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

Subject File

S-6-0

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

31 October 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Okayama, Shimane and Tottori Prefectures on the Fisheries Program

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this field trip was to become familiar with prefectural officials, area, problems in each prefecture and to check the status of supplies to fishermen in Matsue and the progress in establishment of Fishermen's Cooperatives.

I. Okayama Prefecture

1. Installations visited and personnel contacted:

a. Okayama Civil Affairs Team, Economics Section, Mr. McGimpsey, Chief Economics Officer and Capt. Corcoran, Natural Resources Division Chief.

b. Okayama Prefectural Office. Mr. Honjo Economics Department Chief, Mr. Kobayashi, Fisheries Section Chief and Mr. Ota and Mr. Namba in charge of Fishermen's Cooperatives and link and incentive goods respectively.

2. Details of Inspections and conferences:

a. Conferred with prefectural officials mentioned in 1b above and gathered necessary data which I required. The only complaint voiced by these officials was by Mr. Kobayashi who complained that the jurisdictional areas of the Kyushu, Shikoku, Chugoku and Kinki Regional Maritime Bureaus overlap the respective administrative regions causing some friction and unrest amongst fishermen. A specific example of this is; Yamaguchi Prefecture which is administratively under Chugoku Region is under the jurisdiction of the Kyushu Regional Maritime Bureau which means that the fishermen of Yamaguchi must register their boats and are responsible for all their activities to the Kyushu Bureau.

II. Shimane Prefecture

3. Installations visited and personnel contacted:

#1

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a. Shimane Civil Affairs Team, Economics Section Capt. Condict, Economics Officer.

b. Shimane Prefectural Office Mr. Fujita, Fisheries Department Chief, Mr. Nishikori, Fisheries Section Chief and Mr. Hasegawa and Mr. Kitamura in charge of Fishermen's Cooperatives and link and incentive goods respectively.

c. Ezumi Fishermen's Cooperative, Mr. Yamamoto, Director.

4. Details of Inspections and Conferences:

a. Conferred with prefectural officials mentioned in 3b above and gathered required data.

b. Mr. Fujita opined that the fishermen are not depositing their money in their local Mutual Relief Association thereby causing failure of the Fisheries Bill system because of lack of sufficient capital. This situation is also evident in other prefectures visited. Mr. Fujita is planning a series of lectures to drag-net fishermen during November and in subsequent months to other types of fisheries to help overcome this situation. It was also brought out that the prefectural governor submitted a petition to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in May 1948 and have since that time made inumerable attempts to have the Class A port of Hamada reclassified as a Class B port for this reason; Since Hamada is a Class A port, shipping instructions are issued by the MAF without proper consultation with prefectural officials making it necessary to ship large quantities of fish to the larger consuming centers. These quotas are met however, in the opinion of Mr. Fujita, when their fish arrives at the consuming center the markets are flooded by fish from otherprefectures causing a drop in price. Now, if this was a Class B port the shipping plans could be made out by the Governor to prefectures where fish supplies are actually needed and would thereby get the official price for their fish.

c. In accordance with O.D. #49 for 1949 the following information was obtained in regards to the formation of Fishermen's Cooperatives and the quarterly spot-check of supplies and landings of marine products at the Ezumi Fishermen's Cooperative, Etomo-cho, Yatuku-gun, Shimane Prefecture (Port for Matsue).

(1) Cooperative was approved by the prefectural governor on 30 August 1949.

(2) Have 416 members (271 full-time and 145 part-time).

(3) Capital Stock is ¥5,008,000. Face value of each share is ¥1,000 payable in terms of ¥200 per year for a period of 5 years from date of issue.

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(4) No monthly dues are collected however, a fee of 3% on controlled fish handled and 5% of uncontrolled fish for administrative and handling charges.

(5) Credit is available to members. Approximately ¥1,000,000 is currently loaned out. There are no fixed terms on these loans. Terms are set verbally with cooperative officials and are usually set according to the fishermen's terms.

(6) Business of the Cooperative includes buying and selling fish and warehousing facilities.
(have 2 medium sized warehouses.)

(7) Number of officials:

		Former Gyo-Gyo-Kai Officials
Directors -	12	8
Auditors -	5	3
	17	11

(Status of Supplies)

JULY - AUG. 1949	SISAL ROPE	COTTON YARN	MANILLA TWINE
Allocated by C. Govt.	7,005 lbs.	3,890 lbs.	0
Received	0	1,810 lbs.	0
Distributed to fishermen	0	1,810 lbs.	0

(Allocated during other quarters but received during this quarters.)

	SISAL & MANILLA ROPE	COTTON YARN	MANILLA TWINE
Received	10,985 lbs.	1200 lbs.	1,302 lbs.
Distributed to fishermen	10,985 lbs.	1200 lbs.	1,302 lbs.

July 1949	Diesel Oil (Liters)	Kerosene (Liters)	Gasoline (Liters)	Lybricating Oil (Liters)	Grease (Kg.)	Machine Oil (Liters)
Allocation	17,000	320	0	39	15	1,630
Received	17,119	1,017	0	87	25	1,759
Distributed	17,119	1,017	0	87	25	1,759
August 1949						
Allocation	18,500	0	0	0	10	2,158
Received	4,921	0	0	0	0	279
Distributed	4,921	0	0	0	0	279
September 1949						
Allocation	23,200	600	73	59	16	2,221
Received	24,892	72	0	0	13	2,448
Distributed	24,892	72	0	0	13	2,448

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(Landing of Marine Products) July - August 1949

TYPES	PRODUCTION	EST. % TO BLACK-MARKET CHANNELS
Sardines	70,968 kan	0.05 %
Spanish Mackerel	20,449 kan	0.05 %
Mackerel	5,906 kan	0.05 %
Cuttlefish	4,400 kan	0.04 %
Flatfish	3,264 kan	0.04 %
Sea Bream	3,360 kan	0.04 %
	18,789 kan	0.045 %

III Tottori Prefecture

5. Installations visited and personnel contacted:

a. Tottori Civil Affairs Team, Capt. Mooney, Chief Economics Officer and Lt. De Mille, Natural Resources Division Chief.

b. Tottori Prefectural Goverment, Mr. Nakahara, Agriculture and Forestry Department Chief, Mr. Gomyo, Fisheries Section Chief and Mr. Onishi, in charge of FishermenIs Cooperatives.

c. Tottori Prefectural Fishermen's Cooperative Association Federation, Mr. Shimizu, General Affairs Section Chief.

d. Ajiro Fishermen's Cooperative, Ajiro-son, Iwami-gun, Mr, Yamashita, Director.

6. Details of Inspections and Conferences:

a. Conferred with prefectural officials mentioned in 5b above and gathered necessary data.

b. Prefectural officials had little comment however, Mr. Shimizu of the Ken federation made the following comments:

(1) The Central Government is planning to eliminate subsidies on imported rope, netting and twine sometime during the first half of 1950 which will cause prices of these materials to be tremendously increased. However, fish will continue to be controlled resulting in an unfavorable balance in fishermen's budgets or result in many fishermen going out of business because of the lack of proper materials.

(2) The same problem regarding non-use of the Fisheries Bill System was brought up. No activities by government officials had been planned to overcome this problem. It was therefore suggested that they adopt a plan similar to the one planned by Shimane Prefectural Government. Mr. Shimizu recommended that instead of the cooperatives paying fishermen in cash for their catch, they transfer such funds to the cooperative in the name of the individual so as to build up the capital of the association enabling them to extend credit. The money so deposited in the cooperative will be available for withdrawal at any time.

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c. In accordance with O.D. #49 for 1949 regarding the establishment of Fishermen's Cooperatives the following information was obtained at the Ajiro Fishermen's Cooperative, Ajiro-son, Iwami-gun:

(1) Cooperative was approved by the prefectural Governor on 1 June 1949.

(2) Have 363 members (360 full-time).

(3) Capital stock is ¥1,299,700. Face value of each share is ¥100. There is no limit to the number of shares held per person however, each member must hold at least one share.

(4) There are no monthly dues but, 10% of all production is taken and dispursed as given below:

5.6% for handling charges
0.4% for disaster relief
1.0% for savings (Cooperative Association)
3.0% for repair and maintenance of port and harbor.

(5) This association does not extend credit in cash but does extend credit in kind, the money for which is deducted from future catches of the individual concerned.

(6) Activities of this cooperative include buying and selling of fish and processing of fish.

(7) Number of officials:

		Former Gyo-Gyo-Kai Officials
Directors	11	5
Auditors	5	1
	16	6

(8) They receive sufficient supplies of netting and twine and about 20% of actual requirements of manilla. The remaining 80% is currently being made up of cotton and imitation manilla rope.

(9) They are planning to expand the association's ice plant which was established about 15 years ago and produces 3 tons of ice per day. Present requirements during heavy fishing periods is 350 - 400 tons per month. To date, they have managed to borrow ¥3,500,000 from the Central Agriculture and Forestry Bank to be repaid within 6 years and are having difficulties borrowing the remaining ¥4,000,000 because local banks will only make short-term loans for a period of 2 months which is beyond the association's means. Encouragement was given the director of the cooperative to continue with his project because of its' economical value.

Richard A. Neis

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Fisheries Branch
Economics Section

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

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
	31 Oct 49	Field Trip to (Shimane) See S-6-0, # 1	CCAR
1.	2 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip, Shimane, 6 - 8 December 1950	CCAR, Econ

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 6 December 50 TIME 1300 (5) RETURN DATE 8 December 50 TIME 1700

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Gotsu-machi Shimane Pref.	7 December	0930	Fishery Federation Officials	Ascertain progress in development
b.	Hamada City Shimane Pref.	8 December	0900	"	"
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled. See attached field trip report for further details. (Note: This report is late due to continuous field trips).

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

Nat. Res. Div. File No. S-69

File Index No.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

INSTRUCTIONS

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3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

2 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Shimane Prefecture, 6 - 8 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To visit two of the five district Fishermen's Cooperative Federations of Shimane Prefecture to determine justification for their existence.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Visited the Gotsu Fishermen's Cooperative Association Federation, Gotsu-machi, Shimane Prefecture and the Naka-gun Fishermen's Cooperative Association Federation, Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture.

b. The Gotsu Federation is comprised of the three cooperatives of Gotsu-machi. It handles all marketing and materials for the members of these three cooperatives directly with the cooperative members. The three cooperatives do not have an office nor do they conduct any activities for their members. Actually, the three cooperatives are name organizations only and the federation is doing all the work the cooperatives should be doing. It was recommended by the undersigned that the three cooperatives and the federation of Gotsu-machi be dissolved and then the federation should reorganize into a local cooperative thereby lessening the financial burden on the fishermen of that area. None of the coopera-

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tive officials could give any reason for breaking up the cooperatives as they are now except that they were authorized to organize them under the law since they had the required number of members. They all agreed on the suggestion of amalgamation. This would be a simple matter since their is no prejudice or friction between the groups of fishermen located here.

c. Conditions at the Naka-gun Federation were in complete contrast to those found at the Gotsu Federation. This federation was organized before the prefectural federation. It has 19 cooperative members, is capitalized at ¥1,000,000 and apparently has a very able staff of 13 personnel. They are very active in cooperative activities and are doing much more for their cooperative members than the prefectural federation. To further qualify the statement regarding this federation having a very able staff is the fact that they are financially in the black which is an outstanding achievement for any Fishermen's Cooperative Association Federation at this time. They agreed that amalgamation of their federation with the prefectural federation would strengthen the cooperative movement in Shimane Prefecture however, they feel they can not justify such a move to their cooperative members until the prefectural federation prove they can give their members the same amount of service and benefit which they are receiving under the present set-up.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. After discussing the amalgamation of the three cooperatives and federation of Gotsu-machi into one unit cooperative, it is believed such a move will be made in the very near future.

b. The Naka-gun federation appears to be very capable and doing an excellent job. Their mis-trust in the prefectural federation is very evident.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. MEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	31 Oct 49	Field Trip to (Tottori) See S-6-0, # 1	CCAR
2.	10 Jul 50	Field Trip Report - Tottori, 29 and 30 Jun 1950	
3.	10 Nov. 50	Field Trip Report, Tottori Prefecture, 6 - 9 November 1950	CCAR
4.	29 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip, Tottori Prefecture, 24 - 26 January 1951	CCAR Econ.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

Nat. Res. Div. File No. S-6-T

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Meis (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Japanese Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 24 January 1951 TIME 0803 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 26 January 1951 TIME 1520 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yonago City, Tottori Pref.	25 Jan 51	0900	Miho Bombing Range liaison representative	Liaison with Miho Air Force Base
b.	Miho Air Force Base	25 Jan 51	1330	Commanding Officer	" "
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Both conferences were held as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. Neither the Japanese liaison representative (Mr. Matsumoto) or Japanese Government Officials had made any real efforts to establish liaison with Miho Air Base on use of the gunnery ranges.

b. Officers at Miho Air Base were unfamiliar with current liaison procedures with Japanese fishermen. After review of the liaison system with Lt. Col. Dempster, Base Operations Officer, it proved to be very agreeable to him and assurance of close liaison with Mr. Matsumoto was obtained.

Richard A. Meis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

File Index No. 4

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3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

29 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Tottori Prefecture, 24 - 26 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To confer with officers of Miho Air Base and Japanese officials concerned reference establishment of direct liaison between Miho Air Base and a representative of Japanese fishermen on the use of the Yonago Air to Ground range, the Yonago No. 1 Air to Air Range and the Yonago No. 2 Air to Air Range.

3. BACKGROUND:

Numerous complaint from Japanese Prefectural Officials that an American liaison officer had not been established at Miho Air Base and that no contact with Miho Air Base regarding use of the gunnery ranges has been possible.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. A conference was held with the fishermen's laision representative and Japanese officials prior to visiting Miho Air Base to ascertain what efforts had been made by them in contacting Miho Air Base on this matter. It was found that no real effort had been made.

b. A conference was then held with Lt. Col. Dempster, Base Operations Officer at Miho and the Japanese liaison representative (Mr. Matsumoto) was introduced. The entire liaison procedure was outlined to Lt. Col. Dempster. Particular emphasis was placed on the necessity

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of maintaining close contact with the Japanese liaison representative to minimize loss in fish production within the gunnery ranges. Lt. Col. Dempster was pleased to hear that such arrangements had already been made as he was drawing up plans on a similar liaison system. Lt. Col. Dempster also pointed out that the ranges are not in use at present and fishermen were authorized to enter the danger areas until he contacted Mr. Matsumoto by phone. Activities on the ranges will be accellerated in 3 or 4 weeks but, however, will probably be confined to the morning hours of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A permanent pass will be issued to Mr. Matsumoto so that he may enter the base and confer with the operations officer at any time. Until the pass is issued, liaison will be maintained via telephone. Lt. Col. Dempster also offered to attend a meeting of fishermen in the area, which is to be held soon, to re-assure any doubts which they may have. Miho Air Base was recently given complete control of the three gunnery ranges; therefore, if other agencies wish to use the ranges they must clear through Miho prior to conducting any activities on the ranges.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Neither the Japanese liaison representative (Mr. Matsumoto) or Japanese Government Officials had made any real efforts to establish liaison with Miho Air Base on use of the gunnery ranges.

b. Officers at Miho Air Base were unfamiliar with current liaison procedures with Japanese fishermen. After review of the liaison system with Lt. Col. Dempster, Base Operations Officer, it proved to be very agreeable to him and assurance of close liaison with Mr. Matsumoto was obtained.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining & Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Weis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 6 November 50 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 9 November 50 TIME 1900

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tottori City	7 November	0830	Prefectural Fisheries Section	Koyama Lake Reclamation Project.
b.	Tajiri-son Tottori Pref.	7 November	1330	Fisheries Cooperative	Progress of Fisheries Programs
c.	Shimohojo-son Tottori Pref.	8 Nov.	1330	Fisheries Cooperative	Progress of Fisheries Programs
d.	Yonago City	9 November	1000	Mr. Kuradate	Damage to boats and gear by AF Gunnery Range.
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled. See attached field trip report for full details.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Weis
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

10 November 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Tottori Prefecture, 6 - 9 November 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To investigate progress of fisheries programs, problems of fishermen and accuracy of claim for damages to boats and fishing gear on the Miho Air to Ground gunnery range.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Visits were made to the Tajiri Fishermen's Cooperative, Tajiri-son, Tottori Prefecture, the Hojo Fishermen's Cooperative, Shimohojo-son, Tottori Prefecture and a conference was held with Mr. Kuradate, at Yonago City, owner of boats and fishing gear which were damaged on the Miho Air to Ground gunnery range on 24 January 1949.

b. Tajiri Cooperative members which are mostly operators of eastern trawler are producing less this year because of the dispute over trawling grounds with Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures. Actual figures showing the affect could not be obtained because all fish are landed at the port of Sakai. These trawler operators also report having

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difficulties with the Tsushima Maritime Bureau. The 130° East longitude line which is the western limit for eastern trawlers runs directly through the Tsushima Island group. Trawlers from Tajiri operate a good deal along the north-eastern tip of the northern-most island. During storms, a strong westerly current develops and the boats drift west of the 130° East longitude and are then picked up by the Tsushima Maritime Bureau. Reportedly, the boats lift their nets when this occurs and do not do any operations in the unauthorized area. When picked up, the boats are kept in port from 5 to 10 days going through red tape, etc. which causes a serious loss in production. Savings deposits of members of this cooperative have increased from ¥130,000 on 30 June 1950 to ¥1,068,425 as of 31 October 1950 which is a very encouraging and favorable trend.

c. The Hojo Cooperative is very small with only 47 members and ¥141,000 capital. Of the 47 members, only 10 are full-time fishermen. The only cooperative activity worthy of mention is the purchasing and selling of fishing gear on which a 5% commission is charged. There is no credit or savings program. Most of the members are part-time farmers and apparently do all of their banking with the local Agricultural Cooperative approximately 90% of the fishing is by beach seine which does not require powered boats elimirating any fuel problems. Supplies of other fishing gear seem adequate. Membership is expected to increase to 250 in the very near future. The additional members are currently fishermen but are not members of the cooperative. Due to a technicality in the new law they are required to be cooperative members to enable them to use the fishing rights. The cooperative president states that cooperative activities will probably enlarge as membership grows.

d. The conference with Mr. Kuradate, resulted in a reduction of his claim for damages on the Miho Air to Ground gunnery range of approximately one-third. This was due to the fact that prices listed for each item were the prices of new equipment rather than actual value of the equipment when damaged. Actual damages were substantiated. A new claim will be submitted showing actual value of the equipment at the time it was damaged.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

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RICHARD A. NEIS, D.C
Mining & Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Actg. Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section, CCAR

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-T

File Index No. 2

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Blyth #4

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 28 June TIME 2359 (5) RETURN DATE 1 July TIME 1421

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tottori city	29 June	1030	Ken Fisheries Section	Status of fisheries programs
b.	Uradome-cho Tottori-ken	30 June	0900	Fish. Coop. officials	"
c.	Hogi-cho Tottori-ken	30 June	1300	"	"
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Conferences and inspections were very successful. A conference was held with officials of the Tottori-ken Fish. Co-op. Federation since sufficient time was available. For full details, see attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Neis
Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

10 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Tottori, 29 and 30 June 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To determine the status of fisheries programs through conferences with prefectural officials and spot-checks of fishermen's cooperatives.

2. Background: C.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions: Interviewed Mr. Miyake, newly appointed Fisheries Section Chief, Mr. Atarashi, l/c of fishermen's cooperatives and Mr. Tanaka, l/c of fisheries rights at Tottori Prefectural Office and obtained the following information:

a. Fishermen's Coops. - Fifty-one (51) new coops. have been formed in Tottori Prefecture, replacing 37 former fishing assns. The number of new coops. includes 2 processing coops. and 2 production coops. Only 15 of the old assns. have completed the transfer of their assets to coops. Target date for completion of the transfer phase in Tottori-ken is 31 Aug 50. Clerks from the Prefectural Office are assisting old assns. and coops. with their problems and paper work so as to expedite the transfer. In many instances coops. are not very interested in transfering the assets because they are so small even though they are currently paying rent for the use of these facilities. Thirty-five (35) of the old assns. possess fisheries rights which cannot be transferred until 1952 in accordance with the new Fisheries Reform Law. Committees to administer these rights until the time of transfer have been elected in each respective area.

On 29 Sep 49 the prefectural federation was formed and on 25 Feb 50 a prefectural credit federation wasorganized. During the early stages of the organization phase (Oct 49) a rival federation was formed in Yonago and had as its area of jurisdiction, the entire western end of the prefecture. This included the largest fishing ports. However, because of financial difficulties and "loss of face", they dissolved their organization on 19 Jan 50 and all the coops. then joined the Ken federation.

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At the end of the 1949 fiscal year (31 Mar 50), approximately 50% of the new coops. were financially in the red to varying degrees. During July, the prefecture Fisheries Section in cooperation with the Ken federation plan to conduct short courses for coop. personnel on good management practices, etc.

b. Fisheries Rights Reform - The Prefectural Fisheries Section has held 3 meetings with Coop. officials explaining sea-area boundaries and other provisions of the new law. Meetings with fishermen were then held to pass this information on. Three (3) sea-areas have been established in Tottori-ken, they are eastern, central and western. In addition there will be a special committee elected to handle disputes over rights in the 3 rivers and 2 lakes in the prefecture. An estimated 12,000 voters will be eligible to vote for these 4 committees on 15 Aug. 1950. No changes have been made by the Governor regarding voter eligibility in accordance with powers given to him in Article 86 of the new law.

Following is a list showing the types and numbers of rights in Tottori-ken and below that is given the type of ownership of these rights:

Type	Number
Exclusive	47
Fixed-Net	73
Demarcated	3
Special	15
Total	138

(No entry rights)

Type of Ownership	Number
Individuals	62
Fishing Assns.	73
Cities, Towns & Villages	3
Total	138

c. Fishing Boat Insurance - In Tottori-ken, the coops. handle all insurance business at the local echelon. The usual 90% of premiums are sent to the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo and the remaining 10% is kept by the Ken for overhead expenses, etc. The prefecture is offering a discount to coops. on the premiums if all members of a coop. purchase insurance together. In these cases they are allowing fishermen to pay premiums in instalments rather than in yearly lump sums. Of the number of boats listed below, only 418 are insured; 33 of which are over 30 tons:

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Powered - 1,128 (Average size - 5 tons)
Non-Powered - 4,290 (Average size - 2-3 tons)

Six boats applied for damages during the 1949 fiscal year and benefits paid totalled ¥265,546.

d. Effect of Occupation Force Gunnery Ranges - Tottori-ken was directed on 10 June 1950 by the Fisheries Agency to make a survey of damage caused by the Miho Air Base gunnery range located in Miho-wan during the months of May and June 1949. This was hurriedly completed and submitted on 22 June 1950. They reported a loss in production for that period of ¥1,100,000. They have been notified since then by the Fisheries Agency to make a more complete detailed survey which is under way at this time. The period of May and June was selected because it is their heaviest mackerel and small sardine season. A complaint was made by the Yonago City Fish Coop. in Apr 1949 to the Air Force at Miho. Investigations by the AF followed but no reply has been given the fishermen as yet.

e. Prefecture Credit Federation -

Date Organized - 25 Feb 50
Membership - 26 (Coops.)
Capital - ¥1,000,000 (All paid)
Each share - ¥5,000 (shares are limited to 100 per member coop.)
Members' Deposits ¥17,305 (As of 31 May 50)
Interest - 0.7 sen per ¥100 per day
Fixed term Deposits - 5% per annum
Long term Deposits - 6% per annum
Loans to Members - ¥12,800,000 (As of 31 May 50)
Interest - 2.8 sen per ¥100 per day

The federation has started a savings program which calls for ¥500,000 deposits by 10 July 1950. This looks rather doubtful according to current deposits. Not many activities have been started as the federation has been in operation for such a short time and there is a critical shortage of qualified clerical employees.

The current average income of fishermen in Tottori is ¥3,000 per month. Fish prices have decreased about 30% when compared with former official prices and the price of manilla and nets has increased 150% and 180% respectively above the former controlled prices. Approximately 40% of the fuel oil used is being purchased on the black-market at ¥17,000 per kilo. Allocations of oil under the new system are reportedly 30% less than the old link system. Principle type of fisheries in this area is eastern trawlers which require much oil.

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f. Uradome-cho Fish Coop.

Date of organization - 24 Apr 1949
Membership - 170, only 10 members are full-time fishermen. The others are part-time farmers. Membership of the old assn. in 1940 was 102. 15 associate members are not fishermen.

Capital Stock - ¥235,000 (All paid)
Each share - ¥500 (Shares are limited to 30 per member)
Members Deposits - ¥850,000 (As of 30 June 1950)
Members Deposits - ¥600,000 (As of 30 June 1949)
Interest - 4.5% per annum
Loans to Members - ¥1,000,000 (As of 30 June 1950)
Interest - 4.5% per annum. Only ¥200,000 was given out as loans, the remaining ¥800,000 is for unpaid supplies which no interest is charged.

Assets with a total value of ¥3,699,885.46 have been transferred to the coop.

1 Office Building
1 Warehouse
1 Shipyard (capacity - 2 ton boat)
1 Landing Point
1 "Tan" of land
(no liabilities were transferred)

The coop., has borrowed a total of ¥600,000 from the following sources:

Local Banks - ¥350,000 @ 3 sen per ¥100 per day
Individuals - ¥100,000 @ 3.5 sen per ¥100 per day
MAF Bank - ¥150,000 @ 2.7 sen per ¥100 per day

The following figures on fish catch were presented:

1 Jan - 31 Dec 1949 - 95,000 kan valued at ¥5,620,000
1 Jan - 31 May 1950 - 50,900 kan " " ¥1,920,000
1 Jan - 31 May 1949 - 75,500 kan " " ¥4,000,000

Approximately 7% of the catch is unreported. An 8% commission is charged on all fish handled and a 2% commission is charged on fishing gear. Of 37 powered and 135 non-powered boats operated by members of this coop., 10 powered boats are covered by insurance. The largest boat insured is 19 tons.

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Types of fisheries engaged in are:

Sardine Gill Net
Eastern Trawlers
Mackerel Gill Net
Flying Fish Gill Net
Beach Seine
Single Line
Fixed Net

Meetings were held with fishermen in Mar and Jun 1950 to explain details of the new law. Fishermen seem to be very interested in the reform program. Approximately 150 members of this coop. are eligible to vote in the coming adjustment committee elections. Pamphlets, posters, etc. forwarded by the prefectural government are being distributed to fishermen.

g. Hagi-son Fish Coop.

Date of organization - 31 Aug 1949
Membership - 104
(No changes in membership since organization)
Capital Stock - ¥31,200 (All paid)
Each share - ¥300 (Limit of 50 shares per member)

No saving or loan programs are carried on by this coop.

Assets of the old association have been transferred to the coop. These were all minor items which totalled ¥110,070.76. The coop. also took over liabilities of the old association amounting to ¥40,601.

The coop. has borrowed ¥50,000 from local banks for the purchase of fishing gear. At the end of the fiscal year (31 Mar 50), a financial loss of ¥79,911.61 was registered. No reasons for such a loss could be given.

A commission of 8% is charged on all fish handled by the coop. and no commission is charged on fishing gear.

Production from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 1949 totalled 26,867 kan compared with 16,000 kan in 1942, approximately 3% of the total catch is unreported.

Income of members of this coop. is obtained from both fishing and farming. Fishing brings about 40% of the total income and farming about 60%. The average income from fishing is ¥20,000 per year per member.

There are 6 powered (average 4½ tons) and 43 non-powered (average 0.25 tons) boats operated by members, none of which are insured.

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Principle type of fishing is:

Sardine Gill Net
Single Line
Beach Seine
Surrounding Net

This Coop. operates 2 exclusive rights which are not individually owned. Fishermen appear to be interested in the rights reform program. Pamphlets, etc. received from the Kencho are discussed at general meetings. All supplies are reportedly sufficient.

4. Conclusions:

a. The financial condition of cooperatives and fishermen in Tottori seem to be much worse than that in other areas recently visited. A stronger Credit Federation may help the situation.

b. All major programs are progressing as satisfactorily as other areas in the region.

c. The AF Gunnery range in Miho-wan is causing considerable loss in fish production in that area.

5. Recommendations:

That further investigation be made into the effect of the AF gunnery range in Miho-wan.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economic Section

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

S-6-Y

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	3 Mar 50	Report of Field trip to Yamaguchi Pref. 20-23 Feb 1950	
2.	17 Mar 50	Field Trip Report Kawayama, Yanai, 14-17 Mar 50. Tokuyama and Ube	
3.	16 Jun 50	Field Trip Report - Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi-ken	
4.	6 Oct. 1950	Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 25 - 27 September 1950	CCAR Econ.
5.	25 Nov. 50	Report of Field Trip, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 2- 22 Nov. 50	CCAR Mr. Neis
6.	19 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefectures, 8 - 12 January 1951	CCAR Mr. Neis
7.	6 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Shimonoseki City, 23 - 24 February 1951	"
8.	23 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 13 - 16 March 1951	"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 13 March 1951 TIME 0800 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 16 March 1951 TIME 1730 hrs

File Index No.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a	Ihonosho-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	13 Mar.	1320	Ihonosho Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.
b	Saga-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	14 Mar.	0900	Saga Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.
c	Sone-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	14 Mar.	1300	Sone Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.
d	Azuki-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	15 Mar.	0900	Azuki Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.
e	Azuki-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	15 Mar.	1300	Azuki-nanbu Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.
f	Murotsu-son, Yamaguchi Pref.	16 Mar.	0900	Murotsu Fishermen's Cooperative Association.	Accompany prefectural officials.

Nat. Res. Division File No. 5-6

(7) REMARKS: Prefectural officials were accompanied on their inspections as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of observations:

a. The necessity of forming larger economic units has been realized by the Ihonosho, Azuki and Azuki-Nanbu Fishermen's Cooperative Associations. These three cooperatives have already started amalgamation proceedings.

b. Membership interest in cooperatives appears to be fairly good in this area with attendance at cooperative general meetings in 1950 ranging from 60 to 90%.

Richard A. Neis
Signature

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 13 - 16 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

b. Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Economics", dated 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

To accompany Yamaguchi Prefectural fisheries officials on inspections of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations and observe conditions and trends.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Yamaguchi Prefectural fisheries officials were accompanied to the following Fishermen's Cooperative Associations:

(1) Ihonosho Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ihonosho-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(2) Saga Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Saga-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(3) Sone Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Sone--son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

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(4) Azuki Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Azuki-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(5) Azuki-Nanbu, Azuki-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(6) Murotsu Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Murotsu-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. The Ihonosho and Azuki-Nanbu Fishermen's Cooperative Associations are planning on amalgamating with the Azuki Cooperative in the very near future. General meetings on this move have already been conducted at the Azuki and Azuki-Nanbu Cooperatives. It may be difficult to include the Ihonosho Cooperative in the amalgamation because of geographic location.

c. The Murotsu Cooperative was the only one found to have sufficient capital stock. None are conducting credit or savings functions however, the Saga Cooperative intends to start a savings program this year. Membership interest in cooperative activities appears to be fairly good in this area with attendance at cooperative general meetings in 1950 ranging from 60 to 90%.

d. Dissatisfaction was voiced by all cooperatives visited regarding the sea-area bondary established under the new Fisheries Law (Law No. 267 for 1949) in that in conflicts with the administrative "gun" (county) boundary lines. This problem is of little significance since the sea-area boundaries were not intended to conform with "gun" boundaries. Administrative problems brought up can be solved locally by prefectural officials.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The necessity of forming larger economic units has been realized by the Ihonosho, Azuki and Azuki-Nanbu Fishermen's Cooperative Associations. These three cooperatives have already started amalgamation proceedings.

b. Membership interest in cooperatives appears to be fairly good in this area with attendance at cooperative general meetings in 1950 ranging from 60 to 90%.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Div.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

File Index No. 7

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME **Mr. Shiro Tokuno** (2) SECTION **Economics (NRD)** (3) MODE OF TRAVEL **Train**

(4) DEPARTURE DATE **22 February 51** TIME **1200 hrs.** (5) RETURN DATE **24 February 1951** TIME **1200 hrs**

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	**Shimonoseki City Yamaguchi Pref.**	**23 Feb.**	**0900**	**Fisheries personnel.**	**Fisheries conditions.**
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

Nat. Res. Division File No. S-9-Y

(7) REMARKS:

a. The shortage of freight cars which was the main reason for the poor condition of marine products shipped from Shimonoseki has improved some what.

b. All concerned with the transportation of marine products in Shimonoseki concur on the change in jurisdiction over the station from the Moji to the Hiroshima Railway Administrative Bureau.

(Instructions on reverse side)

S. Tokuno
Signature

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-6-Y

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

6 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Shimonoseki City, 23 - 24 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

To study the reasons for the poor quality of fish shipped out of Shimonoseki.

3. BACKGROUND:

Discussions with Dr. Bush, Public Health Section, CCAR disclosed that marine products arriving in the eastern portion of this region were and are in poor condition. The source of the shipments was found to be Shimonoseki and primarily from the Taiyo Fishing Company.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Discussions with Officials concerned with the condition of marine products shipped from Shimonoseki revealed that the primary reason for the poor quality of fish has been due to the short supply of freight cars, thus the allocations have not met requirements.

b. Fishing Company representatives stated that poor allocation of cars has resulted from the transfer in jurisdiction over the Shimonoseki Station from the Hiroshima to the Moji Railway Administrative Bureau. However, the chief Transportation Officer of the Moji Bureau stated that the shortage occurs throughout Kyushu but an effort is being made to insure proper allocation of cars.

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

c. From 1 through 20 February 1951 Shimonoseki had a shortage of 165 cars, thus 73 ships were used to transport 330,000 kan of marine products to consuming areas. Repeated requests by fisheries interests has alleviated the situation the past week. However, all concerned including railway officials favor jurisdiction over the Shimonoseki Station by the Hiroshima Railway Administrative Bureau.

d. Visit to the Taiyo fish landing pier showed that fish being unloaded from two danish seine trawlers into reefer cars was in good condition.

e. The Taiyo Fishing Company required 340 tons of coal to operate her steam driven trawlers. This problem was referred to Mr. T. Reininger, CCAR who stated that the matter would be considered.

5. CONCLUSION:

a. The shortage of freight cars which was the main reason for the poor condition of marine products shipped from Shimonoseki has improved some what.

b. All concerned with the transportation of marine products in Shimonoseki concur on the change in jurisdiction over the station from the Moji to the Hiroshima Railway Administrative Bureau.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is suggested that 5b above be mentioned to transportation officials in this region.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

File Index No. 6

Nat. Res. Division File No. S-7-Y

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Reis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 8 January 1951 TIME 1200 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 12 January 1951 TIME 1800 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	9 Jan. 51	0900	Ube-Misaki Fisherman's Cooperative	Routine visit
b.	"	9 Jan. 51	1330	Ube-Shinkawa Fisherman's Cooperative	"
c.	"	10 Jan. 51	0900	Tokonami Fisherman's Cooperative	"
d.	Higashi-Kiwa-Son Yamaguchi Pref.	10 Jan. 51	1330	Higashi-Kiwa Fisherman's Cooperative	"
e.	Onoda City Yamaguchi Pref.	11 Jan. 51	0900	Onoda Fisherman's Cooperative	"
f.	"	11 Jan. 51	1330	Tokuyama Fisherman's Cooperative	"
g.	Asa-cho, Yamaguchi Pref.	12 Jan. 51	0900	Asa-cho, Fisherman's Cooperative	"

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. The Tokonami and Onoda Cooperatives appeared to be well managed.

b. Fuel shortages ranging from 40% to 75% were reported by all cooperatives. Cotton shortages were also reported although fishermen are unable to purchase the goods in most cases because of the high prices. Fishermen would like to have government subsidies returned to fishing gear.

c. The Ube Chisso K.K. is the only factory in the Ube Area causing loss in fishermen's income because of water pollution. Seven affected cooperatives have asked compensation from this factory totalling ¥34,000,000 for loss caused in 1949.

Richard A. Reis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

(Over)

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(7) REMARKS: Continued.

d. Laver seaweed and river fish production has been reduced 30% and 60% respectively in the Onoda area due to the discharge of picric acid by two gunpowder factories along the Asa River. No compensation has been requested by the affected cooperatives.

e. Damage to fishing gear caused by shells dumped in the Ube Bay at the end of the war should not be taken too seriously as it is rather evident that only illegal type SENSHA-MANGA, a botton drag-net, are being affected.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

19 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 8 - 12 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To make routine visits to seven Fishermen's Cooperative Associations in the Ube and Onoda City areas, Yamaguchi Prefecture and to attempt to determine the loss in fish production caused by water pollution by factories and coal mines in those areas.

3. BACKGROUND:

Information received at Yamaguchi Prefectural Government concerning water pollution in Ube and Onoda City areas.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. The following fisheries organizations were visited:

(1) Ube-Misaki Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(2) Ube-Shinkawa Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(3) Tokonami Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

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(4) Higashi-Kiwa Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Higashi-Kiwa-son, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(5) Onoda Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(6) Takadomari Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

(7) Asa-cho Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Asa-cho, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. The transfer of assets and liabilities of old fishing associations to the cooperative has been completed in all areas. Only three cooperatives had savings programs. All seven cooperatives are conducting other business activities for their members such as marketing of fish and handling of fuel and fishing gear. At the Ube-Misaki Cooperative all savings are returned to fishermen at the year end. The Takadomari and Asa-cho cooperatives are comprised of fishermen-farmers with their main product being laver seaweed. Members of the Ube-Misaki Cooperative are ¥3,000,000 in arrears on tax payments however, none of their fishing equipment has been attached by the local tax office as yet. The Onoda Fishermen's Cooperative Association has made ¥613,354 profit as of 31 December 1950 which is exceptionally good for a cooperative with only 175 members and is a sign of good management. The Tokonami Cooperative also appeared to be well managed.

c. Fuel shortages ranging from 40% to 75% were reported at all cooperatives. Cotton net and twine shortages were also reported although, even if the goods were available, the fishermen would be unable to purchase them in most cases because of the high prices. The president of the Asa-cho Cooperative requested that government subsidies be returned to fishing gear to lessen operational costs so as to compare more favorably with current income.

d. Seven Fishermen's Cooperative Associations in the Ube area are asking compensation from the Ube Chisso K. K. totalling ¥34,000,000 for income lost during the year of 1949. The discharge of tar residue from this factory has not caused any fish mortality but has given the fish an oily scent causing an approximate 20% reduction in selling price of the fish.

e. The Takadomari and Asa-cho complained of loss in production caused by the discharge of picric acid from two gunpowder factories located along the Asa River. It is estimated that laver seaweed production, which is cultivated at the mouth of the river, and river fish production has decreased 30% and 60% respectively due to this fact. These factories have been asked twice by the affected cooperatives (19 December

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1950 and 7 January 1951) to stop discharging the acid into the river; however, it still continues. No compensation is being requested by the fishermen as the factories are in the red and feel they could not pay at any rate. Fishermen would be satisfied if the factories would either stop dumping the acid in the river or neutralize the acid so as not to have any devastating effect on the seaweed and fish production.

f. Another problem was brought to light by the Ube-Misaki and Ube-Shinkawa Cooperatives regarding ammunition which was dumped in the Ube Bay at the end of the war. Three salvage companies have been contracted by the Tokyo Maritime Safety Bureau to recover the shells (mostly 6 inch shells) however, they are only taking the brass casings and scattering the steel heads over an enlarged area. The aforementioned cooperatives have petitioned the Maritime Safety Bureau claiming the steel heads of the shells are being dumped back into the bay causing much damage to fishing gear and have asked permission to salvage these heads at the cost of the cooperative. This request has been disapproved. It is the belief of the undersigned that the only type gear which would be affected by the shell heads is the illegal type gear called SENSHA-MANGA (a bottom drag-net). Four such SENSHA-MANGA's were found along the shore adjacent to the Ube-Misaki Cooperative office.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The Tokonami and Onoda Cooperatives appeared to be well managed.

b. Fuel shortages ranging from 40% to 75% were reported by all cooperatives. Cotton shortages were also reported although fishermen are unable to purchase the goods in most cases because of the high prices. Fishermen would like to have government subsidies returned to fishing gear.

c. The Ube Chisso K. K. is the only factory in the Ube Area causing loss in fishermen's income because of water pollution. Seven affected cooperatives have asked compensation from this factory totalling ¥34,000,000 for loss caused in 1949.

d. Laver seaweed and river fish production has been reduced 30% and 60% respectively in the Onoda area due to the discharge of picric acid by two gunpowder factories along the Asa River. No compensation has been requested by the affected cooperatives.

e. Damage to fishing gear caused by shells dumped in the Ube Bay at the end of the war should not be taken too seriously as it is rather evident that only illegal type SENSHA-MANGA, a bottom drag-net, are being affected.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

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Recommendations should be made to the Yamaguchi Prefectural Government Fishery Department to intervene for cooperatives requesting compensation for loss in production and income caused by water pollution from industrial waste and if possible, introduce legislation into the prefectural assembly requiring counter-measures against the dumping of industrial waste into fishing grounds which will affect aquatic animals and plants.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

The Yamaguchi prefectural government will be notified of recommendations made in above report.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 20 November 50 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 22 November 50 TIME 1700

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimonoseki Yamaguchi Pref.	21 Nov.	0900	Prefectural Fisheries Cooperative Federation.	Progress of fisheries programs.
b.	Yasuoka-son Yamaguchi Pref.	21 Nov.	1330	Fisheries Cooperative.	Progress of fisheries programs.
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

All conferences and inspections were conducted as scheduled. See attached field trip report for full details.

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File Index No. 5

Nat. Res. Division File No. D-12-N

File Index No.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Neis
Signature

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

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3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1 25 November 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 20 - 22 November 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division.

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, Subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To investigate the organization, operation and activities of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Fisheries Cooperative Association Federation and to ascertain the progress of cooperatives and fisheries programs in Shimonoseki City.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Visits were made to the Yamaguchi Prefecture Fisheries Cooperative Association Federation, Shimonoseki City and the Yasuoka Fisheries Cooperative, Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. The federation is operating in difficult financial straits but are operating many more facilities than any other federation in the region. They operate; six branch offices located at Obatake, Hikari, Bofu, Kogushi, Sengaki and Hagi. Seven stationery oil tanks with a total capacity of 403,000 Kiloliters and 6 portable oil tanks with total capacity of 175,000 Kiloliters; one ice plant at Hagi with 10 tons daily ice production and 20 tons of cold storage space, another ice plant at Kogushi with 5 tons daily ice production and 10 tons cold storage space

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

and seven central fish markets located in Onoda, Ogori, Sofu, Tokuyama, Iwakuni, Sensaki and Hagi. In addition to the above facilities the federation also handles fishing gear.

c. Financially, the federation is quite deep in the red. Capital stock is set at ¥10,000,000 however, only half of this amount has been paid up. When liquidating the old prefectural association, it was ¥5,000,000 in the red and the federation has borrowed ¥8,650,000 for working capital. Profit from enterprises covers current operation costs but is not sufficient to pay interest on the loans. Since August 1950 the federation has attempted to economize on operation costs by discharging 50 of its former 150 personnel and by selling assets such as automobiles, land and buildings which were not required.

d. Information and education activities by the federation are virtually nil. All such activities are handled by the respective section within the federation rather than by a separate information and education section and as a result, it does not receive the attention it could be given by full-time personnel. The reason for not having full-time personnel on this program is reportedly that qualified personnel are not available especially at salaries which could be offered by the federation.

e. The Yasuoka Fisheries Cooperative is one of the ten fisheries cooperatives in Shimonoseki City. It has 130 full-time fishermen members and is capitalized at ¥305,000 which is all paid up. This cooperative has no credit or savings program however, it does deduct 5% of the fisherman's income and deposit it in the local Agricultural Cooperative for tax payment. This project was started in July 1950. The cooperative operates its' own market and takes 5% commission on fish handled through the market. Of this 5% commission, 1% is returned to the fishermen at the end of each year as a sort of patronage refund. From 10 April 1950 to 30 October 1950, 45,700 Kan of fish were handled by the cooperative market however, this does not represent the entire catch of the members because when fish are landed in large quantities, they are taken to the Karato Fish Market located in Shimonoseki where higher prices for the fish can be obtained. The cooperative handles only rationed items which are fuel and cotton goods on which a 3% commission is charged. A 40% shortage of fuel oil was reported while supplies of cotton goods seem adequate.

f. The cooperative members operate 16 fixed net rights, 3 exclusive rights and 3 special rights and are very much interested in the fishery rights reform program. The cooperative president is an elected member of the local Fisheries Adjustment Committee. A few members of this cooperative have had fishing boats and gear attached by the tax office for non-payment of 1947 and 1948 taxes however, they are still allowed to use the equipment.

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g. It was recommended by the undersigned that the cooperative either start a savings program of their own or at least deposit the 5% deduction for tax payment in the Prefectural Fisheries Credit Federation rather than deposit it in the local Agricultural Cooperative which would not only strengthen their own cooperative but would tend to result in a stronger Credit Federation and thereby benefit all the fisheries cooperatives in Yamaguchi Prefecture. After a detailed discussion of the advantages of this, the cooperative officials appeared to be very enthusiased over the suggested innovation.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The prefectural federation is in the same fix as all others in this region; no money, and resultant inactive programs. A feeling of close coordination between the Prefectural Government and this federation was very apparent.

b. Although the practice of fisheries cooperative members depositing money in either the Agricultural Cooperative or Postal Savings is very prominent in other regions, this is only the second such case found in this region. In this case, after a discussion of the problem, it was almost certain that the cooperative will either start their own savings program or at least patronize the Fisheries Credit Federation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Weis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 25 Sept. 50 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 27 Sept. 50 TIME 1800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yanai-cho Yamaguchi-ken	25 September	1300	Fisheries Cooperative Officials	Fisheries Programs
b.	Murozumi-cho Yamaguchi-ken	26 September	0900	Fisheries Cooperative Officials	Fisheries Programs
c.	Kudamatsu City Yamaguchi-ken	26 September	1400	Fisheries Cooperative Officials	Fisheries Programs
d.	Tokuyama City Yamaguchi-ken	27 September	0900	Fisheries Cooperative Officials	Fisheries Programs
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Conferences and inspections were conducted as scheduled. For full details see attached field trip report.

This report is late due to unscheduled field trip to Okayama.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Weis
Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1 (D-Ne) 6 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 25 - 27 September 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives, the progress of fisheries programs.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Inspections and conferences with cooperative officials were conducted at the Yanai Bay Fishermen's Cooperative, Yanai-cho, the Hikari Kyoei Fish Production Association, Hikari City, the Kudamatsu City Fishermen's Cooperative and Kasado-jima Fishermen's Cooperative both of Kudamatsu City and the Tokuyama Fishermen's Cooperative, Tokuyama City all of which were located in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. All cooperatives visited were operating as well as can be expected at this time. Assets of the old associations had been transferred in all cases except at Kudamatsu where the division of assets has been completed but the papers had not been submitted to the Prefectural Government for approval. This will reportedly be accomplished within a week to 10 days. The Tokuyama Cooperative took over liabilities of the old association amounting to ¥420,436.82. The Tokuyama Cooperative operates their own market and takes 4% of the members fish catch returns for deposit in the cooperative. None of the other cooperatives operate markets or have savings programs. The Yanai Cooperative plans to establish

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a market in the near future. They are currently charging annual membership fees to cover overhead expenses which range from ¥100 to ¥400 per member depending on yearly income. Capital stock of all except the Hikari Production Association is too little and still not all paid.

c. The Hikari Production Association is the first organization of this type to be inspected by the undersigned. It has 25 members and is capitalized at ¥500,000 (all paid) with each share valued at ¥20,000. They operate one medium sized hand operated trawl for sardines. Each operation requires 25 - 30 men, 2 non-powered boats, 2 powered boats, net and 1 powered searcher boat. The 2 non-powered boats and net are owned by the association and the 3 powered boats are rented from members of the association. Profits are divided equally to members and employees every 10 days.

d. An experimental expedition was made from 12 - 18 September 1950 by the Hikari City Cooperative to the Tsushima Islands to determine fish resources and best fishing periods in that area. This was accomplished because the fishing season in Hikari City area is limited to April through November. They found that; large resources of sea bream and yellowtail which can be fished by long-line from December through February are available, the boats of Hikari which are 8 meters long and 1.6 meters wide and average 2 tons are large enough and a fleet of over 10 boats and one transportation boat to shuttle fish from catcher boats to Shimonoseki is required. It is necessary for the boats to stay out a minimum of two months to make the operation profitable. Tsushima is approximately 30 hours from Hikari City and 20 hours from Shimonoseki. Arrangements are being made to send the first fleet out around January 1951 if sufficient funds can be obtained through the Fishery Bill System.

e. Reports of illegal fishing by fishermen of Shikoku in the Inland Sea were registered by all concerned. The Mayor of Kudamatsu has made personal visits to the Regional Maritime Safety Bureau in Hiroshima attempting to remedy this situation but with little result.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Illegal fishing in the Inland Sea has apparently been increasing over the past few months because of the tight pinch the fishermen are in at the present time. It is believed by this reporter that actual investigation into this would show that a large percentage of the illegal fishing is being done by fishermen of this region. Basis for this belief is the fact that fish resources in Shikoku waters are much greater because of the larger sea area and lesser number of fishermen.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. A conference with the Regional Maritime Safety Bureau in Hiroshima is scheduled for 13 October 1950. It will be recommended at this meeting that maximum effort be employed to help solve this problem.

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b. It was recommended at the Hikari Fish Production Association that fishermen employees of the association should not receive the same percentage of net profits as members of the association. It was suggested that either the fishermen employees be required to become members and purchase a ¥20,000 share in the association thereby making them eligible for an equal share of the profits, pay them straight laborers wages or at least give them a smaller percentage of the net profits than that given to members of the association. Otherwise, membership in the association would be meaningless.

Richard A. Neis

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Recommendations self-explanatory.

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division 5-6-6
File No.

File Index No. 3

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 12 June TIME 0830 (5) RETURN DATE 17 June TIME 1400

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimonoseki	13 June	0800	City officials	Surveillance ~~of fisheries~~ programs
b.	"	13 June	1300	Fishing Co. ~~officials~~	"
c.	Senzaki	14 June	0800	City & Fish ~~Coop officials~~	"
d.	Hagi	15 June	0800	"	"
e.	Hamada	16 June	0800	"	"
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

See attached field trip report. Returned from trip on 14 June because of trouble with jeep. Inspections at Senzaki, Hagi and Hamada were cancelled.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Neis
Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182 (Kure, Honshu)

16 June 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi-ken

To : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: Orientation, to check Fishermen's Cooperative status and progress of all other fisheries programs.

2. Background: Operational Directive #13, Civil Affairs Sections, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussion:

a. Below is a discussion of information obtained from conferences and inspections conducted with officials of the Shimonoseki Branch, Taiyo Fishing Co., the largest fishing company in Japan.

~~(1)~~ This branch operates 72 two-boat trawlers ~~(66 pwr)~~, 21 otter ~~type~~ trawlers, 8 steel fish carriers (5,873.32 gross tons) and 87 wooden fish carriers (5,004.76 gross tons). All trawlers of this branch are operating west of 130° East Longitude. All two-boat trawlers are insured with private insurance companies and all other trawlers are insured with the Fishing Boat Insurance Assn. ~~(quasi-government)~~.

(2) In accordance with SCAP recommendations this company, ~~as well as all other companies is making~~ is planning a 25% reduction in the trawler fleet operating west of 130° East Longitude. ~~This branch is reducing theirs to 50 two-boat trawlers and 16 otter trawlers which will be accomplished in two phases. The first in July 1950 and the second in December 1950.~~ Subsequent discharges will number approximately 550 seamen. The Central Government is offering ¥1,500,000 for each trawler retired under this program. It was reported that many of these boats will be converted however, no definite plans could be presented.

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(3) The trawlers of this branch are currently operating 3 weeks per month and produced approximately 35,398 tons of fish during 1949. The reduction of the fleet as mentioned in the preceding paragraph will cause an estimated 25% reduction of last years catch however, if sufficient fuel can be made available to operate these boats 25 or 26 days per month, only a 10% reduction in catch will result. as expected

(4) There are three labor unions with branches at Shimonoseki. They are, The All-Japan Seaman's Union, the All-Japan Longshoreman's Union and the Taiyo Fishing Co. Office Workers' Union. Union activities are very quiet (very few communists) however, protests are expected from the Seaman's Union over the forthcoming dismissal of seamen as mentioned in par. 3a (2) above. Company branch officials reported that many seamen (approx. 100) will resign before the dismissal as they are former repatriates who only sought employment as seamen to tide them over during the acute food shortage. Since the food situation has improved tremendously, these men will probably resign before the dismissal.

(5) This company operates the following facilities in Shimonoseki:

2 Ice Mfg., Freezing and Cold Storage Plants
1 Processing Plant
1 Fish-box Mfg. Plant
1 Net Mfg. Plant
1 Oil and Fat Refinery
1 Canning Factory (contracted)
(Taiyo Co. is controlling shareholder)

(6) Inspection of the docking area and processing plant revealed many insanitory conditions. No fish was being unloaded at the docking area at the time of inspection but conveyors had not been cleaned for some time and the concrete floor ~~area~~ was pitted and broken allowing pools of water to collect. Both bunker-type and ordinary-type freight cars are being used which are shuttled to the dock area on a rail spur. Reportedly, sufficient ice is being used. ~~This is probably true because since the decontrol of fish prices in April 50, quality of fish is of utmost importance to producers and shippers.~~ Approximately 30% of the ~~production~~ catch is transported by fish carriers which have adequate refrigeration and/or cold storage facilities. In the processing plant, concrete floors were also broken,

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temporarily idle processing machines were rusty, ~~and~~ dirty and flies were rampant. The freezer and cold storage plant presented an entirely different picture. An atmosphere of cleanliness was prevalent. Duck-boards were used throughout and were clean. Temperatures in the quick-freeze rooms ranged from -20°C. to -28°C.

(7) A vigorous campaign to obtain signatures on a petition to SCAP for extension of the MacArthur line is being initiated by the Taiyo Fishing Co. ~~They are trying to obtain 1 million signatures.~~

b. Following is a discussion on each fisheries program based on information obtained at a conference of Fisheries Section officials of the Shimonoseki City Office:

(1) Fishermen's Cooperatives - Ten ordinary Fishermen's Cooperatives have been organized in this city. There was formerly 1 Fishing Association with 7 branches. All assets other than fisheries rights have been transferred to the Coops. No difficulties were reported.

(2) Financial Condition of Coops and Fishermen - Made the common complaint that prices of fishing gear is too high and prices of fish are too low. Fishermen are not using the Fisheries Bill System in this area but are borrowing from local loan sharks. No data as to the amount or interest rates could be given. None of the coops have had to freeze fishermen's deposits. Fishermen are reportedly in arrears in tax payments but boats and gear are not being attached by the local tax office.

(3) Fisheries Rights Reform - Three meetings have been held with the fishermen to explain the new laws and procedures to be taken. Numerous conferences have been conducted ~~by the prefectural office~~ with City and coop officials giving ~~them~~ instructions. The Fisheries Rights Management Committee was elected on 4 May with 90% of eligible voters voting. A potential detriment to the reform program was reported. The reform is basically for the small scale coastal fishermen of which there are only 1,412 in this area however, there are ~~also~~ approximately 50,000 deep sea fishermen ~~(laborers)~~ that are eligible to vote in the election of the Sea Area Fisheries Adjustment Committee. Because of this, the coastal fishermen are afraid that the deep sea fishermen ~~will dominate~~ the ~~aforementioned~~ committee.

representatives may dominate

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(4) Fishing Boat Insurance - Most fishermen have insurance on their boats. No other information could be given.

(5) Supplies - City officials say that coastal fishermen receive only 1/3 of their requirements of fuel and cotton yarn and deep sea fishermen receive sufficient supplies of everything however, no data or information could be given to uphold their claims.

4. Conclusions:

a. Sanitary conditions at the Taiyo Fishing Co. dock area and processing plant need to be improved.

b. Due to the decontrol of fish prices, quality of fish has improved.

c. Reduction of the trawler fleet and discharge of seamen will cause difficulties between labor and managemnt in Shimonoseki.

d. Reliability of information obtained in Shimonoseki City Office cannot be guaranteed as abstract and evasive answers were given to most questions asked. Lack of knowledge of the fisheries programs is very apparent. Fisheries Section officials stated they do not follow nor are interested in programs which they do not handle.

5. Recommendations:

a. That the reduction of the trawler fleet and discharge of seamen be constantly checked to ascertain its effect.

b. That SCAP policy be obtained regarding the signature campaign for extension of the MacArthur line which is being started by the Taiyo Fishing Co.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-Y

FILE REFERENCE SHEET

Subject of Material:

Field Trip Report

Dated:

14 - 17 March 1950

Office of Origin:

CCAR, NR Division

Filed in File No:

M-11-Y

Other Disposition:

Copies furnished:

Deputy Chief
Econ. Section Chief

File Index
No. 2,

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-7

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

3 Maroh 1950

SUBJECT: Report of field trip to Yamaguchi prefecture, 20-23 Feb 1950

TO : Chief, [redacted] CCAR

1. Purpose:

To inspect fishing, mining and industrial activities in the Shimonoseki, Onoda and Ube areas.

2. Background: None

3. Discussion:

a. Inspection of Shimonoseki port fishing facilities.

(1) Basic Statistics furnished by Shimonoseki Harbor Office

Total H20 area	390,000 ^{2}m
Depth of H20	5-7m
Wharves	2, "A" berthing "B" unloading "B" length - 1140 m "A" length - 550 m
Total land area	243,000 ^{2}m
" dock "	1,690 "

Canal located between Japan and Inland sea was completed on 14 Dec 1946

	Canal	Locks
Length	870 m	60 m
Width	30 m	8.5 m
Depth	3 m	3 m

Fish market	4,673 ^{2}m
Land shed	2,786 "
Preparatory shed	1,050 "
Store rooms	39,689 "
Train loading spur	3,500 " (total length)
Water points	6,5 in "A" area, 1 "B" area

(2) Fishing activities in this area seem to be dominated by the Taiyo Fishing Company Ltd. which is divided in 4 depts: Whaling, Shipping, Fishery and Production. This company has 3 plants.

Bibliographic Index
No. 4.

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

#1 and #2 Refrigeration plants and 1 Marine Products processing plant. Temperature in the reefers is maintained at -30°C. #2 Reefer plant uses some American type quick freezing equipment which freezes in 6 hrs at -15°C using liquefied calcium chloride.
This company uses stevedores of the Nagota Transportation Company for all unloading activities. Guaranteed minimum wage per man per day is ¥250 which averages ¥10,000 per month after taxes and including overtime. The Japan Express Co. has contracts for unloading with all other fishing companies in the area.
Unloading or berthing positions are not allocated to ships by name or position. Ships may unload or berth at any points which is not occupied.
The two mechanical conveyor belts located in the unloading area were not in operation. All unloading from the ship to the reefer cars was being done by hand. Each conveyor loader has a capacity of 500 boxes (box weighs approximately 50 lbs) per hour but evidently are seldom used.
An interview with the Capt of a fishing boat being unloaded revealed he averages 3 trips every 2 months; each trip 15 days for a total of 45 days. He had no difficulty in obtaining rope, ice or fuel oil. His usual spoilage averaged 20% of the catch due to the scarcity of good fishing grounds, long periods at sea and irregular weather.

(3) Statistics on Ice making, refrigeration and cold storage facilities.

Name of Plant	Ice Making Capacity Daily	Ice Making Capacity Monthly	Refrigeration Capacity Daily	Refrigeration Capacity Monthly	Cold Storage Capacity
No 1 Refrigerating Plant, Taiyo Fishery Co. Ltd.	180 ton	5,400 ton	80 ton	600 ton	2,000 ton
No 2 " "	340 "	10,200 "	80 "	900 "	85,000 "
Imaura Plant Nippon Cold-Storage Co.Ltd.	110 "	3,300 "	40 "	1,200 "	12,000 "
Kannon Ice-making Co. Ltd.	50 "	1,500 "	-	-	-
Shimonoseki Marine Products Selling Co.Ltd.	-	-	15 "	450 "	1,500 "

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

Kosai Ice-making Co. Ltd.	10 ton	300 ton	-	-	-	
Total	890 #	26,700 #	105 ton	3,150 ton	13,870 ton	

(4) Fishing boats using Shimonoseki port facilities during fiscal year 1948-49.

Type of Boat	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Trawler	27	36	31	23	3	6	26	27	35	17	33	39	302
Two-boat Trawler (Danish Trawler)	162	160	163	196	109	111	290	336	414	249	311	406	2,907
Purse Seine	4	6	10	nil	nil	nil	24	nil	2	2	nil	nil	30
Long line fishing boats	3	4	2	nil	nil	nil	2	1	3	2	nil	2	19
Fish Carrier	72	89	59	26	19	99	227	244	291	124	82	328	1,660
Transporter													
Others	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	11	72	85	100	55	55	59	437
Total	346	351	333	394	298	423	756	768	926	533	535	893	6,545

(5) Catch unloaded during the past 4 years.

Method	1946	1947	1948
Trawler	1,537,352 kan	4,166,705 kan	4,688,716 kan
Purse Seine	-	-	275,309 #
Two-boat Trawler	7,372,793 #	16,666,823 #	20,369,887 #
Fish Carrier	1,706,860 #	2,169,537 #	5,951,770 #
Inshore Fishing Boat	297,632 #	211,008 #	423,777 #
Others	-	-	95,419 #
Total	10,894,636 #	23,214,073 #	31,804,878 #

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(6) Statistics on fish and shellfish shipments during 1948. Supplied by the Shimonoseki branch, Marine Products Bureau.

Destination	Amount (Kan)
Tokyo	1,556.092
Yokohama	350.777
Nagoya	1,658.331
Kyoto	2,058.610
Osaka	3,840.463
Kobe	2,894.825
Okayama	2,731.380
Hiroshima	4,566.315
Gifu	459.359
Shiga	153.257
Nara	440.388
Fukuoka	926.680
Kagawa	385.215
Toyama	173.197
Aichi	144.038
Gunma	2.100
Saitama	11.963
Coal Mines in Kyushu	427.465
Coal Mines in Yamaguchi Pref.	101.731
Animal feed	218.212
Refrigeration	187.792
Canning	170.781
Yamaguchi and to others	8,340.854
Total	31,804.878

(7) Processing of marine products.

No. of Plants: 65

Main Products: Fish cake baked,
Fish cake boiled,
Salted and dried fish,
Salted fish,
Fertilizer,
Whale products.

but put :

Year	Quantity (Kan)
1946	160,000
1947	408,000
1948	647,000

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(8) Boats operating out of Shimonoseki as of 20 February 1950.

Type	No of Ship	HP	Tonnage
Trawler	34	20,040	11,659
Two-boat Trawler	324	57,263	23,515
Two-boat Trawler, Operating 130° East Longitude	14	1,197	560
Fish Carrier	148	12,852	6,893
Purse Seine	76	5,604	1,662
Inshore Fishing boat	271	1,689	323

b. Port improvement activities

The first phase started in March 1933 and was completed in June 1942. The number of fishing boats operating out of Shimonoseki has increased tremendously since the end of the war due to a decrease in the number of fishing grounds and the concentration in thus area of many repatriates engaged in fishing. Improvements on the north bank of the channel between Shimonoseki and Hikoshima Island begun in 1946. 3,400 tsubo of land has been reclaimed; 1,900 will be used for mooring areas and roads. A mooring quay under construction will accommodate approx 50,75 ton drag net ships when finished.

Expenditures are as follows:

Fisical Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
National (40%)	491,576	1,320,000	3,600,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Prefectural (30%)	368,682	990,000	2,700,000	5,250,000	6,000,000
City (30%)	368,682	990,000	2,700,000	5,250,000	6,000,000
Total	1,228,940	3,300,000	9,000,000	17,500,000	20,000,000

A request was made that national government subsidies advanced during each quarter rather than in a lump sum at the end of the year. The present method requires that large sums of money be advanced by the prefectural government until the subsidy is received thus envolving a large amount of prefectural funds that are needed for other expenditures.

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c. Conference at the Marine Products Hall

(1) Attendance:

Name	Organization
Tanaka Fujitaro	Chief of Shimonoseki Office of Marine Products Bureau
Imaji Shigeru	Shimonoseki Fishing Port Office
Nakajima Jiro	" " " "
Yamamoto Hiroshi	Chief of Fish Sec., Shimonoseki Fish Shipping Agency
Iwamoto Saisuke	Chief Fishing Sec., Nippon Express Co.
Suenaga Kuniguchi	Chief of Fish Shipping Dept., Yamaguchi Pref. Federation of Fishing Industry
Inoue Akira	Chief of Central Market of Shimonoseki City
Sato Otsujiro	Shimonoseki Marine Products Receiving Agency
Hayashi, Haruo	Standing director of Shimonoseki Transporters Assn.
Yamamoto Misao	Shimonoseki Fish Shipping Assn.
Shiomi Shohachi	Marine Products Sec. Yamaguchi Pref. Govt.
Tanaka Isamu	Chief Fishing Sec., Taiyo Fishery Co.
Ikeda	Asst Chief of Fish Sec., Nitto Fishery Co.
Fujimoto Manjiro	Chief of Sales Sec., Nichiro Gyogyo
Ichimura Kaname	Chief of Materials Adjustment Office of MAF, Shimonoseki
Kajiya	Chief of Fish Sec., Taiyo Fishery Co.

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(2) Fishing operations in Shimonoseki are primarily conducted by large companies. There are two methods in general use; Trawler, and Purse Seine net fishing which is a combination of boats used exclusively for fishing and boths used only for transporting the catch. Both methods are use on the high seas; the latter is also used in coast-wise operations.

(3) Shipping quota allocations. Allocations for Trawlers are made by the MAF in Tokyo based on actual catch figures during the month, two months preceeding the current allocation period. Allocations for companies engaged in purse seine fishing are made by the local MAF representative based on the actual catch during the preceeding month. The shipping plan for the month is given to the Shimonoseki Shipping Agency by the MAF representative. The Shipping Agency makes the actual allocation of quotas to individual companies based on three things: (1) The MAF quota allocation for the area (the class "A" port of Shimonoseki); (2) The companies predicted catch and shipping designation plan for the month; (3) The actual catch during the 1 or 2 months preceeding the current month. Both controlled and non-controlled fish are included in the above figures. In the case of argument the decision of the MAF local representative is final. The shipping agency issues certificates to the companies which state the type, quantity and destination of the fish to be shipped. A separate certificate is issued for each destination which is valid for 5 to 7 days from the date of issue.

(4) Shipping Agency. The present organization was formed in February 1949 when the former Producer's Association was disbanded in accordance with the Anti-Monopoly Law. As long as some type of fish remain under control, an agency of this type, which is a liaison and coordinating body between government, producer and consumer, is required by the Fresh Marine Products Distribution Regulation. This agency performs 4 main functions:

1. Allocation breakdown to producer.

2. Issuing of transportation certificates.

3. Processing of paper work for the local MAF representative.

4. Arrangements for freight car allocations.

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Expenditures of the agency are obtained by charging the producer a commission fee of 40 sen per kan, regardless of the type of fish involved. Both the fishing companies and the MAF agreed to this figure.

The Agency has no responsibilities concerning fish shippment but merely processes the paper work for the consignor who is responsible. The agency informs companies of the daily market price of fish which fluctuates according to the catch and affects both controlled and non-controlled fish. More than 30 branch offices are maintained in Shimonoseki by receiving agencies of other areas. Remittance and shippment claims are sent directly to the companies by the wholesaler or retailer at the terminal end of the transaction. An information copy of the remittance receipt is sent to the shipping agencies. Actual weighing of each box shipped is not done. Transactions are by the box using a figure of 7 to 7-1/2 kan as the weight, regardless of the type of fish envolved. The approximate price per box is known at the time of shippment the final peice for remittance determined by the retailer after he has received the fish.

(5) The Shimonoseki Branch, Yamaguchi Material Adjustment Office, MAF performs the following functions:

1. The allocation of all materials relating to the fishery and marine products industry in the area for fishing on the high seas. Allocation for coastal fishing is made by the Prefectural Material Adjustment Office.

2. Gathers accurate data on the requirements and distribution of all fishery supplies and forwardeds same to the MAF.

3. Issues Shipping certificates in accordance with Regulations for Transportation Certification Relative to Designated Materials so that allocated materials may be transported.

4. Issues allocation coupons as instructed by the Ministry.

(6) The Shimonoseki Branch, Marine Products Board, MAF performs the following functions:

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1. Instructs, supervises and encourages the collection and shipment of marine products at class A fish landing ports and class A producing districts designated by the Ministry in Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi prefectures, and the island of Kyushu.

2. Carries out the monthly Fresh Fish Shipping Plan for class A ports as directed by the Ministry in cooperation with local shipping agencies.

3. Gathers reference data for the shipping plan of the following month and reports it to the Fishery Board.

4. Issues shipping certificates for fresh marine products discharged and shipped at class A ports. Since receiving certificates were discontinued during any 1949, the MAF representative has means of ascertaining the actual quantity or quality of fish received by designated consuming areas. However approximately 30% controlled and 70% non-controlled fish are being shipped.

(7) Incentive Goods to Fisherman

Rubber articles such as Boots and Raincoats are much in demand. Cotton Textile for fatigue clothing is required but the new revised price is too high compared with the market price. Similar articles are available on the blackmarket at a low cost. For example an article coasting 1,100 yen official price can be obtained at 1,200 yen on the blackmarket: The official price is too high and the blackmarket price has dropped considerably. Pure 100% cotton goods are most desired. If articles are called incentive goods a favorable price should be set, say at approx, 1/2 the market price.

(8) Petroleum supplies - NITTO Union Chairman

The MacAurther Line is drawn now as if the fish stop when they reach it. This makes it impossible for fishing boats to enter into real good fishing grounds which are about 20 nautical miles beyond the MacAurther line. Because of this boats must go out to those permitted areas and stay in such an area until an adequate catch is obtained. This cannot be called economical fishing. Consequently boats must stay out from 17 to 24 days, obviously effecting the freshness of the fish. To prevent this and yet work in the permitted area, a 40% increase in the fuel allocation would insure fresh

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fish landed in top condition. Fuel Allocation per horse power, per month by type of fishing is as follows:

(Unit Kilo litre)

	Trawler	Purse Seine Net	Transport boat
Nov.	52.50	20.78	10.41
Dec.	50.33	30.25	14.79

Fuel Oil Received

(Unit Kilo litre)

	Trawlers	Purse Seine and Transport combined
Nov.	52.50	31.19
Dec.	50.33	45.04

Fuel allocation method

When the allocation from MAF is received it is divided in half. One portion will be the basic figure for the HP allocation the other half will be the allocation basic figure for catch. For example, 3000 kilo litre was allocated to Shimonoseki from MAF for the month of March;1500 kilo litre is the allocation for horse power and if there is a total of 500 HP in Shimonoseki this will be 3 kilo litre per horse power. The other 1500 kilo will be for the catch, if the catch in January was 6000 kan the allocation per kan will be 0.25 kilo litre. A boat of 30 HP with a catch in January of 145 kan would receive the following allocation for March:

30 HP x 3 kilo litre = 90 kilo litre

145 kan x 0.25 " " = 36.25 " "

126.25 kilo litre

The present basis for allocating fuel by SCAP does not take the low effeciency of Japanese engines into account. An average semi-diesel engine in the USA consume 0.20 kilo litre per hour per horse power where as Japanese engines consume 0.27 kilo litre per hour per horse power. Computation of basic consumption figures was evidently based on

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US standards. Therefore fuel allocation is totally wrong by 35% from the start. It is necessary that this be reviewed. At any rate all fish under controlled will be decontrolled probably in March and they believe allocation will be improved when decontrol is accomplished.

(9) Captured Boats

On 9 Jan 1950 9 boats were captured by the Koreans; 4 boats were returned, but 5 boats are still in custody. Recently Korean Guard boats are coming across the MacAurther line and investigating Japanese fishing boats; counter measures are requested to stop this.

d. Conference with Coop officials - 21 Feb 1950, 1105 hrs.

(1) Shimonoseki Coastal Fishery Coop

Established Jan 1949. 120 members (Full time) 1 share 500 yen; Each member averages 2 shares or an investment of 1000 yen.

Monthly fee per member = 100 yen
Employees = 2 clerks

Function of the Coop

Selling of member's fish and purchasing of fishing materials and fuel. Fishing is done on a small scale, members using small type boats. Fishing methods are primitive but freshness of fish is very good. Kinds of fish caught are mostly controlled fish and price is cheaper than non-controlled fish. Coast is heavy labor but there is no supplementary rice ration as for deep sea fishing. Catch per fisherman per year averages 300 ken; there is a link system for rice of 2.5 go per 100 kan which means a fisherman receives 7.5 sho per year. The actual requirement of rice by fisherman is 5-6 go per day. Basic ration is 2.7 go per day therefore the shortage is obtained from the blackmarket. Problems to be overcome for the members are:

1. Shortage of fuel

2. Low price of controlled fish

3. Restricted fishing grounds

Catch is mostly Blow fish; working hours are 0200 hrs to 1900 hrs. In the daytime members go out to collect seaweed. The general meeting was held in Dec 1949; attendance was 103. Semi-annual meetings

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are scheduled for Feb and Aug, every year. An interim report is made in February; meetings are not held when fishing is heavy; meetings will be held at any time at the request of the members. On 26 Feb 1950 a meeting will be held for election of officials; notification already sent to members. 2 former Gyogyokai officials in the coop. Information and pamphlets supplied by the government once every 1 or 2months. Stills or movies are furnished by the prefectural government. Incentive goods for fisherman are handled by either by the Coop or retailer (dealer); articles are allocated by the Pref Fed of Fishery Coops; allocation of incentive goods is conducted by 12 elected members; no officials involved; this applies to all articles distributed. Not enough incentive goods are received for distribution to all members

Fishing materials such as Manila Rope, Twine and Fuel allocation are insufficient. For fuel, only 1/3 of the requirements are supplied.

(2) Komatsu Chairman of Japan Deep Sea Seamen's Union

Those seamen who are engaged in high sea dragnet fishing very hard labor by the time they return to port they are really worn out and tired. Consideration should be given for rest and recreation periods; the present rest time is not enough. Theft and pilferage is prevailent in the harbour; Stolen items are released US Army clothing and food. Such matters are always reported to the police but as the gangs are too big, police are unable to do anything. These Gangs are Koreans, 1 group 10-15 persons. After 2200 hrs it is dangerous to walk around the wharf; crews will not return to their boats when it gets late at night for fear of such gangs hanging around the wharf.

(3) Tsutsui Chairman of Taiyo Fishing Co's Labor Union

Special consideration is requested on taxation of the fishing crews. Fishery enterprises cannot operate if they have to adhere to 8 hours of labor. When actual fishing is done it is a fact that the crew works 16 to 17 hours per day, with over time wages paid for the excess hours worked over 18 hours. Under the present system of taxation, the major part of overtime pay is lost to taxes, so that a person is working for taxes. Therefore it is requested that the slide taxation system be amended so that a substantial amount of incentive for the over time worked is allowed.

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(4) Nakamura Chairman of Nitto Fishery Labor Union

As his fishermen work 16 to 17 hours per day. Ration for fishermen is 5.7 go per day but instead of all of this being Rice and Mugi, 20 to 30% is flour, and rice substitutes. On fishing boats there are no flour processing facilities. Therefore when flour is rationed fishermans will not take this to sea because they have no cooking facilities. 4.7 go of Rice and Mugi only is desired. Before the war fisherman used to consume 7 to 8 go of rice per day.

(5) Okamoto Nichiro Fishery Co. Labor Union Chairman

Taxes are the problem as mentionnd by the chairman of Taiyo Fishing Co. Labor Union. Released US Army surplus clothing for incentive goods seem to have stopped since Oct 1949. Cotton material incentive goods were formally sold at a cheap price but recently the official price continually increases while the blackmarket price gradually drops or so that now the difference between the two is very small. A price adjustment downwards for incentive goods is requested. The most needed item is fatigue or work cloths.

(6) Tasada Koyo Fishery Co. Labor Union Chairman

It is anticipated that 3000 fisherman will loose their job because of the MAF Trawler Fishing retrenchment program. MAF seems to be satisfied with the present limitations on fishing grounds. MAF claims that there are too many fishing boat operating in the Japan and China seas which causes violations of fishing ground limits. Tieing up of boats will be carried out in 2 phases first in June and second at a later period unknown at this time, total boats 360, crews to be discharged 2000. The MAF program carried out in the area of Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Hakata and Tobata, will discharge 5000 fishermen. These discharged personnels will be genuine jobless people. These fishermans are so trained and that they have no knowledge other than fishing. It is almost impossible to transfer such personnel to other type jobs.

All types of clothing such as US released surplus clothing were stolen from 25 boats. At present crews do not have fatigue clothes, shoes and boots. In case of further release of US Army surplus articles as incentive goods. It is requested that 50% of the above type items be included.

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(7) Motomura, Chairman Japan Deep Sea Union Shimonoseki Chapter

Fishing ground in the Pacific has been expanded eastward; the same thing should take place in the China Sea. Expansion of fishing grounds into the China Sea should be considered. Because of the narrowness of the present fishing ground in the China Sea, numerous trips are to exhausting the supply. Recreation and welfare facilities should be established by the City for fishermen, as 8000 fishermen are living in Shimonoseki (Residence) and contributing a great deal to the life of the city.

(8) Akita Fishery Coops Prefecture Federation

Fishermen engaged in costal fishing receive a rice ration of 2.7 go the same as ordinary people. This should be rectified and the ration raised to the same amount as received by high sea fishermen. As rations are not the same that of as heavy sea fisherman and the link supplemental ration amounts to only 7 or 8 sho per year the shortage has to be purchased on the blackmarket; which is a major expenditure for food. Fishermen engaged in coast fishing favor the former link oil system over the present one. Present fuel allocation is 1/3 or 1/2 of what they were receiving under the old link system. To explain the discrepancy between the present amount of oil received with that received under the old link system, it is believed that many boats registered as fishing boat, are not operating as fishing boat or are not in operation at all. Such boats are called Ghost boats, and are receiving fuel (Horse power quota) which is not being used by the boats for which it was originally issued. It is requested that this condition be thoroughly investigated. Request permission to build fishing boats under 10 tons in size.

(9) Fishery Coops Federation

Formation of new Coops under the Coop Law has weakened the functioning and structure of coops. The greatest weakness is that capital on hand is limited to a very small scale. The old Fishery Association had a credit section which was an intergral part of which thus funds were always available for new projects. Under the new law separate credit coops are required making it much more difficult to obtain money through loans. At present Fishery Coops are having difficulties to carryout their designated duties or planing new projects because of a great lack of funds. It is desirable to establish

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Ministry of Marine Products so that an overall program can be carried out such improvement of harbour facilities the installing new facility. Appropriations to the Board of Marine Products is less than the Forest Road Construction appropriation. Marine products are vitally essential to the Japanese economy, a favorable consideration should be rendered with importance in this aspect.

(10) Ogi Fishery Coops Shimonoseki

Principally engaged in shallow water products. This coop has 360 members and is producing LAVER (an edible seaweed). Last year importation of Laver from Korea amounted to 500 million yen. This importation caused considerable damage to the indigenous laver industry; the price dropped so far that if such importation continues people engaged in this industry will be forced out of business. He requested that a full investigation be conducted as he believes importation is unnecessary. It is understood that this is a luxury article, and such luxury article should not be imported; funds should be used for more essential commodities vitally necessary for the nation's economy. Importation of laver is petitioned to cease so that production in this area may be continued and so that funds for importation may be more wisely used. Incentive goods have not been received since February 1949. Most essential articles desired are Shirts, Towels, Working Trousers and Fatigue Clothes.

(11) Mackerel Purse Seine Net Coop Assn

280 boats belong to the members of this association. These boats operate in Kyoto, Fukui, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki areas. 2 boats form a team; 140 teams are operating in the above areas. Horse Power of such boats range from 80 to 100 HP. For an efficient operation 10 to 12 kilo litre per month per team is necessary. The actual amount received is 3 to 3-1/2 kilo litre per month which lowers the working efficiency by 1/2 to 2/3%. Rice ration for this type fisherman is 2.7 go per person per day plus link supplementary ration which is 8 go per every 100 kan catch. To ensure 5 go per fisherman per day throughout the year fish catch at a minimum, should be 250,000 kan per year. But the actual catch is only 80,000 to 100,000 kan. So that 3 to 3-1/2 go is available per fisherman per day with a shortage of 1-1/2 to 2 go per day for daily consumption. This short amount is obtained

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through blackmarket sources. If this is checked by the EIA of course it is easy to discover. It was already discovered during last year's investigation; that fishermen have written a Letter of Apology to the EIA none were prosecuted. Fishing season is September to May of the following year

e. Shimonoseki Police Conference - 21 Feb 1950, 1510 hrs

Name	Organization
Mimura Eiichi	Chief Hikoshima Police Station
Kajiyama Shoemon	Chief Higashi Police Station
Ikeda Riichi	Chief Nishi Police Station
Okamura Shinichi	Deputy Chief HQ Shimonoseki
Takenaka Kiyoshi	Chief HQ Shimonoseki MP
Sakano Yoshito	Chief Shimonoseki Sub-branch Accountant Dept, NRP

As stated by Komatsu, Chairman of Japan Deep Sea Seamen's Union, the prevailing situation of Shimonoseki Harbour gangsterism was reported to the police. Police denied that the cases were of the type reported. Investigations by police revealed that when the crews return from the sea they go on a prolonged binge drinking and staying at prostitute's houses for many days. As bills for their pleasure cannot be paid they borrow money where ever they can get it; most of the time from Korea. The crews promises these Koreans that they will pay them back after the next voyage, but actually this cannot be done. Therefore, the crews make arrangements to have the Koreans come to the boats to take away fish or other things of value to cover the debt. The crews report to the company that fish and other articles were stolen by the Koreans; the company reports it to the police; but the police have discovered that the crews have turned over the articles to cover their debts. Crews have in many cases begged the police not to report this to the company so they will not be discharged. When crews return from sea they are allowed to take 300 momme of fish per individual for their own use. At present 30 police are assigned to the harbour area 15 on land and 15 on sea patrol, but this will be reviewed for its adequacy.

Economic Control

According to recent situation of staple food police are planning to out their major effect on the control of critical materials Staple Food control in Moji and Fukuoka has been linient. Police authorities came across to Shimonoseki to learn and see the result of Shimonoseki Police food control, after that Kyushu food control became very strict. Rice collection of Shimonoseki city was completed on 18 Feb. Police participated considerably in this program, every farmer had to deliver some retention rice. All farmers in Shimonoseki area will require return rice rationing from October 1950.

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f. Meeting with Business Men and Kodan Officials at Marine Products Hall Shimonoseki - 21 Feb 1950 1635 hrs

(1) Ueno, Chief Com & Ind Sec Shimonoseki City

1. To develope economic activities in the Shimonoseki area, trade between Korea, China and Manchuria should be allowed as before the war.

2. Operating Fund Loans to Small and Medium enterprisers to lift economic pressures should be initiated.

(2) Chairman of Shimonoseki City Assembly

Financial tightness is the bottleneck for all enterprises and further taxation is too high considering the present economic situation. Maybe the bookkeeping system of small and medium enterprises are not adequate. However taxes are too high, especially for those businesses which keep adequate books. Capital or operating fund loans are very tight and difficult to obtain, which curtail the establishment of new enterprises for the development of the city's economic situation. As Shimonoseki is situated close to Korea with trade experience in the past, to encourage trade with Korea is vitally important. According to press reports it is said that Moji will be designated as the port for Korean trade. Shimonoseki was a port for Korea, before the war a ferry terminal for Korea and Manchuria and has all the facilities to accommodate steamers. Warehouses are available for freight. Shimonoseki is the western entrance for Honshu, for all freight from Eastern Asia. Moji has disadvantages as to current and wind and have not proper facilities. It is desired that GHQ and all Japanese authorities concerned with designating a new port, choose Shimonoseki as the trade port and furthermore use Japanese steamships for trade with the continent. It was learned that GHQ, Korean and Japanese Government (Transportation Ministry) have a plan to use Shimonoseki as the passenger port and Moji for the freight port. But such plan will affect Shimonoseki disadvantage only so it is desired that Shimonoseki be designated the only port for this area.

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(3) Muda Shimonoseki Food Kodan

20 to 25% of rationed food issued is imported, but the consumers request quality more than quantity and white flour is desired more than barley. Foreign trade development is rapidly developing, supplementary rations to workers in plants making articles for export trade should be considered. It is desired that Shimonoseki be designated as a food importing port. Staple Food ration now is 60% rice and 40% rice substitutes. As rice substitutes barley (mugi not flour) only is desired other types of substitutes are not required.

(4) Shinko Metal Works

1. New electric charges for the area run 32.5% higher than other areas.

2. ELectric Power consumed over allocation is, 8 yen per kilowatt hour. The basis for this 8 yen per KH was the cost of generating power at the SANBAN Thermal Electric Generating Power Plant, which is the highest in this Region. 45% of thermal electric power is generated in the Ube and Onoda Thermal Electric Generating Plans whose cost is much cheaper, because of cheap Ube coal. If thermal power cost is computed using the cost of these plants as a basis, thermal power can be brought down to 7 yen per KH.

3. It is requested that the consuming quota allocating be increased, because the present quota is to small.

4. If an estimated 300,000 KW of undeveloped Hydro power in this region is exploited it is believed that the old power rates could be maintained.

(6) Export

Many export products are being manufactured in Western Honshu but these articles have to be exported thru Kobe port. This puts the manufactures in an awkward position, affecting cost. One serious example ocurred last year when a shipment for loquats was made. As Shimonoseki is not a designated export port, the shipment had to be made first by train to Kobe thence to steamer. But when it reached Kobe the whole shipment had deteriorated and was dumped in the sea. The above sort of thing will occur. It is desired that Shimonoseki port be designated for export and import to lower costs and for the safe loading to steamers.

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6. Conference at Onoda Public Hall - 22 Feb 1950, 0950 hrs

(1) Attendance:

Mr Keisel

Mr Barratt

Mr Woodworth

" Suzuki Liaison Office Coal Operator's Fed.

" Yashiro Standing Director " " "

" Yoshida Standing Director Onoda Coal Mine

" Murata President Motoyama Coal Mine

" Fujiwara " Wakaoki " "

" Aikawa Production Sec. Chief, Ube Coal Bureau

" Sasaki Ohama Coal Mine

" Nada Ube Coal Mine Safety & Investigation Div. Chief

(2) Murata Motoyama Coal Mine

Production per month averages tons; November was 9520 tons, December 10,400 tons, average calorie content 5,500. Total miners employed is 1221, 63% underground workers and 37% surface workers. Unpaid accounts are 30 million yen. Loans from government etc are 110 million yen, such debts were accumulated due to production goals til 15 Sep 1949. From the termination of the war the government has been urging increased coal production for the economic recovery of the nation. To meet their requirements new installations and equipment were necessary. The government urged mine operators to install whatever was necessary to increase coal production and said necessary funds would be given as loans or subsidies. The revised electric power charge is 2-1/2 times higher than it was before. Should the 9 bloc system take effect according to the Matsunaga plan, Ube power will be 80% higher and Kyushu 55% higher than the national average. It is felt that after April the demand for Ube coal will decrease due to the liquidation of the coal Kodan and the dumping of that stock pile on the market. This stock pile consists of low grade coal. Warm weather will decrease the demand for Ube coal which is used mostly for heating purposes in house stoves and boilers.

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Electric thermal generating companies, due to ample rain fall used little coal. Wages for mine workers have not been changed since January 1950 and collective bargaining has been taking place till this date. The Coal Industry Federation is handling the collective bargaining and negotiations are held in Tokyo. From 20 Jan 1950 to 3 Feb 1950 negotiations took place 7 times, but no agreement was reached. The federation claims that mine operators are unable to grant Union demands and the Union claims that workers are unable to make a living under the present conditions. These Unions are affiliated with TANRO and declared on 20 Feb that a piston strike will commence from 24 Feb (later reported that the strike was called off). Mine workers wages were raised 4 times from 1947 till this date.

(3) Coal Labor Unions in Yamaguchi Pref.

68% Affiliated with Tanro
32% Independant Unions

Independant Members are all from small mines large coal mine workers are Tanro members.

(4) Onoda Coal Mine

Produces 5,000 tons per month on the average with a calorie content of 4,700..

Receivable account	20	million yen
Payable account	57	" "

The electric power rate has increased coal production cost to 150 yen per ton. Although this company pays insurance premiums promptly, payment by the government to employees in the event of injury lags by at least 4 months. It was requested this be rectified. Complaints of dumping coal by the Kodan same as above.

(5) Wakaoki Coal Mine

All condition same as other mines reported, previously 8% of the cost was for the electricity, but now with the new rate, it has increased to 15%.

(6) General Opinion

Monetary Loans are necessary for those medium and small mines if they are to remain in business. They requested a fuel allocation increase for wooden motor vessel which transport coal in the inland sea to plants located near the shore in shallow areas. GHQ coal shipment plan requires that coal be shipped by steel steamers through the reduction of fuel allocation to wooden

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motor vessels. Loading facilities are good but the Ube harbour is shallow; allowing only wooden motor vessels and steel vessels under 500 ton to tie up to the bank. The operation of wooden motor vessels is limited at the present time to points 50 kilo meters distant from Ube due to fuel restrictions.

(7) President of the Ohama Coal Mine (representing other operator's opinion

Since the termination of the war all coal mines throughout the nation were required to increase production to a maximum for Japan's economic recovery. Ube area (Yamaguchi ken) coal mines made the largest contribution of any mines in Japan. Rehabilitation and development activities were carried out more rapidly and successfully than in any other area. Big mines in Ube area are self-supporting, banks will loan them operating funds and also counter part funds are available. But when it comes to medium and small mines such funds are impossible to obtain. Applications for loan have been made but no action has been taken; even a reply YES or NO has not been received. Should such a situation continue, medium and small mines will be forced to close. This cannot be fair because the government needed coal sweet words were spoken, but when the job was finished mine operators were left like a dirty rag lying in the gutter, with no help offered. If such mines must go out of business a liquidation plan should be presented. At the present time it is impossible for medium and small mines to close down without making arrangements for to repay money borrowed from the government Reconstruction Fund and a solution for employment of the miners.

The Kodan's dumping of low quality coal will adversly affect the price and demand for Ube coal. This should not be allowed; a new market for Kodan coal should be found. Interest on government loans of 2.6 sen per day, per 100 yen is too high and a considerable burden on mine operators.

(8) President Hagimori Coal Mine

Interest on government loans is the biggest problem. To increase production mine workers were employed, making housing a problem, the government loaned funds to build houses for such employees. 800 houses were built at the government's request but now only 470 houses are used or needed. As these houses were built by government loan and at the government's request they are theoretically the property of the

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government. There is no reason why interest should be paid for funds used in the construction of houses that are now vacant.

The price for Ube coal in Tokyo and Nagoya is good.

Ube area mine operators petitioned the Japanese Government that taxes on income derived from coal recommended by the Shoup mission were too high, and requested that Civil Affairs and NRS, SCAP investigate and make recommendations concerning this problem.

h. Ube Coal Bureau - 22 Feb 1950, 1400 hrs

(1) Many medium and small mines have made applications for the loan of counter-part funds as the Ohama Coal Mine has done but no answers have been received from the government. There are 68 mines under the jurisdiction of the Ube Coal Bureau. These 68 mines can be broken down into 3 financial categories: "A", "B" and "C". "A" are the large mines which are self-supporting; "B" are the mines that can probably be self-supporting if financial support can be temporarily obtained from the government. According to the current tight financial situation it is almost impossible to obtain loans from banks and still worse counter-part funds are not available for these type mines. These mines can continue only if rotating or operating capital is available. Under the controlled price system they had to operate the mines at a very little profit margin and were unable to build up reserve funds. Under the controlled price system coal was delivered to the receiving Kodan at Ube, and at the latest, payment was received within a month. Since the lifting of controls business is functioning on a credit bases; payment is received in approximately 2 or 3 month time. Operating capital to cover this 1 to 2 months gap is requested. At the present time approximately 410 million yen per month. Class "B" mines is received for coal production in the Ube Area, are able to repay a loan of 500 million yen plus interest if it can be obtained. "C" mines are those mines for which there is no means to revive them. They are in a bad shape from every angle and are merely waiting to go out of business.

(2) The following list shows the number of mines in respective categories and their production during January 1950.

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Bituminous Coal Mines

Category	Number of Mines	Total Production
"A"	9	117,314 ton
"B"	32	50,618 "
"C"	11	1,271 "
Total	52	169,203 ton

Anthracite Coal Mines

Category	Number of Mines	Total Production
"A"	3	23,741 ton
"B"	10	5,751 "
"C"	3(not operating)	-
Total	16	29,492 ton
Grand Total	68	198,695 ton

(3) Price of Ube coal as at of February 1950 is as follows: (Unit: yen per ton Fob, rail or port at Ube)

Bituminous Coal	When controlled
High grade(over 5000 calories) Average ¥3,500	¥3,300(-100)
Medium grade(4500-5000 calories) Average ¥2,600	¥2,800(-200)
Low grade(under 4500 calories) Average ¥1,700	¥2,1500(-45)

Anthracite Coal	When controlled
Average ¥2,300	¥2,300

(4) Petition for fuel oil for small-diesel wooden vessels

According to the characteristics of Ube port and the ports of destination Ube coal shipment is most practical by small-diesel wooden vessels. As shown on list attached "A" a large proportion of coal is still shipped by such vessels, although it was requested to divert shipments to steel vessels. The factories which receives

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coal are mostly situated along the coast and only suitable for such type vessels. Statistics show the destinations of such vessels are Hiroshima, Shikoku and Osaka. According to List "A" comparing production and shipment by all types of transportation. Although allocation of fuel has dropped for small wooden vessels, yet large proportion of coal is still being shipped by this means. Some illegal method is being used to overcome shortage of fuel for wooden vessels, but to prevent this review of the present allocation method is necessary. (See Table "A")

(5) Comparison of transportation rate by type of transportation

Transportation rates from Ube to Osaka and Shikoku are cheapest using small-diesel wooden vessels. Because of this mine operators want to utilize small-diesel wooden vessels for shipment. (See Table "B")

(6) Production Shipment and Stockpiles

The following list shows the production, shipment and stockpile of coal in the Ube area, a stock pile of 50,000 to 60,000 tons is normal; this stock is coal awaiting shipment at the loading area, and stock at the mines. This figure does not include ex-Kodan stocks. (See Table "C")

1. Chamber of Commerce and Industry Onoda city, Yamaguchi Prefecture - 22 Feb 1950

Participants: Commerce & Industry people

Attendance : about 50

(1) Mr. Sasaki Shigeo, director of Ohama Coal Mine Co. stated: In order to construct coal washing facilities the Company submitted an application for theuse of the US Counterpart Fund to the Japanese Government during April 1948 but no answer has been received by the Company as yet. Mr. Sasaki believes the government is taking very slow action on the application. As the company has already begun work on coal washing facilities and is badly in need of funds to complete the project, the company desires to have its application answered one way or the other, i.e., yes or no. The amount needed from the US Counterpart Fund is ¥24,000,000

Objective: undersurface mine

Quality of Coal: Best in the area

Calories : Lump coal, 5,800 cal.
Powdered 5,400 "

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Sales: The coal produced by the company is selling very well. Especially to electric power companies and the chemical industries.

(2) Mr. Yoshioka, Pres. Hagimori Coal Mine stated: After the war's end the central Government ordered the coal mines to produce up to the monthly production targets. The coal mine companies borrowed money from the Government mainly to fulfill their allocated production quotas. This particular company borrowed approximately ¥30,000,000 during the period from March 1947 to February 1948 for the purpose of building houses for workers, etc. The present economic situation has changed from that of three or four years ago. The coal is not selling. The company reduced their total number of employees from 870 to 470. Many houses built for workers are now empty. The company has to pay 2.6 sen per 100 yen per day for the money it borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Bank; the rate of interest is too high and the payment of interest along is a heavy burden on the coal mine operators. Mr. Yoshioka requested behalf of the other coal operators present that: The interest on such money as was used mainly to fulfill production targets be reduced in light of the present economic condition or be entirely abolished.

(3) Economic characteristics of Onoda City mentioned by the chairman of Onoda chamber of Commerce are as follows:

1. The indigenous soil of Onodais suited for Pottery making. The Nissan Ceramic Company is the chief plant in the area. There are approximately twenty five (25) small and medium companies engaged in ceramics. Onoda produces about 70% of the total production of acid-proof bottles in Japan.

2. The chief mineral resources of the area. Undersea coal off the city and limestone in the Omine mountains. During the month of Oct. 49, 190 freight cars were used for the transportation of 39,000 tons of limestone from the Omine mountains to Onoda City.

3. The Omine railway line and the Onoda line are 7 kilometers apart and about 500,000 people who live along these two railway lines are very much inconvenienced as they have to change the train at Asa Railway station for travel between Onoda and Omine. Approximately 17,000 people are using the train from Onoda to Omine and 15,000.

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from Omine to Onoda per month. The chairman and other promoters are intending to submit a petition to the National Diet sometime in March or April this year for the realization of connecting these two railway lines.

4. Processed Marine Products Receiving Agency and Onoda Food Stuff Company are able to meet local requirements as far as processed food is concerned at the present.

5. Onoda Thermo Power Station

Equipment: 2 Boilers, 1 Turbine

Capacity : Maximum, 15,000 KWH
Minimum, 7,000 "

According to a SCAP letter dated 19 September 1949 the station was granted permission to complete the installation of an additional turbine and boiler. The work is expected to be completed by April 1951.

6. Mr. Higashi, chairman of the Onoda Fishery Cooperative Assn stated: Because of many sunken ships along the coast, fishermen operating out of Onoda are loosing their fishing nets while engaged in fishing. They use small two-ton fishing boats with 8HP. They desire more twine and cotton yarn of better quality as incentive goods. They also desire the dyestuff called "NANYOGA" which used to be imported from the Southwest Pacific before the war and dye fish nets a dark brown and give them added strength and resiliency.

J. Conference with Ube Coal Bureau personnel on Rehabilitation and Mine Safety

(1) There is no controlled coal being produced in this Region. Controlls were lifted 15 Sep 1949.

(2) Nara chief of the Mine Safety and Inspection Division reported that his instructions from the I T & I Ministry for completing processing of requests for exemptions from the Mine Safety Law was 31 March.

(3) At a conference in Kure in January with Col. Kowalski, Mr. Murry and Mr. O'Brien Mr, Nara was urged to complete processing of exemption requests as soon as possible. Mr. Nara agreed on a deadline date of 12 Feb which is 6 months from the date the law was promulgated. He made the deadline.

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(4) As he was also told that violators of the law should be prosecuted he went to the Tokyo Mine Safety & Inspection Bureau to obtain a basis for legal action against violators a definition as to what type violators would be prosecuted. The MS & I Bureau contacted Major Merium NRS, SCAP as no standards or detailed instructions for enforcing the law had been written or sent to the divisions in the field.

The MS & I Bureau also discussed this matter with the Attorney's General Office (Homufu), Prosecution Bureau (Kemmu Kyoku). During February he received detailed instructions from the MS & I Bureau based on the Prosecution Bureau's interpretation.

(5) Mr. Murry asked for a monthly report on the no. of mines inspected and violations discovered and further requested information copies of reports made by mine inspectors to Mr. Hara that contained information important to Mr. Murry.

(6) In all cases Mine Owners need capital for the improvment of installations to conform with the Mine Safety Law.

(7) Bureau personnel feel that it was a mistake in 1946 to force coal production goals and believe that low quality as well as high quality coal should be encouraged at the present time thus conserving high quality coal resources and developing low quality operations.

(8) Improved accounting systems. On 1 Apr 1949 the Ube Coal Bureau instructed all mines producing over 500 t/m to adopt the new uniform accounting system. Progress reports were made monthly up to Nov 1949 when the Natural Resources Agency sent a Memo saying that reports were no longer required. As of Nov 1949 approx 50% of the mines had adopted the new system. The status since then is checked by inspectors during routine visits. That has been approx a 10% increase since November. All companies are endeavouring to install the new system but 40% of the mines have incomplete systems at the present.

(9) A special problem in the Ube area are various Anonymity Assocs (Tokumei Kumiai)lit translation - hidden name assoc). Local people contribute small amounts of money to mining companies in the area through a "boss" who writes the name and amount in a little

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black book. No other records are kept nor any receipts given. Local people are "encouraged" to contribute out of local patriatism in order to prevent companies from going into bankrupcy. These associations permit mining companies to transfer assets and capital freely with out revealing the exact source or amounts involved.

k. Ube Chisso Co.,Ube - 23 Feb 1950

(1) Power used in the Production of one ton of Ammonium Sulphate in January 1950.

1.	Coal (only for Gasification)	0.97 ton	per ton of Ammonium Sulphate
2.	Total coal used for both gasification and generation of power	2.78 ton	" "
3.	Purchased Power	371 KWH	" "
4.	Total Power	1,003 KWH	" "
5.	Total Production amount Jan 1950	13,781 ton of Ammonium Sulphate	

(2)

Classification	Temperature	Volatile Matter Content
Coke	High temperature carbonization	1-2 %
Coalite	Low temperature carbonization	5-8 %

(3) Current use of Power

Type	Amount	Maximum
Purchase (contract)	8,800 KW	13,000 KW
Home generation		
Thermo	11,000 KW	19,000 KW
Hydro	2,600 KW	4,000 KW
Total	12,400 KW	36,000 KW

l. Discussion with various industry peoples in Tokuyama - 24 Feb 1950

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(1) Major Problems

Mr. Imazu, managing director of Tokuyama Soda Company stated: Under old electric power rate the company had to pay a monthly power bill ranging between ¥600,000 and ¥900,000. Under the new power rate the company will have to pay three (3) times the amount it used to pay. The company is planning to utilize the surplus or wasted heat of boiler and can economically save 1,000,000 KWH per month - this power will be used for the increased production of cement. Aside from power situation, the company is in bedly need of sufficient revolving funds for which credit extention from the government and banking organs is difficult due to present tight money situation. The organization of other ran materials such as salt, coal, coke, limestone and ammonium does not constitute a major problem.

(2) Tokuyama Teppan Company

Mr. Watanabe, Managing director, stated: Due to the poor export business at present the company does not receive many orders from the foreign country - which means no letters of credit are being received. Consequently, the company can not get loans from the bank. The company's products are stockpiling for which no disposal means will be in sight. The company buys billet and sheet bar and is a strictly a rolling mill. There are two electric furnace which are not in operation. Electric power does not constitute a problem there. The power represented in production cost increased only one (1)% due to the new power rate. If a decrease of 25% is made in the allocation, the power represented in production cost will increase to 2%. The company's club house is under P.D. and it wishes to have the club house released as soon as possible.

(3) Toyo Soda Company

Preparations for the production of soda will be finished by the end of March and the plant is scheduled to operate starting from April 1950 with the production efficiency rate of 18 manhour per ton of soda. The company is intending to improve turbin generation and create 400,000 KW monthly as an additional power from home generation.