	Yamaguchi	-	5,944	3,144	11,186	6,296	26,570
Ube	Okayama	-	49	27	108	56	240
	Shimane	-	54	28	112	66	260
	Tokushima	-	72	36	136	76	320
	Ehime	-	38	19	63	30	150
	Fukuoka	-	37,852	20,064	71,254	40,070	169,240
	Saga	-	4,935	2,610	9,295	5,230	22,070
Fukuoka	Nagasaki	-	8,118	4,292	15,286	8,604	36,300
	Kumamoto	-	355	184	644	356	1,550
	Total	20,000	65,000	45,000	160,000	90,000	380,000

Note: Suits 45,000
Actual count, 90,000 pieces
Suits are counted as 2 pieces

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese Cloth for Women's Working Suits (Unit: 2.5 sq yd)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,770	28,370
	Aomori	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Iwate	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
	Akita	80	80	80	80	80	80	480
	Yamagata	180	180	180	180	180	190	1,090
	Fukushima	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,130	6,730
	Ibaragi	460	460	460	460	460	460	2,760
Taira	Niigata	20	20	20	20	20	15	115
	Yamanashi	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Gunma	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
	Toyama	10	10	10	10	10	5	55
	Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
	Gifu	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
	Mie	25	25	25	25	25	25	150
	Kyoto	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Wakayama	50	50	50	50	50	50	300
	Fukui	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Yamaguchi	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,460	8,710
Ube	Okayama	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Shimane	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Tokushima	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Ehime	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Fukuoka	9,260	9,260	9,260	9,260	9,260	9,340	55,640
Fukuoka	Saga	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,220	7,270
	Nagasaki	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	2,010	11,960
	Kumamoto	90	90	90	90	90	90	540
	Total	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	20,800	21,000	125,000

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese gloves (Unit: pairs)

	Prefecture	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Sapporo	Hokkaido	44,300	44,300	44,300	44,300	177,200
	Aomori	90	90	90	90	360
	Iwate	230	230	230	230	230
	Akita	740	740	740	740	2,960
	Yamagata	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	6,880
Taira	Fukushima	10,610	10,610	10,610	10,610	42,440
	Ibaragi	4,270	4,270	4,270	4,270	17,080
	Niigata	160	160	160	160	640
	Yamanashi	90	90	90	90	360
	Gunma	10	10	10	10	40
	Toyama	70	70	70	70	280
	Ishikawa	30	30	30	30	120
	Gifu	50	50	50	50	200
	Mie	220	220	220	220	880
	Kyoto	110	110	110	110	440
	Wakayama	470	470	470	470	1,880
	Fukui	90	90	90	90	360
Ube	Yamaguchi	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	54,560
	Okayama	120	120	120	120	480
	Shimane	130	130	130	130	520
	Tokushima	160	160	160	160	640
	Ehime	80	80	80	80	320
	Fukuoka	86,850	86,850	86,850	86,850	347,400
Fukuoka	Saga	11,330	11,330	11,330	11,330	45,320
	Nagasaki	18,630	18,630	18,630	18,630	74,520
	Kumamoto	800	800	800	800	3,200
	Total	195,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	780,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

U.S. Army Gloves (Unit: pairs)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	34,070	49,980	84,050
Taira	Aomori	70	100	170
	Iwate	180	260	440
	Akita	570	830	1,400
	Yamagata	1,320	1,940	3,260
	Fukushima	8,160	11,970	20,130
	Ibaragi	3,290	4,820	8,110
	Niigata	120	180	300
	Yamanashi	70	110	180
	Gunma	10	10	20
	Toyama	60	90	150
	Ishikawa	20	30	50
	Gifu	30	50	80
	Mie	170	250	420
Ube	Kyoto	90	130	220
	Wakayama	360	530	890
	Fukui	60	100	160
	Yamaguchi	10,490	15,380	25,870
	Okayama	90	130	220
	Shimane	100	150	250
	Tokushima	120	180	300
	Ehime	70	90	160
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	66,820	97,990	164,810
	Saga	8,720	12,780	21,500
	Nagasaki	14,330	21,020	35,350
	Kumamoto	610	900	1,510
	Total	150,000	220,000	370,000

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

U.S. Army Socks (Unit: pairs)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	27,320	27,320	27,320	27,320	27,320	27,370	163,970
	Aomori	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Iwate	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
	Akita	90	90	90	90	90	140	590
	Yamagata	230	230	230	230	230	240	1,390
	Fukushima	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,460	8,560
	Ibaragi	570	570	570	570	570	600	3,450
Taira	Niigata	20	20	20	20	20	30	130
	Yamanashi	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Gunma	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
	Toyama	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
	Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
	Mie	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
	Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
	Wakayama	30	30	30	30	30	70	220
	Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Ube	Yamaguchi	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,060	6,310
	Okayama	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Shimane	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Tokushima	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Ehime	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,690	6,740	40,190
	Saga	870	870	870	870	870	890	5,240
	Nagasaki	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,480	8,630
	Kumamoto	60	60	60	60	60	70	370
	Total	39,900	39,900	39,900	39,900	39,900	40,500	240,000

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Jikatabi

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Nov	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	47,550	47,550	47,550	47,550	47,550	47,550	285,300
	Aomori	100	98	98	98	98	98	590
	Iwate	245	243	243	243	243	243	1,460
	Akita	790	790	790	790	790	790	4,740
	Yamagata	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	11,100
	Fukushima	11,390	11,390	11,390	11,390	11,390	11,390	68,340
	Ibaragi	4,590	4,590	4,590	4,590	4,590	4,590	27,540
	Niigata	170	168	168	168	168	168	1,010
Taira	Yamanashi	100	98	98	98	98	98	590
	Gunma	15	13	13	13	13	13	80
	Toyama	80	78	78	78	78	78	470
	Ishikawa	30	26	26	26	26	26	160
	Gifu	50	50	50	50	50	50	300
	Mie	240	238	238	238	238	238	1,430
	Kyoto	125	121	121	121	121	121	730
	Wakayama	505	501	501	501	501	501	3,010
	Fukui	95	93	93	93	93	93	560
	Yamaguchi	14,640	14,636	14,636	14,636	14,636	14,636	87,820
Ube	Okayama	130	130	130	130	130	130	780
	Shimane	140	138	138	138	138	138	830
	Tokushima	170	170	170	170	170	170	1,020
	Ehime	90	88	88	88	88	88	530
	Fukuoka	93,255	93,253	93,253	93,253	93,253	93,253	559,520
	Saga	12,165	12,161	12,161	12,161	12,161	12,161	72,970
Fukuoka	Nagasaki	20,000	19,998	19,998	19,998	19,998	19,998	119,990
	Kumamoto	855	855	855	855	855	855	5,130
	Total	209,370	209,326	209,326	209,326	209,326	209,326	1,256,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Puttees (Unit: pairs)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	8,310	8,310	8,310	8,310	8,310	8,410	49,960
	Aomori	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Iwate	50	50	50	50	50	50	300
	Akita	140	140	140	140	140	140	840
	Yamagata	320	320	320	320	320	330	1,930
	Fukushima	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	1,990	2,010	11,960
	Ibaragi	800	800	800	800	800	820	4,820
Taira	Niigata	30	30	30	30	30	40	190
	Yamanashi	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Gunma	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Toyama	10	10	10	10	10	20	70
	Ishikawa	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Gifu	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Mie	40	40	40	40	40	50	250
	Kyoto	20	20	20	20	20	30	130
	Wakayama	80	80	80	80	80	90	490
	Fukui	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Yamaguchi	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,600	15,400
	Okayama	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
Ube	Shimane	30	30	30	30	30	30	180
	Tokushima	30	30	30	30	30	40	190
	Ehime	20	20	20	20	20	30	130
	Fukuoka	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,360	97,860
Fukuoka	Saga	2,130	2,130	2,130	2,130	2,130	2,150	12,800
	Nagasaki	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,530	20,980
	Kumamoto	150	150	150	150	150	160	910
	Total	36,600	36,600	36,600	36,600	36,600	37,000	220,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese towels (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,440	124,940
	Aomori	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
	Iwate	110	110	110	110	110	100	650
	Akita	350	350	350	350	350	340	2,090
	Yamagata	810	810	810	810	810	800	4,850
	Fukushima	5,010	5,010	5,010	5,010	5,010	4,900	29,950
Taira	Ibaragi	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	1,970	12,070
	Niigata	70	70	70	70	70	80	430
	Yamanashi	40	40	40	50	50	40	260
	Gunma	10	10	10	-	-	-	30
	Toyama	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
	Ishikawa	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
	Gifu	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Mie	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
	Kyoto	60	60	60	60	60	50	350
	Wakayama	220	220	220	220	220	220	1,320
	Fukui	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
	Yamaguchi	6,430	6,430	6,430	6,430	6,430	6,290	38,440
Ube	Okayama	60	60	60	60	60	60	360
	Tokushima	70	70	70	70	70	70	420
	Ehime	40	40	40	40	40	40	240
	Shimane	60	60	60	60	60	60	360
	Fukuoka	40,980	40,980	40,980	40,980	40,980	40,090	244,990
Fukuoka	Saga	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,230	31,930
	Nagasaki	8,790	8,790	8,790	8,790	8,790	8,600	52,550
	Kumamoto	380	380	380	380	380	370	2,270
	Total	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	90,000	550,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

U. S. Army Underwear (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	19,300	19,300	11,350	49,950
	Aomori	40	40	20	100
	Iwate	100	100	60	260
	Akita	320	320	190	830
	Yamagata	750	750	440	1,940
	Fukushima	4,620	4,620	2,720	11,960
Taira	Ibaragi	1,860	1,860	1,100	4,820
	Niigata	70	70	40	180
	Yamanashi	40	40	20	100
	Gunma	10	10	10	30
	Toyama	30	30	20	80
	Ishikawa	10	10	10	30
	Gifu	20	20	10	50
	Mie	100	100	60	260
	Kyoto	50	50	30	130
	Wakayama	200	200	120	520
	Fukui	40	40	30	110
	Yamaguchi	5,940	5,940	3,490	15,370
Ube	Okayama	50	50	30	130
	Shimane	60	60	40	160
	Tokushima	70	70	40	180
	Ehime	40	40	20	100
	Fukuoka	37,790	37,790	22,260	97,840
Fukuoka	Saga	4,980	4,980	2,900	12,860
	Nagasaki	8,160	8,160	4,780	21,100
	Kumamoto	350	350	210	910
	Total	85,000	85,000	50,000	220,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese Underwear (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	23,400	23,400	23,400	70,200
	Aomori	50	50	50	150
	Iwate	120	120	120	360
	Akita	390	390	390	1,170
	Yamagata	900	900	900	2,700
	Fukushima	5,600	5,600	5,600	16,800
Taira	Ibaragi	2,250	2,250	2,250	6,750
	Niigata	90	90	90	270
	Yamanashi	50	50	50	150
	Gunma	10	10	10	30
	Toyama	40	40	40	120
	Ishikawa	10	10	10	30
	Gifu	30	30	30	90
	Mie	120	120	120	360
	Kyoto	60	60	60	180
	Wakayama	240	240	240	720
	Fukui	50	50	50	150
	Yamaguchi	7,000	7,000	7,000	27,000
Ube	Okayama	50	50	50	150
	Shimane	60	60	60	180
	Tokushima	80	80	80	240
	Ehime	40	40	40	120
	Fukuoka	45,980	45,980	45,980	137,940
Fukuoka	Saga	6,030	6,030	6,030	18,090
	Nagasaki	9,890	9,890	9,890	29,670
	Kumamoto	420	420	420	1,260
Total		103,000	103,000	103,000	309,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese Bedding: (Unit: Pieces)

	Prefecture	Dec	Jan
Sapporo	Hokkaido	2,270	1,710
Taira	Aomori	5	3
	Iwate	10	8
	Akita	40	28
	Yamagata	90	66
	Fukushima	545	408
	Ibaragi	220	165
	Niigata	5	6
	Yamanashi	5	3
	Gumma	-	-
	Toyama	5	3
	Ishikawa	-	-
	Gifu	-	2
	Mie	15	10
Ube	Kyoto	5	5
	Wakayama	20	17
	Fukui	5	3
	Yamaguchi	700	523
	Okayama	5	5
	Shimane	5	5
	Tokushima	15	6
	Ehime	15	3
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	4,450	3,336
	Saga	580	436
	Nagasaki	960	717
	Kumamoto	40	32
	Total	10,000	7,500

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

U.S. Army Blankets (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	4,540	4,540	9,080
Taira	Aomori	10	10	20
	Iwate	30	30	60
	Akita	80	80	160
	Yamagata	170	170	340
	Fukushima	1,080	1,080	2,160
	Ibaragi	440	440	880
	Niigata	20	20	40
	Yamanashi	9	9	18
	Gunma	1	1	2
	Toyama	10	10	20
	Ishikawa	4	4	8
	Gifu	6	6	12
	Mie	20	20	40
Ube	Kyoto	10	10	20
	Wakayama	50	50	100
	Fukui	10	10	20
	Yamaguchi	1,400	1,400	2,800
	Okayama	10	10	20
	Shimane	10	10	20
	Tokushima	20	20	40
	Ehime	10	10	20
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	8,900	8,900	17,800
	Saga	1,160	1,160	2,320
	Nagasaki	1,910	1,910	3,820
	Kumamoto	90	90	180
	Total	20,000	20,000	40,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Soap (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	246,000	246,000	246,000	246,000	246,000	244,870	1,474,870
	Aomori	520	520	520	520	520	500	3,100
	Iwate	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,240	7,540
	Akita	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,070	24,470
	Yamagata	9,560	9,560	9,560	9,560	9,560	9,540	57,340
	Fukushima	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,900	58,790	353,290
Taira	Ibaragi	23,730	23,730	23,730	23,730	23,730	23,710	142,360
	Niigata	870	870	870	870	870	850	5,200
	Yamanashi	510	510	510	510	510	520	3,070
	Gumma	70	70	70	70	70	70	420
	Toyama	410	410	410	410	410	420	2,470
	Ishikawa	130	130	130	130	130	160	810
	Gifu	260	260	260	260	260	240	1,540
	Mie	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1, 250	7,400
	Kyoto	630	630	630	630	630	640	3,790
	Wakayama	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	15,600
	Fukui	480	480	480	480	480	470	2,870
Ube	Yamaguchi	75,670	75,670	75,670	75,670	75,670	75,670	454,020
	Okayama	670	670	670	670	670	640	3,990
	Shimane	720	720	720	720	720	710	4,310
	Tokushima	880	880	880	880	880	860	5,260
	Ehime	460	460	460	460	460	440	2,740
	Fukuoka	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,470	2,892,470
Fukuoka	Saga	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,730	377,230
	Nagasaki	103,400	103,400	103,400	103,400	103,400	103,300	620,300
	Kumamoto	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,540	26,540
	Total	1,082,340	1,082,340	1,082,340	1,082,340	1,082,340	1,081,300	6,493,000

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Japanese Cigarettes (Unit: pieces)

	Prefecture	Monthly Rate	Oct-Mar Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	1,528,800	9,172,800
	Aomori	2,900	17,400
	Iwate	8,000	48,000
	Akita	24,000	144,000
	Yamagata	55,200	331,200
	Fukushima	340,700	2,044,200
Taira	Ibaragi	142,600	855,600
	Niigata	5,500	33,000
	Yamanashi	3,400	20,400
	Gumma	500	3,000
	Toyama	2,400	14,400
	Ishikawa	800	4,800
	Gifu	1,600	9,600
	Mie	8,600	51,600
	Kyoto	3,500	21,000
	Wakayama	15,000	90,000
	Fukui	3,400	20,400
Ube	Yamaguchi	482,500	2,895,000
	Okayama	4,100	24,600
	Shimane	4,500	27,000
	Tokushima	5,500	33,000
	Ehime	3,500	21,000
	Fukuoka	3,027,300	18,163,800
Fukuoka	Saga	404,300	2,425,800
	Nagasaki	645,000	3,870,000
	Kumamoto	26,400	158,400
	Total	6,750,000	40,500,000

Coal Board

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Allocation
Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

U. S. Cigarettes and pipe tobacco

	Prefecture	Cigarette 1 pckg (20 pes) 1 month	6 months	Pipe tobacco 1 pckg (2 Oz) Oct	From Nov to Mar every month	6 months
Sapporo	Hokkaido	152,885	917,310	27,178	26,273	158,543
	Aomori	291	1,746	51	50	301
	Iwate	800	4,800	142	137	827
	Akita	2,400	14,400	426	413	2,491
	Yamagata	5,524	33,144	983	950	5,733
	Fukushima	34,060	204,360	6,057	5,855	35,332
Taira	Ibaragi	14,260	85,560	2,535	2,450	14,785
	Niigata	556	3,336	98	95	573
	Yamanashi	338	2,028	60	58	350
	Gunma	48	288	9	8	49
	Toyama	235	1,410	42	41	247
	Ishikawa	83	498	15	14	85
	Gifu	165	990	29	28	169
	Mie	855	5,130	152	147	887
	Kyoto	352	2,112	62	60	362
	Wakayama	1,507	9,042	268	259	1,563
	Fukui	334	2,004	60	58	350
Ube	Yamaguchi	48,237	289,422	8,579	8,291	50,034
	Okayama	409	2,454	72	70	422
	Shimane	456	2,736	81	78	471
	Tokushima	552	3,312	98	95	573
	Ehime	345	2,070	61	59	356
	Fukuoka	302,736	1,816,416	53,818	52,023	313,933
Fukuoka	Saga	40,436	242,616	7,189	6,949	41,934
	Nagasaki	64,483	386,898	11,463	11,082	66,873
	Kumamoto	2,653	15,918	472	457	2,757
	Total	675,000	4,050,000	120,000	116,000	700,000

Coal Board

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Mar 48

Sake (Unit: sho)

	Prefecture	Monthly Rate	Oct-Mar Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	85,710	514,260
	Yamagata	2,950	17,700
	Aomori	150	900
	Iwate	440	2,640
	Akita	1,210	7,260
	Fukushima	22,120	132,720
Taira	Ibaragi	7,680	46,080
	Niigata	320	1,920
	Yamanashi	220	1,320
	Gumma	30	180
	Toyama	130	780
	Ishikawa	50	300
	Gifu	110	660
	Mie	470	2,820
	Kyoto	190	1,140
	Wakayama	830	4,980
	Fukui	170	1,020
Ube	Yamaguchi	28,050	168,300
	Okayama	260	1,560
	Shimane	220	1,320
	Tokushima	290	1,740
	Ehime	180	1,080
	Fukuoka	173,250	1,039,500
Fukuoka	Saga	23,720	142,320
	Nagasaki	37,600	225,600
	Kumamoto	1,550	9,300
	Total	387,900	2,327,400

Coal Board

NOTE: Half year allocation is 2,430,000 sho. 1,026,000 sho are kept as reserve.

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Dec 48

Sugar (Unit: kg)

	Prefecture	Monthly Rate	Oct-Dec Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	22,691	68,073
	Aomori	54	162
	Iwate	112	336
	Akita	407	1,221
	Yamagata	975	2,925
	Fukushima	6,004	18,012
Taira	Ibaragi	2,300	6,900
	Niigata	77	231
	Yamanashi	43	129
	Gumma	5	15
	Toyama	43	129
	Ishikawa	13	39
	Gifu	22	66
	Mie	95	285
	Kyoto	67	201
	Wakayama	265	795
	Fukui	36	108
Ube	Yamaguchi	6,722	20,166
	Okayama	63	189
	Shimane	64	192
	Tokushima	79	237
	Ehime	29	87
	Fukuoka	43,850	131,550
Fukuoka	Saga	5,507	16,521
	Nagasaki	9,503	28,509
	Kumamoto	429	1,287
	Total	99,455	298,365

Coal Board

NOTE: Allocation for the 4th quarter will be 301,635 kg.

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Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Nov 48

Edible Oil (Unit: kg)

	Prefecture	Nov
Sapporo	Hokkaido	17,000
Taira	Aomori	36
	Iwate	87
	Akita	282
	Yamagata	661
	Fukushima	4,074
	Ibaragi	1,642
	Niigata	60
	Yamanashi	35
	Gumma	5
	Toyama	28
	Ishikawa	9
	Gifu	18
	Mie	85
Ube	Kyoto	44
	Wakayama	180
	Fukui	33
	Yamaguchi	5,235
	Okayama	46
	Shimane	50
	Tokushima	60
	Ehime	32
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	33,353
	Saga	4,350
	Nagasaki	7,153
	Kumamoto	306
	Total	74,864

Coal Board

NOTE: Allocation for the 4th quarter is 75,136 kg and will be allocated for February 1949.

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13 JAN 1949

1-18-49
Johnson

Allocation

Coal Miners' Incentive Goods
Oct-Nov 48

US Chocolate Bars

	Prefecture	Baby Ruth Oct-Nov Total	Mounds Oct-Nov Total
Sapporo	Hokkaido	293,664	45,552
Taira	Aomori	600	72
	Iwate	1,488	360
	Akita	4,320	720
	Yamagata	10,656	1,440
	Fukushima	82,056	12,600
	Ibaragi	27,936	4,320
	Niigata	864	144
	Yamanashi	576	72
	Gumma	96	24
	Toyama	864	120
	Ishikawa	288	48
	Gifu	288	48
	Mie	1,440	360
Ube	Kyoto	576	120
	Wakayama	3,168	360
	Fukui	576	96
	Yamaguchi	89,496	13,680
	Okayama	1,152	360
	Shimane	864	144
	Tokushima	864	144
	Ehime	288	48
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	569,064	87,480
	Saga	80,088	12,240
	Nagasaki	121,536	18,720
	Kumamoto	5,472	1,720
	Total	1,298,280	199,992

Coal Board

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Incentive Goods file

~~Chronological~~

File M-4-G.

~~Mr Kreger~~

~~Study and Action~~

~~Unit file~~

MANUAL OF INCENTIVE GOODS AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO COAL MINERS

23 DEC 1948

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PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION DIV.
E S S

25 SEPTEMBER 1948

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PART I

THE COAL MINERS' INCENTIVE PROGRAM

TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF INCENTIVE GOODS ALLOCATED

A. First Half of 1948 Fiscal Year

The following types and quantities of goods have been allocated to coal miners as incentives to higher coal production for the first half of the fiscal year 1948 (March-September) according to the Economic Stabilization Board (later referred to as ESB):

Item	Unit	Quantity	
Work Clothes	pcs.	680,000	Contains 90,520 pcs US clothing
Cotton gloves	pr.	780,350	
Socks (US)	pr.	100,000	Distributed with rubber boots
Jikatabi	pr.	1,162,400	
Rubber shoes & boots	pr.	100,000	Mostly for Hokkaido
Gaiters	pr.	213,500	140,000 to be made from US cloth
Towels	pcs.	513,300	
Underwear	pcs.	461,250	Contains 10,500 pcs US underwear
Bedding	pcs.	45,000	For dormitories
Blankets	pcs.	20,000 a/	Overproduction reward for Sep.
Soap	pcs.	6,150,000	
Cigerettes (Jap)	pcs.	40,500,000	
Cigerettes (US)	pcs.	121,000,000	
Pipe tobacco (US)	pckg (2 oz)	250,000	
Sake	sho	2,430,000	
Sugar	kg	810,000	Includes 704,000 kg. US sugar
Edible oil (US)	kg	135,000	
Caramels	kg	742,500	Manufactured from US raw materials
Saccharine	kg	2,025	

a/ This figure is subject to change depending on production results in September.

One third of the allocation of sugar and US cigerettes and in addition 20,000 U. S. blankets have been earmarked as reward for mines producing more than 105% of their September quota.

B. Second Half of 1948 Fiscal Year

The allocation for the second half of 1948 fiscal year has been increased over the first half year mainly because of the increase in the number of coal mine workers between November 1947 and May 1948. Adjustments were also made to comply with the expected point requirements by the different classes of workers under the point system. The number of coal mine workers in November 1947, used as a basis for the above allocation, was 450,000, not including office workers

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and contract labor. By 1 May 1948 it had increased to 500,000. This number has been set as a ceiling by the Labor Division of Economic and Scientific Section and any further increase in the number of workers will not be recognized as a basis for incentive distribution.

Allocation for Second Half Fiscal Year 1948:

Item	Unit	Quantity	Japanese Goods	U. S. Goods
Work Clothes	pcs.	720,000	340,000	380,000
Cotton cloth for women workers	sq. yds.	125,000	125,000	
Gloves	pr.	1,150,000	780,000	370,000
Socks	pr.	240,000		240,000
Jikatabi	pr.	1,256,000	1,256,000	
Gaiters	pr.	220,000		220,000
Rubber shoes & boots	pr.	100,000	100,000	
Towels	pcs.	750,000	550,000	200,000
Underwear	pcs.	529,000	309,000	220,000
Bedding	pcs.	60,000	40,000	40,000 a/
Blankets	pcs.	110,000		110,000
Hats	pcs.	100,000		100,000
Hoods for patching	pcs.	112,974		112,974
Soap	pcs.	6,493,000	6,493,000	
Cigerettes (Jap)	pcs.	40,500,000	40,500,000	
Cigerettes (US)	pcs.	121,000,000		121,000,000
Pipe Tobacco (US)	pckgs (2 Oz)	700,000		700,000
Sake	sho.	2,430,000	2,430,000	
Sugar	kg.	900,000	100,000	800,000
Edible oil	kg.	150,000		150,000
Caramels	kg.	742,500 b/		742,500
Baby Ruth Candy bars	pcs.	1,280,000 c/		1,280,000

a/ 40,000 US blankets. Two US blankets are considered equivalent to 1 piece of Japanese bedding.

b/ Total allocated to Dec., 48, Jan., Feb., Mar., 49.

c/ Total allocated to Oct., & Nov., 48.

Note: No allocation of saccharine for second half of fiscal year 1948.

Of the above allocations the following quantities are earmarked as reward for overproduction by mines during the second half of 1948 fiscal year:

110,000 US blankets
200,000 US towels
112,974 hoods (to be used as patching material)
100,000 US Army hats
200,000 kg. of US and 100,000 kg. Japanese sugar
40,000,000 pcs. of US cigarettes

Half of the items earmarked as overproduction rewards will be issued after

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each quarter to mines with the best overquota production records during the quarter. All other items will be distributed on the basis of individual workers' performances, as measured by the number of work days or through the point system. (See description of the System of Distribution inside of the Mine).

THE MECHANICS OF ALLOCATIONS, SHIPPING ORDERS AND PURCHASING CERTIFICATES

After having made the overall allocations of goods to the coal miners incentive program, ESS notifies the Ministries in charge of the supply of goods and, together with the Coal Board, breaks the quarterly allocations down by prefectures on the basis of number of mine workers in each prefecture. There are 26 prefectures with coal mines. The Central Coal Board notifies its 8 regional Coal Bureaus of these allocations.

At the same time the Supply Ministries issue shipping orders to the regional or local commodity supply offices of the Central Government, Kodans and other distribution agencies concerned.

The regional Coal Bureaus after receiving the prefectural allocation figures break them down further by individual mines and mine purchasing associations, the agencies which represent groups of mines and function as receiving agencies for them. The mines as well as the purchasing associations are notified of these allocations.

The purchasing associations handle all textiles and caramels and in the future will also handle jikatabi, rubber shoes and boots and soap.

After receiving the notification of allocations the purchasing associations ask the prefectural governments through regional Coal Bureaus to issue purchasing certificates.

Simultaneously the regional or local supply offices of the Central Ministry will issue shipping orders to the Kodans or other local distribution agencies located within their jurisdiction.

Finally the purchasing associations purchase the goods from distribution agencies in exchange for the purchasing certificates and distribute them to the individual mines.

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PRICES OF GOODS AND CREDIT PROBLEMS

All incentive goods are sold to the mine workers at official prices set by the Price Board and approved by Price and Distribution Division, ESS. The prices of US goods are set on the basis of prices of similar Japanese goods taking into account differences in quality and also the condition of US goods. Three prices are set: one for makers, or in the case of US goods, for Boeki Cho (Foreign Trade Board), in whose custody the goods are, one for wholesalers and one for consumers.

One of the most important problems arising in the procurement and shipment of goods is the problem of credit. Slow payment by mines and purchasing associations has been impeding the movement of goods. Arrangements have been made by the Coal Board to have the Bank of Japan grant a 6[illegible] day credit for goods of the daily necessity type. In the case of non-essential goods, credit terms are more stringent and a 20% down payment upon receipt of the goods is usually required.

With deliveries of goods being speeded up, the problems of purchasing associations and mines in raising the necessary funds to pay for the goods become more difficult. Practices, customary with many mines, of using money collected from miners in payment for incentive goods to pay off other obligations are indefensible and should be sternly discouraged.

THE NUMBER OF COAL MINERS BY PREFECTURE AND BY CLASS OF WORKER

A breakdown of the number of coal mine workers by prefectures and by class of worker is shown in table A. The three classes of mine workers eligible for incentive goods distribution are defined as follows;

Class A. Regular pit workers, such as diggers, backfillers and timbermen.

Class B. Other underground workers, such as transportation workers, dressers and electricians.

Class C. Surface workers.

Office workers and temporary contract workers are not included in the list.

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LIST OF PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

Table B shows the names and addresses of the 22 purchasing associations (Tanko Kobai Kai Rengo Kai) and the prefectures which they cover. The list is not final as in some regions the process of setting up purchasing associations has not been completed. In these cases mining industrialists' associations are temporarily carrying out the function of the purchasing associations.

THE VARIOUS AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM

A. The Textile Bureau

The Textile Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its regional bureaus are responsible for the procurement and distribution of all textile items. Actual distribution is carried out by registered wholesalers. No retailers are involved since the mines themselves are in charge of distribution of goods inside of the mines. The purchasing associations, which are classified as retailers associations, receive the goods from the wholesalers and distribute them to the mines.

B. The Daily Necessities Bureau

In the case of Jikatabi, rubber boots and shoes the Daily Necessitites Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its regional offices is the responsible agency. Distribution is through the Rubber Footwear Wholesalers Association which has offices in the prefectures. In the past the producers delivered the goods to the mines through the Coal Associations, but new arrangements are being made for delivery of the goods to the purchasing associations. Similarly, the distribution of soap is the responsibility of the Daily Necessities Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its regional bureaus. Distribution is made through wholesale outlets for manufacturers. In the future delivery of soap will be made to the purchasing associations.

C. The Monopoly Bureau

Distribution of all tobacco items, Japanese and US cigarettes and US pipe tobacco, is the responsibility of the Monopoly Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and its regional and local offices. Distribution is directly to individual

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mines and the purchasing associations are not involved.

D. The Liquor Kodan, the Groceries Kodan and the Fats and Oil Kodan

Distribution of sake is in the hands of the Liquor Kodan under the Finance Ministry, while sugar, caramels and chocolate are distributed by the Grocery Kodan and edible oil by the Fats and Oil Kodan. Both these Kodans are also under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In the distribution of sake, sugar and oil the purchasing associations are not involved. However, in the case of caramels and chocolate they serve as receiving agencies.

The above three Kodans have regional and prefectural offices which are in charge of distribution to individual mines or to purchasing associations, as the case may be.

E. The Coal Board

The Coal Board and its regional bureaus, even though they have nothing to do with the actual operation of the program, that is the procurement, shipment, and distribution of goods, are responsible for the allocations of the goods to prefectures, purchasing associations and mines. The Coal Board furthermore is responsible for the reports on the progress of the program. It is to collect monthly statistics on receipt of goods in the prefecture and on delivery to the mines through its regional bureaus and to submit them to the Price and Distribution Division, Economic and Scientific Section, and ESB. In table C the regional bureaus of the Coal Board and the prefectures under their jurisdiction are shown.

RELEASE OF U.S. GOODS

All goods of US origin require special release by ESS. In the case of textile items, shoes and US tobacco products the release is initiated by the Distribution Branch and in the case of special foods such as sugar, edible oil, caramels and chocolates by the Food Branch of Price and Distribution Division. In order to assure prompt delivery of goods, release of US goods for the second

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half of the 1948 fiscal year (Oct 48 to Mar., 49) has been made during August. Allocations and the issue of shipping orders and purchasing certificates are handled in the same manner as for Japanese goods described before. Notice of release of goods, prefectural allocation schedules and lists of wholesalers in the case of clothing are furnished to the Chief, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army by ESS/PD.

THE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION INSIDE OF THE MINE

Distribution of incentive goods inside the mines is carried out through a commissary or mine store under the Welfare Department of the company and is controlled by a distribution committee consisting of 13 workers and 2 representatives of management. The operations of these committees are checked periodically by representatives of the regional bureaus of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The goods to be distributed are divided into two classes: (a) goods which are daily necessities, such as articles of clothing, towels and soap and, (b) goods of the less essential type, such as cigarettes, sake and sugar.

For the first class of goods there is no need to afford a choice because the demand far exceeds the limited supply. Therefore, their distribution is based on the number of full days worked and no point system is employed. However, for the second group a point system is used in order to permit a choice.

It is intended that only such workers will receive points as put in a full normal work day. A full normal work day is usually considered to be an 8-hour day. On the basis of reports from the coal terms it has been proposed to direct the incentive system to the achievement of a full working day rather than overtime and to the achievement of as many working days per month as possible. A number of daily necessity items and a part of the cigarette and sugar allocations mentioned previously are earmarked as reward for overproduction by individual mines. They are not included in the distribution system described below.

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In the distribution of the goods, distinction is made between the three different classes of mine workers A, B and C defined on page 4, with preferential treatment for underground workers.

Details of classification are left to the mines which submit their classifications to the regional bureaus of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for approval. No distribution of incentive goods to office workers or temporary contract workers is provided for in this plan.

Daily necessities (first group of goods) are distributed to Group A, B and C on the basis of need and on the basis of life of each of the different goods. The number of full days necessary to obtain one unit is as follows:

		A	B	C
Work clothes		66	95	156
Cotton gloves		53	96	156
	diggers	33		
Jikatabi or rubber boots or shoes for Hokkaido only		40	57	110
	diggers	30		
Socks		Because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines. One pair given to those workers who receive rubber boots and shoes.		
Towels		88	144	312
	diggers	66		
Underwear		88	144	312
Soap		7	12	26
	diggers	5.5		
Puttees (Gaiters)		Because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines.		

Less essential goods (second group) are distributed by means of a point system. Different point values are given to the three classes of workers for each working day as follows:

	Points Per Day		
	A	B	C
From 10 to 20 work days per month for underground workers	4	3	2
From 10 to 23 work days per month for surface workers	8		

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Above 20 work days per month for underground workers Above 23 work days per month for surface workers	7	5	3

A worker will have to put in a minimum of 10 days per month before he can receive any points. However, if he works more than 10 days he is credited for the full number of days worked.

The point values given to the various non-essential goods are set down in the following, also the ceilings which are necessary to prevent concentration on one particular item.

Item	Points	Ceilings	Ceilings for minors and female workers
Sake	25 per sho	1.4 sho per mo. (A & B Class) .6 sho per mo. (C Class)	
Cigarettes (Jap)	2 per 10 pcs.	2 pckg (10) per mo.	
Cigarettes (US)	2 per 20 pcs.	2 pckg (20) per mo.	
Pipe tobacco	10 per 2 Oz pckg	1 pckg per 3 mos.	
Sugar	6 per 100 gram	100 grams per mo.	500 grams per mo.
Edible oil	6 per 50 grams	50 grams per mo.	50 grams per mo.
Caramels a/	3 per 70 grams	420 grams per mo.	980 grams per mo.
Baby Ruth candy bars	5 per bar	1 bar per mo.	3 bars per mo.
Saccharine b/	2 per 1 gram	(No distribution to adult male workers	3 grams per mo.

a/ The ceilings are for the second half of the fiscal year. For the first half they were 210 & 490 respectively.

b/ No distribution in second half of 1948 fiscal year.

The point values have been set in such a manner that the total represented by all the non-essential goods combined corresponds roughly to the total points which can be earned by the mine workers. The possible claims have been calculated on the basis of the number of workers in the three classes and the average number of days worked by each class as based on past experience, namely, 21 days for Class A, 23 Class B and 26 days for Class C workers.

THE RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS

A. Fulfillment of 1947 Program

While distribution of the goods allocated on the 1947 program had been practically completed by 1 April 1948 as far as less essential items were concerned, delivery to mines of daily necessities, particularly of textiles, had

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been lagging far behind with about half of the goods remaining undelivered by 1 April.

By allocation of substantial amounts of surplus US Army clothing and by pressure on the Textile Bureau and textile wholesalers it was possible to get delivery of some key items on the 1947 allocation completed by 15 July.

Jikatabi, rubber boots and shoes and soap of the 1947 allocation, which remained undelivered on 1 April 1948, were transferred to the 1948 allocation.

The progress of delivery of textile goods on the 1947 allocation is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1947 Allocation	Delivered up to 1 April	%	Delivered between 1 April & 15 July	Total & del. up to 15 July
Work clothes	pcs.	1,257,000	759,298	60	515,702 a/	100
Socks	pr.	770,000	150,000	47	620,000	100
Gloves	pr.	1,700,000	1,021,535	60	687,465	100
Gaiters	pcs.	390,000	74,624	19	99,200	45
Bedding	sets	42,500	30,832	72	3,948	82
Towels	pcs.	1,275,000	756,103	59	-	59
Underwear	pcs.	850,000	266,941	32	299,500 b/	67

a/ Includes 248,838 pieces of US clothing.

b/ All US undershirts and drawers.

Since the key items of the 1947 program have been delivered in full, delivery of the remaining items has not been enforced. Rather it was considered more important to concentrate on the 1948 program in order to assure fulfillment of the requirements under the new point system.

The Textile Bureau is making arrangements now to deliver all undelivered towels and underwear and a large part of the gaiters by the end of October. Disposition of the remainder of the gaiters and of the undelivered bedding is being discussed with the Coal Board with a view of cancellation of these items.

B. Progress of Delivery Under the 1948 Program

The progress of delivery on allocations for the first half of 1948 fiscal year is shown in the following table:

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Item	Unit	Allocation for first half of 48	Delivered up to 31 Aug	Percent of allocation
Work clothes	pcs.	680,000 a/	654,188	96
Socks (US)	pr.	100,000	100,000	100
Gloves	pr.	780,350	160,902	21
Gaiters	pr.	212,500 b/	44,121	21
Bedding	sets	22,500	19,017	84
Towels	pcs.	513,300	441,838	86
Underwear	pcs.	461,250 c/	164,188	36
Jikatabi	pr.	1,162,400	1,191,803)	94)
Rubber boots & shoes	pr.	100,000	-	)
Soap	pcs.	6,159,000	3,826,250	62
Cigarettes (Jap)	pcs.	40,500,000	17,816,000	44
Cigarettes (US)	pcs.	80,700,000 d/	36,714,240	45
Pipe tobacco	Pckgs.	250,000	105,900	42
Sake	sho	2,430,000	1,034,496	43
Sugar	kg.	540,000 d/	222,084	41
Edible Oil	kg.	135,000	53,923	40
Caramels	kg.	742,500	389,118	52
Saccharine	kg.	2,025	218	11

a/ Contains 90,502 pcs of US clothing.

b/ 140,000 pairs will be made from US material.

c/ Contains 10,500 pcs of US underwear.

d/ Amounts allocated for point system. An additional 50% will be distributed as over production reward at the end of the half year period.

Note: In the case of textiles the figures represent shipments to purchasing associations up to 15 September.

In judging the above deliveries for the first 5 months of fiscal year several factors should be considered. In the case of textile for instance, it should be borne in mind that during the first quarter large amounts of goods were delivered on 1947 allocations. It was agreed with ESB to use 1947 goods when necessary to honor claims arising during the first quarter under the 1948 program. It should also be borne in mind that it takes some time before claims arise, for instance, a pit worker must put in 66 days, that is nearly 3 months before he becomes eligible for a piece of working clothes. Thus it is not necessary that the quantities allocated for any month be delivered at the end of the month. A lag of 2 or even 3 months can be tolerated.

Pressure is being exerted on the Textile Bureau to speed up delivery of textile goods during the second quarter, particularly of gaiters, towels, and

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underwear. The 100,000 pair of socks are taken out of US Army surplus stocks and shipment is being made during September. In order to assure the full delivery of gaiters US Army surplus cloth has been released for the manufacture of 140,000 pairs. Furthermore, Japanese cotton textiles have been released from rejected export stocks for the manufacture of about 200,000 pieces of underwear.

With new prices for finished textile goods having been set during August and September, the movement of these goods should become faster and delivery of allocations for the first half of fiscal year 1948 should be completed in November.

As to less-essential goods, delivery should not lag more than 4 weeks since points are being earned every month and the calculation of point claims will not require more than a few weeks. Constant pressure on the agencies involved in the distribution is being exerted to that end.

SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE OF THE PROGRAM

The overall supervision of the program is in the hands of Distribution Branch, price and Distribution Division, ESS. This includes supervision of allocation and procurement of goods on the national level. Its activities are coordinated with the Coal Coordinator.

Regional and local supervision of the incentive goods program for coal mining is being carried out by the special coal units in Military Government Teams. Supervision on this level means mainly expediting the movement of goods.

All information necessary for supervision and surveillance will be furnished to Military Government by Distribution Branch, Price and Distribution Division, ESS, through the Coal Bulletin or other established channels.

It is the textile sector of the program where most of the difficulties have arisen and where therefore most of the supervision and surveillance effort is needed. Allocation schedules by prefectures on all textile items are being furnished as soon as known and, in addition, lists of wholesalers and quantities of goods to be shipped by them. By means of these records a constant pressure can be kept on the wholesaler to deliver the goods.

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A further important phase in the supervision and surveillance of the program is accurate, statistical knowledge of the movement of goods from wholesaler or manufacturer to regional and prefectural receiving agencies and from there to the mines. The Coal Board has been instructed to report monthly to SCAP on receipt of goods by regional or prefectural receiving agencies and shipment to mines. Emphasis again is placed on textiles and the reports on receipts and shipment of goods by purchasing associations. Pressure on the regional Coal Bureaus by MG to report promptly the monthly operations in their regions to the Central Coal Board can be of help in speeding up the reports.

Incentive goods have transportation priority. While it is comparatively easy to insure this priority as far as US surplus goods are concerned because the bulk of them originated in Yokohama, lack of transportation sometimes becomes responsible for slow delivery of Japanese goods. MG can give vital assistance to the operation of the program by removing such transportation bottlenecks on the spot or reporting them to Price and Distribution Division.

There have been several instances where goods shipped to regional or prefectural receiving agencies were either not taken up by the mines because of low quality of the goods or where delivery was refused because of slow payment by mines. MG, either by direct action or by reporting such conditions to ESS/PD, can effectively assist in the execution of the program.

The operation of the point system within the mines is another factor in the incentive program that will require checking. MG, by visiting various mines and checking with the distribution committees, can observe the functioning of the program and its weaknesses.

The Price and Distribution Division of ESS, SCAP will take remedial corrective action on a national level of mal-practices or weaknesses in the incentive program that are reported by 8th Army MG.

TABLE B

TABLE OF COAL MINE PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

Source: Coal Board

15 September 1948

Regional Coal Bureau	Name of Organization	Locality	Position and Name of Representative	Jurisdiction	Shipment Address
Sapporo	Federation of Coal Purchasing Associations, Hokkaido (Hokkaido Tanko Kobai-kai Rengo-kai)	Branch of Coal-mining Ship Co., Ltd., Hokkaido (Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha) Kita Ichijo 2-chome, Sapporo-shi	Chief Director of the Board of Directors Yasaji Mannaka	All over Hokkaido	Nakagawa Shujoten Nishi 9 chome Minami 14 Jio
Taira	Mining Office of the Shimokito (Shimokito Kagyoshio)	Tanabemachi-Matamachi Shimokitagun Aomori	Head of the Mining Office, Kumaji Murata	Aomori-ken	Shimokita Coal Mine Tanabemachi-Motomachi Shimokito-gun, Aomori
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Iwate-ken	65 Yokamachi Morioka City	Chief Director Kansui Shimizu	Iwate-ken	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Iwate-ken
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Akita-ken	21 Shimomaga-machi Akita-ken	Chief Director Yoshiro Sayama	Akita-ken	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Akita-ken
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Yamagata-ken	Yamagata-ken Coal Mine Association, 20 Hinomono-chi Yamagata-city	Chief Director Yoshio Togashi	Yamagata-ken	Federation of Coal Purchasing association Yamagata-ken
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Fukushima-ken	Western Coal Mine Association, 74 Nagahashichi Taira-city	Chief Director Chinichi Wakamatazu	Fukushima-ken	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Fukushima-ken
	Ibaragi Coal Mine Association	Takahagi Tokohagi-machi Tagogun Ibaragi-ken	President of Society, Hiromi Kikuchi	Ibaraki-ken	Ibaragi Coal Mine Association

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Regional Coal Bureau	Name of Organization	Locality	Position and Name of Representative	Jurisdiction	Shipment Address
	Niigata-ken Mining Association	2499 Matoshimsu Rinsakuha Niigata-city	Chief Director Gichiro Tsujitzuka	Niigata-ken	Niigata Mining Association
	Yamanashi-ken Mining Association	18 Tachihana-chio Kaufu-city	President Society Saburo Fujiwara	Yamanashi-ken	Yamanashi-ken Association
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Gifu-ken	The Mining Society 9 Kanamachi 5-cho-me Gifu City	Chief Director Ginmatzu Hatzuta	Gifu-ken	Federation of Coal purchasing Association Gifu Ken
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Mie-ken	The Mining Society Heroake-machi Tsu-city	Chief Director Hikotara Saito	Mie-ken	Federation of Coal purchasing Association Mie-ken
	Mining Society Toyama-ken	19 Ifuku-chio Toyama-city	Director Matsuhei Kosaka	Toyama-ken include Ishikawa-ken	Mining Association Toyama-ken
	Western Coal Mining Cooperation	7-chome Kamimachi Ube-city	Chief Director Masao Kunizaki	Yamaguchi-ken	Western Coal Mining Cooperation
	Western Coal Mining Cooperation	7-chome Kamimashi Ube-city	Chief Director Masao Kumizaki	Hiroshima-ken	Toyoda Coal Mining Sankin Kohgiyo Yamanakano Takasakamira Toyodagun Hiroshima-ken
Ube	Western Coal Mining Cooperation	7-chome Kamimachi Ube-city	Chief Director Masao Kunizaki	Shimane-ken	Shimane Hokoku Coal Mining Society
	Western Coal Mining Cooperation	7-chome Kamimachi Ube-city	Chief Director Masao Kunizaki	Okayama-ken	Nika Coal Mining Society
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Osaka	12 Fushimi-cho-1 Higashi-ku, Osaka city	Business Chief Director Haruo Fukuda	Kyoto-fu	Western Coal Mining Cooperatio Osaka Branch, 12 Fushimi-cho-1 Higashi-ku, Osaka-city

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Regional Coal Bureau	Name of Organization	Locality	Position and Name of Representative	Jurisdiction	Shipment Address
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Osaka	12 Fushimi-cho-1 Higashi-ku, Osaka city	Business Chief Director Haruo Fukuda	Wakayama-ken	Western Coal Mining Cooperation Kumano Branch, Shingun-city Wakayama-ken
	"	"	"	Fukui-ken	Western Coal Mining Cooperation Ouno Branch, Ouno-machi, Ouno-gun, Fukui-ken
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Shiplku district	147 Torimachi Maruzame-city, Shikoku Coalmining Association	Chairman Nakashima Tokutoro	Tokushima-ken	Federation of Coal Purchasing Society Tokushima-ken
	"	"	"	Ehime-ken	Iyo-Mining Society, Horigo-uchi Matzuyama-city
Fukuoka	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Fukuoka	81 Mitsuchaya Fukuoka city	Chairman Tazakichi Azahia	Fukuoka-ken Miike District	Mitsui Miike-Coalmine Amuda-city
	"	"	"	Fukuoka-ken Kasuya District	Ministry of Transportation Shimen Coalmine Shiman-machi Kasuya-gun
	"	"	"	Fukuoka-ken Toga District	Mitsuko Takamatsu Coalmine Mitsumaki-cho Tosaann
	"	"	"	Fukuoka-ken Ant--District	Kaajima Anoya Coalmine Miyata chio, Antogun
	"	"	"	Fukuoka-ken Ihitzuka District	Azahu Coalmine Tatoiwa Ihitzuka-city
	"	"	"	Fukuoka-ken Tagawa District	Mitzui Tagawa Coalmine Goto-ji Tagawa-city

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Regional Coal Bureau	Name of Organization	Locality	Position and Name of Representative	Jurisdiction	Shipment Address
	Federation of Coal Purchasing Association Fukuoka	81 Mitsuchaya Fukuoka city	Chairman Tazakichi Azahia	Fukuoka-ken Yamada District	Furu Kawa Shimayamada Coalmine Yamadamachi Koho-gun
	Coal Mining Goods Receiving Joint Association Nagasaki-ken	12 Nishihama-cho Nagasaki-city Coal mine living necessaries Secure Conference Nagasaki-ken	Chairman of Conference Toshio Matzushima	Nagasaki-ken	Coal Mining Goods Receiving Joint Association Nagasaki-ken
	Coalmine Goods Association Saga-ken	64 Matzuhara-cho Saga-ken	Chairman Yishu Nagai	Saga-ken	Coalmine Goods Association Saga-ken
	Coalmine Goods Association Kumamoto-ken	Western Coalmine Materials Co., Ltd. Amakusa Branch, 2 209 Motowatari-chio Amakusa-gun Kumamoto-ken	Chairman Saburo Hasimato	Kumamoto-ken	Western Coalmine Materials Co., Ltd., Omakuga Branch

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TABLE C

THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE COAL BOARD

Area	Regional Office	Prefecture
Hokkaido	Sapporo	Hokkaido
Taira	Sendai	Aomori
		Iwate
		Akita
		Yamagata
		Fukushima
	Tokyo	Ibaragi
		Niigata
		Yamanashi
		Gumma
	Nagoya	Toyama
		Gifu
		Mie
Ube	Osaka	Kyoto
		Wakayama
		Fukui
	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi
		Okayama
		Shimane
	Marugame	Tokushima
		Ehime
Kyushu	Fukuoka	Fukuoka
		Saga
		Nagasaki
		Kumamoto

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PART II

FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO COAL MINERS

1. RATION SCALES

The existing food ration scales are indicated in the table below:

Coal Miner Food Rations
10 September 1948

Item		Age 16-25	Age 26-60	Age 61-
STAPLE FOOD				
Basic Ration 1/				
	Grams	380	355	320
	Go	2.7	2.5	2.3
	Calories	1334	1246	1123
Supplementary Ration 2/				
	Grams	470	495	530
	Go	3.3	3.5	3.7
	Calories	1650	1738	1861
Total				
	Grams	850	850	850
	Go	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Calories	2984	2984	2984
MISO				
	Momme	16	16	16
	Grams	60	60	60
	Calories	78	78	78
SHOYU				
	Grams	35	35	35
	Go	.16	.16	.16
	Calories	14	14	14
OIL 3/	Grams	1.7	1.7	1.7
	Calories	15	15	15
SALT 4/	(grams per month)			
	Basic	200	200	200
	Supp. (pit)	200	200	200
	Supp. (surface)	100	100	100
	Supp. (hot mine pit)	600	600	600
Total Calories 5/		3091	3091	3091

2984 calorie answer

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1/ Miners and miners' families receive first priority to staple food supplies. Also, qualitative preference is given to coal miners and coal miners' families. The rice component of the ration (both basic and supplementary) is a minimum of 75%, 60% and 50% of the ration for the periods December-June, July-September and October respectively for all prefectures except Hokkaido. Hokkaido percentages are 80%, 65% and 60%.

2/ Supplementary rations indicated are average rations. Actual rations, which vary between pit and surface workers and between jobs involving varying degrees of heavy labor, are determined locally. Supplementary rations are delivered only for days actually worked. Coal miners' families receive supplementary rations in accordance with the following schedule:

	Family Supplementary Ration				
	Age				
	6-10	11-15	16-25	26-60	60-
gr.	35	98	49	74	70
go	.25	.7	.35	.53	.5
cal.	123	344	172	260	246

3/ The oil ration varies in accordance with supply. This ration was delivered during the period April-September 1948.

4/ Both miners and miners' families receive salt on a priority basis.

5/ In addition to the above basic rations coal miners and their families receive rations of fish and vegetables which vary according to season and locality. The following quantities represent rationing goods by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and may be used for comparative purposes:

	Laborer Rations	Laborer Family Rations
Vegetables		
Momme	65	35
Grams	244	131
Calories	70	38
Fish		
Momme	30	10
Grams	113	38
Calories	80	27

In addition to the rationed foods indicated above, varying quantities of sugar, candy (carmels) and edible oil are made available to miners under the incentive point system.

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File Index
No. 1

II. DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD RATIONS

1. STAPLE FOODS

Estimates of requirements of staple food for coal miners are submitted monthly from each coal-producing prefecture by local offices of the Coal Board (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry authorizes its prefectural branch offices to sell given quantities of food for this purpose to the Staple Food Kodan for distribution to each mine. Each mine maintains its own distribution points where the rations are delivered to the miners.

2. MISO AND SHOYU

Miso and shoyu are distributed by the Grocery Kodan to each mine where they are delivered to each miner's family through mine-operated outlets in exchange for coupons.

3. SALT AND EDIBLE OIL

Salt is delivered to miners through the following channels. The Salt Monopoly Bureau delivers to private wholesalers who deliver to each mine. The mine delivers salt to the miner through mine-operated outlets. Edible Oil is delivered to each mine by the Oil Kodan. The oil is delivered to the miners through company-operated outlets.

4. FISH AND VEGETABLES

Fish and vegetables, as in the case of other foods, are delivered to miners through mine-operated outlets. Either shipping or receiving agencies, depending upon the location of the mine, ship the fish and vegetables to the mines in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.