Free or Black Market Price March 15, 1950

1

東京都自由及闇物價調査表

昭和25年3月15日　東京商工會議所

品名	規格單位 unit	價格 BM. Price	昭和20年11月を100とする指數 1945 index	公定價格 Official Price
米 Rice	1升精米	¥ 130.00	260.0	¥ 63.57
麥	1升押麥	70.00	466.7	57.14
小麥粉	100匁	28.00	350.0	15.94
大豆	1升	180.00	1,000.0	51.62
穀類		平均指數	519.2	
かんしよ Sw. P.	100匁	¥ 6.50	433.3	¥ 3.06
ばれいしよ white potato	"	6.50	260.0	3.06
大根 Radish	"	4.80	159.3	
ごぼう Burdock	"	15.00	789.5	
人參 Carrots	"	7.00	311.1	
ねぎ Stone Leek	"	10.00	4444	
みかん Mandarin	"	25.00	1,087.0	
りんご Apple	"	30.00	461.5	
其菜及果實		平均指數	493.3	
牛肉	100匁	¥ 130.00	722.2	
豚肉	"	90.00	450.0	
鷄肉	"	140.00	700.0	
鷄卵	"	77.00	385.0	
肉類		平均指數	564.3	
さば Mackerel	100匁	¥ 23.00	255.5	¥ 22.50
かつを Bonito	"	50.00	384.6	25.50
いわし Sardine	"	32.00	213.3	13.50
いか Squid	"	15.00	272.7	12.50
はまぐり Clam	1升	50.00	1,000.0	
あさり Shell	"	40.00	1,000.0	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. NN 50013

りんご Apple	〃		30.00	461.5	
そ菜及果實		平均指數		493.3	
牛肉	100匁	多	130.00	722.2	
豚肉	〃		90.00	450.0	
鶏肉	〃		140.00	700.0	
鶏卵	〃		77.00	385.0	
肉類		平均指數		564.3	
さば Mackerel	100匁	多	23.00	255.5	多 22.50
かつを Bonito	〃		50.00	384.6	25.50
いわし Sardine	〃		32.00	213.3	13.50
いか Squid	〃		15.00	272.7	12.50
はまぐり clam	1升		50.00	1,000.0	
あさり shell	〃		40.00	1,000.0	
鮮魚介類		平均指數		521.0	
煮干	中100匁	多	50.00	250	多 54.00
するめ	〃		65.00	325.0	67.20
みがきにしん	〃		40.00	302.5	43.00
干魚介類		平均指數		292.5	
乾海苔	1帖	多	53.00	605.7	
昆布	100匁		48.40	276.0	
梅干	〃		35.00	291.7	
かつをぶし	〃		350.00	1,001.6	
保存食料品		平均指數		546.2	
味噌	100匁	多	28.00	560.0	多 11.40
醤油	1升		180.00	257.1	56.00
食鹽	〃		4.200	120.0	1Kg 21.50
砂糖	赤1斤		216.00	168.7	27.70
食油	大豆1升		800.00	470.6	315.00
清酒	1級1升壜詰		910.00	455.0	910.00
麥酒	1本		125.00	833.3	125.00
調味料		平均指數		409.2	

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

品名	規格單位	價格	昭和二〇年一一月を100とする指數	公定價格
銘仙	模様銘仙／反	¥ 900.00	257.1	
綿ネル	／ヤール	200.00	181.8	¥ 135.00
富士絹	〃	160.00	372.1	
ワイシャツ	綿／枚	550.00	447.1	229.50
靴下	〃／足	80.00	347.8	58.10
足袋	九半ゴヤラコ／足	90.00	310.3	105.20
手拭	綿／本	65.00	650.0	41.08
下駄	實用物女物／足	80.00	292.7	
雨傘	蛇の目中	280.00	273.2	
洋傘	男物中	900.00	360.0	
絹糸	／匁	6.00	400.0	3.54
衣料及身廻品		平均指數	353.8	
釜	アルミ製2.4糎	¥ 160.00	113.0	
鍋	中型共蓋アルミ製	190.00	327.6	
フライパン	鐵製中	110.00	564.1	
庖丁	中物	7400	1,409.5	
お玉	アルマイト製	18.50	352.4	
鳥穴	10立入	160.00	355.5	
洗面器	アルマイト製32糎	120.00	211.8	
洗桶	木製	130.00	742.9	
飯茶碗	3寸6分（徑）	20.00	425.5	
湯呑	2寸4分	20.00	630.9	
急須	3合入	50.00	333.3	
辨當箱	中角アルマイト	60.00	461.5	
たわし	龜の子	2210	8840	
台所用品		平均指數	524.0	
針	／袋	¥ 8.00	156.9	
鉈	庭敷用長柄	260.00	416.0	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. NN 50013

お玉	アルマイト製	18.50	352.4	
馬穴	10立入	160.00	355.5	
洗面器	アルマイト製32糎	120.00	211.8	
洗桶	木製	130.00	742.9	
飯茶碗	3寸6分(径)	20.00	425.5	
湯呑	2寸4分	20.00	630.9	
急須	3合入	50.00	333.3	
辨當箱	中角アルマイト	60.00	461.5	
たわし	龜の子	22.10	884.0	
台所用品		平均指數	524.0	
針	1袋	〃 8.00	156.9	
箒	座敷用長柄	260.00	416.0	
石鹸	中物	25.00	280.0	〃 10.70
電球	60W	43.00	250.4	
マッチ	並1箇	2.00	772.2	
塵紙	100枚中	8.00	400.0	
ポマード	有名品	150.00	1,574.6	
障子紙	1本中	90.00	642.9	
鉛筆	有名品1ダース	90.00	787.4	
齒刷子	竹柄	5.00	333.3	
電氣コンロ	コード付500W	180.00	156.5	
日用雜品		平均指數	524.6	
木炭	黒縫1俵	〃 280.00	357.1	〃
まき	1束	36.40	621.3	
煉炭	徑4寸1箇	13.00	614.7	
燃料		平均指數	531.0	

食料品平均 481.5　　總平均 478.4

Charcoal

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. NN 50013

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

Broke Rice May be Dispose Freely on Condition.
Not Applicable to Restaurants.

Nippon Keizai Shimbun
25 Feb. 50
Food Dist

Last year, by the revision of Foodstuff Control Law, broken rice and broken oats were permitted to be sold freely if approval is obtained from governor. Due to this fact, a large amount of broken rice has been sold lately and is making it very difficult to enforce control on staple food.
Consequently Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been considering some measures to meet the difficult situation and finally decided that on condition that broken rice will not be sold to restaurants and if governor's permission is obtained, broken rice may be sold freely. This decision was notified to all governors on 24 Feb. '50.

Although free sale of broken rice was acknowledged in this manner, Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law prohibits free sale of broken rice or oats which is contrary to the Revised Food Stuff Control Law. Therefore in order to correct it, proposed revision of Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law will be referred to in the next Diet session. This year, due to many damages to the crops, there is accumulated in Japan a total of 3 million koku of broken rice

Odawa

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

Incentive Goods

Information received from Foodstuff Section of To-government.

1) Producers are not buying incentive goods.
2) Designated dealers stuck with large amount
3) Goods have no more value as incentive for production.

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

Free Sale of Staples except Rice

Asahi Shimbun
23 Feb.

Kodan's Request to Government due to Increased Number of Consumers Refusing to Accept Rationed Staple Food.

Food Dist

At first it was only the sweet potatoes which were being refused, however, since the blackmarket price of rice have gone down below that of official price, consumers have begun to refuse to purchase even the rationed rice and oats. This situation is prevalent throughout Japan at present time. As a result, everymonth the Kodan is stuck with 30,000 tons of staples (1.5 days rations for the whole of Japan) or 1.3 billion yen's worth. ~~Therefore~~ on 22 Feb Food Staff Bureau have decided to allocate 15,000 tons of sweet potato flour, corn and milo for alcohol ~~Manufacture~~ production. This present situation has put a question mark on the governments straight rationing system.

from the 24th

Survey made by the Kodan showed that even in December 1949 when the demand should have been the greatest, there were more than 20 thousand tons refused (rice - 272 tons, oats - 3,196 tons, potatoes 14,386 tons, beans 73 tons, mixed grains 72 tons, flour 2,937 tons)

It is the opinion of the Kodan that since the blackmarket price of rice has gone down below that of official price lately, further refusal is inevitable and at a conference which is to be held from 23 Feb by chiefs of all branches of Kodan some measures will be formulated to meet

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

the situation.

at present ~~the~~ rationed rice is refused mostly in Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Niigata etc, where rice could be obtained cheaper than the official price and for wheat flour, same situation exists in Hyogo, Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama.

although pelitions have been submitted to Food Bureau by the ~~Kodan Hq~~. for government to discontinue its control on staples except rice, Kodan will make following demands to the government:

a) Discontinuation of straight allocation system for miscellaneous grains.

b) Same as above for flour. — however may be rationed as bread if desired by customers.

c) In future except for rice, free coupon system shall be adopted so that only rice will be under government control and for other staples, consumer will be free to chose the kind he wants to purchase.

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

CLASSIFICATION / MONTH / DISTRICT			GRAND TOTAL OF PLANNED QUANTITY A	GRAND TOTAL OF REFUSED QUANTITY B	PERCENTAGE B/A %	TOTAL OF PLANNED QUANTITY OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS C	TOTAL OF REFUSED QUANTITY OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS D	PERCEN D/C
MAJOR CONSUMPTION AREA IMPORTING PREFECTURES	TOKYO	JAN.	59,700,765	156,534	0,262	28,085,181	11,036	0.0
		FEB	63,795,155	368,826	0,578	19,975,875	46,290	0,2
	KANAGAWA	JAN	20,570,941	58,230	0,283	12,757,491	15,312	0,1
		FEB	23,631,469	209,142	0,885	13,738,074	40,366	0,3
	TOTAL	JAN	80,271,706	214,764	0,267	40,842,672	26,348	0,0
		FEB	87,429,624	577,968	0,661	33,713,949	86,656	0,2
		JAN & FEB	167,701,330	792,732	0,462	74,556,621	113,004	0,1
	YAMANASHI	JAN	3,524,078	93,525	2,653	3,019,890	75,088	2,4
		FEB	4,697,407	377,822	8,043	3,221,667	124,854	3,8
	SHIZUOKA	JAN	14,730,942	469,602	3,052	8,996,202	166,614	1,8
		FEB	16,718,685	859,185	5,139	8,023,178	20,237	0,2
	TOTAL	JAN	18,255,020	563,127	2,97	12,016,092	241,702	2,0
		FEB	21,416,092	1,237,007	5,52	11,244,845	145,091	1,2
		JAN & FEB	39,671,112	1,780,134	4,48	23,260,937	386,793	1,6
SELF-SUPPORTING PREFECTURES	NAGANO	JAN	9,361,490	359,186	3,836	8,856,903	279,990	3,1
		FEB	9,083,525	518,528	5,708	8,726,549	481,608	5,5
		TOTAL	18,445,015	877,714	4,75	17,583,452	761,598	4,3
	GUMMA	JAN	7,672,868	32,310	0,42	7,606,211	32,290	0,4
		FEB	9,433,105	210,412	2,23	8,823,027	167,517	1,8
	TOCHIGI	JAN	7,268,260	321,208	4,42	7,268,260	321,208	4,4
		FEB	9,184,037	437,905	4,77	9,128,411	437,905	4,7
	TRADAC	JAN	2,549,096	1,523,401	15,95	9,448,030	1,523,401	16,1

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

INVESTIGATION

DOMEST

OF OF TIC UCTS	PERCENTAGE D/C %	RICE PLANNED (a) QUANTITY	RICE REFUSED (b) QUANTITY	RICE PERCENTAGE b/a %	WHEAT, COMMON BARLEY & NAKED BARLEY PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	WHEAT, COMMON BARLEY & NAKED BARLEY REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	WHEAT, COMMON BARLEY & NAKED BARLEY % b/a	WHEAT FLOUR PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	WHEAT FLOUR REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	WHEAT FLOUR % b/a
1.036	0.039	24,382,466	33	0.0001	699,979	4,742	0.67	2037179	1,368	0.67
46,290	0.231	18,604,377	5	0.00002	738,261	22,860	3.09	467187	832	0.17
15,312	0,2	11.677.022	130	0.0028	275,642	6254	2,2	490.891	4921	1.0
40,366	0.29	10,087,103	537	0.0053	983,580	786	0.083	1,463,411	1,437	28
26,348	0,06	36,059,488	163	0.004	975,421	10,996	1.13	2,528,070	6289	0.25
86,656	0,26	28,691.480	542	0.01	1,726,841	23,646	1.37	1,929,598	12,269	0.64
13,004	0.15	64,750,968	705	0.02	2,697,262	36,642	1.84	4,457,668	18,558	0.42
95,088	2.69	1,771,536	853	0.048	592,428	33,856	6.6	626,108	39762	6.3
24,854	3,87	1,925,871	6772	0.35	604,720	39,570	2.8	638,360	59931	9.3
66,614	1.85	2,956,484	291	0.0036	258,979	1,157	0.66	765,846	164,869	21.5
20,237	0.25	2,059,150	600	0.0085	795,328	3,038	0.38	95,261	11,694	12.2
241,702	2.01	9,728,020	1144	0.01	851,407	34,513	4.05	1,391,954	204,611	14.7
165,091	1.29	8,976,021	7372	0.08	1,309,048	42,608	3.27	733,621	71,625	9.8
286,793	1.66	18,704,041	8,516	0.045	2,151,455	72,121	3.38	2,125,575	276,236	12.9
279,990	3,16	6,158,019	8,232	0.13	1,650,202	136,019	8,26	612,245	60,412	9.86
481,608	5.62	6,004,246	31,231	0.52	1,032,422	136,271	13.1	1,032,367	133,016	12.8
261,598	4.33	12,162,265	89,463	0.32	2,682,624	272,290	10.2	1,644,612	193,428	11.8
32,290	4.09	6,284,084	2,809	0.04	135,889	1,361	1.0	668,355	2612	1.13
167,517	1.89	4,111,642	6,315	0.15	1,398,639	26,236	1.8	2,141,990	32219	1.73
321,208	4.41	4,287,979	—	—	689,566	12,548	1.9	1,246,526	127,520	10.1
437,905	4.79	6,095,955	112	0.0018	838,480	31,410	3.7	1,533,009	212733	14.2
423,401	16.12	6,102,945	725	0.01	323,564	26,612	8.2	1,284,159	849,900	66.1

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

ION OF REFUSED STAPLE

STIC PRODUCT

T FLOUR			BREAD & NOODLES			SWEAT POTATOES			POTATOES		
ED TY	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	b/a %	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	b/a %	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	b/a %	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	b/a %
179	1,368	0.67	877,210	–	–	17,097	886	5.18	–	–	–
87	232	0.17	30,842	–	–	807	–	–	23	–	–
91	4921	1.0	305,874	2,745	0.89	2,271	1,239	54.5	–	–	–
11	11,437	2.8	1,193,102	27,501	2.3	7,369	105	1.42	–	–	–
70	6,289	0.25	1,183,084	2,745	0.23	19,368	2,125	10.9	–	–	–
98	12,269	0.64	1,223,946	27,501	2.25	8,186	105	1.28	23	–	–
68	18,558	0.42	2,407,028	30,246	1.25	27,624	2,230	8.10	23	–	–
08	39,762	6.3	20,587	416	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	5,931	9.3	136,956	18,186	13.2	80	–	–	–	–	–
46	164,869	2.15	10,723	98	0.86	1,295	224	17.2	–	–	–
61	1,694	12.2	62,646	4,320	6.89	11,561	96	0.83	–	–	–
84	204,611	1.47	31,310	507	1.62	1,295	224	17.2	–	–	–
21	7,625	9.8	199,601	23,506	11.3	1,641	96	0.83	–	–	–
95	276,236	12.9	230,911	23,013	9.96	12,936	320	2.47	–	–	–
45	60,412	9.86	386,211	69,226	17.9	22	–		–	–	–
67	133,016	12.8	614,047	176,022	28.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
62	193,428	1.18	999,258	246,248	24.5	22	–	–	–	–	–
55	7,612	1.13	501,208	29,250	2.46	8,664	–	–	135	–	–
90	32219	1.73	965,590	99,762	10.3	2,767	–	–	279	–	–
86	127,820	10.1	1,073,911	168,519	15.6	11,421	11,142	97.5	–	–	–
09	212,733	1.42	652,384	188,692	28.9	1,226	–	–	26	–	–
89	849,900	4.51	671,372	191,254	28.4	10,400	4,712	1.45	328	–	–

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

STAPLE FOOD (JANUARY AN

U C T S

POTATOES			PROCESSED POTATOES			SOYA BEAN			OTHER PULSES		
NED ITY	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a
–	–	–	825	591	716	6,328	–	–	6,603	1845	277
23	–	–	29,718	22689	7602	21628	4	0.018	26,383	–	–
–	–	–	589	20	3.39	464	–	–	1922	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1215	–	–	2395	–	–
–	–	–	2414	611	432	6792	–	–	2625	1845	2166
23	–	–	29713	22689	759	22843	4	0.017	27778	–	–
23	–	–	36127	23,200	745	28,635	4	0.013	36303	1845	508
–	–	–	–	–	–	6,964	–	–	645	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	12,107	11	0.09	957	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	968	–	–	1895	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,082	–	–	3,091	470	15,2
–	–	–	–	–	–	2932	–	–	2,850	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,189	11	0.67	4,068	470	1161
–	–	–	–	–	–	24,121	11	0.045	6398	470	734
–	–	–	83	–	–	11,683	401	343	6,275	71	113
–	–	–	–	–	–	16,441	1407	858	6,672	–	–
–	–	–	83	–	–	28,130	1208	642	12,947	71	954
135	–	–	354	146	412	6142	10	0.14	131	–	–
279	–	–	482	5	103	4,845	–	–	816	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	728	–	–	2146	–	–
26	–	–	19	–	–	2259	–	–	2716	–	–
88	–	–	49,345	46,374	928	23467	–	–	2469	615	251

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

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1950)

	OTHER PULSES			MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS			OTHERS			TOTAL OF PLANNED QUANTITY OF IMPORTED FOOD	
	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	E
	4603	1845	277	39		-	58455	1571	2,68	31615884
8	26383	-	-	433	-	-	57331		-	43822280
	1922	-	-	3016	3	0099	-	-	-	2813450
	2395	-	-	819	-	-	-	-	-	2893395
	8525	1845	2166	3055	3	0098	58455	1571	268	39429036
7	27778	-	-	1252	-	-	57331	-	-	63715675
3	36303	1845	508	4307	3	0069	115786	1571	1356	93144709
	655	-	-	1812	703	387	-	-	-	656188
9	957	-		2617	384	147	-	-	-	1475760
	1895	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	5734760
	3091	470	1522	1059	19	179	-	-	-	8695607
	2850	-	-	1824	703	385	-	-	-	6238928
7	4068	470	1161	2676	403	109	-	-	-	10171267
5	6398	470	734	6500	1106	20,1	-	-	-	16410175
3	6275	71	1,13	33163	6629	1497	-	-	-	504587
5	6672	-	-	24348	3661	1299	-	-	-	356976
2	13962	71	0,54	53511	9290	173	-	-	-	861563
4	131	-	-	299	2	0668	-	-	-	68637
	816	-	-	655	5	0765	-	-	-	610078
	2146	-	-	4666	1622	3947	-	-	-	-
	2716	-	-	2379	-	-	-	-	-	55626
	2649	615	251	59056	11259	1906	-	-	-	401066

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

TOKYO REIA

IMPORTE

TOTAL OF PLANNED QUANTITY OF IMPORTED FOOD E	TOTAL OF REFUSED QUANTITY OF IMPORTED FOOD F	PERCENTAGE F/E	RICE PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	RICE REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	WHEAT, COMMON BARLEY & NAKED BARLEY PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	WHEAT, COMMON BARLEY & NAKED BARLEY REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	WH PLANN QUANT (a)	% b/a
31,615,586	145,498	0.46	390,780	2,253	0.57	2,507,521	95,346	1.13	5,17	2.68
43,822,280	322,536	0.736	8,618,290	71,252	0.267	3,577,378	68,085	1.93	16,109	-
2,813,450	42,918	5.49	683,865	877	0.084	271,207	1,321	0.48	1,566	-
2,893,395	168,776	1.71	895,082	3,472	0.388	1,467,958	14,827	0.101	3,582	-
39,429,034	183,416	0.477	4,587,645	2,830	0.62	12,224,562	96,675	0.94	6,746	2.68
63,715,675	691,312	0.914	8,512,392	74,726	0.79	5,046,333	83,912	1.66	12,691	-
93,144,709	679,728	0.729	14,103,017	77,556	0.55	16,269,875	189,587	1.18	26,433	2.86
504,188	18,437	0.366	264,126	9,701	3.67	175,158	2,305	4.171	4	-
1,475,760	252,968	17.14	473,503	174,951	36.95	121,333	8,691	4.998	20	-
5,734,760	282,788	4.93	923,592	12,056	1.31	394,388	567	0.139	3,746	-
8,695,607	838,968	9.65	2,084,997	188,410	9.03	1,974,214	7,830	0.397	2,90	-
6,238,928	301,625	4.83	1,182,718	24,755	1.83	669,566	2,856	1.37	3,80	-
12,971,267	1,091,916	8.75	2,558,500	363,361	14.2	2,095,667	16,321	0.779	3,603	-
16,412,175	1,393,341	8.49	3,766,218	385,116	10.28	2,665,093	24,175	0.907	3,60	-
504,587	79,196	15.6	-	-	-	83,836	13,060	15,578	28	-
356,976	36,920	10.34	-	-	-	39,663	6,917	17,436	1,8	-
861,563	116,116	13.4	-	-	-	123,499	17,977	14.5	2,7	-
68,637	20	0.029	20,095	18	0.089	24,586	2	0.008	2	-
610,078	42,887	7.031	822,761	42,687	5.13	26,145	318	1.216	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
101,066	-	-	16,859	-	-	2	-	-	8	-

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

REIA.

PORTED FOOD

COMMON BARLEY / ED BARLEY			WHEAT FLOUR			BREAD & NOODLES			CORN			
PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	Q
121	96,306	1.13	5,176,918	6325	0122	6,246,367	58	00009	—	—	—	
378	69,085	1.93	16,109,537	35,229	0218	15,066,397	122,576	081	—	—	—	
421	1,381	005	1,564,987	2,152	0135	2,601,761	38,726	1.488	—	—	—	
985	14,827	0.101	3,582,281	29,869	0561	3,944,668	120,379	3054	—	—	—	
562	96,675	094	6,746,885	8,477	0125	8,848,128	38,782	0438	—	—	—	
333	83,912	1.66	19,691,818	65,078	033	19,006,765	242,955	1.27	—	—	—	
795	189,587	1.18	26,433,673	73,555	0278	27,855,093	281,737	1.01	—	—	—	
158	2,305	4.171	57,094	196	0286	4,280	1,235	28,85	33	—	—	
833	8,691	4998	703,737	58,695	8,337	1,74,746	10,851	6209	1,548	—	—	
388	507	0139	3,743,659	195,627	5226	635,187	58,830	9261	47	—	—	
214	7830	4397	2,909,221	45,682	1.557	1,703,166	1,11,848	10.67	11	—	—	
766	2856	1.37	3801,583	19,823	518	639,467	60,065	0939	80	—	—	
1,467	16,321	4779	3,663,958	51,357	1.41	1,077,902	1,92,699	1.42	1,659	—	—	
993	24,178	0907	2,605,711	706,180	9.53	2,517,369	252,766	10.06	1,639	—	—	
826	13,060	1,5578	281,783	17,025	6042	48,705	629	1.291	—	—	—	
1,663	6,917	1,2526	1,95,349	9,120	4668	86,176	317	936	—	—	—	
779	12,777	0.x	422,432	26,145	6.67	1,34,321	966	0.70	—	—	—	
1,486	2	9008	21,268	—	—	2,683	—	—	—	—	—	
1,465	318	6216	50,529	90	—	2,663	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	66,216	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	85,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

D

ORN			MILO			PULSES		
ED TY	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a	PLANNED QUANTITY (a)	REFUSED QUANTITY (b)	% b/a
–	–	–	1,135	–	–	8,777,863	41,618	0.472
–	–	–	8,423	3,683	43.36	442,254	20,741	4.68
–	–	–	677	23	4.89	246,189	101	0.041
–	–	–	909	153	16.83	6,600	96	1.45
–	–	–	1812	33	1.82	9,023,062	41,619	0.461
–	–	–	9,332	3806	40.7	448,858	20,837	4.64
–	–	–	11,144	3839	34.4	9,471,909	62,456	0.659
33	–	–	1,497	–	–	–	–	–
468	–	–	1,283	–	–	–	–	–
47	–	–	32,867	16,928	49.8	–	–	–
11	–	–	32,908	9,178	27.88	–	–	–
80	–	–	40,364	16,928	39.4	–	–	–
689	–	–	34,161	9,178	26.8	–	–	–
639	–	–	74,665	25,106	3409	–	–	–
–	–	–	90,263	48,482	53.7	–	–	–
–	–	–	36,008	20,666	57.11	–	–	–
–	–	–	126,271	69,648	55.6	–	–	–
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

SE								
		TOTAL	18,445,015	872,714	4.75	17,583,462		761,698
PREFECTURES	GUMMA	JAN	7,672,868	32,310	0.42	7,664,211		32,290
		FEB	9,433,105	210,412	2.23	8,823,027		167,617
	TOCHIGI	JAN	7,268,260	32,208	4.42	7,268,260		32,208
		FEB	9,184,037	437,905	4.77	9,128,411		437,905
	IBARAGI	JAN	9,649,096	1,523,401	15.78	9,468,030		1,523,401
		FEB	8,846,767	1,396,727	15.78	8,815,357		1,396,727
	CHIBA	JAN	8,390,100	8,367	0.97	7,906,384		8,196
		FEB	13,206,776	291,980	2.21	12,918,842		291,573
	SAITAMA	JAN	12,296,162	189,790	1.54	11,980,557		189,415
		FEB	12,768,310	449,413	3.52	12,699,137		449,074
PRODUCTIVE	TOTAL	JAN	45,176,467	2,148,076	4.75	44,207,442		2,147,508
		FEB	53,438,994	2,786,487	5.21	52,384,774		2,742,796
		JAN & FEB	98,615,462	4,934,513	5.004	96,592,216		4,890,304
GRAND TOTAL		JAN	153,064,683	3,265,153	2.13	105,923,109		2,695,548
		FEB	172,368,236	5,119,940	2.97	106,070,117		3,456,151
		JAN & FEB	324,432,919	8,385,093	2.58	211,993,226		6,151,699

N.B. 1. PLANNED QUANTITY = DIST

2. UNIT : KILOGRAM.(CONVE

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

261,598	4.33	12,162,265	89,463	0.32	2,682,624	272,290	10.2	1,644,612	193,428
32,290	4.09	628,084	2,809	0.04	135,889	1,861	1.0	663,355	7,612
167,517	1.89	4,111,662	6,315	0.15	1,593,639	26,236	1.5	2,141,990	32,219
32,208	4.41	428,979	—	—	69,556	12,548	1.9	1,246,586	122,580
437,905	4.79	6,095,955	112	0.0018	232,480	21,410	2.7	1,533,009	212,733
1,523,401	16.12	6,102,945	725	0.01	323,564	26,612	8.2	1,884,159	849,900
1,396,727	15.84	5,436,773	1,534	0.028	102,063	5,961	6.4	1,968,953	97,336
81,196	1.02	5,386,054	153	0.0028	281,559	4,539	1.6	1,796,079	64,509
291,573	2.26	8,538,275	276	0.0032	1,390,908	6,927	0.42	1,971,026	226,104
189,415	1.58	8069,161	764	0.0094	175,236	14131	2.09	665,190	26,972
469,074	3.54	2,631,583	6443	0.086	2,232,357	46,348	1.9	1,126,986	109,667
2,167,508	4.85	39,110,223	4651	0.014	2056,754	59,229	2.28	6269369	1,066,573
2,742,796	5.23	31,614,228	14,678	0.046	6,163,447	113,862	1.85	8,741,964	1,562,019
4890,304	5.06	61,724,451	18,129	0.03	8219,201	173,091	2.11	15,002,333	2,628,632
2,695,548	2.84	82,055,750	13,990	0.017	5532,786	260,757	4.35	10,782,638	1,237,885
3,456,151	3.25	75,285,975	53,823	0.071	10217,768	316,387	3.89	12,432,550	1,772,969
615,699	3.90	15,734,725	67,813	0.043	1,750,542	57,146	3.64	23,230,188	3,116,854

= DISTRIBUTED QUANTITY + REFUSED QUANTITY.

A.M. (CONVERTED INTO UNPOLISHED RICE)

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

1,644,612	193,428	1.8	999,258	246,268	2.45	22	-	-	-	-
668,345	2612	1.13	501,208	29,850	2.46	8,664	-	-	135	-
2,141,990	32219	1.73	965,890	99,762	1.93	2,767	-	-	279	-
1,246,586	122,580	10.1	1,073,911	168,519	1.6	11,621	1,142	9.75	-	-
1,533,009	212,733	1.42	662,384	188,692	28.9	1,226	-	-	26	-
1,884,159	849,900	45.1	571,372	176,264	2.89	10,600	1,712	16.5	388	-
1,968,963	971,336	49.3	1,044,298	279,525	26.7	65	-	-	12	-
1,796,079	54,509	3.03	359,426	14,496	1.89	37,600	2,150	19.1	-	-
1,971,026	226,104	10.2	985,773	16,246	5.76	4,320	-	-	-	-
665,190	26,992	4.05	2,539,362	126,154	5.18	29,263	18,639	63.7	-	-
1,126,986	109,667	9.73	1,880,043	282,096	15.0	18,788	3,665	18.3	-	-
6,260,369	1,066,573	17.0	5,046,269	499,774	9.91	97,128	43,641	44.9	523	-
8,741,964	1,562,069	17.9	6,128,088	906,301	14.4	27,166	2,445	12.6	317	-
15,002,333	2,628,632	17.5	19,573,367	1,426,075	13.3	124,296	42,086	37.8	840	-
19,782,638	1,237,885	6.23	6,644,874	572,252	8.61	112,813	44,990	39.9	523	-
12,437,860	1,728,969	14.3	2,666,680	1,132,330	14.9	46,961	3,646	7.76	340	-
23,380,188	3,116,854	13.4	14,210,854	1,704,582	11.9	164,774	49,636	30.1	863	-

QUANTITY.

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

-	-	-	83	-	-	28,130	1208	642	12,747	71	0	
135	-	-	384	146	412	5142	10	0.194	131	-	-	
279	-	-	482	5	603	4845	-	-	816	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-	-	2,146	-	-	
26	-	-	19	-	-	2,259	-	-	2,716	-	-	
388	-	-	491,348	456,324	928	2,347	-	-	2,649	615	2	
12	-	-	166,367	114,481	694	4656	-	-	3,426	14		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-		
-	-	-	1,750	-	-	1,907	-	-	12,608	-		
-	-	-	2027	-	-	2,418	10	0.43	1,308	-		
-	-	-	1,868	-	-	2,664	6	0.225	1,129	64		
823	-	-	493,729	456,470	924	19,638	20	0.15	6,440	615		
817	-	-	169,486	114,480	677	16,329	6	0.236	20,092	78		
840	-	-	663,215	570,956	8608	26,964	26	0.098	26,536	693		
823	-	-	496,226	457,081	922	34,042	421	6.16	23,594	2,631		
340	-	-	199,199	132,075	656	71,808	1,428	1.98	58,590	648		
868	-	-	694,425	594,156	855	102,850	1,849	1.71	82,184	3079		

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

12962	71	984	83,511	9290	17.3	–	–	–	864,883	116
131	–	–	299	2	0.668	–	–	–	68,637	
816	–	–	684	8	0.764	–	–	–	610,078	42
2146	–	–	4,666	1622	3.447	–	–	–	–	–
2716	–	–	2,379	–	–	–	–	–	45,626	–
2669	615	251	59,056	11,259	1.906	–	–	–	401,066	–
3426	14	0.498	84,349	23,896	28.32	–	–	–	31,410	–
410	–	–	45,486	306	0.673	–	–	–	483,717	
12,608	–	–	12,291	3,038	2.47	–	–	–	287,936	
1,308	–	–	16,579	3,746	2.26	43	–	–	316,625	
1,129	64	5.67	3,637	1,006	2.76	82	–	–	69,173	
6,446	615	9.54	126,056	16,735	1.32	43	–	–	969,025	
29,092	78	0.389	103,311	27,939	2.704	82	–	–	1,064,221	43
26,536	693	2.61	229,367	44,674	1.94	125	–	–	2,023,246	44
23,596	2,631	1.07	164,098	23,070	1.41	88,498	1,571	268	47,141,574	869
58,590	548	0.93	128,587	32,063	2.49	52,413	–	–	65,298,119	1,663
82,184	3,079	3.76	292,685	55,093	1.88	115,911	1,671	185	112,439,693	2,233

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

62,563	116/16	13.4	—			12,277	1277	1052	222,155	20
68,637	20	0.029	20,094	18	0.089	24,586	2	0.005	21,268	
10,078	4288	2031	522,741	42,487	8,13	26,148	318	1216	59,529	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,316	
201,066	—	—	16859	—	—	2	—	—	25707	
31,410	—	—	—	—	—	2961	—	—	28,469	
483,717	173	0.036		—	—	344039	—	—	133,280	
287,936	407	0.1414	—	—	—	43,766	—	—	224,076	
31,605	375	0.118	—	—	—	4272	375	8,778	2,888	
69,173	339	49	189	—	—	44023	339	077	4992	
969,025	568	0.088	35,444	18	0.051	372,897	377	0.101	243,143	
554,221	43,641	414	522900	42,487	8,125	116,873	687	0.562	360,860	
923,246	44209	218	588,384	42,505	272	487,770	2034	0.211	603,603	
141,574	569,605	121	5812,817	24,643	0.423	1,259,821	112,966	1,048	1,068,534	22[illegible]
298119	1,663,789	251	12,594,772	489,572	3,21	2,972,196	102,807	1,477	23,851,485	68[illegible]
439,693	2,233,394	198	18,402,589	506,175	374	18,648,017	225,773	1,217	34,920,019	86[illegible]

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

	21,268	–	–	2183	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	60,829	90	–	2663	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	66,216	–	–	810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	85707	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28,469	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	133,280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,398	172
	224,074	–	–	16407	–	–	–	–	–	3709	407
28	2,888	–	–	308,616	–	–	–	–	–	29	–
9	4,992	–	–	22,991	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
01	243,143	–	–	311,099	–	–	–	–	–	6432	173
02	360,360	90	0.024	42,371	–	–	–	–	–	3709	407
11	603,603	90	0.014	353,470	–	–	–	–	–	10,141	580
48	11,068,834	221,325	1.99	9,842,899	98,476	1.01	80	–	–	138,871	64,616
77	23,851,485	884,645	2.45	21,013,614	435,971	2.16	859	–	–	83,190	33,957
17	34,920,019	806,970	2.31	30,860,813	835,667	4.74	1639	–	–	222,061	98573

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

-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

To: Economics Officer
Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

The Planned Allocation of Antarctic Whale Meat ex. The Sagami-maru

(Control Sec. of Fishery Bureau)

8 February 1950

(Unit Metric Ton)

Prefecture	Sort of meat Frozen
Aomori	10
Iwate	10
Fukushima	10
Tokyo	100
Kanagawa	20
Yamanashi	10
Nagano	20
Gifu	10
Aichi	40
Mie	10
Kyoto	30
Osaka	300
Hyogo	130
Nara	10
Wakayama	10
Okayama	10
Hiroshima	20
Kochi	10
Fukuoka	100
TOTAL	860

Company: Nippon Fishery Co. Discharging Port: Osaka
Arrival Date: 3 February

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

To: Economics Officer
Kanto Civil Affairs Reg.

Raw Sweet Potato Utilization Plan for December 1949

(Unit: 1,000 kan)

Prefecture	Collection in December	for food	for alcohol	for sake	for starch	shipment in	shipment out
TOHOKU							
Fukushima	1,940	1,940	-	-	-	-	-
KANTO							
Ibaraki	7,573	1,720	600	80	5,173	-	-
Tochigi	1,910	1,560	-	90	260	-	-
Gumma	3,936	1,570	1,200	140	200	-	826
Saitama	10,311	2,130	-	160	847	-	7,174
Chiba	12,913	2,240	400	1,240	3,650	-	5,383
Yamanashi	1,016	830	-	-	-	-	186
Nagano	1,701	1,910	-	150	-	359	-
Tokyo	4,171	14,520	-	-	110	10,459	-
Kanagawa	4,590	3,800	200	470	120	-	-
Shizuoka	4,690	2,440	600	420	1,230	-	-
TOKAI-HOKURIKU							
Toyama	848	-	-	-	-	-	848
Ishikawa	882	-	-	-	-	-	882
Gifu	2,910	2,160	-	210	540	-	-
Aichi	10,076	4,250	-	450	2,170	-	3,206
Mie	2,550	1,400	1,000	250	1,900	2,000	-
KINKI							
Shiga	1,415	600	-	20	-	-	795
Kyoto	2,778	3,340	-	220	-	782	-
Osaka	2,420	7,250	-	280	-	5,110	-
Hyogo	3,994	5,190	100	510	-	1,806	-
Nara	1,010	1,000	-	10	-	-	-
Wakayama	2,726	1,510	-	-	-	-	1,216
KYUSHU							
Fukuoka	4,820	5,880	-	690	150	1,900	-
Saga	1,250	1,110	50	-	90	-	-
Nagasaki	5,800	2,460	400	290	2,650	-	-
Kumamoto	6,290	2,020	2,440	960	2,370	1,500	-
Oita	3,787	1,400	-	90	120	-	2,177
Miyazaki	4,394	1,260	900	100	3,190	1,056	-
Kagoshima	15,917	1,330	1,300	2,050	8,309	-	2,928
CHUGOKU							
Tottori	1,742	560	-	-	260	-	922
Shimane	937	780	-	-	157	-	-
Okayama	2,130	1,700	-	10	220	-	200
Hiroshima	4,030	2,470	-	840	720	-	-
Yamaguchi	1,699	2,090	1,010	600	80	2,081	-
SHIKOKU							
Tokushima	1,330	1,090	-	80	160	-	-
Kagawa	1,430	1,010	-	-	110	-	310
Ehime	3,751	1,860	600	30	1,261	-	-
Kochi	1,493	940	-	-	553	-	-
TOTAL	147,160	89,320	10,800	10,440	36,600	27,053	27,053

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

Shipment Plan of Sweet Potato Distribution for December 1949

(Unit: 1,000 kan)

Shipping Prefecture	Receiving Prefecture	for food	for alcohol	for sake
KANTO				
Gunma	Tokyo	826	-	-
Saitama	Tokyo	4,064	-	-
"	Nagano	300	-	59
"	Osaka	2,751	-	-
Chiba	Tokyo	5,383	-	-
Yamanashi	Tokyo	186	-	-
TOKAI-HOKURIKU				
Toyama	Osaka	568	-	280
Ishikawa	Kyoto	62	-	220
Aichi	Mie	1,000	850	150
"	Hyogo	1,206	-	280
Ishikawa	Hyogo	-	90	510
KINKI				
Shiga	Kyoto	300	-	-
"	Osaka	295	-	-
Wakayama	Osaka	1,216	-	-
CHUGOKU				
Tottori	Yamaguchi	-	423	499
Okayama	Yamaguchi	200	-	-
SHIKOKU				
Kagawa	Yamaguchi	-	310	-
KYUSHU				
Oita	Yamaguchi	-	277	-
"	Fukuoka	-	-	400
"	Kumamoto	-	1,500	-
Kagoshima	Yamaguchi	271	-	101
"	Fukuoka	1,210	-	290
"	Miyazaki	156	900	-
TOTAL		20,194	4,350	2,509

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

(1)

Tokan Keikan 2, No. 99

29 November 1949

Tokyo Regional EIA.

TO: The chief, Economics Section, HCAR.

Subject: Administrative investigation on managerial condition of ~~Test Delivery Organ~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Tesuto Haikyu Sho (Test Delivery Organ) of Staple Food Delivery Corporation

1. Investigated matter

Actual condition of management of Test Haikuysho started as of 11 November 1949.

2. Name of Test Haikuysho investigated

Name Branch Bureau	Name of Branch Office	Name of Co.	Name of Test Haikuysho
Food Delivery Corporation Tokyo-to Branch	"Nokata"	"Nokata" Food Deal Co.	Katayama
	"Suginami"	"Suginami" "	Asagaya
	"Nipponbashi"	"Nipponbashi" "	Kakeigaracho
	"Kanda"	"Kanda" "	Nakakanda
	"Tachikawa"	"Tachikawa" "	Sayama
	"Musashino"	"Musashino" "	Sakashita
Kanagawa Branch	"Tobe"	"Yokohama" Central Food Deal Co.	9 Test Haikuysho ~~[illegible]~~ under jurisdiction of Tobe Branch
Chiba Branch	"Chiba"	"Chiba" Food Delivery Co.	"Kemigawa"
	"Ichikawa"	"Ichikawa" "	"Ichikawa Eleimae" "Ichikawa H

3. Period ~~during~~ investigation ~~being~~ was conducted from 19 Oct '49 to 27 Oct '49

(over) ↓

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

(2)

4. Result of Investigation

(1). Summary.

(I) Improvement of service in Tokyo and Chiba was hardly noticeable but in Kanagwa ~~it was a~~ endeavour for improvement of service was noted a little.

(II) Expenditure of each "Test Haikeysho" ~~is~~ not calculated yet because details of expenditure ~~are not known~~ can not be known yet (common)

(III) It is necessary to take appropriate measure so that each "Test Haikeysho" can get profit by margin under ~~time estimated limited consuming~~ definite estimated consumed quantity. (common)

(IV) At "Test Haikeysho" located in vast area with this population ~~eligible for~~ receiving ration, due to considerable time spent for distribution and busy procedure transaction for changing records resulting from change of ~~distributed~~ inefficient farmers, personel cut ~~is~~ ~~impo~~ according to consumed quantity is impossible. ~~However~~ For these areas, however, side business is prospective. But Calculation of margin should be made more reasonably.

(Tokyo "Sanrama" area, Chiba "Kemigawa" area)

(V) Management of "Test Haikeysho" is distressed by insufficient or inefficient personels ^ because ~~distribution~~ work surplus for to labor transfer of management to private organ is not main object. (common).

If this situation is continued, capital and not only capital ~~is encroached~~ but also appropriation for "corporation" is afraid to be encroached.

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

(3)

Steps for correction of this situation would be ~~reasonable margin~~ taking reasonable margin by independently financed management ~~org~~ at each "Test Haikuyoku" or transfering of all directly managed delivery organ to private status. (common)

(VII) Side business is not started yet due to busy delivery ~~work~~ business and no suitable side business; (common)

(VIII) About procedure to deliver food to labors (common)

(a) ~~It's Additional ration of food~~

Special ration of food to labors is ~~m~~made at present ~~by~~ directly by "corporation branch" or by "delivery organ".

If delivery organ is managed privately, corporation and private company will handle ~~distri~~ delivery transaction.

Unification of both is desirable for prompt business transaction.

(b) ~~Loc~~ Delivery to ~~to~~ a large quantity consumer ~~is~~ by a small "delivery organ" with no warehouse is very difficult. Therefore, this should be taken into consideration when respective delivery organ is formally decided.

(c) Whether special ration to labor is handled or not is ~~a big~~ ~~a big prob~~ a important problem to manage "delivery organ". Because this ~~(b)~~ is a profitable business in comparison with ration to each ~~usual~~ family due to the fact that manhours necessary to deliver food is highly economized.

(over) ↓

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

(d) ~~There are many cases that large consumers~~ ~~for the~~ Large consumers receiving labor ration are apt to be located densely in a particular area. When two or more delivery organs are established ~~in the future~~ in a particular area in the future, ~~division of~~ area should be ~~done~~ divided very fairly.

(VIII) ~~Re Area to~~ delivered area

To avoid competition among "delivery organs" to cover as ~~many~~ much ~~and~~ and profitable area as possible, ~~new~~ ~~comp~~ area to be covered by newly set up food ~~comp~~ delivery company, ~~is necessary to be decided~~ should be regulated, ~~so that~~

(IX) There was a instance that "Test Haikuysho" started business ~~white~~ before no ~~to~~ contract is made between Chiba Branch and "Test Haikuysho".

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

(4) ○~④

As it is not so long since the Distribution Office has been opened, it is not sure whether organization is operating under profit or loss, but it is supposed that the operation under profit can not be expected in the case when the income is limited to the commission only.

The income other than commission is also unexpectable owing to the nature of the organization however Food Transportation Company, in Tamano, was a branch of Tokyo-Tama Jimusho, seems somewhat successful. (Ref. Table #1, 2 & 3)

(5) Improvement in service after reorganization,

People do not pay much attention on the reorganization. No some prefecture remarkable improvement has not been made by the Distribution Office side. (Ref. Table #4)

(6) Margin between income and expense is as shown in Table #5

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

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Price Control and Rationing Division

APO 500
29 January 1946

REPORT NUMBER 2

STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN JAPAN

RESTRICTED

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Price Control and Rationing Division

I N D E X

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROLS	1
A. Prior to April 1939	1
1. Food Policies	1
2. Distribution Mechanism	2
B. April 1939 - February 1942	4
1. Food Policies	4
2. Distribution Mechanism	6
III. PRESENT STAPLE FOOD ADMINISTRATION	8
A. Food Policies	8
B. Administrative Organizations	9
1. Food Management Board	9
2. Branch Offices of the Food Management Board	9
3. Prefectural Food Office	9
4. Agricultural Cooperative Association	9
5. Foodstuffs Control Corporations	10
6. Neighborhood Associations	10
7. Street Associations	11
C. Food Management Planning	11
1. Quota Establishment	11
2. Distribution Plans	12
D. Execution of Distribution Plans	13
1. Farmer Delivery	13
2. Delivery to Foodstuffs Control Corporation	14
3. Delivery to Consumer	15
4. Supplementary Rations	16
E. Proposed Changes in Distribution System	17
IV. APPENDIX	18

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

Page

IV. APPENDIX (Cont'd) 18

1. Collection and Distribution of Staple Food Prior to 1939 19
2. Collection and Distribution of Rice from April 1939 to February 1942. 20
3. Collection & Distribution of Wheat, Oats, and Barley from June 1940 - February 1942 21
4. Distribution of Flour from June 1940-February 1942 . . . 22
5. Collection and Distribution of Potatoes, 1941-1942 . . . 23
6. Organization Chart - Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry 24
7. Organization Chart - Branch Office of Food Management Board. 25
8. Organization Chart - Prefectural Food Office 26
9. Organization Chart - Foodstuffs Control Corporation. . . 27
10. Farmers Food Management Ledger 28
11. Establishment of Q uotas 29
12. Staple Food Quotas, 1945 - 1946 30
13. Annual Food Distribution Plan 31
14. Monthly Food Distribution Plan 32
15. Prefectural Monthly Food Distribution Plan 33
16. Prefectural Monthly Instructions to Foodstuffs Control Corporation 34
17. Foodstuffs Control Corporation Distribution Plan 35
18. Farmers' Delivery Receipt 36
19. Food Inspectors Receipt to Agricultural Association. . . 37
20. Food Bond 38
21. Financing Staple Food Purchases 39
22. Collection and Distribution of Staple Food Since Feb 1942 40
23. Consumers Ledger and Distribution Slip 41
24. Consumers Ration Book 42
25. Homeless Individuals' Ration Tickets 43
26. Travelers' Ration Meal Tickets 44
27. Supplementary Ration Form for Factory 45
28. Supplementary Ration Form - Day Laborer 46
29. Rice Distribution Control Law, April 11, 1939 47
30. Emergency Rice Distribution Control Regulations, August 20, 1940 58
31. Rice Control Regulations, October 24, 1940 61
32. Wheat and Barley Distribution Control Regulations, June 9, 1941 63
33. Wheat Flour Distribution Control Regulations, July 11, 1941 66
34. Potato Distribution Control Regulations, August 20, 1941 68
35. Miscellaneous Cereals Distribution Control Regulations, October 4, 1941 71
36. Foodstuff Control Law, February 21, 1942 75
37. Emergency Imperial Food Ordinance, February 17, 1946 . . 84

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

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an outline of the development of staple food controls in Japan and a detailed description of the existing staple food administration.

The marketing of rice in Japan can be divided into three general periods, namely, the free distribution period prior to April 1939; the period of growing governmental control from April 1939 to February 1942, and the period of complete governmental control from February 1942 to the present (January 1947). The text is supplemented by flow charts, organization charts, exhibits and pertinent laws contained in the Appendix which provide comprehensive reference data concerning staple food administration in Japan.

The details of the present rationing scheme are subject to local variations. The source of information is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROLS

A. Prior to April 1939.

1. Food Policies: Prior to 1921 the only attempt by the Japanese Government to control the marketing of rice consisted of the regulation of the rice tariff in accordance with indigenous rice supplies. In 1921, the Rice Law was established for the purpose of stabilizing the price of rice (the Rice Law and the Special Account Law for Adjustment of Demand and Supply of Rice, April 4, 1921). This law provided that in the event the government deemed it necessary to adjust the demand and supply of rice, it had the power to purchase, sell, exchange, process and store rice, as well as to increase or decrease the rice tariff and to limit the

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

importation or exportation of rice. The government was empowered to borrow money up to a maximum of ¥200,000,000 for its rice market operation fund.

The period prior to the Sino-Japanese incident was characterized by a chronic over-supply of the rice market with resultant price fluctuations. The policy of the government, as reflected in the Rice Law of 1921 and subsequent laws, was aimed at providing a greater balance between the supply and demand of rice and hence a more stable price structure. Three laws implementing this policy were passed from 1933 to 1936:

(a) The Rice Control Law - March 29, 1933: This law enabled the government to fix the range of rice prices as well as to buy and sell rice to minimize seasonal fluctuations in prices.

(b) The Extraordinary Adjustment Law of Rice Importation - March 29, 1934: This law enabled the government to adjust the importation of Korean and Formosan rice.

(c) The Rice Self-Control Law - May 28, 1936: This law made it mandatory for rice producers to establish a Rice Control Association for the purpose of storing and selling rice. The purpose was to have the producers store and sell rice in conjunction with similar government operations in order to provide for orderly marketing. Actually, the Rice Control Associations remained paper organizations since their functions were delegated by Prefectural Governors to Village Sales Associations.

2. Distribution Mechanism: Appendix No. 1 illustrates the manner in which staple foodstuffs were marketed during the period described above. The producer had the option of marketing his produce through either of two channels as follows:

(a) The first method was through the normal commercial

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

channels. The farmer would sell or consign his produce to a broker located in the production area. The number of brokers who purchased the produce gradually was reduced until practically all handled the produce on a commission basis. The broker sold the produce to shipping merchants, who were located near railway stations. In many cases farmers living near the shipping merchant sold the produce directly to him without going through the broker. The shipping merchange stored the food in his warehouse or agricultural warehouses and shipped them to consuming areas in accordance with market conditions.

The shipping merchant sold the produce to wholesalers in consuming areas. The wholesaler occupied a key position in the marketing setup since he maintained close contact with market conditions by means of a large commercial telegraph network and issued buying orders to the shipping merchants in the producing area.

The wholesaler then sold the produce to markets in consuming areas. The sale from the market to the retailer was generally consummated by means of a market middleman who was an expert in grading, price, etc. The retailers, of course, sold directly to the consumer.

(b) The second marketing channel available to producers was through Cooperative Sales Associations. These sales associations were organized under the Industrial Association Law of 1907, and their number gradually increased over a period of years. Members of the village, town or city sales associations consigned their produce to the association which in turn consigned it to the National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Associations. This organization, like shipping merchants, sold the produce to wholesalers in consuming areas. A relatively small portion of the produce was sold to consumer cooperatives.

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

The government purchased rice from or sold rice to shipping merchants, National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Association and wholesalers in accordance with the price stabilization policy.

B. April 1939 - February 1942.

1. Food Policies: The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese incident in July 1937 marked the beginning of the transition from a peace economy to a war economy. The movement of population from rural to urban areas to work in munition factories; the general increase in consumption due to wartime inflation and the increased demand for rice for military purposes; together with the increased Korean consumption due to industrialization, all served to gradually change the supply-demand relationship of rice. As a result of these conditions the period April 1939-February 1942 was characterized by growing governmental control over the collection and distribution of staple foodstuffs. The following laws and ordinances were passed during this period implementing the government food policies:

(a) The Rice Distribution Control Law, April 11, 1939: This law provided the legal basis for three control measures. First, the Rice Exchange and other rice markets were closed and the Japan Rice Company was created to purchase all rice for urban consumption. This was a quasi-governmental organization, capitalized at ¥30,000,000, half subscribed by the government. This company actually did not perform the functions for which it was organized. The purchase of indigenous rice was carried on through designated merchants during this period. During the three years of its existence the Japan Rice Company handled all imported rice. Secondly, all agents who handled rice had to obtain government approval.

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

Finally, the government was empowered to control the distribution of rice in the event of an emergency. Based upon the authority granted in this section of the law, the government fixed the ceiling price of rice in August 1939.

(b) Emergency Rice Distribution Control Regulations (Ministerial Ordinance of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, August 20, 1940): These regulations made it mandatory that all rice be marketed through the Agricultural Associations. Although collections were not compulsory this measure resulted in the distribution of rice from the farmer to the consumer through government controlled channels.

(c) Rice Control Regulations (Ministerial Ordinance of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, October 24, 1940): This Ordinance established compulsory rice collections for all rice in excess of that held for the farmers' own consumption.

(d) Wheat and Barley Distribution Control Regulations, June 10, 1940.

Wheat Distribution Control Regulations, July 15, 1940.

Wheat Flour Distribution Control Regulations, August 8, 1940.

Miscellaneous Cereals Distribution Control Regulations, November 14, 1940.

Wheat and Barley Distribution Control Regulations, June, 1941.

Wheat Flour Distribution Control Regulations, July, 1941.

Potato Distribution Control Regulations, August 1941.

Miscellaneous Cereals Distribution Control Regulations, October, 1941.

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

The above Ministerial Ordinances of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry were issued to provide the same type of controls over other staple foods that existed over rice.

(e) Foodstuff Control Law, February 21, 1942: The Foodstuff Control Law incorporated all previous staple food control laws and established comprehensive control over the collection and distribution of staple foodstuffs. Under this law, rationing, which had been established in the six largest cities in April 1941, was put on a nationwide basis. The system of distributing staple foodstuffs through designated merchants was abolished and quasi-governmental Foodstuffs Control Corporations in each prefecture were established to carry on the distribution function on a monopoly basis. The capital for these corporations was subscribed 50% by the government and 50% by merchants, wholesalers and markets.

(f) Emergency Imperial Food Ordinance, February 17, 1946: This Ordinance was promulgated to provide a legal framework for the confiscation of crops to fulfill rice quotas. This measure was necessary because food collections were lagging and the country was faced with an unprecedented food crisis in 1946. Legal safeguards against the abuse of this power were incorporated in the Ordinance.

2. Distribution Mechanism.

(a) Rice: Although governmental control over the collection and distribution of staple foodstuffs was gradually strengthened, the distribution pattern remained relatively unchanged from October, 1940-February 1942. The procedure for distribution of rice was as follows:

The Agricultural Associations of each town and village investigated the yields of each farmer and landowner. Based upon this investigation, the Agricultural Associations determined the quotas, taking

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

the farmer retention into consideration. The rice was collected by the village or town Sales Association and shipped to the Prefectural Federation of Sales Associations. The rice to be consumed in the producing prefecture was sold to the Rice Dealers' Association (or to a similarly named organization) which in turn distributed it to the member retailers for sale to consumers. The rice to be consumed in other prefectures was sold to the government through the National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Associations. The government took title to the rice in the producing area, had it transported by a forwarding agent (Nippon Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha). and sold it to the Rice Dealers Association in the consuming area. The Rice Dealers Association distributed the rice to member retailers for sale to consumers. (Reference, Appendix No. 2).

In April 1941, rationing at the rate of 2.3 go of rice per day for the normal consumer was adopted in the six largest cities. Between that date and February 1942, when nationwide rationing was adopted, the ration system by pass book or ticket was adopted in many other urban areas of Japan.

(b) Barley, Naked Barley and Wheat: The quotas for barley, naked barley and wheat were established in a manner similar to rice quotas. Farmers consigned their grain to the Sales Association which in turn consigned it to the Prefectural Federation of Sales Associations. The government purchased the grains through the National Association of Sales Associations. For the purpose of cleaning barley and naked barley the government sold the grain to the Japan Rice Company. This Company consigned the barley to the Japan Barley Cleaning Industry Association for cleaning, after which it was sold to Rice Dealers Associations for distribution to consumers. In several prefectures the governors permitted distribution through designated merchants as well as through the sales

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

associations. (Reference Appendix No. 3).

In the case of flour milling, wheat was sold to the National Flour Distribution Company by the government. This Company distributed the wheat to the flour mills. The flour was sold by the National Flour Distribution Company to designated wheat flour wholesalers who in turn sold it to member retailers for sale to the consumer. (Reference Appendix No. 4).

(c) Sweet Potatoes and Irish Potatoes: Regulations for control of the collection and distribution of sweet and Irish potatoes were promulgated in September 1941. The Japan Sweet Potato and Irish Potato Company was established as the control organ for these commodities. This company purchased potatoes directly from the producer through the Agricultural Associations. Distribution to consumers was effected by various organizations designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or by the prefectural governors. During this period potatoes were not considered staple food, hence consumers were permitted to purchase small quantities directly from the producers. (Reference Appendix No. 5).

III. PRESENT STAPLE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

A. Food Policies:

Since 1942, the basic food policy of the Japanese Government has been to increase the supply of staple foodstuffs while reducing the requirements as far as practicable. Thus, sweet potatoes were classified as staple food in March 1943 and white potatoes, in July, 1943. At the same time, the increased cultivation of staple foodstuffs was encouraged. In December, 1945, a five-year program for increasing the land under cultivation by 25% was undertaken. In addition, distribution channels have been simplified in order to minimize the requirements for inventories.

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

B. Administrative Organizations.

1. Food Management Board: The Food Management Board is a division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and is directly responsible for the formulation and administration of staple food policies in Japan. The president of this organization reports directly to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and has vice-ministerial rank. (Reference Appendix No. 6).

2. Branch Offices of the Food Management Boards: The Food Management Board maintains branch offices (Shokuryo Jimsho) in each prefecture. These branch offices pass all orders from the Ministry to the prefectural governments and represent the Ministry in all prefectural food matters (Reference Appendix No. 7).

3. Prefectural Food Section: Each prefectural government includes a food section which is responsible for the administration of the food collection and distribution plans as drawn up by the Ministry and passed on to the prefectural government by the branch offices of the Food Management Board.

4. Agricultural Cooperative Association: The Agricultural Cooperative Association (Nogyo-Kai) is the official organ of the Japanese Government in its relationship with rural Japan. It disseminates official policy and administers control measures for the growth and collection of farm produce. The Agricultural Cooperative Association has its origin in the former government sponsored Agricultural Association (No-Tai) and in the former voluntary Cooperative Sales Association (Sangyo-Kumiai). These two Associations were united in September 1944 as a wartime measure. The Agricultural Associations Law of December 17, 1945, provided for the continuation of the Associations in peacetime.

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

The Agricultural Association Law of March 10, 1943, amended February 2, 1944, provided for the establishment of the Agricultural Cooperative Association at the national level. Under its jurisdiction, cooperatives were combined with the agricultural associations at the village, town, city and prefectural levels. Membership is mandatory for all farmers, non-operating farm landowners, and residents of farm villages while it is voluntary for agricultural laborers and small landowners outside the jurisdiction of a village.

5. Foodstuffs Control Corporations: The Foodstuff Control Law of February 21, 1942, provided for the establishment of a Foodstuffs Control Corporation (Shokuryo Eidan) within each prefecture and one Central Foodstuffs Control Corporation. The Central Foodstuff Control Corporation was established September 1, 1942 and the Prefectural Foodstuff Control Coporations were established during the period August 1, 1942-February 10, 1943. The functions of the Central Foodstuffs Control Corporation were to handle imports, store food for emergency uses and to process food. This organization was dissolved November 7, 1946 since food imports are handled by the Board of Trade (Boeki Cho) and the food situation does not permit the establishment of emergency reserves.

The Prefectural Foodstuffs Control Corporations were established to administer all phases of the distribution of staple foods. The control corporations purchase staple food from the government in the producing area and assume responsibility for its delivery to the ultimate consumer (Reference Appendix No. 9).

6. Neighborhood Associations: Neighborhood Associations (Tonari Gumi) were established in September 1940 in accordance with Home Ministry Instruction No. 17, September 11, 1940. These organizations perform the

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

following rationing functions: (a) Record the movement of families to and from the neighborhood district, (b) distribute rationed commodities, and (c) investigate the needs of indigent families. During the war these organizations had the additional duties of organizing for fire prevention and assisting in savings drives. At the present, it is not necessary to be a member of a Tonari Gumi in order to draw food rations. However, in the majority of cases the individual in charge of food ration delivery (this duty is rotated monthly) collects the money and picks up the food from the distribution point for the members of the association. The typical Tonari Gumi is composed of from 10-20 families.

7. Street Associations: Street Associations (Chonai Kai) were created by the same Ministerial Instruction that created the Tonari Gumi. The Street Association consists of from 20-30 Neighborhood Associations. The staff is supported by contributions of the member Neighborhood Associations. The functions are to record the movement of families, issue new rationing books, and act as the liaison unit between the municipal government and the neighborhood association.

C. Food Management Planning.

1. Quota Establishment: The establishment of staple food quotas is initiated by crop production estimates made by the Prefectural Food Inspection Office (Shokuryo Kensasho). These estimates of yield are applied to each farmer and the resulting crop production estimate entered into the Farmers Food Management Ledger (Reference Appendix No. 10) which is maintained in the village office. The overall crop estimate of the administrative area is reported to the Prefectural Governor who passes it on to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The actual quotas for each prefecture, taking farmer retention into account, are established at quota conferences.

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

These conferences are held for each staple food quota to be established and are attended by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Prefectural Governors and other representatives of the prefectural governments.

The prefectural quotas thus arrived at are broken down into city, town and village quotas by the Governor with the advice of the Prefectural Food Committee and the Gun or County Food Committee. The Prefectural Food Advisory Committee consists of representatives of the farmers, consumers, the president of the Prefectural Agricultural Association, and the Director of the Foodstuffs Control Corporation. The Gun Advisory Committee is an unofficial committee not supported by government funds. The Mayor of the cities and towns or the Headman of the villages breaks down the local quota into quotas for each hamlet (buraku) with the advice of a city, town or village Food Adjustment Committee which is composed of representatives of farmers, the president of the Farm Practice Association (Noji Jikko Kumiai) and the president of the local Agricultural Association. The Chief of the Buraku, with the advice of an unofficial Buraku Food Advisory Committee, establishes individual farmer quotas. The recommended quotas are submitted to the mayor of the city and town or Headman of the village, who has the responsibility for breaking down the local quota, for transmittal to individual farmers.

2. Distribution Plans: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry draws up an annual national food distribution plan subsequent to the establishment of the rice quotas in September or October (Reference Appendix No. 13). Within the framework of this plan, as amended when necessary, detailed monthly distribution plans are prepared. (Reference Appendix No. 14). The Ministry sends each prefectural governor and Branch Office of the Food Management Board a prefectural monthly food distribution plan (Reference Appendix No. 15). Instructions are prepared in accordance with

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

the monthly prefectural food plan and submitted to the Prefectural Foodstuffs Control Corporation (Shokuryo Eidan) for execution (Reference Appendix No. 16). The Eidan draws up distribution plans on the basis of these instructions and sends them to Eidan branch offices (Reference No. 17).

D. Execution of Distribution Plans.

1. Farmer Delivery: Inspectors from the Prefectural Food Inspection Office periodically visit each hamlet (buraku) within the agricultural villages for the purpose of inspecting the rice or other staple food which the farmer plans to sell to the government against his quota. After the inspection, the farmer transports the food to the Agricultural Association and is issued a receipt (Reference Appendix No. 18). The grain is stored in the Agricultural Association warehouse, and after a receipt is issued by the inspector to the Agricultural Association for the stored grain, the farmer's account with the local association is credited with the necessary cash. The Agricultural Association maintains accounts for each farmer in which each purchase or sale is recorded. Theoretically, the receipt for the warehoused grain is issued by the Branch Office of the Food Management Board to the Agricultural Association. Actually, in order to expedite payment to the farmer, the inspector has receipts stamped by the Branch Office of the Food Management Board, on which he merely records the quality and quantity and turns it in to the Agricultural Association (Reference Appendix No. 19). When the receipt is given to the Agricultural Association the title to the food passes to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The crediting of the farmer's account with the necessary cash is the first step of a fairly complex system of financing the sale of staple food. The Agricultural Association passes the quantitative receipt

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

to the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry which reimburses the Agricultural Association for the amount paid the farmer. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, through the Finance Ministry, notifies the Bank of Japan of the transaction, and the Bank of Japan issues a Food Bond to the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry. When the bond matures this bank is reimbursed for the cash it advanced the Agricultural Association (Reference Appendix No. 20 and 21).

2. Delivery to Foodstuffs Control Corporation: The grain belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is often stored in the Agricultural Association warehouse for a considerable period of time. A standard fee is paid for this service based upon past experience. When the grain is taken from the warehouses in preparation for distribution in consuming areas it is transported by the Japan Transportation Company (Nippon Tsuun Kabushiki Kaisha) which is under contract to the government to transport all staple foodstuffs. This organization was created October 1, 1937, with a capital of ¥270,000,000, 50% underwritten by the Government and 50% underwritten by private transportation interests. It was given exclusive control of the transportation of staple foodstuff September 15, 1940. Since that time it has expanded to a considerable extent, and the capital is presently divided 15% government and 85% private interests.

In the case of flour to be milled from wheat, the Branch Office of The Food Management Board directs the Japan Transportation Company to ship the wheat to given flour mills, where the milling is done under contract. The flour is sold to the Foodstuffs Control Corporation at the mill. In the case of barley, rice and sweet potatoes used for brewing purposes, the Branch Office of the Food Management Board has the foodstuff transported to the breweries where it is sold to the respective brewing

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

associations. The Branch Office of the Food Management Board likewise directs the transportation of foodstuffs for use in the manufacture of miso, shoyu and starch. The above allocations are made in accordance with overall plans drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Japan Transportation Company is normally directed to deliver the food to designated warehouses in consuming areas either owned or under lease by the Branch Office of the Food Management Board. This food is then sold to the Foodstuffs Control Corporation which takes delivery at the warehouse. The running stocks of staple food are often at such a low level that it is necessary for the Foodstuff Controlling Company to take delivery at the railway station rather than from a government warehouse. (Reference Appendix No. 22).

3. Delivery to Consumer: The Foodstuffs Control Corporations maintain a few warehouses, but generally distribution of the staple food to ration points is made directly from the government warehouses or from railway stations. Distribution to the ultimate consumer is made through distribution points (over 500 in Tokyo) maintained by the Foodstuffs Control Corporations.

The distribution point maintains a ledger for each registered family in which all ration distributions are recorded. Also, a record is maintained of the distribution made to the neighborhood associations (Reference Appendix No. 23). Each family is issued a ration book by the street association, which is presented to the distribution point for proper recording when a ration distribution occurs. (Reference Appendix No. 24).

One individual within a given neighborhood association is designated each month to collect the necessary money from the member families (19-20* and to pick up the food ration from the distribution point.

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

Normally, distribution is made two or three times per month, but when the food supply is tight distribution is made at irregular intervals. Families have the privilege of accepting delivery of their ration directly from the distribution point. Within the past several months, many distribution points have begun the practice of delivering the ration directly to the consumer after payment by the Neighborhood Association has been effected.

Travelers report to their local police station where meal tickets are issued and the appropriate entry made in the ration book. Homeless individuals report to the street association where the number of homeless individuals in the family is certified. The ration book is subsequently given to a designated restaurant in return for meal tickets. The restaurant obtains its food using the ration book as evidence of meals served. (Reference Appendix No. 25 and 26).

4. Supplementary Rations: Supplementary rations are generally issued at the place of work to those employees performing heavy labor in designated industries. Each factory which is part of an industry entitled to supplementary rations makes a monthly application for rations to the Prefectural Food Section. This office scrutinizes the application and gives an authorization for rations to the factory concerned and to the Foodstuffs Control Corporation. The factory is then entitled to draw the monthly ration from the Foodstuffs Controlling Company. A Committee in each factory, composed of representatives of the labor unions and management, determines which employees are entitled to supplementary rations. (Reference Appendix No. 27).

In the case of day laborers, the laborer daily picks up a ration form from the local Prefectural Labor Office (Kenrosho). This form is certified by the employer, and the laborer presents it to the distribution

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

point of the Foodstuffs Control Corporation for the delivery of rations. In a few cases, a qualified union rather than the labor office may have the authority to issue the daily rationing form to the employee.

A monthly supplementary ration reserve is divided among the prefectures for distribution at the discretion of the governor to industries of local importance. Employees of coal mines, railroads, communications, and of the chemical fertilizer industry receive their supplementary rations directly from the central government. In the case of the coal miners, the branch office of the Food Management Board sells the necessary quantity of food to the Foodstuffs Control Corporation for delivery to the coal mines. The branch office sells the food for rations to railroads and communications to the ministry concerned for delivery to the workers, and in the case of the chemical fertilizer industry, sells the food directly to the individual companies.

F. Proposed Changes in Distribution System:

Within the next several months several changes will occur in the distribution system of staple food. The planning aspects of food management and the physical distribution, however, probably will remain relatively unchanged. In response to a directive from GHQ, SCAP, (SCAPIN 1394, 11 December 1946, subject, Methods of Control under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act), the Japanese Government proposes to change the nature of the Foodstuffs Control Corporation from a quasi-governmental organization to a completely governmental organization. Most of the present personnel and facilities will be incorporated into the new organization. The nature of the Agricultural Association will also be changed from an organization in which membership is compulsory to a voluntary organization, in addition to other changes. The Japan Transportation Company will be changed from a quasi-governmental organization to either a completely governmental or a non-governmental company. Finally, the technique of utilizing the food bond for financing the purchase of food will be abandoned and a cash basis substituted in February, 1947.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Price Control and Rationing Division

REPORT NUMBER 2

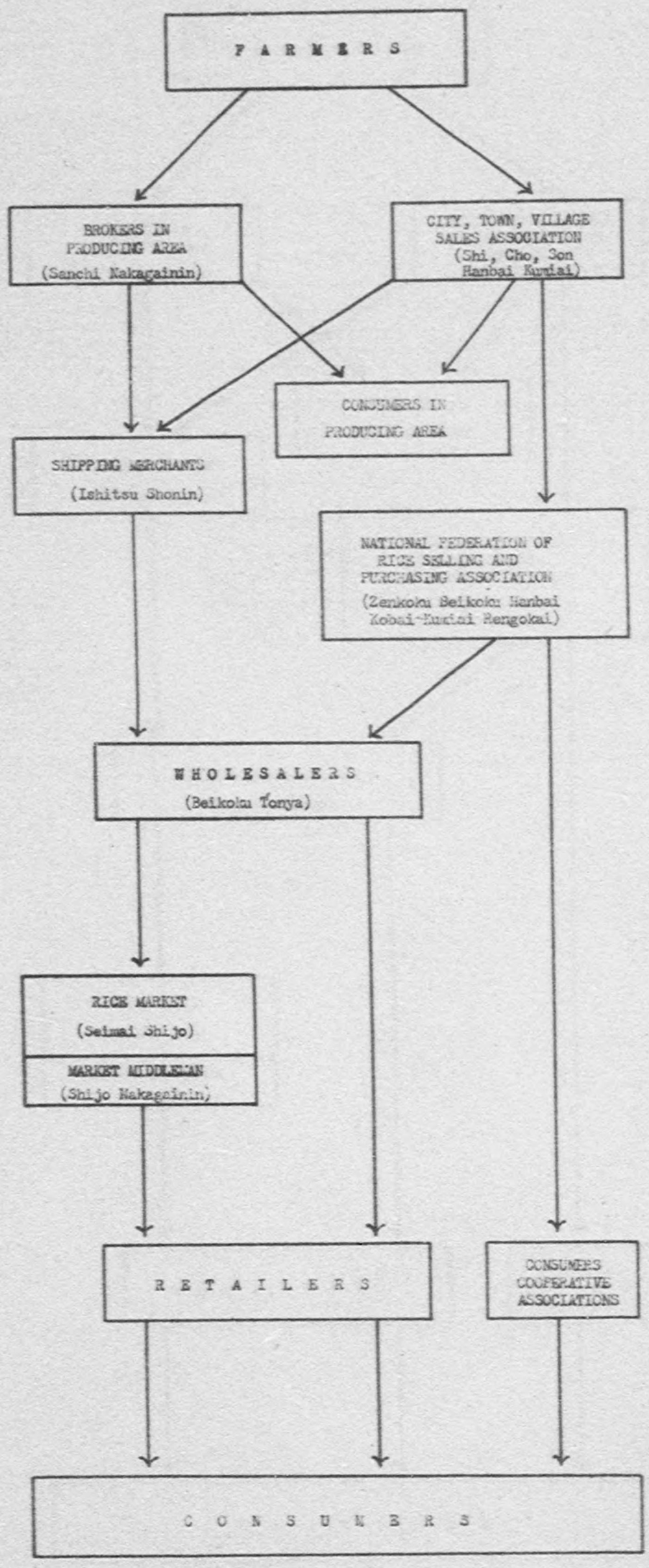
STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN JAPAN

IV APPENDIX

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

APPENDIX NO. I

DISTRIBUTION OF STAPLE FOODS PRIOR TO APRIL 1939



EXPLANATION

Farmers marketed grain through brokers or through Sales Associations. Sales Associations were organized under Industrial Association Law of 1907 and this channel became increasingly popular.

Brokers and Sales Associations marketed grain on a consignment basis. Many brokers purchased the produce in earlier days. Their number gradually decreased until practically all acted on a commission basis.

The National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Association sold the grain either to wholesalers or to Consumers Cooperative Associations.

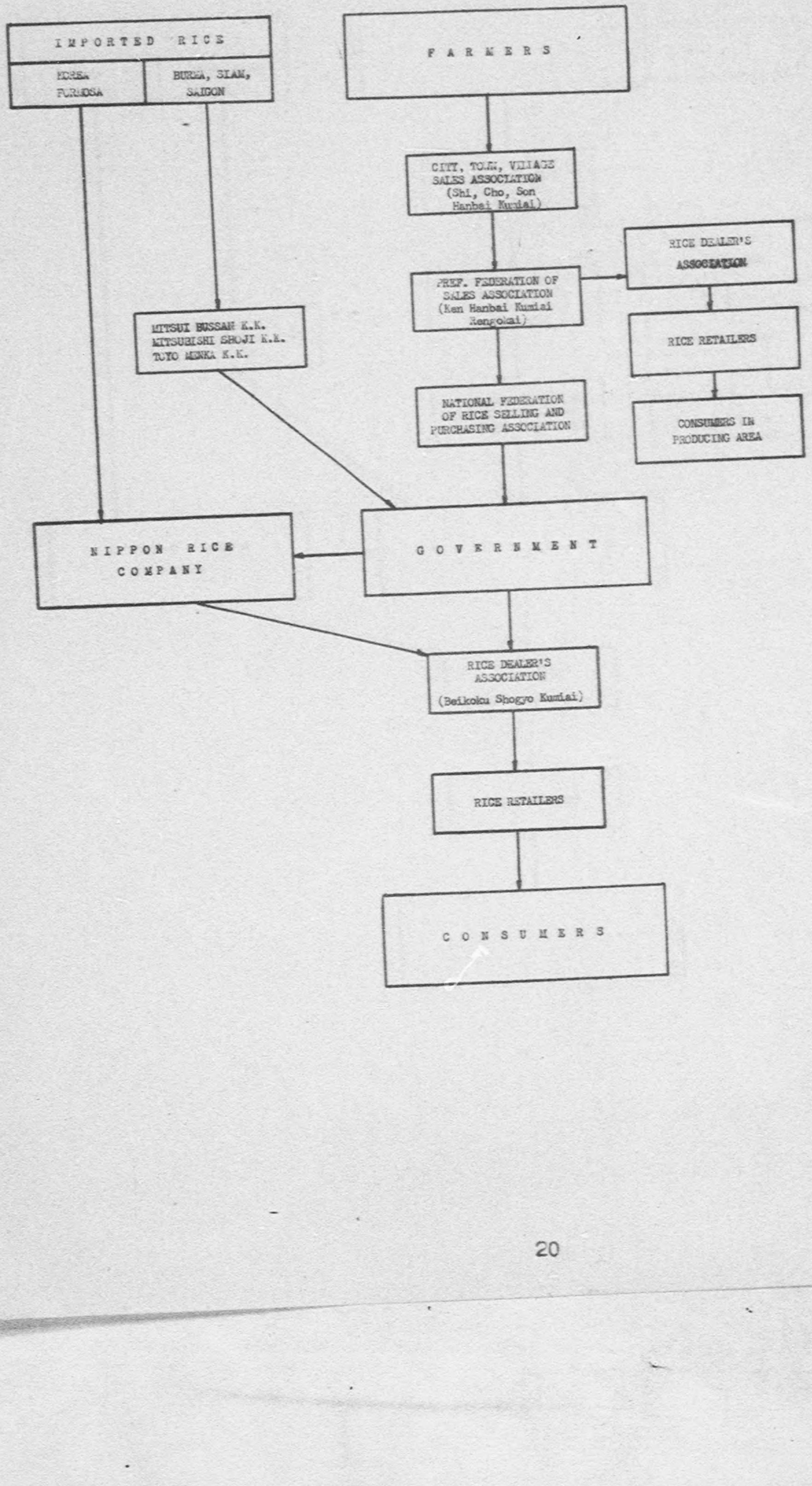
The government purchased from or sold rice to shipping merchants, National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Association, and wholesalers in accordance with the price stabilization policy.

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

APPENDIX NO. 2

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF RICE

APRIL 1939 - FEBRUARY 1942



EXPLANATION

The rice was collected by the Sales Association and shipped to the Prefectural Federation of Sales Associations.

The Prefectural Federation of Sales Associations sells the rice which is to be consumed in the producing prefecture to the Rice Dealers Association. Rice to be consumed in other prefectures is sold to the government through the National Federation of Rice Selling and Purchasing Association.

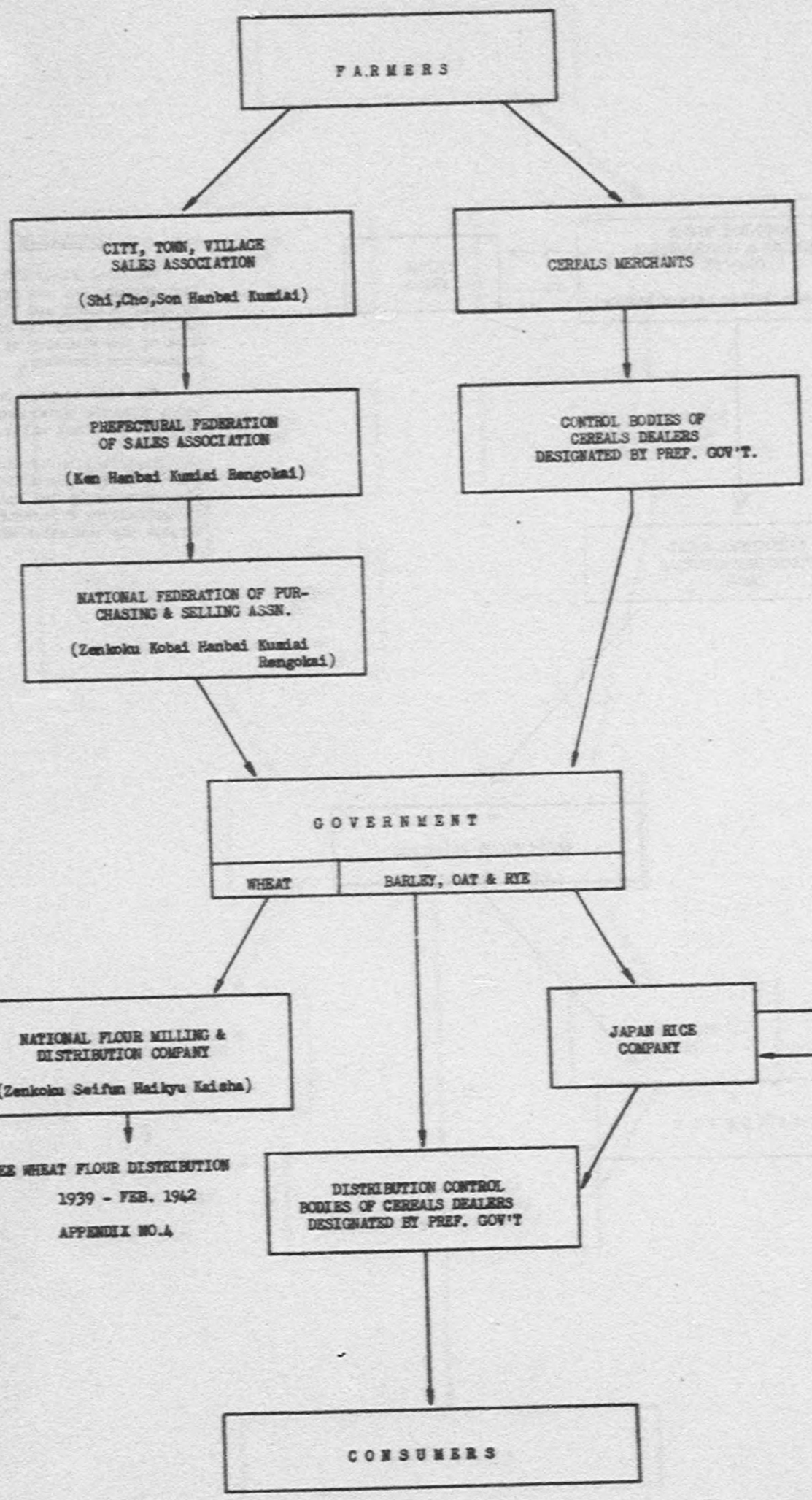
The government sells the rice to the Rice Dealers Association which in turn distributes it to the member retailers for sale to the consumer.

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

APPENDIX NO. 3

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE

JUNE 1940 — FEBRUARY 1942



EXPLANATION

This collection & distribution channel has been established in accordance with Wheat, Barley, Oats & Rye Distribution Control Regulation issued in June 1941.

Government allocates quota to farmers through the Agricultural Association to farmers in the same manner of rice and purchases wheat, barley, oats & rye through the indicated channel.

Government sells the grains to Japan Rice Co. & the said company consigns cleaning to Japan Barley Cleaning Association.

Cleaned barley, oats & rye is distributed to the general household through the designated distribution organs.

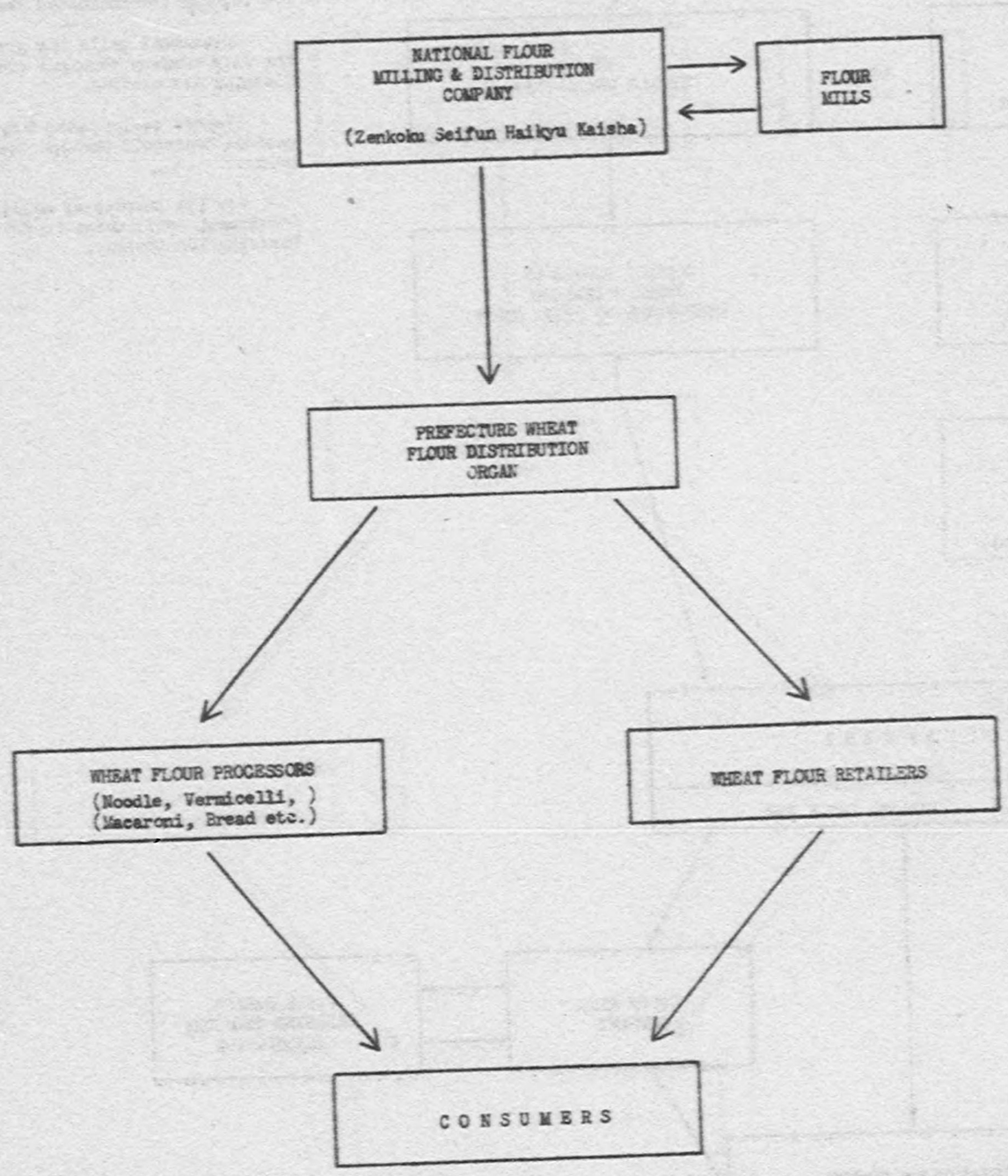
For the purpose of milling of wheat flour, Government sells wheat to National Flour Milling & Distribution Company.

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

APPENDIX NO. 4

WHEAT FLOUR DISTRIBUTION

JUNE 1940 - FEBRUARY 1942



EXPLANATION

National Flour Milling & Distribution Co. was organized by flour millers and flour dealers and under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The said company purchases wheat from the Government and consigns to flour mills.

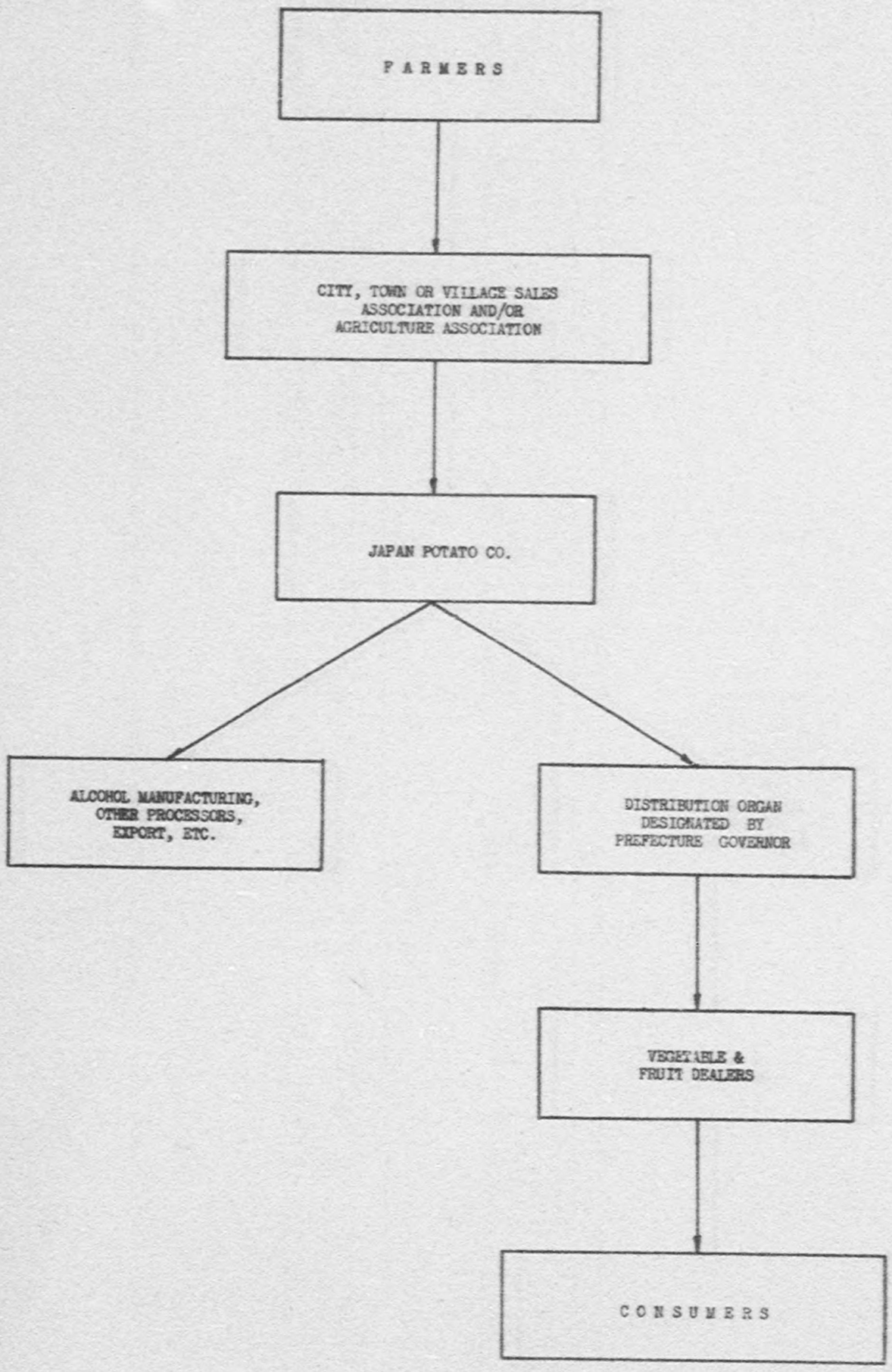
Distribution of flour is made in accordance with the plan approved by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry through the indicated channels.

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

APPENDIX NO. 5

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SWEET POTATO AND IRISH POTATO

AUGUST 1941 — MARCH 1943



EXPLANATION

Japan Potato Co. was established as control organ of sweet and Irish potatoes in accordance with the Potato Distribution Control Regulation issued in August 1941.

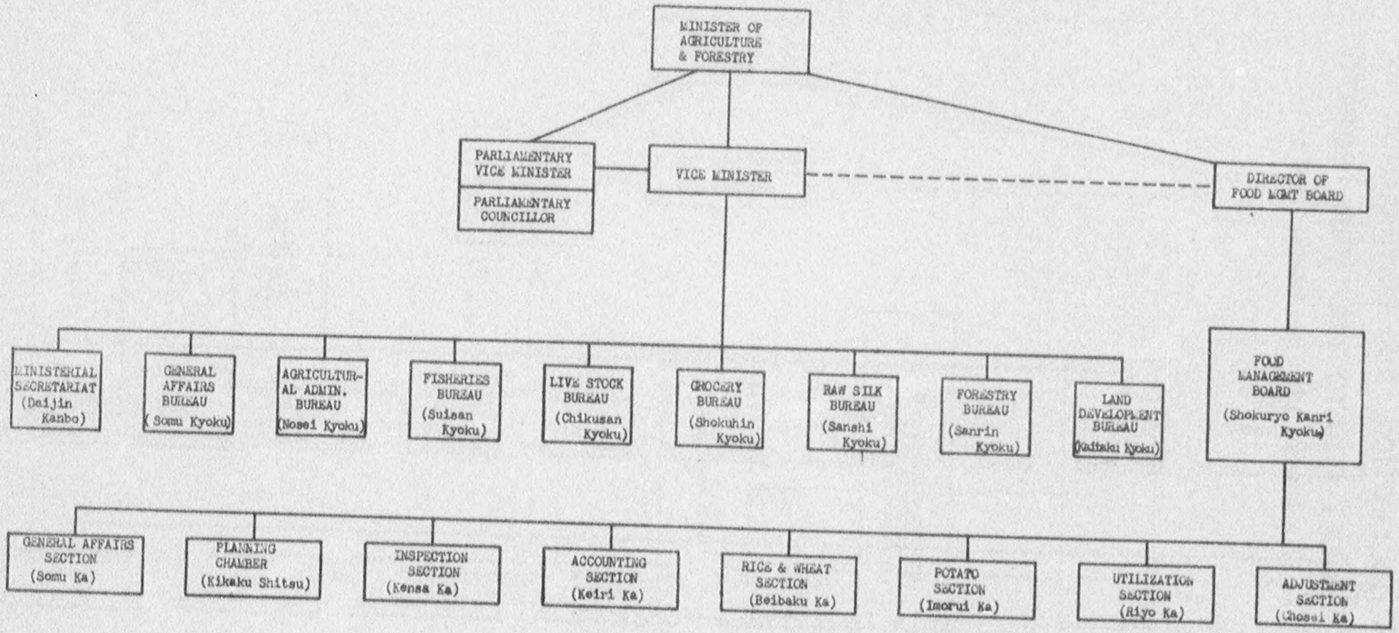
The said Company purchases potatoes directly from farmers through the Sales Associations and/or Agricultural Association.
(Capital ¥10,000,000 - 50% owned by the Government, 50% by potato dealers.)

Sweet potatoes were classified as vegetables until March 1943, and white potatoes until July 1943

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 45013

APPENDIX NO. 6

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY AND FOOD MANAGEMENT BOARD

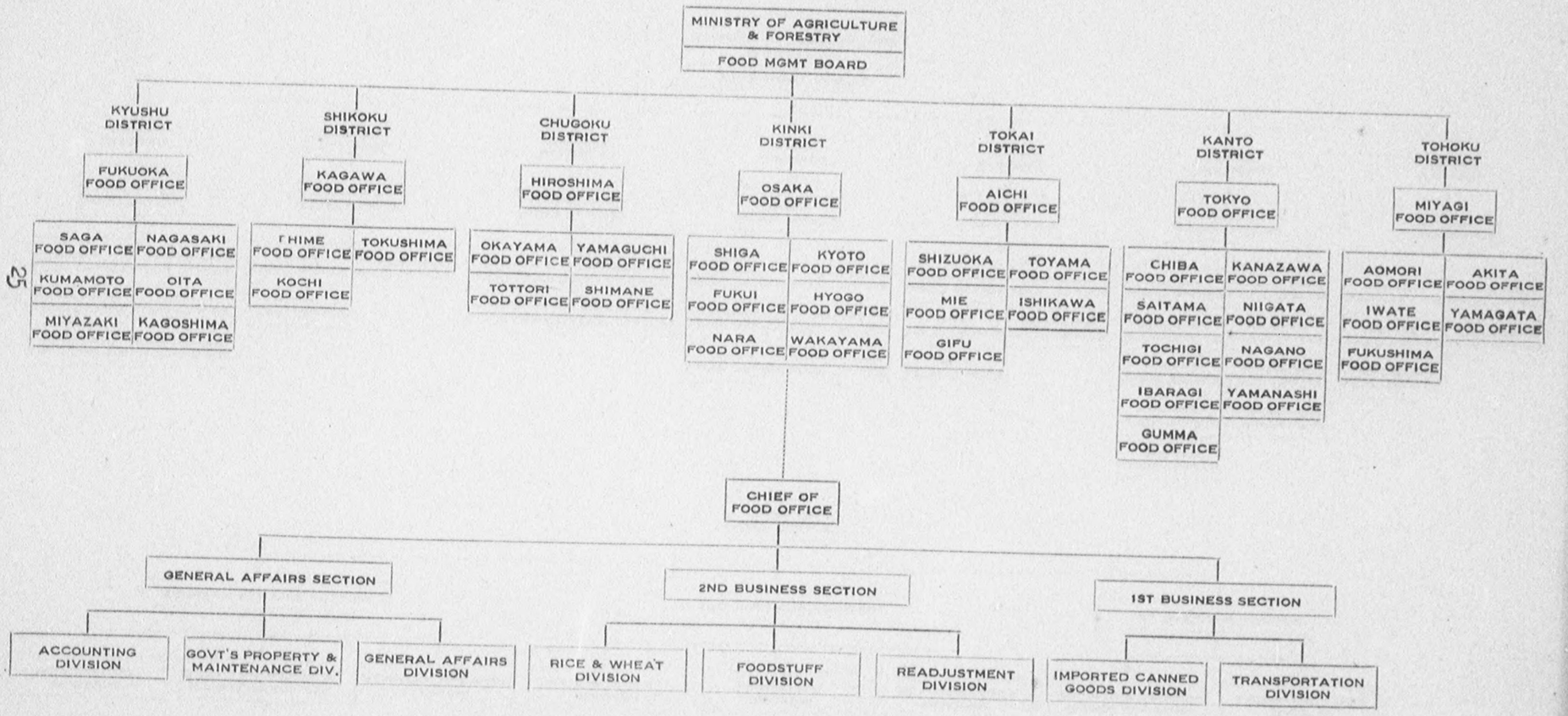


NOTE: The Director of the Food Management Board reports directly to the Minister of Agriculture Forestry and holds the same rank as Vice Minister.

APPENDIX NO. 7

FOOD MANAGEMENT BOARD AND ITS BRANCH OFFICES

(SHOKURYO JIMUSHO)



NOTE: Fukuoka, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Osaka, Aichi, Tokyo & Miyagi Food Offices act in a liaison capacity only.

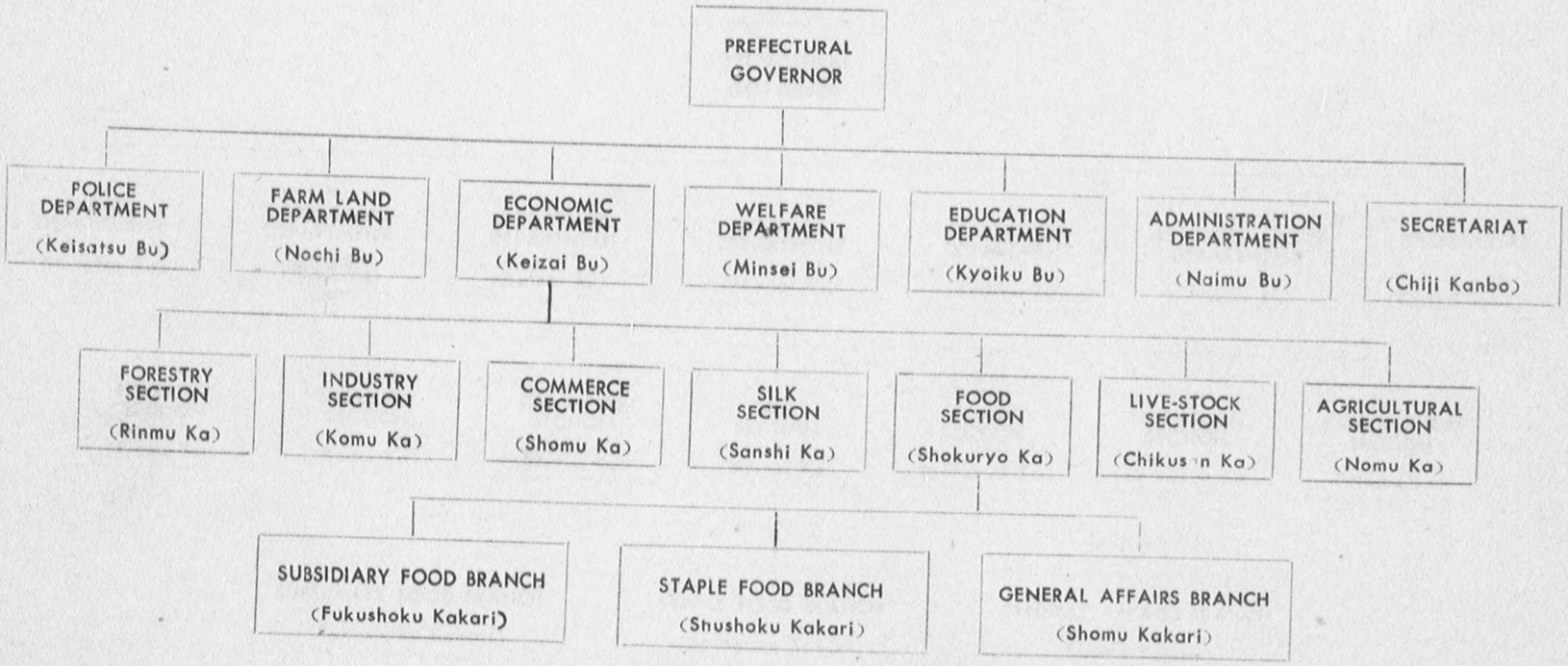
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 745013

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

APPENDIX NO. 8

PREFECTURAL FOOD OFFICE

(KEN SHOKURYO KA)

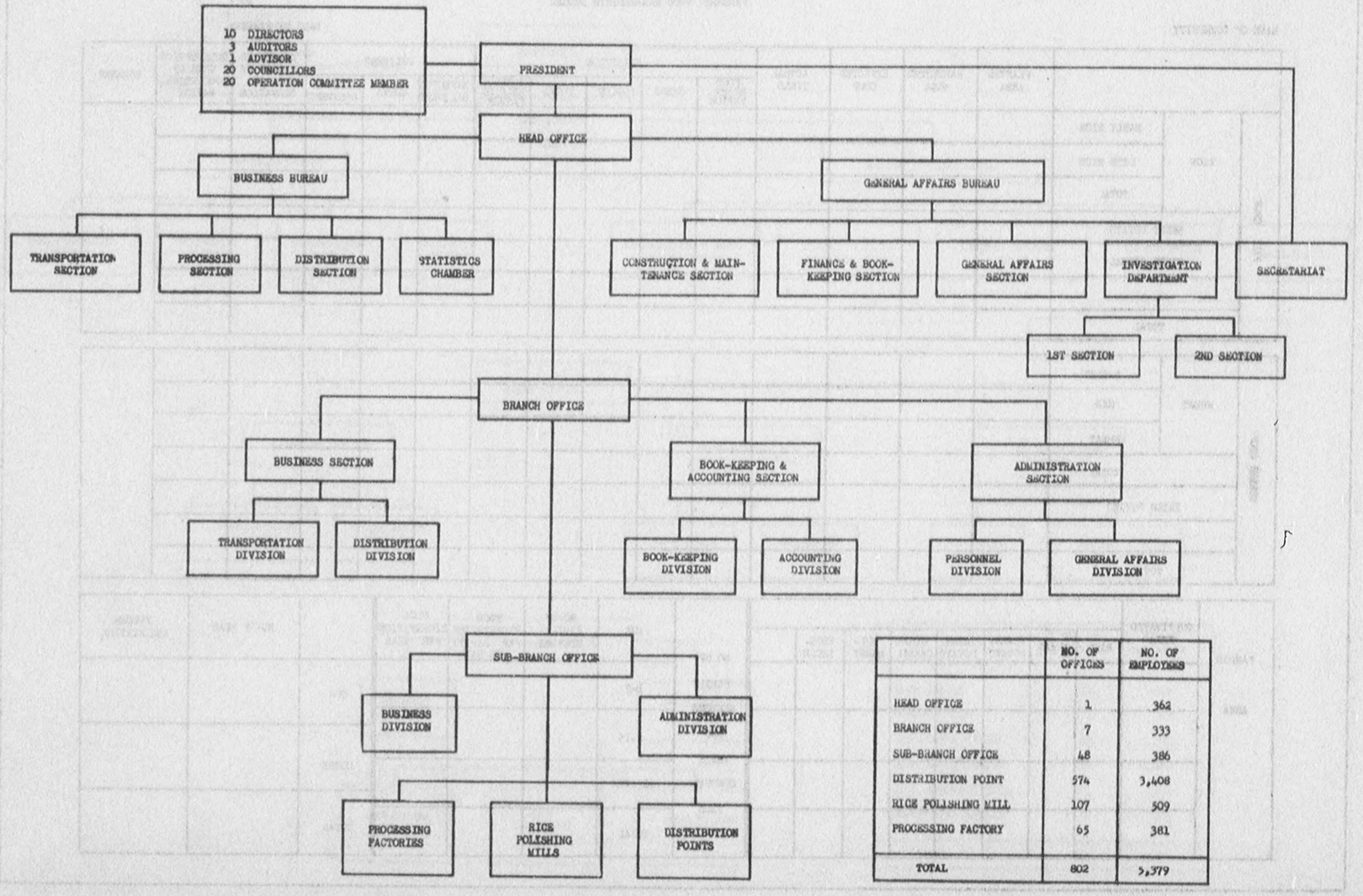


DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77013

APPENDIX NO. 9

FOODSTUFF CONTROL CORPORATIONS

(TOKYO SHOKURYO EIDAN)



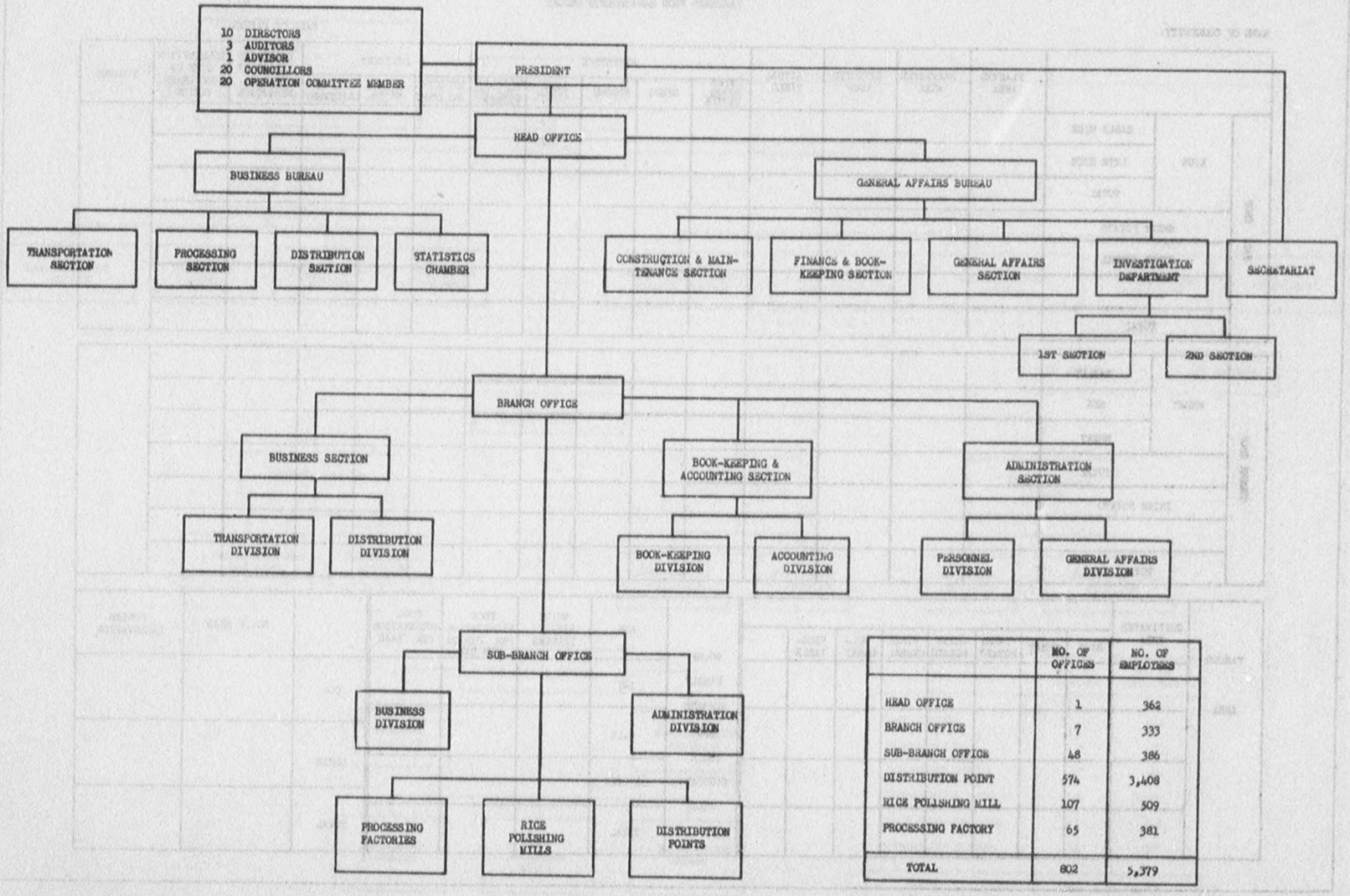
	NO. OF OFFICES	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
HEAD OFFICE	1	362
BRANCH OFFICE	7	333
SUB-BRANCH OFFICE	48	386
DISTRIBUTION POINT	574	3,408
RICE POLISHING MILL	107	509
PROCESSING FACTORY	65	381
TOTAL	802	5,379

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

APPENDIX NO. 9

FOODSTUFF CONTROL CORPORATIONS

(TOKYO SHOKURYO EIDAN)



	NO. OF OFFICES	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
HEAD OFFICE	1	362
BRANCH OFFICES	7	333
SUB-BRANCH OFFICE	48	386
DISTRIBUTION POINT	574	3,408
RICE POLISHING MILL	107	509
PROCESSING FACTORY	65	381
TOTAL	802	5,379

APPENDIX NO. 10

FARMERS' FOOD MANAGEMENT LEDGER

(SHOKURYO KANRI DAI-CHO)

FARMERS' FOOD MANAGEMENTS LEDGER

NAME OF COMMUNITY:

NO.:

NAME OF FARMER:

			PLANTED AREA	HARVESTED AREA	EXPECTED CROP	ACTUAL YIELD	RETENTION					DELIVERY			CONSUMING PERIOD OF FOOD RESERVATION	CONSUMPTION DATE OF FOOD RESERVATION	REMARKS
							FOOD RESERVATION	SEEDS	FODDER	TOTAL	SURPLUS HELD BY FARMER	EXPECTED DELIVERY	QUOTA	ACTUAL DELIVERY			
FALL CROP	RICE	EARLY RICE															
		LATE RICE															
		TOTAL															
	SWEET POTATO																
	OTHER CEREAL																
	TOTAL																
SUMMER CROP	WHEAT	BARLEY															
		RYE															
		WHEAT															
	TOTAL																
	IRISH POTATO																
	TOTAL																

FARMED AREA	CULTIVATED AREA	RICE	WHEAT	SWEET POTATO	IRISH POTATO	OTHER CEREAL	MULBERRY	VEGETABLE	

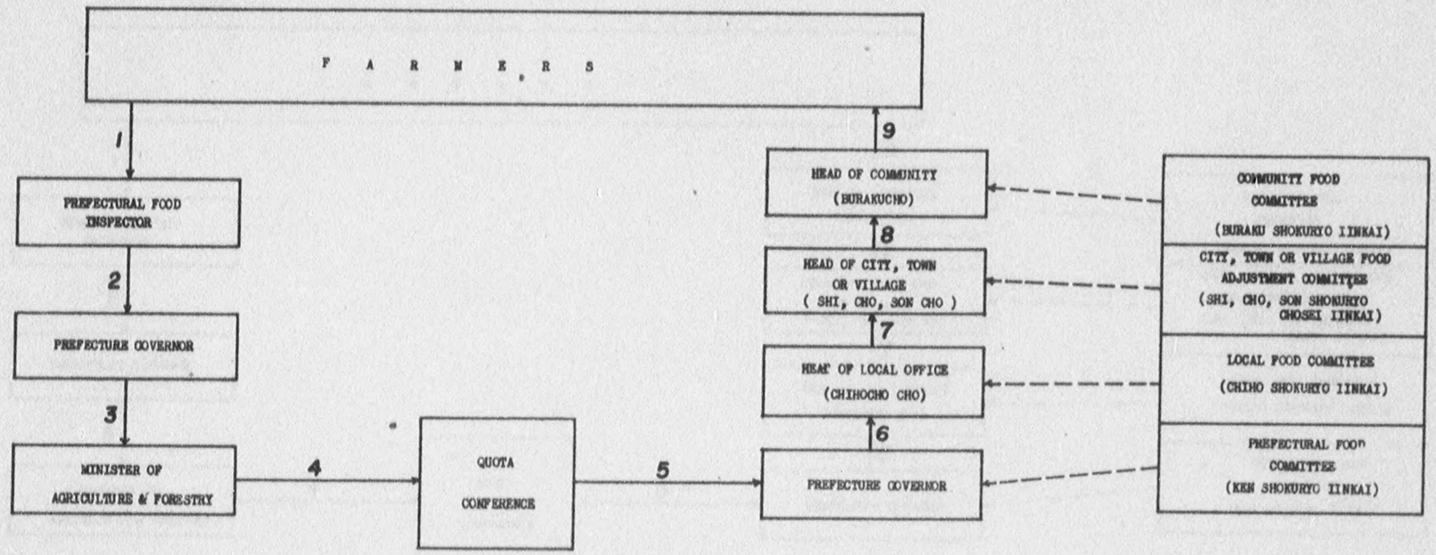
NO. OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND THEIR CONSUMPTION	AGE	NO. OF FAMILY MEMBERS	FOOD RESERVATION PER CAPITA PER DAY	FOOD RESERVATION PER YEAR
	1-7			
	8-15			
	16 OVER			
	TOTAL			

	NO. OF HEAD	FODDER RESERVATION
COW		
HORSE		
TOTAL		

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

APPENDIX NO. 11

ESTABLISHMENT OF QUOTAS



E X P L A N A T I O N

1. The Prefectural Food Inspector determines crop production estimates and submits to governor.
2. The prefectural governor passes estimate on to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
4. A quota conference is held at which prefectural quotas are established.
6. The prefectural governor breaks down prefectural quota into city, town or village quotas with advice of food committees and assistance of local prefectural office.
8. The mayor or headman of city, town or village determines farmer quota with advice of food committees and assistance of head of buraku or community.

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

APPENDIX NO. 12

DESCRIPTION OF STAPLE FOOD QUOTAS

1945 - 1946

QUOTAS	1945 Crops	1946 Crops
Rice	The total "rice" quota established includes soy beans, millet, proso millet, corn barnyard millet, black wheat kaoliang, small red beans, peas, broad beans (Eastern Japan, Nara, and Wakayama Kens) and kidney beans and oats (Hokkaido only). Farmers may turn in unlimited quantities of the above miscellaneous foods to satisfy the rice quota. The "rice substitute" quota is an estimate by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the quantity which will actually be turned in to the government. However, a minimum quantity of 508,900 koku (1947) of soy beans must be substituted for rice. In this sense, there is a soy bean quota. The government encourages the farmers to fill rice quotas with rice as far as practicable.	
Wheat and Barley	After wheat and barley quotas are filled an unlimited quantity can be used to satisfy rice quotas.	
Sweet Potatoes	After each quota was filled in 1946 the surplus could be turned in to satisfy the rice quota up to a maximum of 5% of the rice quota for the combined sweet potatoes, white potatoes and unutilized foodstuffs.	After sweet potato quota is filled the surplus can be used to satisfy the rice quota up to a maximum of 5% of the rice quota.
Irish Potatoes		After the Irish potato quota is filled an unlimited quantity can be used to satisfy the wheat and barley quotas.
Unutilized Foodstuffs		There is an unutilized foodstuffs quota on a smaller scale than in 1946. It is not considered staple food and the farmers cannot substitute it for rice.

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75013

APPENDIX NO.13

THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY ESTIMATE OF STAPLE FOODS

1947 RICE YEAR'

UNIT: 1,000 KOKU IN RICE EQUIVALENT

	SUPPLY (A)											
	Carry Over		Rice Collect. ('46 Crop)		Rice Collection Early Crop	Wheat, Barley, Naked Barley 1947 Crop	Sweet Potatoes		White Potatoes		Starch	Total
	Rice	Wheat, Barley Naked Barley	Quota	In Excess of the Quota (Estimate)			1946 Crop	1947 Crop	1946 Crop	1947 Crop		
1946 Nov	2,879.2	484.2	3,703.4				893.9		11.1			7,971.8
Dec	4,058.2	107.9	5,936.1				210.6		8.9			10,321.7
1947 Jan	6,220.8		7,016.2				29.5					13,266.5
Feb	9,083.0		4,456.7									13,539.7
Mar	9,609.6		2,194.7				46.6		18.0		29.0	11,897.9
Apr	7,768.3			2,000.0			50.4		18.0		50.0	9,886.7
May	5,620.7			524.4							25.0	6,170.1
Jun	1,646.0									99.2		1,745.2
Jul						767.0				239.7		1,006.7
Aug						1,090.1				262.7		1,352.8
Sep					280.0	1,090.1		200.0		155.3		1,725.4
Oct					2,220.0	1,088.1		800.0		93.1		4,201.2
TOTAL	2,879.2	484.2	23,307.1	2,524.4	2,500.0	4,035.3	1,231.0	1,000.0	56.0	850.0	104.0	38,971.2

	DEMAND (B)														
	Standard Staple Ration		Supplementary Ration			Pregnant Women	Repatriates	Sake	Miso		Other (Industrial use)	School Lunch	Total	Carry Over to Next Year	Balance (A)-(B)-(C)
	General Consumers	Farmers	General Workers	Sericultural Farmers etc.	Rice Production in the Farming Season				Rice	Soy Bean (Domestic Collection)					
1946 Nov	3,224.4	314.9	240.0			8.9	17.5						3,805.7		4,166.1
Dec	3,414.6	175.9	260.0			8.9	17.5	220.0					4,100.9		6,220.8
1947 Jan	3,282.9	218.9	265.0	13.0		8.9	17.4	220.0	21.4	101.8	5.2	29.0	4,183.5		9,083.0
Feb	2,971.5	265.8	275.0	13.0		8.9	17.4	210.0	21.4	101.8	1.3	44.0	3,930.1		9,608.6
Mar	3,295.2	356.7	285.0	12.9		8.9	17.4		21.4	101.8	1.3	29.0	4,129.6		7,768.3
Apr	3,192.4	521.4	295.0	75.8		8.9			21.4	101.8	5.3	44.0	4,266.0		5,620.7
May	3,299.5	642.8	305.0	64.1	35.5	8.9			21.4	101.7	1.2	44.0	4,524.1		1,046.0
Jun	3,193.5	732.0	315.0	60.6	126.6	8.9			21.4		1.2	44.0	4,503.2		(-) 2,758.0
Jul	3,300.0	399.5	325.0	57.8	30.9	8.9			21.3		5.9	28.0	4,177.3		(-) 3,170.6
Aug	3,300.0	446.0	335.0	51.0		8.9			21.3		1.2		4,163.4		(-) 2,810.6
Sep	3,202.4	489.1	345.0	41.9		8.9			21.3		1.2	44.0	4,153.8		(-) 2,428.4
Oct	3,303.4	429.2	355.0	23.0		8.9			21.3		1.2	44.0	4,186.0	3,118.2	(-) 3,103.0
TOTAL	38,979.8	4,996.2	3,600.0	413.1	193.0	106.8	87.2	650.0	213.6	508.9	25.0	350.0	50,123.6	3,118.2	(-)14,270.8

APPENDIX NO.14

ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF STAPLE FOODSTUFFS

OCTOBER 1946

UNIT : 1,000 KOKU IN RICE EQUIVALENTS

Prefecture	Quantity of Supply						Quantity of Demand			Balance	Quantity Moved From One Prefecture to Another		Rice Carried Over
	Rice Carried Over	Rice Collected	Quantity Applied as Staple Food			Total	Distribution as Staple Food	Bean Paste and Others	Total		Out	In	
			Wheat and Barley	Potatoes	Others								
Hokkaido		220.0	17.0	100.3		337.3	223.3	4.5	227.8	109.5			109.5
Aomori		80.0		5.3		85.3	39.3	1.8	41.1	44.2			44.2
Iwate		40.0	10.0	2.6		52.6	50.1	0.7	50.8	1.8			1.8
Miyagi		30.0	25.0	5.3		60.3	62.7	1.2	63.9 (-)	3.6			3.6 (-)
Akita		120.0	7.0	5.6		132.6	37.6	0.9	38.5	94.1			94.1
Yamagata		120.0	4.0	2.6		126.6	44.3	0.9	45.2	81.4			81.4
Fukushima		80.0	30.0	10.3		120.3	81.9	1.4	83.3	37.0			37.0
Ibaragi		70.0	70.0	35.0		175.0	78.4	1.2	79.6	95.4	25.0		70.4
Tochigi		25.0	55.0	35.0		115.0	72.9	1.8	74.7	40.3	15.0		25.3
Gumma		5.0	64.0	20.0		89.0	83.5	0.4	83.9	5.1			5.1
Saitama		15.0	63.0	40.0		118.0	94.6	1.0	95.6	22.4			22.4
Chiba		50.0	61.0	35.0		146.0	81.9	1.5	83.4	62.6	15.0		47.6
Tokyo			6.0	5.0		11.0	230.8	15.0	245.8 (-)	234.8		115.0 (-)	119.8 (-)
Kanagawa			23.0	60.0		83.0	117.0	8.5	125.5 (-)	42.5		30.0	12.5 (-)
Yamanashi			25.0	7.0		32.0	51.0	0.5	51.5 (-)	19.5			19.5 (-)
Gifu		5.0	35.0	21.0		61.0	73.5	0.3	73.8 (-)	12.8			12.8 (-)
Shizuoka			60.0	30.0		90.0	137.8	2.1	139.9 (-)	49.9			49.9 (-)
Aichi			97.0	50.0		147.0	151.4	3.3	154.7 (-)	7.7			7.7 (-)
Mie			36.8	10.0		46.8	56.5	0.3	56.8 (-)	10.0			10.0 (-)
Niigata	97.2	600.0	13.4	18.0		728.6	86.8	4.0	90.8	637.8	240.0		397.8
Toyama		250.0	11.3	4.0		265.3	45.4	0.7	46.1	219.2	80.0		139.2
Ishikawa	64.9	200.0	3.8	7.0		275.7	40.2	0.7	40.9	234.8	100.0		134.8
Fukui		110.0	3.3	10.0		123.3	27.6	0.5	28.1	95.2	50.0		45.2
Nagano		10.0	30.0	20.0		60.0	104.0	4.9	108.9 (-)	48.9			48.9 (-)
Shiga	29.1	30.0	12.0	1.0		72.1	52.2	0.4	52.6	19.5			19.5
Kyoto			58.9	10.0		68.9	107.3	3.3	110.6 (-)	41.7		30.0	11.7 (-)
Osaka			12.0	5.0		17.0	176.0	5.7	181.7 (-)	164.7		50.0	114.7 (-)
Hyogo			60.0	3.0		63.0	162.9	4.2	167.1 (-)	104.1		35.0	69.1 (-)
Nara			15.0	3.0		18.0	37.0	0.4	37.4 (-)	19.4			19.4 (-)
Wakayama			16.0	12.0		28.0	54.1	0.5	54.6 (-)	26.6			26.6 (-)
Tottori			9.2	15.0		24.2	28.9	0.3	29.2 (-)	5.0			5.0 (-)
Shimane			10.0	15.0		25.0	51.0	0.5	51.5 (-)	26.5			26.5 (-)
Okayama			55.0	20.0		75.0	84.1	0.7	84.8 (-)	9.8			9.8 (-)
Hiroshima			60.0	20.0		80.0	112.3	8.0	120.3 (-)	40.3			40.3 (-)
Yamaguchi			40.0	23.0		63.0	78.8	1.5	80.3 (-)	17.3			17.3 (-)
Tokushima	3.1		35.0	13.0		51.1	37.7	0.7	38.4	12.7			12.7
Kagawa			35.0	10.0		45.0	41.6	0.4	42.0	3.0			3.0
Ehime			45.0	25.0		70.0	70.3	0.4	70.7 (-)	0.7			0.7 (-)
Kochi		15.0	20.0	23.0		58.0	47.6	0.4	48.0	10.0			10.0
Fukuoka			84.0	22.0		106.0	143.0	9.0	152.0 (-)	46.0			46.0 (-)
Saga	14.8		30.0	10.0		54.8	33.4	0.3	33.7	21.1			21.1
Nagasaki			35.0	40.0		75.0	65.3	6.0	71.3	3.7			3.7
Kumamoto	7.3	5.0	50.0	30.0		92.3	67.2	0.4	67.6	24.7			24.7
Oita			30.0	18.0		48.0	50.3	0.7	51.0 (-)	3.0			3.0 (-)
Miyazaki			25.0	18.0		43.0	43.1	0.3	43.4 (-)	0.4			0.4 (-)
Kagoshima		15.0	50.0	25.0		90.0	68.8	7.0	75.8	14.2			14.2
Total	216.4	2,095.0	1,537.7	900.0		4,749.1	3,685.4	109.2	3,794.6 (+) (-)	1,889.7 935.2	525.0	260.0	1,364.7 (+) 675.2 (-)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 47502/3

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

APPENDIX NO. 15

MONTHLY PLAN OF STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

REF: 21 FOOD NO. 2541

SEPTEMBER 30, 1946

TO: GOVERNOR OF TOKYO MUNICIPALITY

FROM: DIRECTOR OF FOOD MANAGEMENT BOARD

SUBJECT: ALLOCATION OF STAPLE FOOD FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

1. It is notified that allocation of staple food for the month of October has been decided as follows:

a.	General Consumer		248,000(unit koku)
b.	Farmer		
c.	Laborer		
	Specified Laborer	4,374	
	Specified Fishermen	106	
	Specified Woodsmen	14	
	Charcoal Manufacturer	46	
	Adjustment Stock kept by local office	800	5,340
	Total		253,340

Director
Food Management Board

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

APPENDIX NO. 16

PREFECTURAL MONTHLY FOOD PLAN

REF: E/F NO. 1001

OCTOBER 7, 1946

TO: DIRECTOR OF TOKYO FOODSTUFF CORPORATION

FROM: CHIEF OF ECONOMIC BUREAU, TOKYO MUNICIPALITY

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF RICE

1. Reference: E/FO No. 999, dated Oct 4, 1946, Subject: Distribution of Rice.

2. Upon completion of the instruction stated in Paragraph 1, distribution of rice will be continued as follows:

Second Distribution for 5 Days
Third Distribution for 7 Days

3. Third distribution should be complete within this month.

CHIEF OF ECONOMIC BUREAU
TOKYO MUNICIPALITY

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

APPENDIX NO. 17

EIDAN DISTRIBUTION PLAN

REF: D/D No. 518

OCTOBER 8, 1946

TO : CHIEF OF BRANCH OFFICE

FROM : CHIEF OF BUSINESS BUREAU, HEAD OFFICE

SUBJECT: RICE DISTRIBUTION

1. With reference to the instruction issued from Tokyo Municipality, rice distribution will be made as follows:

   a. Rationing Population:

      General consumers and people who take 3 meals outside.

   b. Rationing Quantity:

      First Distribution for 5 days
      Second Distribution for 5 days
      Third Distribution for 7 days

2. It is requested that third distribution must be completed by the end of October.

3. Rice distribution for people who take 3 meals outside will be made through the Tokyo Eating House Association.

CHIEF OF BUSINESS BUREAU
TOKYO SHOKURYO EIDAN

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

APPENDIX NO. 18

RECEIPT ISSUED TO FARMERS BY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

RECEIPT OF GOODS

No._____

Mr._____

DATE RECEIVED	I T E M	QUANTITY RECEIVED

DETAILS	1ST GRADE	2ND GRADE	3RD GRADE	UN-GRADED		TOTAL

The above mentioned goods has/have been received by the undersigned.

Date

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

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

APPENDIX NO.19

QUANTITATIVE RECEIPT

NO. _____ QUANTITATIVE RECEIPT

NO. OF WAREHOUSE WARRANT	
PLACE OF DELIVERY	
NAME OF WAREHOUSE	
HARVESTED YEAR	
I T E M	

SELLER:

X X X (Name of Agri. Assoc.)

X X X (Address of Agri.Assoc.)

NO.OF WAREHOUSE	WEIGHT	PACKING	TOTAL	QUANTITY				REMARKS
				1ST	2ND	3RD	UNGRADED	
TOTAL								

I certify that the above mentioned commodity has been received according to the contract dated _____

NAME OF OFFICIAL _____ seal
(signature)

TITLE

FOOD MGMT BOARD BRANCH OFFICE

Date _____

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

APPENDIX NO.20

FOOD BOND

IMPERIAL JAPANESE COVERNMENT

FOOD BOND

(AMOUNT)

This bond is issued under Article 3 of the Special Food Control Finance Law.

The face value of this bond is payable to the bearer on demand.

This bond is void in ten years.

This bond must be discounted at a branch of the Bank of Japan upon demand of the bearer.

The Minister of Finance
(Seal)

Date of Payment, year, month day.

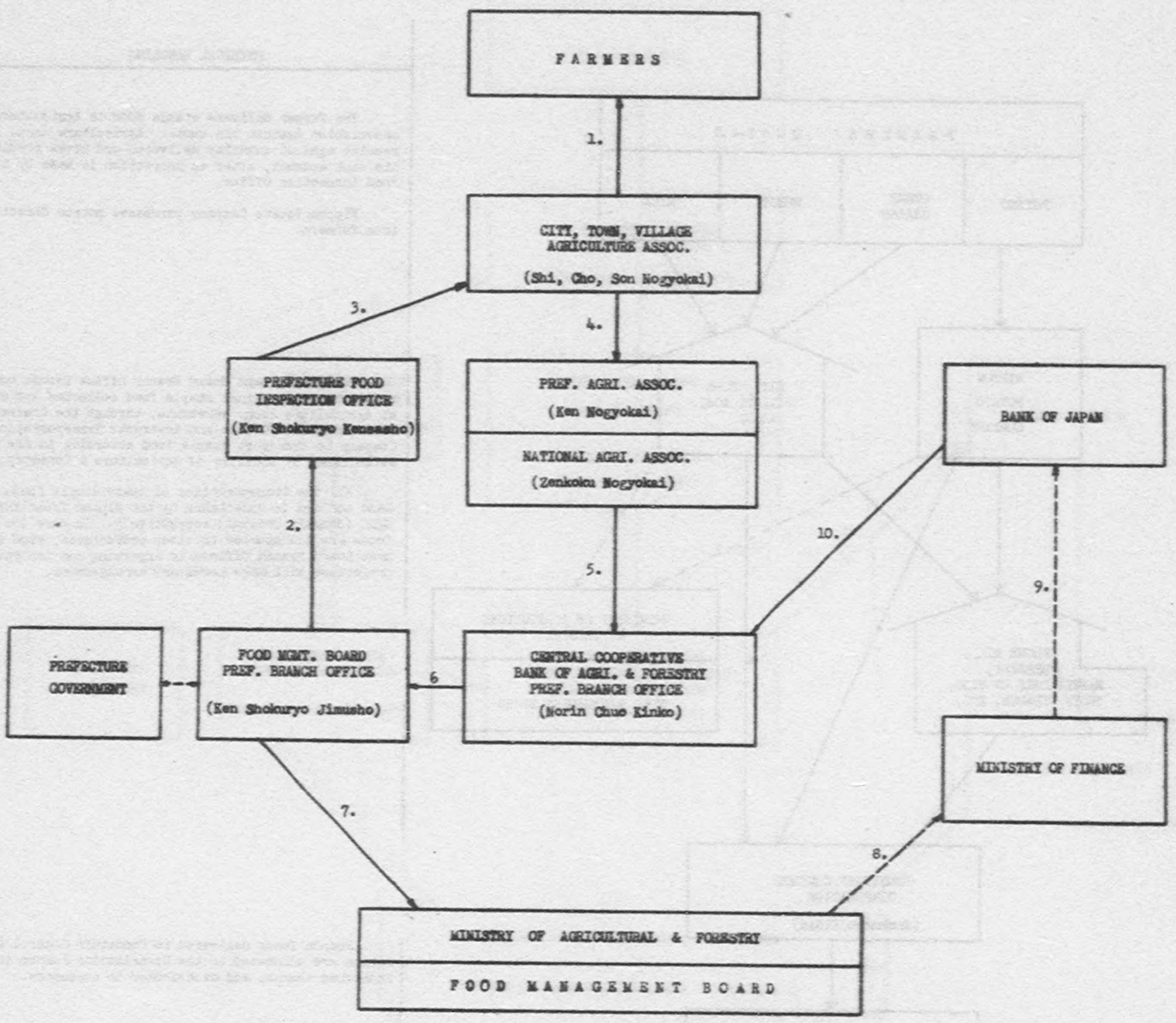
Bank of Japan's discount rate: daily rate of interest, amount.

Place of Payment: Branch of the Bank of Japan, agency.

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

APPENDIX NO. 21

FINANCING STAPLE FOOD PURCHASES



EXPLANATION

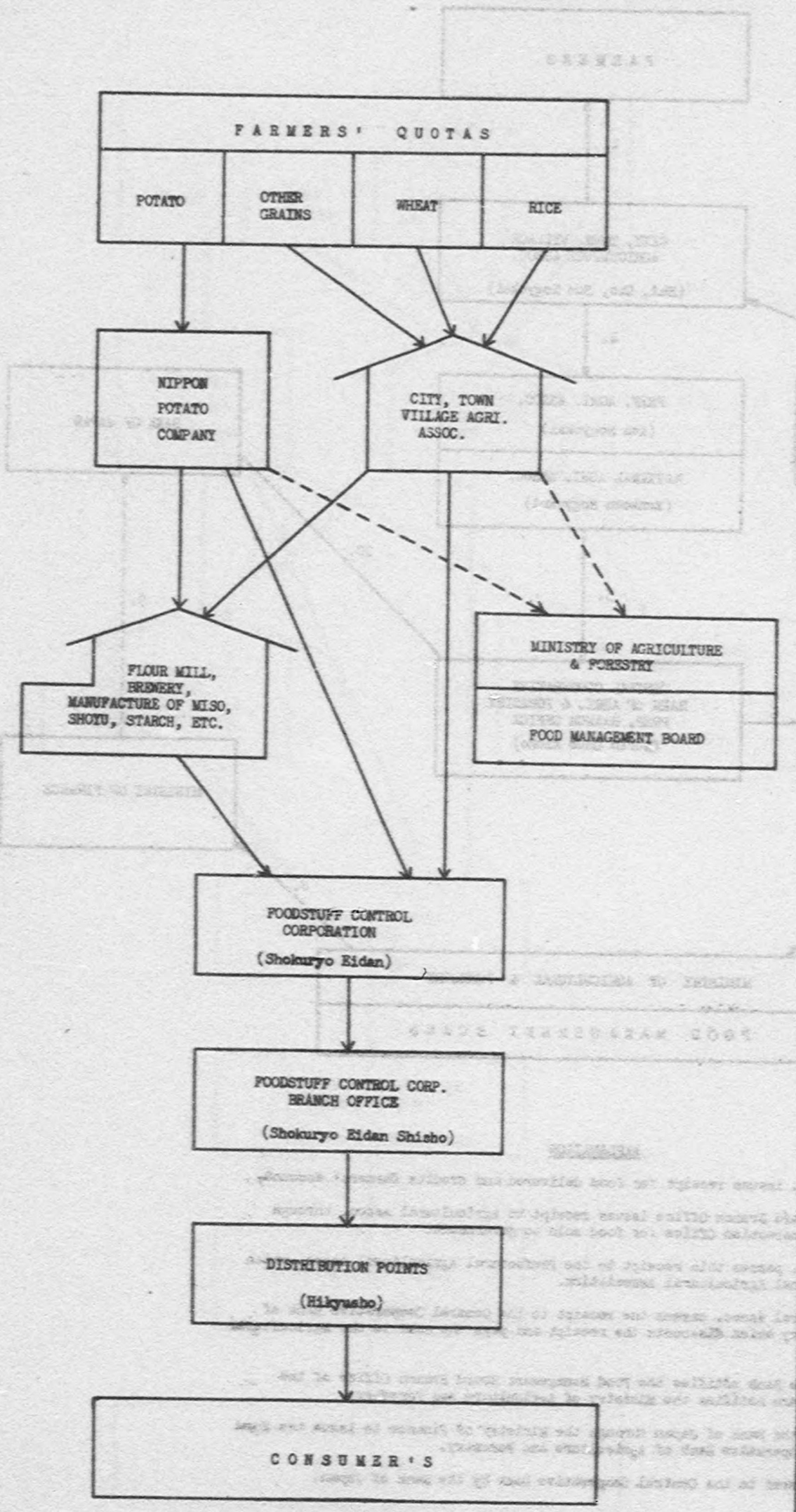
1. The Agricultural Assoc. issues receipt for food delivered and credits farmers' account.
2. The Food Management Board Branch Office issues receipt to Agricultural Assoc. through the Prefectural Food Inspection Office for food sold to government.
4. The Agricultural Assoc. passes this receipt to the Prefectural Agricultural Assoc. which passes it to the National Agricultural Association.
5. The National Agricultural Assoc. passes the receipt to the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry which discounts the receipt and pays the cash to the Agricultural Association.
6. The Central Cooperative Bank notifies the Food Management Board Branch Office of the transaction which in turn notifies the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
7. The Ministry requests the Bank of Japan through the Ministry of Finance to issue the Food Bond to the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry.
8. The Food Bond is delivered to the Central Cooperative Bank by the Bank of Japan.

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

APPENDIX NO. 22

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STAPLE FOODS

SINCE 1942



PHYSICAL HANDLING

The farmer delivers staple food to Agricultural Association against his quota. Agriculture Assn. issues receipt against quantity delivered and gives credit to his bank account, after an inspection is made by the Food Inspection Office.

Nippon Potato Company purchases potato directly from farmers.

Food Management Board Branch Office issues quantitative receipt against staple food collected and stored at Agriculture Assn. warehouse, through the Prefecture Food Inspection Office and instructs Transportation Company to transport staple food according to the plan established by Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

All the transportation of these staple foods by land and sea is undertaken by the Nippon Tsuun K.K. and CMMC (Senpaku Unsikai) respectively. In case the staple foods are transported to other prefectures, Food Management Board Branch Offices in exporting and importing prefecture will make necessary arrangements.

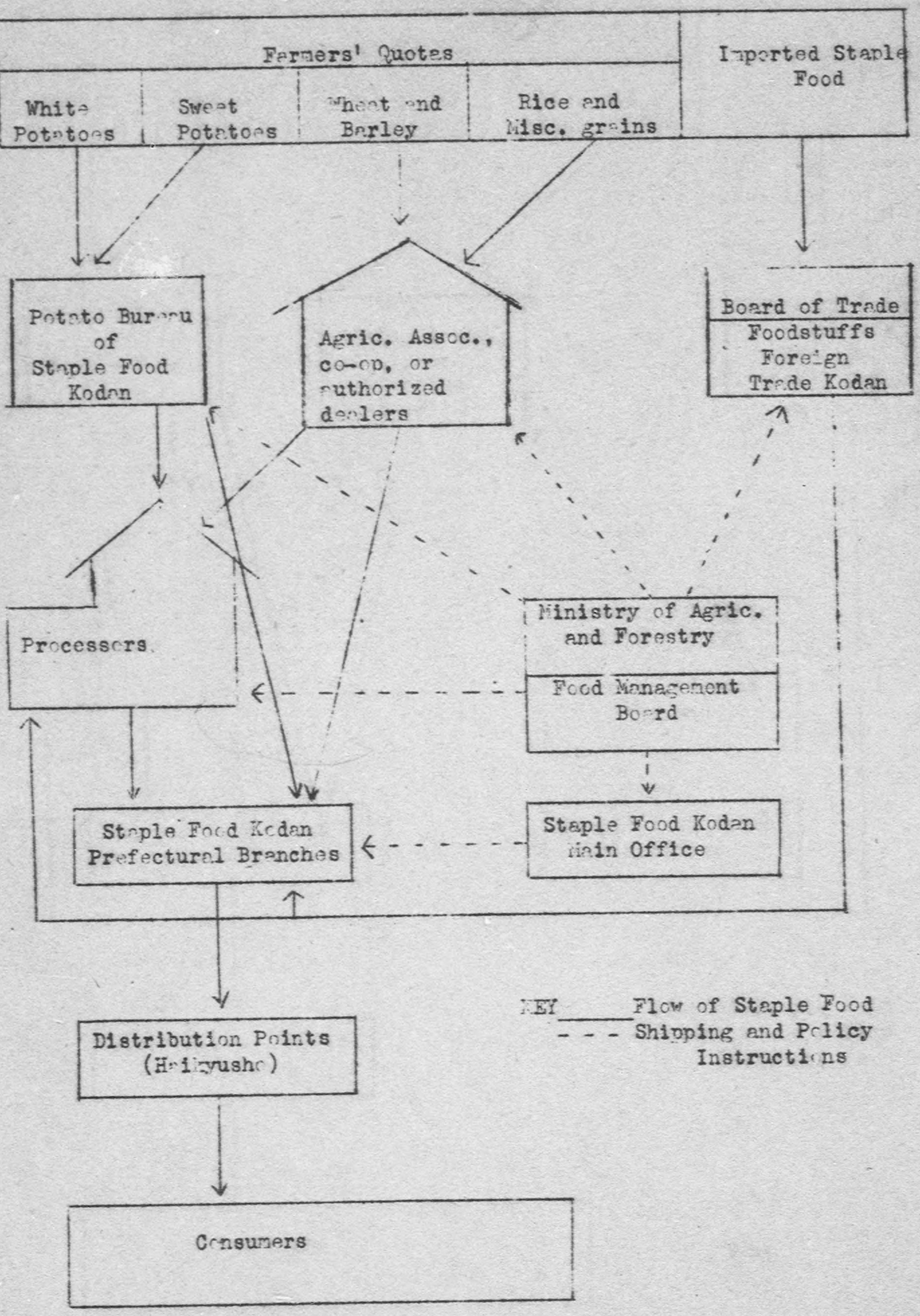
Staple foods delivered to Foodstuff Control Corporation are allocated to the Distribution Points through indicated channel and distributed to consumers.

Consumers receive information of ration distribution through newspapers and circular (kairanban).

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

Gist PC&R

STAPLE FOOD FLOW CHART



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

DISTRIBUTION of RICE & FOOD. Wheat

Farmer

↓

Weighing + Inspection @ Coop

↓

Coop warehouse for storage

↓

Transported to Food Distr, Kidan Branch warehouse ~~+ distr. Plant~~.

↓

Milling

↓

Transportation to Kodan Nation pt,

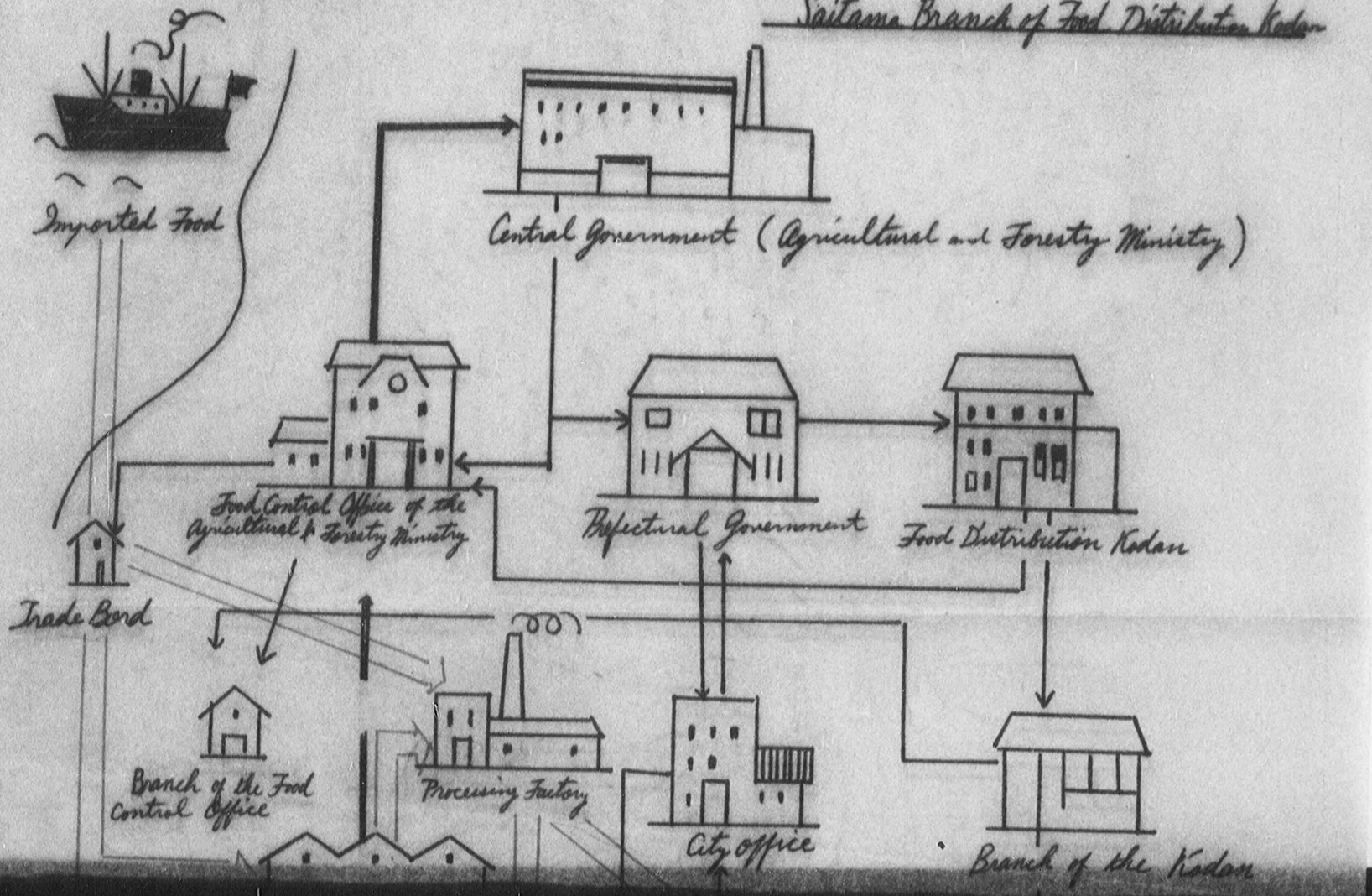
↓

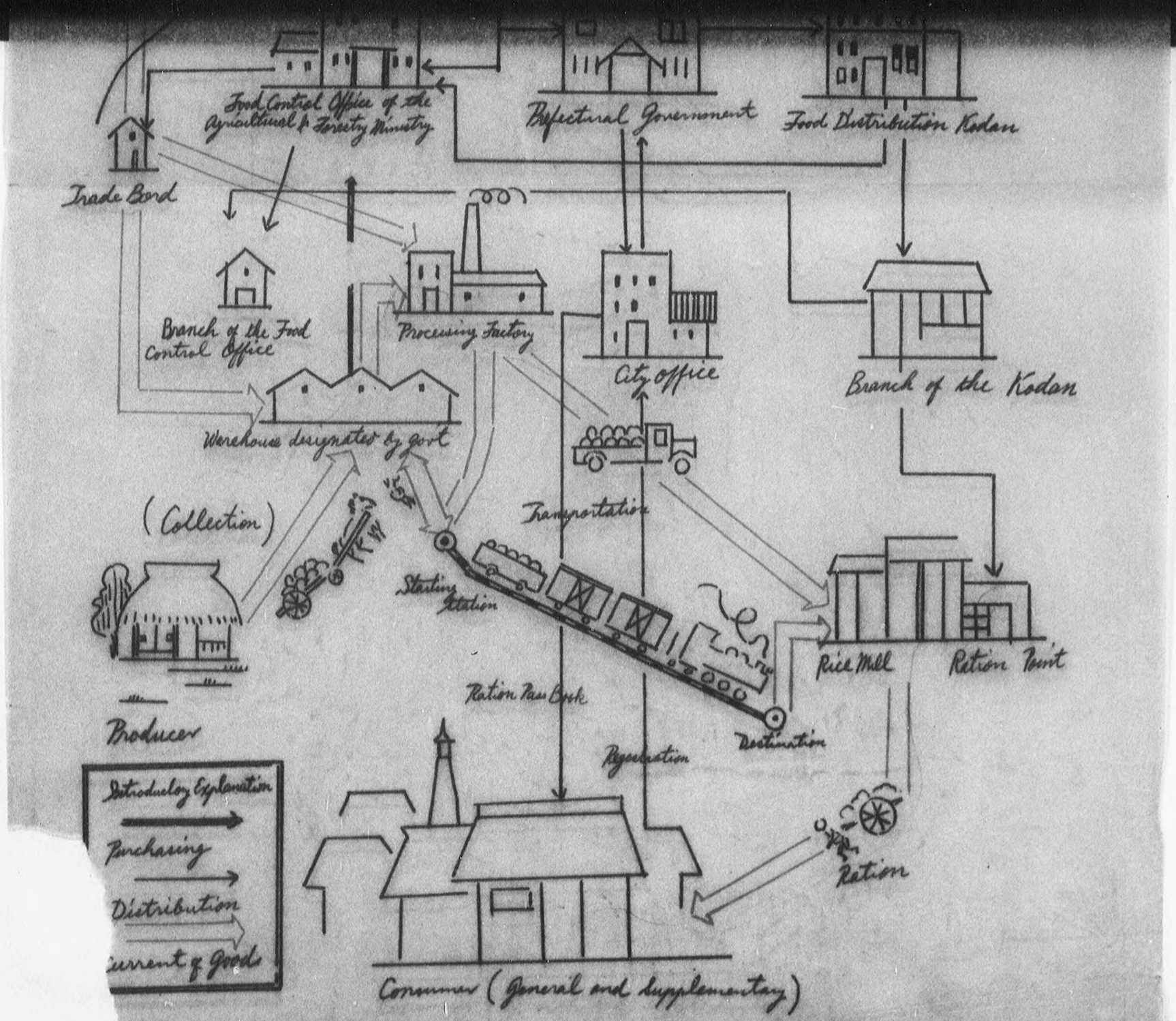
Sales to consumer where amt. sold is listed in Consumers' pass book, Date, amt, price, age + names of receivers, amt of daily authorized ration.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

Organization Chart of Staple Food Collection & Distribution

Saitama Branch of Food Distribution Kodan





DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

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

APPENDIX NO.23

CONSUMER'S LEDGER AND DISTRIBUTION SLIP

(SHOHISHA DAICHO) (HAIKYUHYO)

NO.

RATION DISTRICT			
DESIGNATED DATE OF DISTRIBUTION	day	day	day

CONSUMER'S LEDGER

REMARKS:

NAME OF STREET ASSC.	NO. OF NEIGHBORHOOD ASSC.	ADDRESS	NAME OF FAMILY

AGE	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16-25	26-60	61up	TOTAL NO. OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY	ADD RATION FOR PREG-NANCY		WEIGHT OF ONE DAY ALLOTMENT FOR FAMILY	SET AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTION	
ALLOTMENT / ALTERATION	150 gr.	210	290	370	380	355	330		70				
MONTH / DAY	NO. OF PEOPLE											FOR DAYS	kg
												FOR DAYS	kg
												FOR DAYS	kg

DATE OF DISTRIBUTION		ITEM	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTION		AMOUNT	QUANTITY DIST'ED IN ADVANCE OR NOT DIST'ED.	NEXT DIST.	CONSUMER'S SEAL	DISTRIBUTOR'S SEAL
			SUBSTITUTION	EQUIVALENT TO RICE					

NAME OF STREET ASSC. NEIGHBORHOOD ASSC. NO.

NO: DISTRIBUTION SLIP DATE

REGISTERED NO.	NAME OF FAMILIES	QUANTITY		AMOUNT	
		kg		yen	
TOTAL					

x x Pref. foodstuff control corporation

o o Branch office

- - Distribution point

CHIEF	SEAL	ENTRY	SEAL	RECEIPT	SEAL	DISTRIBUTION	SEAL

NOTE : Distribution slips are prepared for each Neighborhood Assc. in accordance with the Consumer's Ledger at the Distribution Point, and Payments and Distributions are made through the Neighborhood Assc.

APPENDIX NO.24

CONSUMER'S RATION BOOK
(KATEIYO BEIKOKU TSUCHO)

FRONT

CONSUMER'S RATION BOOK

Date of issue: TOKYO MUNICIPALITY Seal

Date of Distribution	First	Second
	Day	Day
	Day	Day

Distribution Point:

Name of Street Assoc.:
No. of Neighbourhood Assoc.:
Address:
Head of Family:

FAMILY NAME LIST

	Name	Relation	Sex	Age	Occupation	Amount of Ration	3 Meals Outside of Home	Date of Changes Made	Reason for Change
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
Cont.:									

Note: Every member of the family must be entered.
In case of any changes state the fact clearly and correct it immediately.

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBER

Date of Checking	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sep. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1
No.of Family Member												
Head of Street Assoc Seal												

QUANTITY OF DAILY ALLOTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

Date	No.of Family Members	Allotment per Day		Head of Street Assoc's Seal	Set Amount of Rations		
		KG	KG		15 day	KG	KG
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		
					15 day		
					16 day		

BACK

DESCRIPTION OF RICE DISTRIBUTION

Date of Distribution	Allotment				Dist. Point Seal	Quantity Dist'ed in Advance	Date of Next Dist.	Date of Consumption	Remarks
	Subsidiary			Rice	Amount				
	Item	Quantity	Eqv.to Rice						

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

APPENDIX NO.25

HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL MEAL REGISTRATION FORM

(SANSHOKU GAISHOKUSHA TOROKU)

CONSIGNMENT SLIP OF SUPPLYING MEAL

TOKYO RESTAURANT CORPORATION

SEAL - X X EATING HOUSE

DATE OF ISSUE:
ADDRESS :
NAME :

PERIOD OF CONSIGNMENT:	FROM	TO	NO. OF MEALS
QUANTITY OF RICE CONSIGNED:			KG

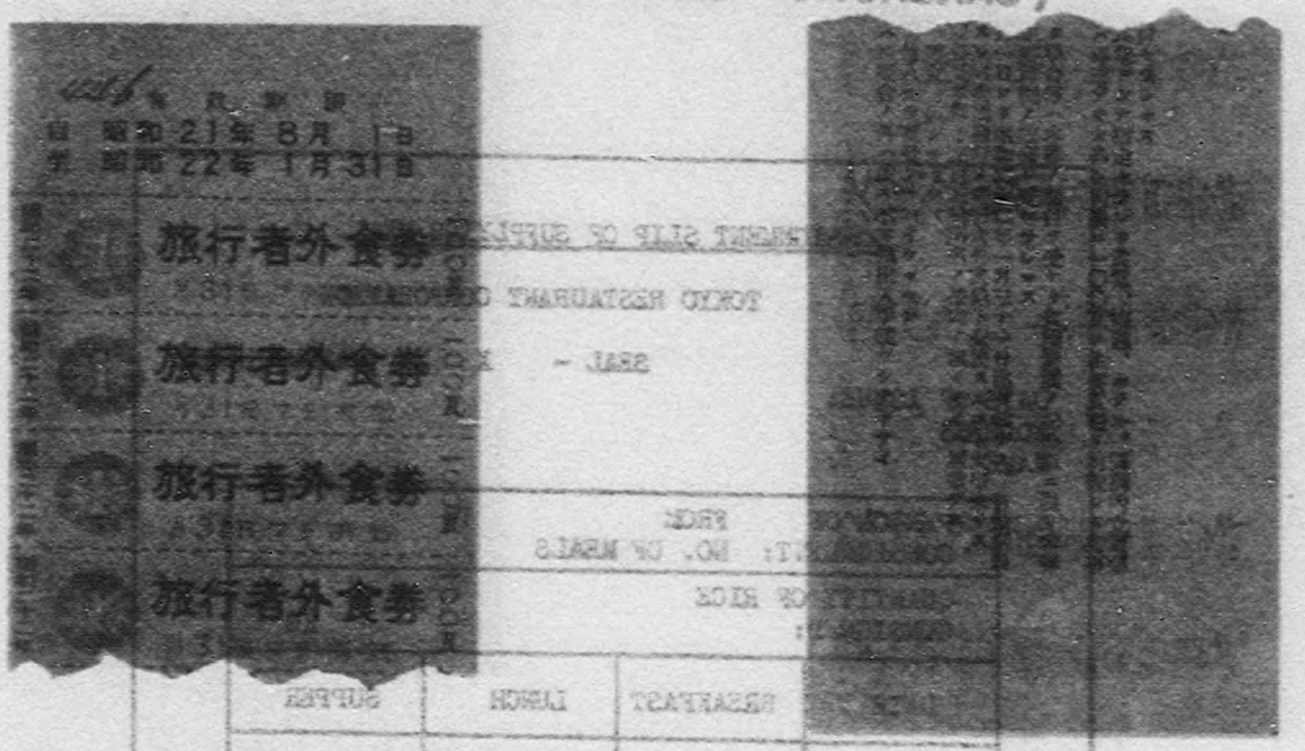
DATE	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	SUPPER
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			

Note: Those who wish to eat three meals per day outside his home must present his ration book to the restaurant for the necessary entry. The restaurant will issue the above slip as his mess pass and receive rice through the Restaurant Association in accordance with the number of meals served.

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

APPENDIX NO.26

TRAVELLER'S MEAL COUPON
(RYOKOSHA GAISHOKUKEN)



FRONT BACK

PERIOD VALID

FROM - 1 AUGUST 1946
TO - 31 JANUARY 1947

TRAVELLER'S MEAL COUPON
VALID TO-1 JAN 1947 100 GR

(repeated 10 times)

NOTE :

This coupon will be issued to travellers only.

Travellers will be supplied 100 gr. of cooked staple food in exchange of this coupon from appointed eating house, hotel, hawker in railway station or train. Unused coupon can be used for purchasing of staple food from any distribution point of Food Control Corporation.

Unused coupon can also be exchanged for new coupon before date of expiration.

This coupon will not be valid without seal of issuing distribution point.

No replacement will be made in case of loss.

This coupon is not negotiable.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 44501/3

APPENDIX NO. 27

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FORMS

FRONT

Location of Factory:

Name of Proprietor:

Registered No.:

(I)

Supplemental ration book of staple food for labor
(Shuyo Shokuryo Romu Tokuhai Teucho)

Date of issue: FOOD SEC. 1ST ECONOMIC DEPT. AICHI PREF.

AICHI PREF. COMMODITY DIST. UNION FOR LABOR.

Name of Dist. Point:

BACK

ALLOTMENT FOR THE MONTH OF	ITEM:	QUANTITY: kg		
DATE OF DISTRIBUTION	COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION	QUANTITY kg	AMOUNT	DISTRIBUTION POINTS SEAL

Notice:
1. This ration book is null and void without food section's seal.
2. Purchase should be made upon presentation of this book to distribution point.
3. Quantity available for one purchase will be limited under ten(10) day's allotment.
4. This book must be returned to dist. point.
5. This book will be valid up to.....
6. No re-issue will be made for any reason.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 745013

APPENDIX NO. 28

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FORMS - DAY LABORERS

FRONT

No._____

Supplemental ration book of staple food for day laborers
(Shuyo Shokuryo Tokubai Tsucho)

Occupation:

Address:

Name:

Date of issue: _____

Chief of Labor Office Aichi Pref.

Seal

BACK

LABOR OFFICE SEAL	PERIOD	ALLOTMENT	
		ITEM	QUANTITY
	For the month of		

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

APPENDIX NO. 29

Rice Distribution Control Law

(Law No.81, April 11, 1939)

Article 1.

Any person who intends to engage in the business of buying or selling rice, or in the business of acting as an agent or a middleman in such buying or selling, shall obtain the permission of the Government in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Imperial Ordinance; provided, however, that this does not apply to persons provided for in the relevant Imperial Ordinance.

Article 2.

When a person who has obtained the permission mentioned in the preceding Article does not open or has suspended the business, without due cause as provided for in the relevant Order, the Government may cancel the said permission.

Article 3.

The Government, when it regards the act of a person who has obtained the permission mentioned in article 1 as violating the present Law or an Order issued on the basis of the said Law, or a Disposition effected on the basis of the said Order, or as prejudicing or likely to prejudice public good, may cancel the aforesaid permission, or restrict or stop his business.

Article 4.

The Government may, in case of special necessity, issue, to a person who is engaged in the buying or selling of rice or who acts as an agent or a middleman in such buying or selling, an Order concerning the control of the distribution of rice, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Imperial Ordinance.

The Government may, whenever it considers it necessary, order a person who has obtained the permission mentioned in Article 1 to submit various reports concerning his business, or examine his books and other articles.

Article 5.

None other than the Nihon Beikoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company) can open Rice Markets.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company, when it intends to open Rice Markets, shall obtain the approval of the Government in respect of each separate Rice Market, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Order.

No person can institute any installation similar to a Rice Market, or engage in any transaction by virtue of such installation.

Article 6.

No settlement of accounts for buying and selling transactions on a Rice Market can be effected by the giving or taking over of the difference between the buying and selling prices; provided, however, that this does not apply to a settlement which is at a date of maturity and which is provided for in the relevant Imperial Ordinance.

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

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company may, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Order, cause margins to be deposited, or collect commissions, in respect of buying and selling transactions on Rice Markets.

The method of buying and selling transactions, and other matters necessary in connection therewith, on Rice Markets shall be provided for in an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 7.

The prices for buying and selling transactions on Rice Markets cannot exceed the limits of prices which, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Imperial Ordinance, are determined on the basis of the minimum and maximum prices mentioned in Article 2 of the Rice Control Law.

Article 8.

Buying and selling transactions on a Rice Market cannot be effected except by members of that Market: provided, however, that this does not apply to cases provided for in the relevant Imperial Ordinance.

Any person who intends to become a Market Member shall obtain the license of the Government in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Order.

Article 9.

Any person falling under any of the following Items cannot obtain the license mentioned in the second Paragraph of the preceding Article; provided, however, this does not apply to persons provided for in the relevant Imperial Ordinance:

1. A person who is neither a Japanese subject nor a juridical person established under Japanese law and ordinances.
2. A bankrupt remaining unrehabilitated.
3. A person who has been sentenced to a punishment not less serious than that of imprisonment, and in regard to whom a period of three years has not yet elapsed after the completion of the execution of the said punishment, or after he ceased to be liable to its execution.
4. A member of a Rice Market who has been expelled from the Membership, and in regard to whom a period of three years has not yet elapsed from the date of the said expulsion.
5. A person whose license has been cancelled under the provisions of Article 20, and in regard to whom a period of three years has not elapsed from the date of the said cancellation.
6. A minor who, in respect of business operations, has not the same competency as a major, or a legally incompetent person whose legal representative falls under any of the preceding Items.
7. A juridical person of which the officers executing its business include any person falling under any of the Items 1 to 5 above.

Article 10.

When a Member of a Rice Market has fallen under any of the Items 1 to 4, under Item 6 or under Item 7, in the preceding Article, or when he has become an officer of the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company, his license shall cease to be valid, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Imperial Ordinance.

The Government, when it has discovered a person who has obtained by unlawful means the license mentioned in the second Paragraph of Article 8, may cancel the said license.

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

Article 11.

The qualifications of a Market Member and other matters necessary concerning a Market Member, other than those contained in the present Law, shall be provided for in an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 12.

A Market Member shall deposit with the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company security money for good conduct, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Order.

Article 13.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company, in order to preserve order on the Rice Markets, may, in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Incorporation, stop the business of a Market Member, impose upon him a negligence penalty not exceeding ¥ 1,000, or, with the approval of the Government, expel him from the Membership.

Article 14.

A Market Member, even after he closes his business, shall, within the limits of the conclusion of buying and selling transactions on the Rice Market and of the purpose of supervision, be regarded as not having closed his business until two weeks shall have elapsed after the conclusion of the transactions.

In cases where a Market Member has died or his business has been dissolved or his license has been cancelled or has ceased to be valid, the same provisions as those of the preceding Paragraph shall apply until the buying and selling transactions on the Rice Market shall have been concluded.

If, in cases under the preceding two Paragraphs, there is no person to do the act of the Market Member, the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company may, in accordance with its Articles of Incorporation, cause another person to do the said act.

Article 15.

No Market Member can effect a buying and selling transaction in rice without having recourse to the Rice Market to which he belongs; provided, however, that thi does not apply to cases provided for in an Imperial Ordinance.

Matters necessary with respect to buying and selling transactions in rice in cases under the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall be provided for in an Order.

Article 16.

No Market Member, with regard to the buying and selling transaction on a Rice Market with which he has been entrusted, can, without effecting the selling, buying, or the taking or making of delivery, make a settlement of accounts for the entruster by arranging the same, or similar, accounts as if the said selling, buying, or taking or making of delivery has been effected.

Any Merket Member who has violated the provisions of the preceding Paragraph shall, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company, be ordered to suspend his business for a period of two weeks or over, or be expelled from the Membership.

Article 17.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company may, with the approval of the Government, assume the responsibility for indemnification in respect of losses resulting from violations of contracts for buying and selling transactions on Rice Markets.

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

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company, when it has paid an indemnity for losses under the provisions of the preceding Paragraph, shall have the right of demanding of the violator of the contract a compensation in respect of the amount of money paid as indemnity and the expenses incurred thereby.

Article 18.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company shall, in respect of the margins and the security moneys for good conduct, have the right or priority over the other creditors.

A person who has entrusted a Market Member with buying and selling transaction on a Rice Market shall, with regard to the credit arising from the entrustment contract, have the right of priority over the other creditors in respect of the security money for good conduct of the said Market Member.

The right of priority in the first Paragraph shall have the effect of precedence over the right of priority in the preceding Paragraph.

Article 19.

The Government may, with regard to buying and selling transactions on Rice Markets, issue to Market Members such Orders as are necessary for the control of the distribution of rice.

The Government may, whenever it considers it necessary, order a Market Member to submit various reports concerning his business, or examine his books and other articles.

Article 20.

The Government, when it regards the act of a Market Member as violating the present Law or an Order issued on the basis of the said Law, or a Disposition effected on the basis of the said Order, or a prejudiciary or likely to prejudice public good, may cancel his license, or restrict or stop his business.

Article 21.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company shall be a joint-stock company have for its object the conduct of such work as is necessary for the control of the distribution of rice.

Article 22.

The capital of the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company shall be ¥30,000,000; provided, however, that this may be increased with the approval of the Government.

Article 23.

The shares of the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company shall be in the registered form, and shall be owned only the Government, public bodies, Japanese subjects, or the Japanese juridical persons of which not less than one-half of the number of the staff members, the shareholders or the officers executing the business, or not less than one-half of the capital or a majority of the votes are, or do not belong to, foreigners or foreign juridical persons.

Article 24.

The Government shall contribute to the capital of the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company an amount not exceeding ¥15,000,000.

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

The amount paid up for the capital contribution mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be an expenditure in the Special Account for the Adjustment of Rice Supply and Demand, and the shares obtained by the Government by virtue of the said capital contribution shall be a property item belonging to the said Special Account.

The paying-up of the shares owned by the Government may be made different from that of the other shares.

Article 25.

None other than the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company can use the title "Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company" or any similar title as trade-name.

Article 26.

The Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company shall have for its officers one Chief Director, one Assistant Chief Director, five or more Directors, and three or more Auditors.

The Chief Director shall represent the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company and have general supervision of its business.

When the Chief Director is prevented from discharging his duties, the Assistant Chief Director shall act for him, and shall, when the post of Chief Director is vacant, discharge his duties.

The Assistant Director and the Director shall assist the Chief Director, and shall, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Japan Rice Joi Stock Company, take charge of the allotted part of, or participate in, the busines of the Company.

The Auditors shall inspect the business of the Japan Rice- Joint-Stock Compan

Article 27.

The Chief Director and the Assistant Chief Director shall be appointed by the Government, and their term of office shall be five years each.

The Directors shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders, subject to the approval of the Government, and their term of office shall be four years each.

The Auditors shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders, and their term of office shall be three years each.

No person who has been an official of a Government Office which supervises the Japan Rice Joint-Stock Company can become an officer of the Company for five years after his retirement: provided, however, that this does not apply to cases where the competent Minister of State recognizes the existence of special necessit

Article 28.

The Chief Director, the Assistant Chief Director, and a Director taking charge of the allotted part of the Company's business cannot engage in any other vocation or commerce; provided, however, that this does not apply to cases where the approval of the Government has been obtained.

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

Article 29.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., shall undertake the following business:-

1. The establishment of rice and other cereal markets.
2. The buying or selling of rice and other cereals on commission of the Government.
3. Enterprises accessory to the business as mentioned under the preceding two items.
4. Other enterprises necessary for the attainment of the aim of the Company.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., when desirous to undertake the enterprises as mentioned under the Item No. 3 or 4 of the preceding paragraph, shall first obtain the Government's approval thereof.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., may not abolish or suspend the whole or any part of its business without obtaining the Government's approval thereof as stipulated in the Order concerned.

Article 30.

The officers or employees of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd. except in the cases as provided for in the Imperial Ordinance, may not, in the name of any person or persons, engage in the selling or buying transactions of cereal markets or make any commissions there.

The officers or employees of the Japan Cereal Company Ltd., may not have any special interests in the business of market members, such as buy supplying funds, sharing profits and losses, etc.

Article 31.

The Government shall superintend the business of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd

Article 32.

Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, the disposition of profits, the floating of debentures, and the resolution for amalgation or dissolution shall not take effect without the approval of the Government.

Article 33.

The Government shall appoint Inspectors of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., to superintend the business of the Company.

The Inspectors of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., may examine at any time the safes, books and documents of the Company.

The Inspectors of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., may, at any time, when they deem it necessary, order the Company to submit reports of all accounts and the condition of its business.

The Inspectors of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., may attend the General Meeting of Shareholders and other conferences of the Company and state their views there.

Article 34.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., may not allow any dividend of profits on the shares owned by the Government in any business year unless the distributable profits of such year reach the amount corresponding to the annual rate of 6 per cent against the amount paid up on the shares held by persons other than the Government.

In the case where the distributable profits of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd. in any business year exceed the amount corresponding to the annual rate of 6 per cent against the amount paid up on shares held by persons other than the Government

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

and where the distribution of profits is to be made upon such shares at the rate exceeding 6 per cent per annum, the said surplus profits shall be distributed against the amount paid up on the shares held by persons other than the Government and that paid up on the shares held by the Government respectively at the ratio of 1 to 4 until the same rate of dividend is reached against the amounts paid up on all shares.

Article 35.

To the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., the Government may issue orders necessary for the control of the distribution of rice and other cereals.

The Government may order the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., to submit reports concerning the condition of the business and assets of the Company, conduct inspections, issue orders necessary for the control of the Company, and effect such disposition as may be required.

Article 36.

The Government may, in the case where it deems any resolution of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., or an act of the company's officers as contravening the Ordinance, the disposition based on the Ordinance, or the Articles of Incorporation or as injuring or being likely to injure the public interest, order the concellation of such resolution or the dismissal of such officers, or suspend or forbid the business of the Company.

Article 37.

Any person who has instituted facilities similar to cereal markets shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or to a penalty of five thousand yen or less.

Article 38.

Any person who has transacted business by utilizing facilities similar to cereal markets shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or to a penalty of two thousand yen or less.

Article 39.

Any person who has contravened the provisions of Article 30, Para. 1, or committed an act purporting to create special interests between him or her and market members in contravention of the provisions of the same Article, Para. 2, shall be sentenced to a penalty not exceeding five thousand yen.

Article 40.

Any person who has bought or sold rice or other cereals or acted as agent or intermediary in such transactions without permission of the competent authorities in contravention of the provisions of Article 1, shall be sentenced to a penalty of three thousand yen or less.

Article 41.

Any person who comes under one or the other of the following items shall be sentenced to a penalty of one thousand yen or less:-

1. Persons who have acted in contravention of the disposition order of restriction or suspension under the provisions of Article 3.
2. Persons who have contravened any order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Para. 1, or Article 19, Para. 1.

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

Article 42.

Any person who has refused, obstructed or eluded inspections in accordance with the provisions under Article 4, Para. 2, or Article 19, Para. 2, shall be sentenced to a penalty not exceeding five hundred yen.

Article 43.

Any officer or employee of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., who has accepted, demanded, or been promised a bribe affecting his or her duties concerning the buying or selling transactions of cereal markets or the purchase or sale of rice and other cereals on commission of the Government, shall be sentenced to penal servitued for a period not exceeding one year or to a penalty of three thousand yen or less. Such officer or employee, in thecase of having committed a dishonest act or omitted a proper act accordingly, shall be sentenced to penal servitude of three years or less or to a penalty not exceeding five thousand yen.

In the case as mentioned under the preceding paragraph, the bribe accepted shall be confiscated, and, when such bribe cannot be confiscated in full or in part, its equivalent shall be collected from the offender.

Article 44.

Any person who has, in the case as mentioned under the preceding Article, Para. 1, given, offered, or promised a bribe shall be sentenced to penal servitude of one year or less or to a penalty not exceeding three thousand yen.

Any person who has committed the offence as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in the case of voluntarily surrendering himself or herself, may have clemency or immunity granted.

Article 45.

Any person who has spread false rumours or employed fraudulent artifices, violent force or threats with the object of causing price fluctuations in cereal markets shall be sentenced to penal servitude of two years or less or to a penalty not exceeding five thousand yen.

Article 46.

Any person who comes under one or the other of the following items shall be sentenced to penal servitude of one year or less or to a penalty not exceeding three thousand yen:

1. Persons who have announced to the public false prices in cereal markets.
2. Persons who have prepared any documents or documents describing fictitious prices with the object of public announcement or distribution or who have distributed such document or documents.

Article 47.

Any person who has committed, independently of cereal markets, an act purporting to the payment or receipt of margins due to price fluctuations in such markets, shall be sentenced to penal servitude of one year or less or to a penalty not exceeding two thousand yen; provided, however, that there shall be no objection against the application of the provisions under the Criminal Code Article 186

Article 48.

Any person who engages in the purchase or sale of rice or other cereals or in the busines of agnecy or intermediary in such transactions, in the case of his or her agent, family head, family member, lodger, or employee or other subordinate committing an act concerning his or her business in contravention of the provisions of Article 40 or 41, may not have immunity granted because of such act not being committed under his or her own direction.

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

Article 49.

The penal regulations under Articles 40 and 41 shall be applicable, in the case of the offender being ajurisdical person, to directors, trustees or other executive officers of such juridical person, and, in the case of the offender bei a minor or a person declared incompetent, to his or her legal representative, excepting, however, the case of such minor being as capable as an adult in conducting the business.

Article 50.

In case the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., is found guilty of an act coming unde any of the following items, the President of the Board of Directors of the Company or its Vice-President attending to the duties of, or acting as proxy of, the President, shall be sentenced to a penalty not exceeding five thousand yen, and, in the case where the offence is related to the business in the charge of the Vice-President or any Director, the same penalty as in the above-mentioned case shall be imposed on such Vice-President or Director:-

1. Negligence of obtaining the approval of the Government as stipulated by the present law or by an order issued on the basis thereof.

2. The conducting of business without observing the provisions of Article 29, Para. 1.

3. Contravention of an order or dispositive order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 35.

The President, Vice-President, or any member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., in case of acting in contravention of the provisions of Article 28, shall be sentenced to a penalty of one thousand yen or less.

Article 51.

Any person who has contravened the provisions of Article 25 shall be sentenced to a penalty not exceeding one thousand yen.

Article 52.

The provisions under the Non-litigatory Case Procedure Law Articles 206-208 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the imposition of penalties as provided for in the preceding two Articles.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 53.

The dates of enforcement of the present law, respectively concerning the various provisions contained therein, shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 54.

The Government shall appoint the Organizing Committee to attend to all the affairs concerning the establishment of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd.

The Organizing Committee shall draft the Articles of Incorporation, and, on obtaining the approval thereof by the Government, shall offer to the public for subscription, in accordance with the Order concerned, the remaining shares left after deducting from the total those shares to be assigned to the Government.

The Application for Shares shall contain the description of the items as stipulated under the Commercial Code Article 126, Para. 2, Items 2, 4, and 5, as well as the exact date of the Government's approval of the Articles of Incorporation.

The Organizing Committee shall, when the offer of shares for subscription has been finished, submit to the Government for inspection the Applications for Shares accepted by the Committee.

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

The Organizing Committee shall promptly, on obtaining the inspection of the Applications as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, make the first call for payment on each share subscribed for.

The Organizing Committee shall promptly, on receiving the first payment as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, convoke the Inaugural General Meeting.

At the Inaugural General Meeting, the election of Directors and Superintendents of the Company shall be held according mutatis mutandis to the provisison under Article 27.

On the conclusion of the Inaugural General Meeting, the Organizing Committee shall surrender its affairs to the President of the Board of Directors.

Article 55.

The Exchange Law shall not apply concerning rice and other cereals.

The buying and selling transactions in rice and other cereals, in the case where such transactions were conducted at the exchanges engaged in the buying and selling of rice and other cereals prior to the enforcement of the provisions under the preceding paragraph, may be concluded in accordance with precedent.

Such act concerning rice and other cereals as punishable under the penal regulations of the Exchange Law prior to the enforcement of the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be treated in accordance with precedent.

Article 56.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., shall purchase on application the land, buildings and other equipments actually possessed at the time of the promulgation of the present law by exchanges authorized by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance to engage in the buying and selling of rice and other cereals or by the founders of spot rice markets.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., shall adopt necessary measures concerning such employees and brokers of the exchanges authorized by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance to engage in the buying and selling of rice and other cereals actually existing at the time of the promulgation of the present law as have continued in the service of those exchanges up to the date of enforcement of the provisions under the preceding Article.

The Government shall grant the authority as mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs subject to the approval of the Cereal Exchange Enterprise Deliberation Committee.

The regulations concerning the Cereal Exchange Enterprise Deliberation Committee shall be fixed by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 57.

The Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., in the case of applying for the registration of rights concerning the real estate purchased by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, Para. 1, shall pay the registration fee representing three thousandths of the value of such real estate; provided, however that, in the case where the registration fee as worked out according to the Registration Law is less in amount than that worked out in accordance with the present law, the former amount shall be charged.

In Hokkaido, Prefectures and Urban Prefectures, cities, towns, and villages, and others corresponding thereto, local taxes may not be imposed on the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., for the acquisition of rights concerning the real estate purchased by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, Para. 1.

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

Article 58.

Any company actually existing at the time of enforcement of the provisions of Article 25 under the style of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., or any similar style, must effect the alteration of its style within the period of six months after the enforcement of the provisions of the said Article.

The provisions of Article 51 shall not be applied to such Company as mentioned in the preceding paragraph during the period specified therein.

Article 59.

Any person actually engaged on April 1, 1939, in the buying or selling of rice and other cereals or in the business of agency or intermediary in such transactions which should obtain the permission as provided for under Article 1, shall be deemed as having obtained such permission from the date of enforcement of the provisions of the said Article in accordance with the Order concerned.

Article 60.

Next after Article 21 of the Exchange Law, the following Article shall be added:-

Article 21-2.

In regard to such buying and selling transactions of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., in cereal markets as can be settled by the payment or receipt of balances, excepting those as specified by Order, the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd., and its cereal markets shall be deemed as Exchanges, and their employees as Exchange brokers, and the provisions of the present law concerning transaction taxes shall be applied; provided, however, that, in the above-mentioned case, taxes shall be imposed on the contract amount of sale or purchase at the rate of 1.25 per ten thousand, irrespective of the provisions of Article 5, Para. 1.

Any act committed in contravention of the provisions of the Cereal Distribution Controlling Law, Article 16, shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.

Such buying or selling transactions of the Japan Cereal Company, Ltd, in cereal markets as do not come under the category of the transactions provided for in Para. 1, in the case of settlement having been effected by the payment or receipt of balances, shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17-2.

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

APPENDIX NO. 30

Emergency Rice Distribution Control Regulations

(Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Ordinance No.74, issued on 20 August 1940 and revised by Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No.112, dated 28 December 1940.)

Art. 1 Control of distribution of cereals shall be exercised for the time being in accordance with these regulations.

Art. 2 Forwarding of cereals produced by producers of cereals or received as farm-rent by those who have the title to estates shall be done according to the control of the municipal agricultural associations or town and village agricultural associations to which they belong.

Art. 3 When those who, excepting marketing co-operations and agricultural ware-house men, are going to buy (inclusive of cases of contract made before the enforcement of these regulations) or to receive consignment of cereals produced by producers of cereals or received as farm-rent by those who have the title to estates, they shall ask for assistance of the municipal agricultural association or town and village agricultural associations to which the said producers of cereals or those who have the title to estates belong, excepting the following cases:

1. When prefectural Governors' permission has been obtained because of special circumstances.
2. Cases authorized by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

When marketing co-operations or agricultural ware-house men receive commission for sale of cereals produced by producers of cereals or received as farm-rent by those who have the title to estates, they shall be placed under forwarding control of the municipal agricultural association or town and village agricultural associations to which the said producers of cereals or those who have the title to estates belong.

Art. 4 Marketing co-operations or agricultural ware-house men who have received commission for sale of cereals are not allowed to sell (inclusive of delivery according to contract made before the enforcement of these regulations) or to consign for sale the cereals to any person excepting the union of marketing co-operations in their respective prefectures.
However, the above is not applicable to cases of consent given by the municipal agricultural association or by town and village agricultural associations (in case prefectural Governors have designated city, town or village, the said city, town or village.)
Those who have bought or received commission to sell cereals through the municipal agricultural association or town and village agricultural associations according to the above article or those who have bought or received commission to sell cereals according to cases mentioned in No. 1 or No.2 clause 1, Art. 3 are not allowed to sell or consign for sale the cereals to any person excepting the corporations of dealers in cereals (hereafter to be called dealers-in-cereals control corporation) designated by prefectural Governors.
However, the above is not applicable to cases of consent given by the municipal agricultural association or by town and village agricultural associations (in case prefectural Governors have designated city, town or village, the said city, town or village.)
Excepting cases stipulated in the above article or cases of cereals received as farm-rent, when those who have received cereals produced by producers of cereals or received as farm-rent by those who have the title to estates sell or consign for sale the cereals, the above clause is applicable.

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

Art. 5 Excepting cases of selling cereals to dealers-in-cereals control corporations for distribution in the prefectures directed by prefectural Governors, unions of marketing co-operations are not allowed to sell or to consign for sale cereals to any person outside of the national purchasing and marketing co-operations union (inclusive of cases of associated agricultural ware-house men.)
However, the above is not applicable to cases of permission given by prefectural Governors because of special circumstances.
Excepting cases of permission given by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, the national purchasing and marketing co-operation union, is not allowed to sell the cereals consigned for sale according to the above stipulation to any person other than the Government or the Japan Cereals Company.
However, the above is not applicable to cases of permission given by prefectural Governors because of special circumstances.

Art. 6 The Japan Cereals Company is not allowed to sell cereals to any person outside of the dealers-in-cereals control corporations. However, the above is not applicable to cases of permission given by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister because of special circumstances.

Art. 7 In the area designated by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister this dealers-in-cereals control corporations are not allowed to seel or consign for sale the cereals for distribution in the said area to any person other than the corporations of retail-dealers in cereals designated by prefectural Governors. However, the above is not applicable to cases of permission given by prefectural Governors because of special circumstances.

Art. 8 No reason whatever will justify any acts of violating the control and prohibition stipulated in Art. 3 or in Art. 4.

Art. 9 When they find it specially necessary to control distribution of cereals the Agriculture and Forestry Minister or prefectural Governors can order to those who have cereals or who have cereals for the purpose of selling them, to deposit them, indicating ware-houses, length of time, and other necessary items.

Art. 10 When they receive offers from the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, to buy the cereals which they have or which they have in possession at the highest price stipulated in clause 2, No. 8 Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Commerce and Industry Ministry Ordinance, 1939, those who have cereals or who have them in possession for the purpose of selling them must comply with the offers and sell the cereals.

Art.11 When they find it specially necessary to control distribution of cereals the Agriculture and Forestry Minister or prefectural Governors can issue directives necessary for distribution of cereals to those who have cereals or who have them in possession, the municipal agricultural association, town and village agricultural associations, marketing union agricultural ware-house men, dealers-in-cereals control corporations, those who buy or sell cereals or their agents or middle-men and to their corporations.

Art.12 The Japan Cereals Company, the national cereals purchasing and marketin unions corporations, the marketing co-operation union and dealers-in-cereals control corporation within the area of prefectures must be provided with books with the following entries:

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

1. Kinds, quantities, prices of cereals bought or consigned for sale; date of buying and receiving consignment and names and addresses of the sellers and consignors.
2. Kinds, quantities and prices of cereals sold or consigned for sale, date of selling and consignment and names and addresses of buyers and consignees.

Art. 13 Of retail-dealers in cereals, co-operative societies purchasing cereals for their members, fishery unions or trade unions or their corporations and other organizations which purchase cereals or assist in purchasing cereals for their members, those which are designated by prefectural Governors must be provided with books with the following entries:
1. Kinds, quantities and prices of cereals bought, date of buying, and names and addresses of sellers.
2. Quantities and prices of cereals sold, date of sale and names and addresses of buyers.
3. Kinds, quantities and prices of cereals which have been purchased by their assistance; date of assistance, and names and addresses of sellers and buyers.

Art. 14 In case of No.1, clause 1, art. 3, those who have been entrusted to buy or sell cereals must report the kinds, quantities and prices of cereals which were bought or were entrusted to sell in the preceeding month, and the names and addresses of sellers or consignors to prefectural Governors in accordance with prefectural Governors' orders.

Art. 15 The Agriculture and Forestry Minister or prefectural Governors can, in case of necessity, collect reports necessary for distribution of cereals from those who are mentioned in Art. 11.

Supplementary Regulations

This ordinance will become effective on and after 10 September 1940. Excepting marketing co-operations, agricultural ware-house men, marketing co-operations unions in prefectural areas, national purchasing and marketing co-operations unions, dealers in cereals control corporations, Japan Cereals Company, retail-dealers in cereals, co-operative societies buying cereals for their members, co-operative societies unions, fishery unions, fishery unions corporations, trade unions, trade unions, corporations, and organizations which purchase or assist to purchase cereals for their members, those who have bought cereals or who have been enstructed to sell them and who have the cereals or have them in possession for the purpose of selling them at the time of enforcement of this ordinance are not allowed to sell or consign the cereals for sale to any person outside of the dealers-in-cereals control corporations in their respective prefectures.