

Inclosure No. 5

FORMULA FOR ISSUE OF
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Mie Prefecture)

<u>Fishing Method Utilized</u>	<u>Quantity of fish</u>	<u>Quantity of heavy fuel.oil. or equiv. issued</u>
Fixed trap net fishing	4,000 kan	1 ton
Trawling	800 kan	1 ton
Purse net fishing	2,200 kan	1 ton
*Tunny and bonito fishing	1,000 kan	1 ton
Other methods	1,000 kan	1 ton

* "tunny" is believed to refer to "tuna"

775013

15
BASIC: Ltr, 57th CIG AREA, APO 713, dated 23 Feb 46, Subject, "Dis-
position of Shark Oil Held by Fuji Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha".

3rd Ind

Hq, 107th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, APO 660 (Osaka, Japan), 4 Mar 46

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
(ATTN: Mil Govt Sec)

1. Forwarded in reply to telephone conversation with Major
Christopher, Fisheries Officer.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ William H. Giltner
/t/ WILLIAM H. GILTNER
Capt, CAC
Adjutant

AG 383.6 - BA

4th Ind

ACC/ks

MG

Hq, I Corps, APO 301 1 MAR 1946

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

W.A.S.

BA1424

57TH CIC AREA
APO 713

23 Feb 1946

SUBJECT: Disposition of Shark Oil Held by Fuji Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha.

TO: Commanding Officer, Military Government.

Torao Sagisaka, President of the Fuji Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha, No. 774 Taishe-machi, Yaisu was interviewed in regard to the disposition of 763,000 litres of shark oil said to be in the companies possession.

According to Sagisaka, the company was never in possession of the amount of oil mentioned and at the end of the war had on hand 260,000 litres which was the property of the company stockholders.

Prior to the end of the war the company had been promised a government contract for shark liver oil but this deal was never consummated.

A full accounting of the company and it's holdings has been made to Lt. Col. Feidler and Capt. C.M. Adams of the Natrual Resources Section (SCAP) who made the initial investigation of the company.

A representative of the company, Mr. Masuda, requested an interview with the Military Government authorities and will be at the Prefectural office on Monday, Feb. 25th at 10 AM.

- signed -

CHARLES G. DORIN, Capt., Inf.
Commanding.

I certify the above is a true copy.

/s/ R.L. Stanley

/t/ R.L. STANLEY

Maj., CE

Military Government Officer

Shizuoka Detachment

30th Military Gov't Co.

Letter from 57th CIC AREA, APO 713, dated 23 Feb 46, Subject: Disposition of Shark Oil Held by Fuji Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha.

1st Ind

Shizuoka Detachment, 30th Military Gov't Hq & Hq Co, APO 25.

TO: Commanding Officer, 30th Military Gov't Hq & Hq Co, APO 25.

1. The basic letter is in answer to the oral request made by the 107th Military Government Group that the disposition and ownership of the 763,000 litres of shark liver oil reported to be in the possession of the Fuji Suisan K.K. be investigated by the CIC .

2. In the interview at this office S. Masuda, superintendent for the company stated that only 26,000 litres of oil were on hand (Not 260,000 litres as shown in the basic letter). He states that they are no longer producing oil but are engaged in fishing only, the average catch being approximately 100 tons per month. He states that at the present time they have approximately 13,000 litres of the oil left. Approximately 13,000 litres have been sold at 30 Yen per litre to the employees of the company and friends of T. Sagisaka.

/s/ R.L. Stanley
/t/ R.L. STANLEY
Maj. CE
Military Gov't Officer
Shizuoka Detachment
30th Military Gov't Co.

2nd Ind

Headquarters, 30th Military Gov't Hq & Hq Co, APO 25

TO: Commanding Officer, 107th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, APO 660 (Osaka, Japan)

1. Forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Wallace M. O'Reilly
/t/ WALLACE M. O'REILLY
Capt, CAC
Executive Officer

775013

83D MILITARY GOVERNMENT HQ & HQ COMPANY
APO 25

13 March 1946

Handwritten:
8th AF HQ

SUBJECT : Special Fisheries Report, Mie Prefecture
THRU : Commanding Officer, 107th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, APO 660
TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301 (Att: MG Section)

1. This special fisheries report for Mie Prefecture covers the period from 23 February 1946 through 3 March 1946.

2. Copies of the completed Prefectural fishing report for that period are attached, as Inclosure No.1. It will be noted that the fish catch is classified by gun, port, and species, and that the operation of fishing craft is broken down by gun, port, and size of boats.

3. Data relating to the fish catch for the period are summarized as follows:

Sardines	370.580 metric tons
Bonito	None
Shark	4,348
Bream	4,327
Cod	None
Flounder	7,518
Mackerel	None
Horse mackerel	None
Shellfish	2,600
Miscellaneous	<u>547.248</u>
TOTAL	936.621 metric tons

4. The leading fishing ports, as determined by the size of the catch, were the following:

Owashi	207.648 metric tons
Nagashima	52.046
Hamajima	30.354

5. A further report, entitled: "Status of the Fishing Industry, Mie-ken" is attached as Inclosure No.2. This weekly report is designed to facilitate a weekly check on fishing conditions in Mie Prefecture, as reflected in the status of fishing vessels, receipts of petroleum products ear-marked for the fishing industry, deliveries of petroleum products to the fishermen, and sales of fish at government prices in exchange for fuel, as

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in the scheme known as the "Link System Fuel and Food Distribution Plan".

6. With regard to the condition of fishing boats, it is believed that the figures appearing in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Inclosure No. 2 are inexact. Probably about 1200 motor-powered craft made 4130 "runs" during the period covered. The figures in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of that Inclosure are believed to be substantially correct. This matter will be clarified in subsequent reports.

7. No shipments of petroleum products ear-marked for the fishing industry were received during the week by the Mie-ken Petroleum Control Company, which is the official custodian of government fuel supplies.

8. A third report, entitled: "Free Market Fish Prices, Mie Prefecture", appears as Inclosure No. 3. That report contains daily retail quotations for four selected species of fish sold in the markets of the seven cities of Mie Prefecture. This type of information will serve to picturize the free market fish situation, and at the same time demonstrate the failure of the "Link System" to meet the onslaught of free market competition.

9. The effectiveness of the "Link System Fuel and Food Distribution Plan" is now susceptible to statistical measurement. This headquarters requires weekly reports from the Prefectural Marine Products Section on the quantity of petroleum supplies issued on tickets to fishermen by the Mie-ken Fishermen's Association, and the quantity of fish sold during the week by fishermen at government prices in exchange for fuel. The data for the period covered by this report are contained in Inclosure No. 2. Contrary to the previous opinion expressed by Prefectural Fisheries officials, the quantity of fish being channeled thru the "Link System" in response to the lure of fuel oil is inconsiderable and discouraging. Of the total catch during the period from 23 February thru 3 March, only 43.537 metric tons, or about 4.6%, were sold at official prices. In exchange for this fish, tickets were issued to fishermen in the amount of 8000 liters of heavy fuel oil and 4000 liters of machine oil.

10. This Headquarters now requires the Mie-ken Petroleum Control Company to account for its transactions, through the medium of a weekly report on all receipts, deliveries, and stock on hand, broken down according to classification of product and ultimate use for which destined. The purpose of this report is to discourage illicit diversions of fuel, and to locate, if possible, any obvious leaks in the petroleum distribution system which may serve to foredoom the "link system". During the past week, the Fisheries Officer of this Company investigated reports that gasoline and fuel oil were escaping from the official distribution system into the black market. The process of distribution was traced from the Branch Office of the Petroleum Control Company in Nagoya to the ultimate consumer in Mie Prefecture. The President and other officials of the Mie-ken Petroleum Control Company denied having any knowledge of diversions from official distribution channels. They admitted, however, that some of the 21 dealers in the Prefecture, 11 of whom are holdovers from the Imperial Government's Petroleum Monopoly

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organization, which passed out of existence on 15 January 1946, might be inclined to take advantage of pecuniary inducements offered on the black market. Company officials were instructed to issue "cease and desist" orders immediately to all such subordinates. They were further advised that petroleum distribution processes were under close scrutiny, and that any illegal transactions detected would be the subject of an unfavorable report to SCAP.

11. It is the opinion of Prefectural and Fishing Association officials that blackmarket fuel oil, emanating from Osaka caches of former Japanese Army and Navy stocks, constitutes the strongest obstacle to the success of the "link system" plan. In their opinion, leakage from the official petroleum distribution system is inconsiderable. Tips on black market sources are being sought by this Headquarters.

12. It is quite apparent that government price control measures "on paper" cannot check inflated fish prices and the outrush of fish to the free market. Other action must be taken in unison with price control enactments: black market petroleum sources will have to be stamped out or otherwise exhausted, and sufficient quantities of fuel must be made available thru legitimate channels. Without such coordinated action, the practice of purchasing fuel on the black market and selling the fish catch on the free market, which allows a much larger margin of profit than, and is preferred to, the official plan, will continue to defeat the Government's policy. So long as black market fuel oil is essential to the functioning of the fishing industry, high overhead costs will force the sale of most of the fish catch on the free market, price control measures notwithstanding.

13. A list of official government fish prices prevailing under the "link system" plan in Mie Prefecture is contained in Inclosure No. 4. This list is broken down according to the price paid to fishermen and the retail price charged the consumer by the shisetsu kumiai (Distribution Control Association, which functions under the supervision of the Prefectural Commerce and Industry Section).

14. The amount of fuel granted by the Mie-ken Fishing Association in exchange for fish is determined by:

- a. The size of the catch turned over at government prices.
- b. The method of fishing employed.

The formula followed in figuring the petroleum allowance appears in Inclosure No. 5.

15. According to the Prefectural Provisions Section, all fishermen who sell their catch at government prices are allowed extra rations of rice and/or its equivalents. The formula followed is 1 she (10 go or 1.4 kilograms) for each 100 kan of fish turned over in accordance with the provisions of the "link system" plan.

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16. In view of the fact that this Headquarters does not possess a copy of the letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, file AG 091 (Japan) (MR), subject: "Distribution of Food and Fuel Oil" dated 23 January 1946, advice is requested as to which phases, if any, of the "link system" administration in Mie Prefecture might be at variance with the wishes of SCAP or the policies of the Imperial Japanese Government.

17. Fisheries surveys required by Operational Instructions No. 5, dated 16 February 1946, subject: "Military Government---Fisheries" are under way and the results will be forwarded to you at an early date.

ROSS H. ST. CLAIR
Lt Col AC
Commanding

5 Inclosures:

- Incl. 1. Mie Prefectural Fishing Report (2)
- Incl. 2. Status of Fishing Industry, Mie-ken (2)
- Incl. 3. Free Market Fish Prices, Mie-ken (5)
- Incl. 4. List of Official Fish Prices (5)
- Incl. 5. Formula for Issue of Petroleum Products (5)

1st Ind

Hq, 107th Mil Govt Hq & Hq Co, APO 660 (Osaka, Japan), 18 Mar 46

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
(ATTN: Mil Govt Sec)

1. Forwarded for information.
2. Reference par 16, basic communication, copy of letter referred to has now been forwarded to the 83d Mil Govt Co.

GEORGE L. ATWOOD
Lt Col, Inf
Commanding

5 Incls.
2/8

Inclosure No. 3

FREE MARKET FISH PRICES, MIE-KEN
In Yen Per Kan

<u>Species</u>	<u>25 Feb</u>	<u>26 Feb</u>	<u>27 Feb</u>	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>1 Mar</u>	<u>2 Mar</u>	<u>3 Mar</u>
Sardines	122	84	86	74	95	86	65
Yellow-tail	390	415	407	377	429	323	320
Sea Bream	425	400	430	423	410	425	435
Cuttlefish	233	201	136	70	70	75	75

Each of the above figures is the average market price quoted in the seven cities of Mie Prefecture on the given date. These cities are the following:

1. Yokkaichi
2. Iwama
3. Suzuka
4. Tsu
5. Matsusaka
6. Ujiyamada
7. Ueno

Inclosure No. 4

LIST OF OFFICIAL FISH PRICES
MIE PREFECTURE

(Unit of Measure: kan)

<u>Species of fish</u>	<u>Fisherman's Sale Price</u>	<u>Price Paid by Consumer</u>
Bream	¥ 50.00	¥ 60.00
Tuna, flatfish, yellow-tail	¥ 40.00	¥ 48.00
Sea-eel	¥ 30.00	¥ 36.00
Mackerel, scomber, whale	¥ 20.00	¥ 24.00
Hair-tail, cuttlefish	¥ 15.00	¥ 18.00
Sardine, cod, shark	¥ 13.00	¥ 15.60
Pollack, devilfish	¥ 10.00	¥ 12.00

Inclosure No. 5

FORMULA FOR ISSUE OF
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(Mie Prefecture)

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Fixed trap net fishing	4,000 kan	1 ton
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Other methods	1,000 kan	1 ton

* "tunny" is believed to refer to "tuna"

Inclosure No. 1
MIE PREFECTURAL FISHING REPORT

Quantity of landed by species. From Feb 23 to Mar

Port of landing		Sardine	Bonito	Shark	Bream	Cod	Flounder	Mackerel	...
Kuwana	Casuka								
	The others								
Mie	Tomida						2.723		
	The others								
Suzuka	Wakamatsu								
	The others	0.082					0.251		
Kawage	Shiratsuka	0.077							
	The others								
Ishishi	Karasa								
	The others						3.105		
Uman	Rizoshi						0.645		
	The others								
Tage	Osizu	3.021							
	The others	0.590							
Watarai	Tasoura								
	Shizukuma	10.705		0.100	1.650		0.201		
	Okaura	0.138		3.330	0.900				
	The others	63.100		0.708	1.290		0.250		
Shima	Anori								
	Nakiri	0.087			0.020		0.095		
	Hamazima	30.005					0.004		
	The others	30.011			0.010		0.185		
Kitamuro	Awashi	190.045		0.111	0.410		0.037		
	Hikimoto	6.045			0.002				
	Nagashima	32.000			0.045				
	The others	4.590		0.065					
Munamuro	Kinomoto								
	Arasaka	0.084							
	Yukiura			0.034			0.022		
	The others								
Total —:		370.580		4.348	4.327		7.518		

Status of the Fishing Industry, Mic-Ken
For the week Feb 23 - Mar 3 1946

1. Total number of boats actually engaged in fishing during the week:

Class A _____ Class B 387 Class C 6104 Total 6491

2. Number of motor-powered boats in operation: 4130

3. Number of motor-powered boats not operating because of lack of petroleum products 1120

4. Number of motor-powered boats not operating because they are in a state of disrepair 920

5. Number of motor-powered boats not operating because they are not adapted to the fishing which is now in season. 89

6. Quantity of petroleum products received by the Mic-Ken Petroleum Control Company for the fishing industry during the week

Heavy fuel oil 0 Light fuel oil 0

Mobilol 0 Machine oil 0

Gasoline 0

7. Quantity of petroleum products issued on tickets to fishermen by the Mic-

5. Number of motor-powered boats not operating because they are not adapted to the fishing which is now in season. 89

6. Quantity of petroleum products received by the Mui-Ken Petroleum Control Company for the fishing industry during the week

Heavy fuel oil	<u>0</u>	Light fuel oil	<u>0</u>
Mobil oil	<u>0</u>	Machine oil	<u>0</u>
Gasoline	<u>0</u>		

7. Quantity of petroleum products issued on tickets to fishermen by the Mui-Ken Fishermen's Association during the week:

Heavy fuel oil	<u>8,000 litre</u>	Light fuel oil	<u>0</u>	Mobil oil	<u>0</u>
Machine oil	<u>4000 "</u>	Gasoline	<u>0</u>		

8. Quantity of fish sold during the week by fishermen at government pills in exchange for petroleum products; 43.537 ton

Inclosure No. 2
STATUS OF FISHING INDUSTRY, MUI-KEN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

775013