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REPORT NUMBER 140  
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## JAPANESE WILDLIFE ADMINISTRATION

## Press Conference Statement

25 May 1951

By

Cleland N. Feast 1/  
Visiting Expert  
Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

During the past three months I have had the privilege of observing the importance of wildlife resources in Japan and studying the present administration of those resources. The purpose of my investigation has been to determine and recommend the manner by which Japan's game and other wildlife can be increased to a higher level of abundance and on a sustained yield basis. Three aspects of the situation have particularly impressed me; (1) the wildlife resources in Japan are at a very low ebb; (2) more scientific study is needed as a basis for remedial measures; (3) improvement and reorganization of wildlife administration within the national and prefectural governments are necessary if wildlife resources are to be restored to a level which will more adequately meet food and recreation requirements of the Japanese people.

Although accurate statistics and scientific information are not available to afford documentary proof of the present low level of wildlife abundance, a limited study and the opinions of experienced commercial and sports hunters clearly indicate that the amount of game is at a low ebb, and that much of this condition originated from the severe drain on wildlife during the war years. The administration of the wildlife resource in Japan has been unable during the past several years to turn the trend of abundance effectively upward. This failure has been due in part to the lack of understanding within Japanese governmental administrative organizations of the new concepts and policies that have been utilized in other countries to restore or at least to improve the abundance of game and other forms of wildlife. It is true that Japan has amended some basic laws that provide a certain degree of wildlife protection and which will in time improve the supply. This has been a progressive step but is not a complete answer to the problem.

One of the weakest points which can develop in any administration of wildlife resources is ineffective enforcement of the regulations designed to protect and increase wildlife. Obviously little is actually accomplished if laws are passed and then not enforced. For example, the game warden plays a most important part in any efficient wildlife organization, not only to enforce laws and regulations but to discourage violations and promote public understanding of the need and value of good wildlife conservation. In Japan the game warden plays an extraordinarily ineffective part. He cannot prosecute cases of violations, nor is he under the direct supervision of government officials who have the primary responsibility for promulgating wildlife laws and issuing

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1/ Mr. Cleland N. Feast is Director, Colorado Game and Fish Department on special assignment to Japan.



ordinances. Unless Japan ensures compliance with the regulations through an effective enforcement organization, one can predict that the abundance of wildlife will continue to decline to a point where species will disappear and the remaining supply will be subject to such pressure that it too will become virtually nonexistent.

Another potential weak point in wildlife administration is the lack of authority commensurate with responsibility. Wherever wildlife programs exist, experience has shown that effective improvement of supply of the resource depends upon a definite delineation of authority and responsibility from the topmost national level through subordinate organizations such as states or prefectures. The present wildlife administration in Japan does not assign a clear-cut definition of authority and responsibility; consequently confusion and inefficient organization prevail to the detriment of wildlife, the hunter, and the general public.

To restore wildlife in Japan to much-needed higher levels of abundance, more of the funds derived from hunting and fishing licenses and other fees must be spent for the improvement of wildlife. Currently in Japan only a small portion (6½%) of the revenue derived from wildlife is spent for wildlife administration and management. This is entirely inadequate in view of the urgency and justification for the rehabilitation of wildlife in Japan. Generally speaking, it is federal and state policy of the United States to subscribe to programs which insure the protection and development of wildlife resources and guarantee that wildlife funds will not be diverted to other purposes.

Finally, but not least, a good wildlife conservation program requires public understanding and public support. Many small groups of hunters and public-spirited citizens already recognize the need and value of wildlife conservation and management programs in Japan. Widespread public education on this topic is essential.

In summary, the principal actions needed to maximize the amount of wildlife in Japan and place it on a sustained yield basis include the following;

- (1) A reorganization of wildlife administration extending from the central government down through prefectural levels in which responsibility must be clearly defined and authority clearly delegated.
- (2) Sound scientific studies of wildlife populations to determine the status of abundance and to serve as a basis for remedial measures necessary to restore and protect game and other forms of wildlife at a much higher level of sustained yield.
- (3) A strong law enforcement organization as an integral part of the central and prefectural government wildlife administrations which will authorize the game warden to arrest, search, seize, and prosecute in accordance with regular police code.



(4) The creation of a wildlife fund derived from hunting licenses and other revenues from wildlife activities and deposited in the national treasury, From this fund appropriations would be authorized by Diet action expressly for the proper conservation and management of wildlife resources.

(5) A program of public education which will provide for advisory bodies to consult with administrative officials, and to assist in implementing wildlife regulations and such other actions as are deemed necessary to fulfill the responsibility of appropriate governmental wildlife units.

The status of wildlife in Japan represents an inefficient utilization of an important natural asset. Although the situation now is discouraging, a marked improvement can be accomplished if appropriate action is taken by the Japanese Government with the support and interest of the Japanese people. This action will contribute significantly in providing food and recreation for the general public from the nation's wildlife resources.



SHIKOKU

8-732

## Information Guide for Fishing Cooperatives

Prepared by Civil Information Section  
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

8 January 1951

If your fishing cooperative is to be operated democratically and efficiently, rank-and-file members should be kept fully informed about cooperative affairs and about the new laws and regulations affecting the fishing industry. The suggestions regarding information procedures contained in this memorandum are based on opinions and recommendations of fishing cooperative officials in Shizuoka and Chiba prefectures.

1. Establish a library. Keep at least one copy of each publication received by cooperative in a heavy paper binder in the fishing cooperative office. Place these binders in a rack on an open shelf where they are easily accessible to members. If possible, provide chairs where members may read these publications at their leisure. Make it the responsibility of one of your staff members to keep the library files orderly and up to date.

2. Cooperate with Local Newspapers. If there is a reputable local newspaper in your community, it can be a valuable aid in disseminating information. Ask one member of your staff to be responsible for keeping reporters informed about newsworthy events in your cooperative--election of officers, meeting notices, plans for expansion of activities of facilities, etc. Remember that this news is most valuable to newspapers while it is fresh. Get the information to them the day it happens, if possible. Newspapers should be willing to carry information about your cooperative without charge. Even though the circulation of your local newspaper is not large, it will help bring news of your cooperative's activities to the public and may prove useful in stimulating interest in cooperative affairs among your members. Newspaper publicity costs nothing except a little effort on the part of cooperative members to keep newspaper representatives informed promptly about matters of interest to them.

3. Hold Discussion Meetings. Many fishing cooperatives find that the most effective way of conveying information to their members is to hold informal discussion meetings. It is recommended that your cooperative consider the possibility of scheduling special meetings from time to time for the specific purpose of keeping members informed about changes in fishing regulations. Showing them films at such meetings would be desirable. If it is not practicable to hold general meetings frequently because of the kind of fishing members engage in or the size of the cooperative, the cooperative could be divided into groups with one member of each group designated as discussion leader. These discussion groups might be set up in each buraku of the fishing village or in each fishing vessel. DO NOT DEPEND ON WORD OF MOUTH COMMUNICATION ALONE, however, if the information to be imparted contains dates, figures, or complicated technical matters. Prepare a written message for each member of the fishing cooperative. This may be done by making up galley prints or using other simple duplicating methods.

C O P Y



4. Bulletin Boards.

a. Establish one or more bulletin boards in areas where fishermen are likely to congregate--in the market place of the village or on the walls of the fishing warehouse. Bulletin boards erected in front of the fishing cooperative office are convenient for those posting notices, but this location is not to be recommended unless:

- (1) Large numbers of fishermen are visiting the fishing cooperative each day.
- (2) The fishing cooperative is situated on the main street in a busy section of the village.

b. Appoint one member of the staff to keep the bulletin boards immaculate and up to date. Put up posters, kabeshimbuns, and notices within 24 hours after they are received. When galley prints are distributed to members of the cooperative, post at least one copy of it on the bulletin boards. Do not use bulletin boards for posting pamphlets, newspapers, or other materials which require leisurely reading. Save them for the library.

5. Pamphlets. When pamphlets are received from the national government in insufficient number to distribute to each member of the cooperative, make use of the pamphlet by:

- a. Using the information they contain as subjects of discussion meetings.
- b. Summarizing the material they contain and distributing it in galley form. Such galley prints may be handed out at lecture meetings or may be distributed through liaison agents.

6. Cooperative Newsbulletins: Generally speaking, informal discussion meetings are probably more effective media for reaching the rank-and-file members of your cooperative than newsbulletins. However, a newsbulletin can be useful in keeping your members informed about cooperative affairs if it is simply written and interesting to read. Technical language should be avoided. All articles should be written in language that is easy to understand. There are a number of well-written commercial publications which cover the technical aspects of fishing. Your cooperative newspaper should be aimed at the rank-and-file members and should emphasize the local applications of current fishing developments.

7. Audio-Visual Aids in Disseminating Fisheries Cooperative Information. It has come to the attention of Kanto Civil Affairs Region that members of Fishing Cooperatives are very fond of films as a medium in learning about new changes in Japan. This is an encouraging note since it indicates that the members of the cooperatives are progressive in their thinking. CIE, SCAP has released to date four films which should be of interest to fishing cooperatives. These films are, "Men of Gloucester," "Lobster Town," "Fishing Cooperatives" and "Men Who Fish." If these



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films have not been utilized by your cooperatives you should contact either the person in charge of audio-visual education in your town or the audio-visual library in your prefectural capital. These men are public servants who are paid to serve you and you should utilize their services. They may also be able to give you titles of Japanese produced films on fishing and will aid you in procuring these films.

-3-  
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# 漁業組合への弘報手引

関東地方民事部  
民間報道部

皆さんの漁業組合が民主的によく能率をあげて運営されるためには會員の一人一人に至る迄漁業組合の事や又漁業に関する法律とか規定に就いて一部始終を知らされなくてはなりません。此処に書いてある情報を徹底せしめるための参考事項は静岡千葉西果の漁業組合役員の見解や勧告を基礎にしたものです。

1 図書室を設けること。 漁業組合に送って来る雑誌、新聞又は他の出版物は何れも少くとも一部づつ厚い綴紙をつけて事務所に備えておくこと。そして會員の誰にでも見易い様な棚の上に綴りをのせて置くこと。出来れば組合員にゆくり読んで貰える様に椅子の設備をしておくこと。役員の一一人に常に図書の綴込を整理して最近のものまでのせて置く様に責任を持って貰ふこと。

2 地方新聞と協力すること。 若し皆さんの地方に信用出来る新聞があったならばその新聞を通じて情報を一般に知らせるのが重要な方法です。漁業組合の役員の一一人に新聞記事に適はしい組合内の出来事、例へば役員の見解、会議の知らせ、組合設備の活動の拡張計画等を新聞記者に連絡する責任を持って貰ひます。併しニュースとして新聞に載せて貰ふには新しい事ではなくてはならない事を注意せねばなりません。どんな事でも出来る、其の日の日に知らせる様に。地方新聞は喜んで漁業組合の事に関するニュースを無料で載せるべきです。其の地方新聞の発行部数がたとえ少くとも一般の人に漁業組合がどんな風に活躍してゐるか云ふ事を知らせるのを助け、組合員自身に漁業組合の事に関するの関心をよぶのに有益でせう。新聞に発表するためには新聞社に興味あるニュースを早くその代表の人に知らせる手数の他には何等費用がかゝらぬものです。

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つと情報を知らしめるのに適當だと云ふ事を経験してあります。漁業法規の改正に就いて組合員によく知らせるために漁業組合ではちよいちよい特別な会合を計画することをする、めまます。そしてこんな会合の時に映画を見せるのが良いでせう。若し漁業組合員全員の会合を数多く開くことが漁業の種類又は漁業組合の大きさの關係上困難ならば組合員を何組かに分けてその組の一人を討論会の指導者に選ぶことです。この様な討論の組を各部落別に又は漁船毎につくつてもよいでせう。若し情報が日時や数字や或ひは複雑な技術的方面にわたる時は口頭による伝達のみ頼つてはなりません。各組合員に書いた物を用意してやる方が確實です。其際ガリ版か簡単な複写の方法を用ひたら結構です。

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a. 数多くの組合員が毎日組合事務所に来ること。

b. 組合事務所が村の繁華な中央通りに位置してゐること。

組合役員の一人名が掲示板を常に綺麗にして一番新しい物を掲示する様にします。ポスターや壁新聞や各告示は組合事務所に着したなら二十四時間以内に掲示します。若し組合員にガリ版が配布せられた時は少くともその一枚を必ず掲示板にも載せておくことです。

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にはより効果的な方法であるかも分りません。然し組合新聞は組合の事に関して分り易く面白く書かれてあれば組合員に情報を知らせるのに便利でせう。専門語は避けるべきです。どんな事柄でも分り易く書いてなくてはなりません。漁業の専門的方面に就いては優れた商業出版物が沢山あります。組合の新聞は組合員一人一人を目標にして、現在の漁業改良事項の内皆さんの土地に応用出来る事柄に重点を置かねばなりません。

7、漁業組合情報の視聴覚による一般への知らせ 関東地方民事本部の知り得た所によると漁業組合員の多くの方が日本の新しい発展に就いて映画によって知識を得たいと望んで居る事であり、此の事は組合員が進歩的な考へを抱いてゐる事を示すもので歓迎すべき事です。

総司令部情報教育局では漁業組合に興味のある様な映画を四本作つて居ります。この映画は「グラウスタールの人々」「海老の町」「漁業組合」と「魚とる人達」です。若し今までに貴方の漁業組合で是等の映画を利用して居なかつたら早速町村の視聴覚教育責任者か県庁所在地の視聴覚ライブラリーに連絡して下さい。この人達は皆さんへのサーヴィスの爲めに雇はれて居る人達で皆さんはそのサーヴィスを利用すべきです。この人達は更に日本に於て作成された漁業に関する映画の題名を知らせる事が出来ませうし、又その様な映画の上映に皆さんを色々御援助する筈です。



# 漁業組合への弘報手引

関東地方民事部

民間報道部

皆さんの漁業組合が民主的によく能率をあげて運営されるためには會員の一人一人に至る迄漁業組合の事や又漁業に関する法律とか規定に就いて一部始終を知らされなくてはなりません。此処に書いてある情報を徹底せしめるための参考事項は静岡千葉両県の漁業組合役員の見解や勧告を基礎にしたものです。

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Vtra  
D  
Q  
FISHERIES DIVISION

COOPERATIVES

NR Press Statement on the Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program

a. Japan very wisely delayed its Fisheries Rights Reform Program and the democratization of fisheries cooperatives until a thorough study of the problem had been made. In the six month period, 1 Jul 49-1 Jan 50, 3,679 cooperatives were organized under the new Fisheries Cooperative Association Law. For mass organization of cooperatives, that is a record which no other nation has ever approached. The question immediately arises whether a job done so rapidly could be wisely done, with permanently satisfactory results.

b. A 60-day intensive study, including conferences with directors and officials of 40 cooperatives, has convinced me that the job of organization was too hastily done to be entirely successful unless more and better guidance is provided. Reasonable financial assistance also should be promptly given. Fisheries cooperatives are at the crossroads, and action taken during the next one or two years will determine their success or failure.

c. From a legal standpoint these cooperatives have been organized properly. With some exceptions, the throwing off of feudalistic controls and substitution of democratic procedures has been accomplished. The most serious mistake made seems to have been failure to realize that cooperatives under the new regime are business organizations and must have sufficient volume of business to provide an adequate economic base. As a result an excessive number of small cooperatives without adequate capital have been formed.

d. This has happened to such an extent that more than half of the new cooperatives are in no position to undertake economic services for their members. To correct this they must either affiliate with one or more other cooperatives until sufficient volume of business can be obtained to support economic services, or confine themselves to social and educational activities. Attempts by such small units to provide economic services could only result in failure, which could easily be on a scale sufficient to discredit the entire cooperative program.

e. The problem of financing fisheries cooperatives is a difficult one, largely because a basis for credit has not been provided in many instances and because planning has been inadequate in others. The government cannot be expected to provide all of the capital required by cooperatives, even where the basis for a sound loan can be provided. Fishermen must realize this and establish an organized system of savings deposits based on a percentage of returns from sale of catch as their part of the problem of financing.



f. Equally important is the development of leadership with vision, judgment, and the courage required to stick with a difficult and long-term problem. Here again it is important that cooperatives have a volume of business and revenue which will permit the employment of capable full-time management.

g. The average local cooperative operating on its own can never hope to accomplish a great deal for its members economically. It is through federations with a large volume of business and good management that cooperatives can hope to make a place for themselves in the business world and match big business on equal terms. This means that federations should be organized around common problems and aim at a substantial volume of business, both marketing and purchasing, instead of limiting themselves to prefectural lines. Present limitation under the Fisheries Cooperative Law regarding size of federations presents no handicap. A national federation for business purposes would create a monopoly and be as unhealthy as in any other industry.

h. Fishermen in Japan are caught in a very bad squeeze at the present time, a squeeze between low prices for the catch on one hand and skyrocketing prices for operating supplies on the other. Federations made up of efficiently operated cooperatives, and themselves well managed, are the best weapon fishermen have to combat this problem. Through large-volume purchases they can control quality and service and have a substantial effect on price. Through marketing services at all levels including the terminal markets they can exercise a very beneficial influence on returns to fishermen. Twenty-five percent of the total volume of business done by fishermen handled in this manner can have tremendous influence on returns to all fishermen.

i. Under existing economic conditions cooperatives offer fishermen their best means of maintaining a decent standard of living. They now have a well written cooperative law under which they have organized themselves democratically and regained control of their business activities. Success will depend on the development of capable leadership, on wise planning, the establishment of a sound economic base, and the loyal support by an informed membership.



JAPAN'S NEW FISHERY RESEARCH PROGRAM AND THE  
FUTURE OF HER FISHERIESPress Conference Statement  
2 December 1950

by

Dr Willis H. Rich  
Visiting Expert, Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

During the past six months I have had the very interesting experience of learning something at first hand about the Japanese fisheries and especially about the scientific fisheries research program. I have been tremendously impressed by the wealth of Japan's fisheries resources and by the importance of the fisheries in the economic life of the nation. After a lifetime spent in the study of fisheries I have been even more impressed by the complexity of the fisheries industries and by the great number of men and organizations that are engaged in fisheries research. Fisheries research in Japan is conducted by the central government, the prefectural governments, universities, fishery colleges, and private fishing companies; similar organizations in the United States also conduct fisheries research, but those of Japan are on a much larger scale than we know in the western nations. It is this research program that has been my chief interest.

In the past the Japanese fisheries research program has been largely devoted to the improvement of fishing and processing methods and the development of new fisheries. The general effect has been to intensify exploitation. The Japanese have paid very little attention to the particular kinds of biological study that are of primary importance in conserving the resources upon which the fisheries industries depend for their raw material. In the western nations, on the other hand, the fisheries research programs, especially of the various governmental organizations, have been directed chiefly toward acquiring the information necessary to maintain the productivity of these resources. In the United States this approach to research has been a part of the great conservation movement that began about 50 years ago. The average American fisherman has learned the importance of fisheries conservation; he realizes that "Conservation is wise use" and that without conservation his own future is jeopardized.

It is highly significant that Japan shows a growing realization of the importance of fisheries conservation and a strong trend toward developing the kind of fishery research that is of the greatest importance to the care and maintenance of the fishery resources. Information from this research in the field of fishery biology is absolutely essential if the resources are to be managed so as to provide continually the maximum yield. This change in emphasis in Japanese fishery research has been brought about very largely through the activities of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, and the fine cooperation of officials of the Fishery Agency of the Japanese Government.



One of the most important moves in this new development has been the establishment of eight regional fisheries research laboratories instead of one single central station which dominated the entire fisheries research program. This new organization has many advantages over the old system. The men working at the regional laboratories gain a more direct knowledge of the practical problems of the fisheries and work more closely with prefectural research men. They become much better acquainted with the methods of the fisheries they are studying, and they make a much closer contact with the fishermen and the men in the industry. All of these factors will help the research men to improve their research greatly and to adapt it better to the conditions and the needs of the fisheries. Another great advantage of the new system lies in the fact that the independence of the new regional laboratories provides an opportunity for the development of new methods and for closer and more friendly contacts among the members of the various staffs.

Japan's future as a great fishing nation will depend much upon the success of the new research program and even more upon the degree to which the need for scientific care of the fishery resources is accepted by administrators, legislators, and fishermen. Fishery research is designed to answer practical questions but unless the results of research are translated into action it will serve no practical end. By regulations and education based on research Japan can do much to maintain and improve the productivity of her own fisheries. But this alone is not enough; Japan should also take an active interest in the conservation of fishery resources the world over. None of the world's great fisheries is inexhaustible, and most fishery resources that have been exploited intensively show some effect of that exploitation. The new fishery research program will do much to develop in Japan a realization of the importance of proper care of fishery resources and will lead to better understanding and more cordial relations with the other important fishing nations of the world.



AG. 319.1 (9 Oct 50)

2nd Ind

RMH/tlc

Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050, 26 October 1950

THRU: Civil Affairs Section, CIN, SCAP, APO 500

TO: Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500

In compliance with let Ind the following information is submitted:

- a. Three boats were used. Total cost of equipping the boats, including rent for loudspeakers, phonograph records, oil and charter for the boats, was 16,300 yen.
- b. Two five-ton, and one two-ton wooden engine powered sailing boats were used.
- c. The boats were obtained from the Ehime prefectural Experimental Station, the Engine Powered Sailing Boat Association, and a private fisherman.
- d. Boats were used during daylight hours.
- e. News was heard within a radius of 1 1/2 feet.



AG 319.1

9 Oct 50

SUBJECT: Request for Additional Information

f. No objection was raised by fisherman to use of this type of media.

g. This headquarters believes the use of these boats for information purposes is most valuable since fishermen are at sea from early morning until late evening.

FOR THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

W. D. JOHNSTON  
Lt Col     Inf  
Adjutant



COPY

*file*

HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

WT/km

9 October 1950

(KCI) 319.1

SUBJECT: Request for Additional Information

THRU: Chief  
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

TO: Chief  
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1050

Annex E-2 to Monthly Activities Report for month of August 1950 prepared by Shikoku Civil Affairs Region contained information relative to using "boats and public address systems" to get information to fishermen. A detailed reply to the following questions is desired as it is believed that this same media may be used beneficially by Chiba and Shizuoka prefectures in this region.

- a. What is the approximate cost of equipping a "news boat?"
- b. What kind of boat is used for this purpose?
- c. Who furnished the boat? -- the prefecture, a fishing co-operative, or a private firm?
- d. What hours of the day was the boat used?
- e. What is the approximate radius within which the news can be heard?
- f. Have the fishermen objected that the news boat interferes with fishing, frightens fish away, etc?
- g. What is your opinion of the news boat? Do you consider it an especially desirable or useful media for disseminating information to fishermen?

FOR THE CHIEF:

s/t/ GEO. B. NIBLOCK Jr.  
Major, Infantry  
Deputy Chief

COPY

*C 1 files*



COPY

Ltr. Kanto Civil Affairs Region, 319.1, subj: Request for Additional Information, 9 October 1950

319.1 ( 9 Oct 50 )CAS-CI

1st Ind

16 Oct 1950

Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

TO: Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050

It is desired that information on which to base a reply to basic letter be furnished this section.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

s/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm Off

A.G. 319.1 (9 Oct 50) 2nd Ind. RBM/tk

Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050, 26 October 1950

THRU: Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

TO: Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500

1. —

2. —



- a. ① 5,750 yen<sup>10</sup> — a boat owned by Pref. Fishery Experimental Station
- ② 7,000 yen — a boat owned by the Engine Powered Sailing Boat Association
- ③ ~~3,550 yen~~  
16,300 — a boat owned by a fisherman
- x including the expenses for rent of loud speakers, records, phonograph records, oil and charter of the boat.

- b. ① 5 tons  
② 5 tons  
③ 2 tons } wooden, engine powered sailing boats

- c. ① Pref. Gov't  
② Engine Powered Sailing Boat Association.  
③ an individual (fisherman)

- d. ① 10 hours  
② 32 hours  
③ 5 hours

e. 200 metres

f. No.

g. Wants to use them as ~~much~~<sup>far</sup> as available  
both trucks and boats were used to full extent in the last election.  
The publicity by fishing boats from the sea proved effective to the fishing villages where most of the houses were along the coast line and to the fishing men whose lives and finance are much dependent on the sea.



Dec 1950

TYPICAL MONTHLY JBC RADIO SCHEDULE ON  
FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

Objectives of campaign:

- (1) Inform fishermen of new fishery rights in accordance with the principle of fair and rational allocation of fishing grounds to be newly granted.
- (2) Emphasize the importance of fund for Fishery Cooperatives not only to attain the objectives of fishery reform but also to carry on the activities of the association.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scheduled Time</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Contents of Program</u>	<u>Type of Presentation</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
Dec 6	0535-0600	Early Bird	Future practise of fishing ground plans	Memo	3'
6	" "	" "	Sales business by fisheries co-ops	Memo	3'
6	" "	" "	Common fishery rights & co-ops	Dialog	10'
13	" "	" "	Secretary's duty in co-ops	Memo	3'
13	" "	" "	Fishery right indemnity	Memo	2'
13	" "	" "	Opinions of fishing village women	Interview	10'
20	" "	" "	Establishment of co-ops financing activities	Memo	3'
20	" "	" "	Problems of licensed coast fishing	Memo	2'
20	" "	" "	Co-op finance audit	Dialog	10'
25	2030-2100	New Farm Village	Necessity of collective fishery	Dialog	15'



<u>Date</u>	<u>Scheduled Time</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Contents of Program</u>	<u>Type of Presentation</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
Dec 25	2030-2100	New Fern Village	Area Fishing rights & co-ops	Dialog	15'
27	0535-0600	Early Bird	Future of small-scaled drag-net fishery	Memo	3'
27	" "	" "	Present status of co-ops	Memo	3'
27	" "	" "	This month's marine news	Dialog	10'

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FISHERIES INFORMATION MATERIALS

Distributed June-November 1950

by Fisheries Agency, Agri. &  
Forestry MinistryJune

Leaflet:	The ABC of Fisheries Reform	1,500,000 sheets
Pamphlet:	The Outline of Fisheries Reform	150,000 copies
Pamphlet:	The Duties and Management of Fisheries Adjustment Commission	64,000 copies
Wall Newspaper:	New Fishery System	84,000 sheets

July

Leaflet:	The Election of Commissioners of Fisheries Adjustment Commission	1,500,000 sheets
Pamphlet:	Fishermen and Fisheries Reform	150,000 copies
Wall Newspaper:	What are the Functions of Fisheries Adjustment Commissions	84,000 sheets

August

Poster:	Representatives of Working Fishermen to Adjustment Commissions	32,000 sheets
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September

Leaflet:	Fishing Grounds Planning by Heads of Working Fishermen	1,500,000 sheets
Pamphlet:	How to map out Fishing Grounds Planning	64,000 copies



October

Wall Newspaper:	Fishing Grounds Planning is Basis of Fishery Reform	32,000 sheets
Pamphlet:	Compensation for Fishery Rights, Right Fees and Licence Fees	64,000 copies

November

Pamphlet:	Eligibilities and Priorities	64,000 copies
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NOTE: 5% of a fisheries cooperative's surplus fund to be used for local information purposes. (See Art. 55, par. 4 and Art. 11, par. 1, Item 10 of "Fisheries Cooperative Association Law.")



GHQ, SCAP  
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 November 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: ALL Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries Rights Reform and Fisheries Cooperatives -  
December

1. Development of Fishing Ground Planning and Cooperative Management  
of Fisheries.

Under the Fisheries Reform, all current fishery rights, many of which were granted irrationally under the old system, will be annulled, and new fishery rights in accordance with the principle of fair and rational allocation of fishing grounds will be newly granted. These rights will be granted upon the recommendation of the Sea Area Fisheries Adjustment Commissions, the members of which were elected in the August elections. Information activities in December should be concentrated on the establishment of the allocation program of new fishing grounds, the development of cooperative management of fisheries in connection with fishing grounds planning, and the relation between rights fisheries and license fisheries. In support of this program, the Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will issue the following informational materials during December:

Pamphlet	64,000	Regarding Compensation for Fishery Rights
Wall News- paper	32,000	What is Cooperative Management of Fisheries?
Pamphlet	64,000	How to Further Cooperative Management of Fisheries
Pamphlet	64,000	What Shall We Do with License Fisheries?

Care should be taken to insure that these materials are wisely distributed and read.



## 2. Improvement of Fisheries Cooperative Associations

The number of authorized fisheries cooperative associations and federations of cooperatives as of the end of June, 1950, stood at 4,324 and 98 respectively. However, many of these cooperatives and federations are not making full use of their potentialities. Continuing efforts should be made to improve these organizations. Since the cooperatives are the nucleus in carrying out reforms in the fisheries system, the strengthening of the associations is of vital importance. To achieve this end, emphasis should be laid during December on the increase of cooperative capital and the necessity of boosting savings deposits, for unless funds are available it will be difficult not only to attain the objectives of fishery reform but also to carry on the activities of the association. The Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, plans to distribute during December to cooperative associations 16,000 copies of a pamphlet titled Cooperatives and their Credit Functions. A careful study of the material contained in the pamphlet should be urged upon cooperative officials and members.

P.J.

Information copies to:

Chief, CIE (1)  
Education Division (1)  
CIE Translation Pool (1)  
Civil Affairs Section (25)  
SCAF-CIE Information Centers (21)  
DA, Reorientation Branch (1)  
DA, Reorientation Branch, NYTO (1)



## SUPPLIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR JAPANESE FISHERIES

A Press Conference Statement  
Made on 6 October 1950  
by  
Mr W. C. Herrington  
Chief, Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

Petroleum products together with cotton and manila fiber make up the principal materials which must be imported for use of the Japanese fishermen. Petroleum is purchased and imported into Japan with funds made available by the United States for the rehabilitation of the Japanese economy. Amounts of such products allocated to fisheries have increased progressively since the Surrender until in 1950 they are greater than the amount used by Japanese fishermen operating before the war.

Even though more petroleum has been made available to the fishermen, numerous petitions for higher allocations have been filed by fishermen's groups. This situation arises from the fact that during the past 10 years, in spite of the war and its aftereffects, more and more Japanese fishing boats have had engines installed, so that the total horsepower of the fishing fleet now is about 70 percent greater than in 1939.

In spite of the increased horsepower of the modern Japanese fleet, however, over-all production has not increased. In many instances the growth in the size of the motorized fleet has resulted in overfishing the coastal fishery resources. Under such conditions, further increases in fishing intensity would serve primarily to heighten the competition between boats for the limited amount of fish available, resulting in higher costs without a commensurate rise in returns to the fishermen. In addition catches during succeeding years would decrease because of depletion of the fish populations.

During the past year, there has been a considerable increase in the number of petitions for additional petroleum. To answer these requests, the Natural Resources Section has prepared the following statement with regard to increased allocations of petroleum:

Statement Regarding Petroleum Allocations

"1. Allocation of petroleum products sufficient to meet the requirements of the fisheries will within the limits of supplies available in Japan be approved in the following cases:

- a. Where sustained or increased fishing effort will result in maintaining or enlarging production without overfishing the resource,
- b. Where overfished resources have been protected adequately against continued overfishing by (1) enactment and enforcement of effective conservation regulations such as reduction in the number of boats,



(2) limitation of the fishing season or catch, or (3) other suitable measures.

"2. Increases in the allocation of petroleum products for fisheries will not be approved where there is evidence of continued overfishing caused by lack of adequate conservation regulations or effective enforcement of such regulations.

- a. Higher allocations in such cases would serve primarily to encourage continued and increasing overfishing. Under such conditions, fish production over the full year could not be increased materially by additional fishing effort made possible by more petroleum, while fishing costs would be maintained and increased. Furthermore, the catches during succeeding years would be seriously reduced. This would only aggravate the economic and financial problem presently confronting these fisheries.
- b. Petroleum brought into Japan is paid for out of United States appropriations. There can be no justification for increasing the use of such products where increases will serve primarily to intensify Japan's already serious overfishing problem.

"3. To obtain increases in petroleum allocations the Japanese Fisheries Agency must submit satisfactory evidence that the requested increases meet the conditions specified under item 1 above."

Field checks made by members of Natural Resources Section have shown that under the conditions specified in this statement a number of fisheries, such as those for mackerel and tuna, probably will qualify for increases in allocation of petroleum. However, the Fisheries Agency has not yet submitted specific requests for such increases together with supporting data.

The Director of the Fisheries Agency has informed me that the Agency agrees with these principles for allocation of petroleum and will cooperate fully in putting them into effect.



Recd on 17 Aug 50 H-938

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

COMMISSION ELECTION KEY TO FISHERIES REFORM

*Fisheries  
Elect.*

A Press Conference Statement  
made on 9 August 1950

by

Mr W. C. Herrington  
Chief, Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

The Sea Area Adjustment Commission elections, to be held on 15 Aug 1950, are of vital importance to the Japanese fishing industry and to the entire nation.

The success of the Fisheries Rights Reform depends to a large degree upon the outcome of these elections. The primary responsibility for determining the number and contents of fishing rights and licenses to be issued in the respective Sea Areas, is delegated by the Fisheries Law of 1949, to the commissioners to be elected on the 15th of August 1950. In addition this Law provides that these commissioners shall have the primary responsibility for the allocation of rights and licenses in conformity with the eligibility and priority schedule established by the law.

It is imperative that the fishermen elect persons with a thorough knowledge of the fisheries of their Sea area and who will work for the good of all. The fishermen must exercise their right of secret ballot and renounce any influence exerted by vested interests. If this is done it will insure that the fishermen's interests receive proper consideration and will demonstrate to the nation and the rest of the world that the Japanese fishermen are capable of democratically managing their own affairs.



*Notes**Fisheries*  
FISHERIES COOPERATIVE PROGRAM  
MAKES RAPID PROGRESSPress Conference Statement  
24 February 1950

by

Mr F. P. Smith  
Economics Branch  
Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

Democratization of the Japanese fishing industry and coastal villages has made definite progress during the past year. This achievement has been the result of the cooperative program under which the fishermen have organized democratic cooperatives to carry on the business activities formerly conducted by the bureaucratic control associations. Under the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law, as activated 15 February 1949, working fishermen are at last fulfilling their desire to operate and control their own means of livelihood, which they could not do under the former system. Much of their progress to date can be attributed to the intensive information and educational program conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to familiarize the fishermen with their rights and privileges under the law and with the objectives of democratic cooperatives.

By the end of January 1950, 3,962 cooperatives, with a total reported membership of 698,181 persons, had been officially registered and were engaged in many business activities. Also, approximately 80 federations of Fishermen's Cooperatives and Marine Products Processor's Cooperatives had been authorized by prefectural and central governments, as provided in the law.

All of the 3,120 former fishing associations had ceased functioning as of 15 October 1949, except for the administration of certain fishing rights as permitted under the law. Formal dissolution meetings have been held, and disposition of assets is now under way. The majority of these assets, valued at more than 7,750 million yen, are being transferred to the new cooperatives, which have first priority of acquisition. The transition from bureaucratic control associations to democratic cooperatives is taking place without lowering production of the fishing industry.

Prior to 15 October 1949, the fisheries associations conducted practically all business activities of the coastal fisheries, which make up the bulk of the Japanese fishing industry. The newly organized cooperatives now are performing such business activities. Through cooperative membership, individual fishermen are able to pool their resources and labor in the construction of major port facilities, to purchase needed equipment and supplies



at a saving, to reduce the cost of marketing, storing, or processing their catch, to engage in many other activities which would not be possible on an individual basis.

Many problems have arisen in the organization of the new cooperatives, and inevitably some mistakes have been made. In some instances, the cooperatives were not formed in a truly democratic manner and do not represent the free will and wishes of the majority of the fishermen in the respective villages. In such organizations the new cooperative is merely the former fishing association disguised under a new name, and control and management is still in the hands of the local fishing bosses, financiers, or bureaucratic minority groups. Such individuals and groups, by virtue of former prestige and financial control, have unduly influenced the organization and election of officials of the new cooperative. Also, the fishermen have not thoroughly understood, or have failed to exercise, their democratic rights and privileges under the law.

On the other hand, in a majority of the fishing villages the freedom of organization and open membership to all fishermen, as provided for in the law, have resulted in basic changes in the pattern of fishery organizations. Membership in the new cooperatives includes many laborers and younger family members, who were barred from association membership. Generally, the cooperative members are taking advantage of democratic methods in the election of officials by secret ballot. Approximately 70 percent of the present officials are new leaders who were not officials of the former fishing associations.

Before two or more cooperatives decide to band together in a federation, they should give careful consideration to the benefits that may result from such action. When the local cooperatives determine that similar problems can be solved by group action, the formation of a federation is the logical answer. On the other hand, formation of federations in name only, without a definite plan of work and mutual aid to the prospective members, will only serve to increase the financial burden and centralize control of the member cooperatives without commensurate benefits. Many fishermen apparently have believed, incorrectly, that cooperative associations were required to form federations on a prefectural basis immediately, to replace the former prefectural associations. In the haste to accomplish such organization, many of the federations have been formed without a determination being made that an actual need existed, or that the member cooperatives would be materially aided by the group action.

Much remains to be done before fisheries cooperatives are firmly established on a truly democratic basis, but substantial progress has been made. The majority of the Japanese fishermen realize that the cooperative program, together with the newly enacted Fisheries Law, will be the basis for their future political and economic freedom.



D

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

FISHERIES LAW PROVIDES NEEDED REFORM

A press conference statement

by  
Mr. H. W. Yoe  
Head, Economic Branch  
Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

100-2

The Fisheries Law enacted by the Diet 29 November 1949 is the most important legislation in the history of Japanese fisheries. This law, which revises the whole system of fisheries rights, is to the fishermen what the land reform law is to the farmer. It places the control of his source of livelihood in the hands of the working fisherman and protects him from exploitation by a privileged few. Its passage is a further indication that the nation has turned its back on the past and is determined to bring democracy and equality to all segments of the population.

The present system of fisheries rights is of feudalistic origin and evolved as a result of the crowded conditions in the coastal waters and the intensive search for food. As the fishing industry grew, the old system of rights was inadequate to meet technological advances and changing social and economic conditions. Modern fishing operations were being conducted under a law modeled to regulate primitive-type fisheries. Absentee ownership increased until now less than one-third of all rights are owner-operated. Large concentrations of rights became common. These and numerous other abuses detrimental to the economic and social welfare of the working fishermen resulted in a widespread demand by the fishermen for fisheries rights reform.

The Fisheries Law provides the desired reform. It establishes a system of rights and licenses adapted to present-day methods of fishing. It provides for the widest possible distribution of rights and sets up a method for the democratic allocation and management of the fishing grounds. Bureaucratic government control will be reduced to a minimum.

The new law abolishes the present classifications of fisheries rights, which include exclusive, fixed-net, demarcated, and special fisheries. In their stead, common fisheries, fixed-net, and demarcated rights will be issued. The new common fishery rights will include only fisheries involving more or less stationary species, such as seaweed and shell fish, or small-scale fisheries, like small fixed-nets, conducted in specific locations; most of these rights formerly were included in the exclusive rights. The so-called "floating fish" fisheries, also formerly included in the exclusive rights, now will be treated as a licensed fishery in order to facilitate efficient management of these species. Fixed-net rights in the future will be limited to fixed-nets set in water exceeding 27 meters in depth at high tide. Very little change will be made in the content of demarcated (aquiculture) rights. All other fisheries will be regulated by licenses.



These changes in the content of the various rights will make possible the reorganization which has been needed in the fishing grounds. The cancellation of all existing rights, as provided in the new law, the establishment of new classifications, and the issuance of new rights will place fisheries operation upon a basis more in keeping with modern methods and conditions.

The present holders of these cancelled rights will be compensated with long-term government bonds in an amount commensurate with the potential earning capacity of the right.

The new rights will be issued according to an eligibility and priority schedule embodied in the law. In general, this schedule is designed to promote ownership of fishing rights by the maximum number of fishermen consistent with sound management of the nations fishery resources. The priority schedule also will favor experienced operators, and most fishermen now owning and operating a fishing right in a desirable democratic fashion will receive the same or a similar right in the new allocation.

Owing to the nature of the common fisheries, only cooperatives will be eligible for this right. Cooperatives also will be favored in the allocation of fixed-net rights; however, they must actually operate the right. Individual ownership will be favored in all demarcated rights except those whose contents demand group management, such as the cultivated seaweed rights. Individuals will be favored in the allocation of licensed fisheries.

Rights will be issued in the form of 5- and 10-year franchises, with renewal dependent upon good usage of the right. The government will collect a yearly fee on the rights to offset the cost of compensation to the former owners. This fee will be less than three (3) percent of the yearly catch and will be discontinued when the compensation is retired. At present, fishermen are paying far in excess of this rate to absentee owners for the use of rights.

The new law prohibits leasing in any form, thus eliminating absentee ownership with its attendant evils, and placing the right to fish squarely in the hands of the operating fishermen. Provisions also are included to prevent owners of drying grounds charging the fishermen exorbitant rentals for the use of these lands.

Fisheries Adjustment Committees are established by the law to allocate rights and arbitrate disputes arising over the exploitation of fishing grounds. These committees are of vital importance to the fishermen because their recommendations will largely determine the management policies for Japanese fisheries in the future. The Sea Area Adjustment Committees will be composed of seven (7) members elected by the fishermen of the area and three (3) members appointed by the prefectural governor to represent the public interest. The importance of the fishermen electing capable, democratic committee members cannot be overstressed.



The law provides for retention of fishing rights by present holders for two (2) years to permit the determination of the number, types, and operators of future rights. This period of preparation will make possible the accomplishment of the reform without disruption of fishing operations or decline in production.

The Fisheries Rights Law and Japan's experience with the problems which have been involved may serve as a guide to other nations in meeting similar problems as the world's population increases and its food decreases.



FAO MEETING AND CONSULTATIONS WITH  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

Press Conference Statement to be Made on 6 Jan 50  
by

Mr William C. Herrington  
Chief, Fisheries Division  
Natural Resources Section

As representative of SCAP, I attended the recent FAO meetings in Washington, returning to Japan on 24 December. During the month spent in the United States, I discussed problems relating to Japanese fisheries with interested United States Government officials and representatives of the fishing industry.

Dr Motosaku Fujinaga and Mr Atsuyoshi Hosokawa, representatives of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, and I participated in discussions of the Fisheries Panel of the FAO from 21 November to 2 December. Although the projects discussed will not affect Japan immediately, they will be of interest as indications of the trend of FAO work.

The principal program of Fisheries Division of FAO covers the collection, analysis, and dissemination to FAO members of information bearing on production, processing, and distribution of fishery products; the promotion of regional councils, such as the Indo-Pacific Council, to provide for better coordination and cooperation on fishing problems of nations in various parts of the world; and the provision of direct technical assistance to member nations. In addition to the FAO program, the Fisheries Panel discussed the proposed Point-IV Program of President Truman, to help underdeveloped nations make better use of their natural resources. The discussions emphasized the point that, because of the severe shortage of well-qualified fishery technicians, the extension work should stress provision of education and training programs in the more technically advanced countries for workers from underdeveloped nations.

In addition to attending the FAO meetings, I discussed with officials in the Department of Army and other government departments recent developments in Japan in the field of fisheries. These discussions brought out the very considerable advances made by Japanese officials in reorganizing the Japanese Fisheries Agency and its programs, in line with the most advanced thought in progressive fish-producing nations. United States Government circles and the fishing industry showed great interest in inaugurating discussions with Japanese fishery and government representatives for the purpose of working out fishery agreements which would remove the sources of friction and difficulty existing between the two nations before World War II.

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of this to Charbonnel

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Following the Washington meetings, I accompanied Dr Fujinaga and Mr Hosokawa in visiting fisheries research stations and fishing ports in New England, Washington State, and California. These visits were made to acquaint the Japanese representatives with the most highly developed research programs and techniques being used in the United States and to discuss with representatives of the United States fishing industry problems of Pacific fisheries of interest to both countries. Arrangements also were made with fisheries leaders in various ports of the United States to assist and sponsor future Japanese representatives who will be sent to the United States by SCAP.

One of the most notable observations made on this trip was the very marked increase in understanding and tolerance toward Japanese problems, particularly in the field of fisheries, among leaders in the fishing industry of the United States. This change has resulted to a very large extent from the report of the United States Fishery Mission consisting of Messrs Edward W. Allen, Frederick M. Bundy, and Donald P. Loker, who visited Japan in the spring of 1949. Their report referred particularly to the excellent work being done by Mr Tahei Iiyama, Director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, and his subordinates in reorganizing the agency and improving its effectiveness, and in developing programs to give more attention to the long-range productivity of Japanese fisheries and the elimination of causes of friction which before the war caused many difficulties between Japan and other nations.

As a result of the work of Mr Iiyama and his staff, Japan is now in a greatly improved position to work out international agreements with other nations in the field of fisheries.



A B C  
OF THE FISHERIES COOPERATIVE

You working fishermen!  
A morning of democratizing fishing villages  
has at last come. Oh a new sun! It is your  
cooperative.  
The Fisheries Cooperative law is at last  
enforced on Feb. 15.

Democratization of fishing villages begins with establishing cooperatives.

Bright, free, and democratic fishing village!. It can neither be established merely as a result of enforcement of the law, nor be given from outside. It is only the cooperation of you working fishermen that create the bright, free, and democratic fishing village.

You Fendalistic Bosses! Good-bye!

In the past fishing villages, there were domineering the fendalistic bureacrats & bosses, so-called fishermen wearing flock-coat, and wholesale dealers. The real working fishermen were surpressed and controlled by them as if puppet. Most of fisheries arrocations were organizations representing such the situation of the fishing villages. The organizations have come at last to be dissoloved.

Mere repainting of signboard assolutely declined.

After dissolving the fisheries associations a cooperative truly for you working fishermen, free from control of bosses and authorities, should be established by your own hands. If you were to consider "Let sleeping dogs lie" or "Kings have long arms", and if the renovation were to be ended with a mere repainting of signboard, you would lose a golden opportunity to expel all undemocratic and fendalistic influences out of the fishing villages.

Where is the contest to be decided.

At the general meeting for preparing for dissolution, arrangement meeting for establishment, and the general meeting for inauguration. Let us attend thses meetings without fail, while your future depends upon them. In order to protect the future life of you and your family. Don't be reserved. Let us speak bravely all we want to speak. Let us inquire about what we want until we are persnaded.



Don't make any boss a member of committee to conduct properties of fisheries associations and to draft the rules of new cooperatives. It is very important. Vote for the true representatives of you working fishermen who are fair and brave to fight for democratizing the fishing villages. A secret ballot is to be held, and you need not to be reserved toward anyone. If the will of working fishermen occupies majority the decision is to be made accordingly.

Don't forget that the democratization of fishing villages depends upon a vote of you working fishermen.

Pudding rather than praise.

There may be anyone who considers "Pudding rather than praise, livelihood rather than democratization; if we were to expel bosses we might lose our means to live." Don't fear. Expel parasites without hesitation before making complaints about that you are deprived of all nourishment and are at the point of death. The more the democratization of fishing villages is promoted through cooperatives the more the village economy is utilized for you according to the progress of economic undertaking of your cooperatives, instead of being monopolized by the bosses in the past. It is not a case of "Puddings rather than praise". But the more the praise of democratization are there the more the puddings of economic prosperity can be attained.

Now, the most important matters which you working fishermen must know well are given below, provided that the more details are to be questioned at the village offices or district offices.

1. When will the present fisheries organizations be dissolved?

The fisheries associations, the prefectural fisheries associations, and the marine productive societies are all to be dissolved by Oct. 14 this year. But the dissolution of those fisheries associations which have the fishing right, right of lease, or right of entering the fishing zone should be postponed by the time when the associations will have lost their rights according to the new fishing law.

However after Oct. 15 the associations conduct only the rights. They cannot do any other economic action.

2. What are to be done at the general meeting preparing for dissolution?

Every fisheries organizations should hold general meeting by Apr. 14 this year for the purpose of preparing for dissolution. If two-fifth of members are not present the meeting cannot be called to order.



At the meeting

- a. Directors explain on the new cooperatives.
- b. Directors and inspectors make reports about the results of the association, particularly the condition of property. And they ask for your approval.
- c. You should elect 5 to 9 members of committee for conducting the property. They are to control directors and liquidators in case of disposition of the association's properties, representing you all.

3. To whom do the properties of the associations belong after their dissolution?

Your expected new cooperative has a privileged right to take over those properties. Those who enter the new cooperative can possess their shares to the association as shares being transferred to new cooperative. And those who don't enter the new cooperative can be given half the share to be the previous association's properties.

These properties are the fundamental ones for the village being fruit of your efforts for many years. And those should be the foundation of the new cooperatives instead of being distributed separately among you.

4. Of what kind are the new cooperatives?

a. The new cooperatives can do all the same businesses as in the previous fisheries association except the control. In addition the emphasis will now be placed on the educational activities of members. And certain cooperatives, can undertake fishery independently.

b. There are no limitations on districts and number of cooperatives. And you can enter any cooperative, even more than two at the same time, provided that you are qualified. And if you want to go out of the cooperative then you can do so freely. However it is necessary to understand that the cooperative may become weak if you divide it into several small ones.

c. Ordinary member has each a right of voting for every officer and right of voting at the general meeting. The directors elected by the members take charge of conducting the cooperative.



Less than one fourth of the fixed number of directors can be elected from others outside the membership. But even this regulation can be abolished in the cooperatives constitution if wanted.

5. Can cooperatives have rights of fishing?

Yes, they can. According to the new drafted Fisheries Law the principle is that the really undertaking persons are to be given the right of fisheries. The cooperative can have right of any kind of it under takes independently. As for the settled fishing right and parts of the section fishing right (for example the right of setting apparatus for gathering sloke) the cooperative, even not independently undertaking, can possess the fishing right and make their members use it, provided that more than two-thirds of the fishermen concerned are forming the cooperative. The above two-thirds should be counted as regards their households.

6. What should be done to form the new cooperative?

More than twenty fishermen sponsor and plan. The arrangement meeting for establishment is held, the district of the cooperative is decided the membership is also decided definitely, and those are elected who draft the cooperatives constitution. When the constitution is drafted the general meeting for inauguration is held, at which the constitution is considered and adopted, and the new officers are elected. At these meetings are decided very important matters as above mentioned. You must attend these without exception.

7. Who can enter the cooperative?

Those fishermen can be ordinary members who reside in the district of the cooperative and are engaged in the fishing more than the days formulated in the constitution. (It will be formulated as during 30 to 90 days.)

The fishermen abovementioned mean not only the master of the undertaking but also his family, employees, men as well as women, young and old, after all persons who are engaged in fishing.

Cooperatives can adopt those given below as the associate members (having no rights of voting and electing): -

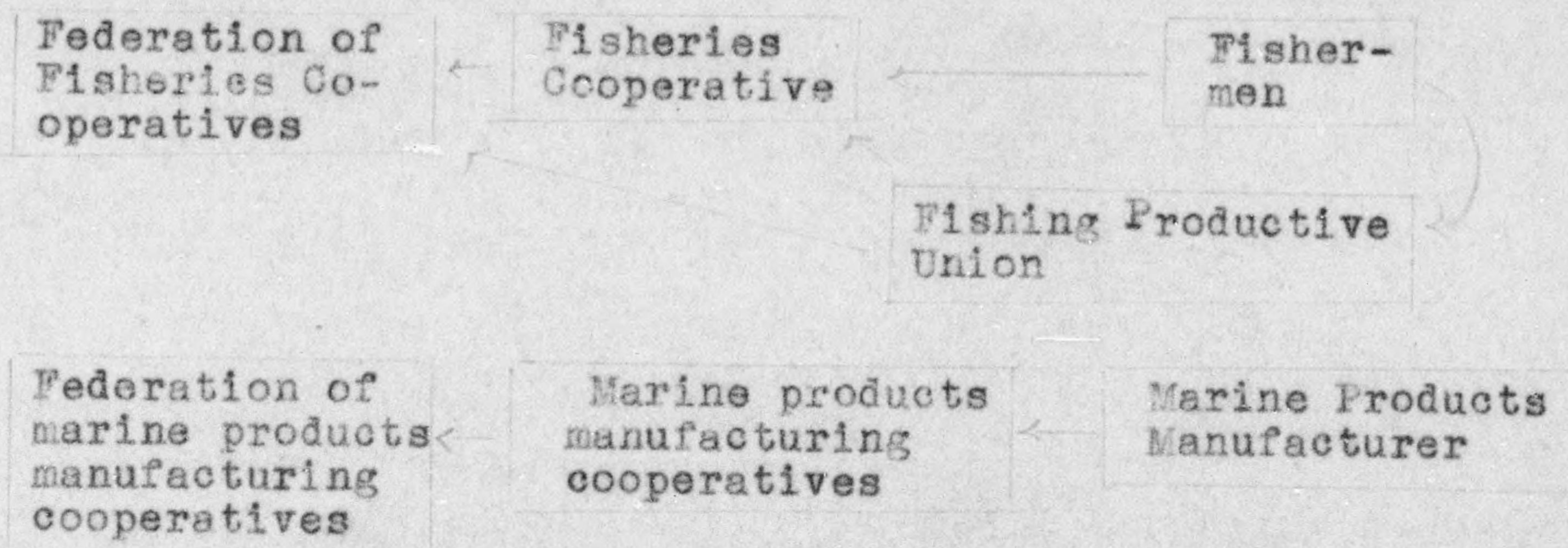
a. Those manufacturers who reside in the district but don't participate in the manufacturers cooperatives.

b. The Fishing Productive Union.



b. Those fishermen who are not qualified to become ordinary members.

8. What are the kinds of the Fisheries Cooperatives?



9. There are Fishing Productive Unions besides the Fisheries Cooperatives. What are those?

The productive union aims at that the fishermen can undertake fishery unitedly in an effort to encourage their techniques one another and unite their fund and materials. The productive union is given the fishing right privilegedly and taken into special consideration as regards taxation and financing because it is a union of real working fishermen.

Members of the productive union are allowed to enter the Fisheries Cooperative individually.

10. What is the Federation of the Fisheries Cooperatives?

It is an organization uniting more than two cooperatives in order to carry out too great business to be done by individual cooperative. But any cooperative is not forced to enter the federation. It is decided by the cooperatives themselves, what a kind of federation to establish.

Those Federations which are engaged in the banking business cannot do other economic undertaking.

11. Why are the cooperatives necessary and why should you become member?

If you become a member of cooperative you can unitedly carry out the things which can not be done when you stay individuals.

The cooperative which you establish will become more useful for you if you utilize it well. The more increases the number of the cooperatives the more your village as well as your livelihood become better.



Let us attend the general meeting for dissolving the fisheries association.

In order to protect the property which was accumulated by the efforts of the working fishermen.  
In order to elect the members of committee conducting the property.

Let us enter the new cooperative.

In order to make your living more richer.  
In order to make your village more better.

Democratization of the fishing village begins with establishing cooperative.

Please bring with this leaflet when you attend general meeting.  
It will help you in putting in order your considerations.



Five Year Reforestation Plan.

The five year reforestation plan for national forest and other forest in each prefecture has been changed often, since government subsidy was changeable and also the acreage in need of reforestation changed every time they made surveys. The table shows the latest five year plan, but still many changes are expected.

		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
National forest	Acreage in need of reforestation		12,215	10,687			
	Reforestation plan		3,212	3,883	3,802	3,474	3,439
Tokushima	Acreage in need or reforestation	22,179	21,384	17,984	14,357	10,724	
	Reforestation plan	8,794	5,195	8,399.5	8,672.1	8,632.6	
Kagawa	Acreage in need of reforestation		8,700	8,310	6,760	5,010	3,260
	Reforestation plan		1,066	2,260	2,400	2,400	2,200
Kochi	Acreage in need of reforestation		17,689	13,889	9,689	6,689	3,689
	Reforestation plan		5,800	6,200	5,000	5,000	5,689
Ehime	Acreage in need of reforestation	31,610	24,220	19,420	14,620	9,820	
	Reforestation plan	12,390	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	



No. of Private Forest Owners by Acreage of Forest Land.

1950

		(in 1,000 cho)				Total
		Tokushima	Kagawa	Ehime	Kochi	
50 cho & over	owners	447	52	224	319	1,042
	acreage	81	6	48	51	186
20 cho & over.	owners	932	240	681	1,303	3,156
Under 50 cho	acreage	31	4	26	51	112
5 cho & over	owners	5,739	1,580	5,506	7,092	19,917
under 20 cho	acreage	67	14	57	68	206
1 cho & over	owners	20,000	6,319	22,267	23,921	72,729
under 5 cho	acreage	64	13	54	55	186
Under 1 cho	owners	39,536	30,280	51,450	71,238	192,504
	acreage	75	17	19	21	132
Total	owners	66,877	38,471	80,128	102,873	289,349
	acreage	318	54	204	246	822
average per one owner	acreage	cho 4.7	cho 1.39	cho 2.56	cho 2.36	cho 2.84



12/10 (file) Press Release 12 Aug 50  
For immediate release, August 1950

PRESS STATEMENT ON FORESTRY AND FLOOD CONTROL IN JAPAN

Floods are an old story in Japan. Annual flood damage continues to increase despite the vast system of defensive works constructed on downstream and middlestream reaches of rivers and the large amount of erosion control done in upstream areas. Since about 1930, flood damage has been more extensive each year.

During the past three months I have examined flood-ravaged tributaries, erosion control works, and forest areas in eight representative watersheds from Kyushu to northern Honshu with forestry and flood control officials of national and prefectural agencies. I have found that although the floods have been intensified in recent years by severe typhoons, the real cause is to be found in an excessive amount of clear-cutting, the feeble condition of hardwood coppice, the many gullies formed by skidding logs down steep slopes, and the cultivation and consequent erosion of steep slopes that need the protection of forest cover.

I have recommended that immediate steps be taken to stop the widespread overcutting and other destructive practices in headwaters areas, to accelerate reforestation on the 7 1/2 million acres that need it, and to push vigorously the programs of watershed management throughout Japan under which an adequate forest cover will be maintained on the ground at all times to resist the onslaught of typhoons.

All of these recommendations are aimed at regaining control of water and soil in the mountain headwaters which receive the heaviest rains and constitute the principal sources of floods and erosion debris. Floods damage water as well as land, and water is the lifeblood of Japan. This country receives abundant precipitation. The time and the amount cannot be controlled. But its behavior after it reaches the land can. The principal tool for such control is vegetation--enough vegetation and organic litter on every acre of mountain land to maintain the infiltration capacity of the soil, to prevent soil erosion, and to cause a large part of the rainfall to pass through the soil instead of over it.

Under these conditions a large part of the rainfall penetrates the soil and filters into the voids in the underlying rock. In most watersheds the rock structure is not solid, but fractured to a depth of many meters; it can store more water than any dam that man can build in the watershed. This natural reservoir must be depended upon to supply springs and dry-season streamflow and is a major factor in the control of floods. In most watersheds this valuable reservoir is working far below capacity because of the poor condition of the filter of vegetation and soil. This filter must be restored without delay.

That restoration will require not only immediate action in the watersheds, but also some long-range planning and adjustment in forestry and flood control work. The following recommendations, covering both aspects of the task, are taken verbatim from my report:

General Recommendations

1. Coordination. Coordination of effort should be accomplished among the numerous government agencies now dealing with different aspects of flood control and should be aimed at simplification of the whole procedure.



Press Statement on Forestry and Flood Control in Japan, August 1950

2. Watershed Plans. A comprehensive plan should be developed for each important watershed, fully integrating the various programs for headwaters, middle-stream and downstream areas, and having for its ultimate objective not only flood and erosion control but also the maximum sustained yield of usable water and forest products from the watersheds.

3. More Upstream Improvement. There should be a large expansion and speeding up of erosion control, planting, and other watershed improvement work in the headwaters of high-priority streams. Most especially this should be done for streams that are important sources of municipal water supplies or hydro-electric power, and those in which multiple-purpose dams are to be built. The needlessly elaborate "standard method" generally employed for restoring eroded slopes should be simplified, and the savings used to extend the simpler work over larger areas.

4. Equalization of Forest Use. To stop the current deterioration of the most accessible watersheds through overcutting of their forests, a special study is recommended to develop ways and means to move forest products in greater volume from areas of surplus (such as Hokkaido, west Honshu, and certain national forests) to areas of need.

5. Research. Guidance in watershed management research is sorely needed, covering the whole field from problem analysis and design of experiments through interpretation of results and development of methods for their practical application. The assignment of suitably qualified young Japanese technicians to work and study for periods of not less than six months at appropriate watershed research centers in the United States is recommended. Advice and guidance in Japan should be continued until a problem analysis has been made and a realistic research program outlined.

6. In-service Training. A continuing program of information and education in forest influences and the elements of watershed hydrology should be conducted for government employees, national and prefectural, who deal with water control, soil erosion control, and forestry.

Specific Recommendations

7. Clear-cutting of forests, now the predominant method of harvesting, should be stopped and replaced by selective cutting or some modification thereof under which a sufficient forest cover remains on the ground at all times to maintain the infiltration capacity of the soil and prevent abnormal surface runoff and erosion.

8. Planting of forest land should follow promptly after cutting, and any interplanting for food crops should be limited to contour methods with adequate provision to prevent erosion.

9. The skidding of logs on the ground down steep slopes should be stopped and methods substituted which will not entail the serious gully erosion caused by ground skidding. To assist this reform the program of forest road construction should be speeded up and extended, and wider use of aerial cableways should be vigorously encouraged.



Press Statement on Forestry and Flood Control in Japan, August 1950

10. Collection of litter from forest areas should be placed under stricter management, with the objective of leaving sufficient litter on the ground at all times to preserve the infiltration capacity of the soil, minimize surface runoff, and prevent soil erosion.

11. "Genya" lands (Wildland that is treeless or has only scrub or scattered bush growth) should be placed under management to prevent too-close utilization which is now common and which entails results similar to those caused by litter collection in the forest. Experiments should be undertaken to improve the forage yield of genya. A general survey should be made to determine how much genya is actually needed, which areas justify improvement as grasslands, and which should be converted to forest for watershed improvement.

12. Conversion of forest to grassland should be confined to broad ridge tops and gentle slopes with gradients in general less than 40 percent. Steep slopes adjacent to streams should be kept in forest cover.

13. Non-irrigation upland farming in mountain areas, which causes serious soil erosion during rainy periods, should be improved by appropriate soil conservation methods, particularly adequate terracing and the strict use of contour instead of up-and-downhill arrangement of row crops.

Source: Mr. C. J. Kraebel  
United States Forest Service



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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

notes 11-156  
8/5/50  
Forestry

FORESTRY AND FORESTRY RESEARCH IN JAPAN

Press Conference Given 1000, 26 July 1950, at Civil Information  
and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP

by

George W. Trayer  
Visiting Expert Consultant  
Forestry Division  
Natural Resources Section

Japan's forest harvest is far in excess of forest growth. She is a leading nation in the march of the world toward timber famine. It is imperative that she awaken to the inevitable results of complacency toward forest resource depletion, namely: eroded land, increased flood damage premature siltation of dam reservoirs, and a lower standard of living.

By way of comparison Japan has only one-tenth as much forest land as the United States, but she has more than one-half the population. While this comparison is impressive it is not complete for Japan is far more dependent upon a wood economy than is the United States. It means far more in the lives of the people. They depend upon it for shelter, heating, and cooking. They walk on wooden slippers and wear rayon made from wood pulp. Wood is used extensively for light industrial construction and with it they build and maintain their fishing fleet. On the other hand, the United States has numerous materials from which to choose for these purposes. For example, over 60 percent of Japan's forest harvest is for firewood and charcoal, whereas in the United States the forest drain for these purposes is only 18 percent, and about one-half of this comes from forest and sawmill waste.

The dependence of Japan upon her forests is more pressing perhaps than for any other nation in the world. It compares more nearly with that of the Scandinavian countries than with any others, but differs in one



important respect. The ratio of their forest area in proportion to population is much greater, they can export wood and fiber extensively while Japan needs practically all for domestic use.

It is tragic that, in the face of all this, the forest resource is rapidly diminishing with an ever expanding population so dependent upon it for their personal needs, to say nothing of its importance as a raw material for industry.

I am convinced that the answer to the problem is an intensity of forest management far beyond that required by most of the other leading nations of the world. Without it Japan's economy can deteriorate to the level found in South Korea and parts of India and China.

This leads to the specific purpose of my visit to Japan - forestry research. Forest research must provide the technical and economic foundation upon which the required intensive forest practice is based. It determines the most efficient methods of reforestation, of protection from fire, insects and disease, of forest management to secure quality and maximum yields per acre, and of erosion and flood control.

Forest products research, on the other hand, insures that wasteful utilization does not offset all positive efforts to build up forest supplies. During the past four months I have examined many wood using industries. The waste in some is far too excessive to be tolerated. Wood and wood fiber losses can be reduced and forest products made to last longer and serve their purposes better. Precision in manufacture must be achieved so that Japan can export finished goods and not raw wood. She must add the greatest possible money value in manufacture. For example, Japan has some of the finest oak in the world which she



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should export as flooring or other finished products and not as lumber.

The need for positive action to meet Japan's forestry problem is immediate. It is recognized that research takes time. Hence, every possible step should be taken to apply the best available information to her problems. Application of presently accepted principles of reforestation to forest rehabilitation can save years. Elimination of waste and inefficiency in industry can save wood and millions of dollars. In the meantime research should go forward on an accelerated scale.

I have recommended some changes in the research organization and in the research program which I feel will hasten the help research can give to the forestry situation. Most important among the recommendations on organization is that all forest products research be centralized at a Forest Products Laboratory or Institute. In the interest of economy and efficiency some consolidation in forest research seems desirable. More attention should be placed on applied research without sacrifice of fundamental research. I am convinced that some fields of both forest research and forest products need broadening. All of this points to the necessity for a progressive increase in the budget for research during the next five years. A large immediate increase is not recommended. My recommendations, covering other phases of research organization and program, are appended.







through the medium of deposits in a special cooperative fund automatically available for expenditure.

g. The budget for Forest Research and Forest Products, exclusive of nonrecurring items such as construction and rehabilitation, should be progressively increased to double its present amount in the next five years. The Forest Experiment Station should be required to submit to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, through the Forestry Agency, a five-year financial plan and general program.

h. The Director of the Forest Experiment Station should be authorized to visit the United States where his observations should be directed primarily to program determination, problem analysis, project evaluation, experimental design, performance control, research applicability and the steps taken to effectuate adoption of research results by the forest and wood using industries.

i. Better library facilities are needed and a channel for the flow of late technical information, particularly from the United States, should be opened.



FORESTRY DIVISION

RESOURCES

1. Protection Forests

a. Almost 420,000 protection forests covering more than 2,000,000 cho had been established as of 1 January 1950, according to the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Although 98 percent of the protection forests are in private ownership, more than 40 percent of the area is on the national forests.

b. Protection forests are designated under the Forest Law. In "limited cutting" protection forests, the allowable annual cut is designated and the owner may remove only that amount each year after first obtaining permission of the prefectural government. Most protection forests are of the "limited cutting" type. On "cutting prohibited" protection forests, only the dead and injured trees may be removed. Even then the owner must obtain permission before cutting. Private owners are compensated if their forests are designated "cutting prohibited" protection forests. However, practically all of these are in national forests.

c. Erosion control and water conservation are the primary purposes of protection forests. The tables on pages 26-27 show number and area of national and private protection forests by purpose.

EXTENSION

1. Training Schools for Forest Extension Service Personnel

a. Plans are complete for training personnel of the Forest Extension Service, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (Weekly Summaries covering forest extension development are: No 234, Policy; No 239, Organization and Functions; No 241, Personnel Qualifications.)

b. Following the civil service examinations 10-11 June, prefectural specialists are to be appointed under the plan and working with timberland owners by 1 July. Six two-week courses to train prefectural specialists are to be held throughout Japan during 10 Jul-12 Aug. The schedule of the training schools is shown on the following page.

(see memorandum for schedule.)

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c. Conducted by personnel from forest experiment stations, forest schools, and regional forest offices, the school curriculum will include one week of lectures and discussion and one week of actual field demonstrations. Subjects to be discussed and demonstrated are seed collection, planting, thinning, selective cutting, coppice, fuelwood, charcoal, growth and cut, erosion, disease and insects, fire, markets, economics, forest industries, procedures, and publicity. In addition to this initial training program, one-week training schools are to be held three times a year.

d. Following the prefectural specialists' training schools, the village agents in all prefectures will attend a one-week training school, conducted along the same lines. The village agents' training will be supplemented by two-day training sessions the latter part of each month.

e. By 1 September, a total of 1,120 Forest Extension Service personnel will have been selected and trained and will be endeavoring to improve the timber practices of the private timberland owners and the forest industries.



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fr: Natural Resources Section  
WEEKLY SUMMARY  
GHQ, SCAP

No. 241  
21-27 May 1950

FORESTRY DIVISION

EXTENSION

1. Forest Extension Personnel Qualifications

a. The qualifications for the personnel to be selected for the Forest Extension Service being organized have been announced by the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (Aims of the forest extension program are outlined in Weekly Summary No 234; organization and functions of the program appeared in Weekly Summary No 239.)

b. To be eligible to take the examination for a position with the new Forest Extension Service, an individual must have certain qualifications. The qualifications were drawn up by a central committee of nine prefectural foresters and three Forestry Agency officials. The particular qualifications depend on whether the examination is for (1) prefectural forest extension specialist or (2) village forest extension agent. Also the qualifications are based on the two school systems, before and after 1 April 1947.

c. To take the examination for prefectural forest extension Specialist, under the new school system, a man must be (1) a forestry school graduate with two years forestry experience, (2) a high school graduate who had forestry courses and six years forestry experience, or (3) considered qualified by the prefectural governor.

d. Under the old school system, the prefectural forest extension specialist candidate must be (1) a forestry school graduate with one year forestry experience, (2) a high school graduate who had forestry courses and four years forestry experience, (3) an agriculture and forestry school graduate who had forestry courses and seven years forestry experience, or (4) considered qualified by the prefectural governor.

e. To take the examination for village forest extension agent, under the new school system, a man must be (1) a college graduate who had forestry courses, (2) a high school graduate who had forestry courses and two years forestry experience, or (3) considered qualified by the prefectural governor.

f. Under the old school system the village forest extension agent candidate must be (1) a college graduate who had forestry courses, (2) an agriculture and forestry school graduate who had forestry courses and three years forestry experience, or (3) considered qualified by the prefectural governor.

g. The examination for forest extension specialist will be held 10 and 11 June and will be part oral, part written. Eleven top technical foresters and forestry educators have been selected to write the questions, conduct the examinations, mark the papers, and report to the central committee which set up the qualifications. This committee will review the

*File (extra copies)  
(I have complete set in my desk.)  
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fr: NRS, GHQ, SCAP, Wkly Summary No. 241, 21-27 May 1950

papers, decide on eligibility, and send its recommendations to the governors for appointment.

h. The examination for village forest extension agent will be held about 25 June. Each prefecture will conduct the examination, following a procedure similar to that for the prefectural forest extension specialist examination.

i. Forest extension personnel should be working on the jobs about the middle of July.

ITEM FOR ATTENTION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIONS

1. Forestry Information Requested at Civil Affairs Conference

a. Numerous questions relating to forest extension and forest owners' associations were raised by Civil Affairs personnel during the forestry discussion periods of the Civil Affairs Conference 2-6 May. These questions, together with their answers, are summarized below. Questions pertaining to forest management, reforestation, bark beetle control, and watershed protection were listed in Weekly Summary No 240.

(1) Q: Is it true the forest extension personnel will be sent to college for six months' training? A: At first the Forestry Agency planned to send the prefectural specialists to college for six months' study. Later this was changed to four months' time. An effort is being made to reduce further this period of time on the basis that by their appointments, the specialists have passed an examination requiring forestry experience. Therefore, short-term training periods will be held. They will devote most of their efforts to improving the timber practices of the private timber owners--the objective of the forest extension program.

(2) Q: Will the foresters be well-qualified forest extension personnel with two weeks' training? A: Personnel of any organization become more qualified as the work progresses. In the launching of this program, the prefectural forestry specialists with periodic short-term specialized training should be able to improve the timber practices now followed by timber owners.

(3) Q: Will training in teaching methods be included in the program? A: Definite training in procedures for field teaching in discussion and demonstration is necessary and should be included in the training periods of the prefectural specialists and village agents.

(4) Q: What date will the extension workers start in the field? A: Some workers will start in July.

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fr: NRS, GHQ, SCAP, Wkly Summary No. 241, 21-27 May 1950

(5) Q: Will the forest extension personnel start in the field before December? A: This depends on prefectural conditions such as date of examination. However, Natural Resources Section is expediting this matter.

(6) Q: Will the forest extension personnel work through associations to the private timber owner or work direct? A: The forest extension personnel will work directly with the timber owners.

(7) Q: Will the timber inspectors be appointed as village extension agents? A: Only if they can pass the required examination for village extension agents.

(8) Q: Sketch the forest extension organization. A: Briefly the levels of organization will be: central government, prefecture, village, and timberland owner. This system enables the timberland owners to receive information directly and quickly. The forest extension organization chart appeared in Weekly Summary No 239.

(9) Q: I am trying to get the connection between the work of the Forest Extension Service which provides technical advice and assistance to each local forester and the work of the privately sponsored technicians of forest owners associations which require compulsory membership. If you are going to establish a system of direct contact, it seems to me, that the contact might logically be through extension work. That is where the technician belongs anyway. A: It is expected that few forest associations would have forestry technicians. The forest associations' job would be primarily that of carrying the voice of the forest owner to the government.

(10) Q: Why is it necessary to have associations if you have legislation to back up the program? A: The forest associations would give the forest owners an opportunity to criticize the government's forest program and to recommend modifications in it. Of course, individual forest owners will be given rights of appeal in the revised Forest Law from the application of the government's program to their property.

(11) Q: I don't see, if the villages, counties, and prefectures have forestry set-ups within their governmental structures, why they can't take care of the needs of the individual forest owners who have complaints. A: It is considered insufficient for the government agency responsible for enforcing a program also to handle complaints regarding it. Provisions must be made for appeals to higher authorities.

(12) Q: If the forestry management plan is enforced and teeth are put in the law, the forest owners cannot afford to do it unless they get loans or subsidies. A: We recognize the need for long-term, low interest rate credit. Efforts are being made through the Economic and Scientific Section and the Japanese Government to establish adequate sources of such credit.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

461 27 FEB 1950 CAS-EN

27 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: "Pamphlet on the School Forest Program"

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. References:

a. Operational Directive, 46, Forestry Conservation, 24 September 1949.

b. Memorandum to the Civil Information Officer, dated 11 February 1950, subject: "Information Concerning the School Forest Program".

2. The attached English and Japanese versions of the School Forest Program are forwarded for the use of the team economics officer in coordination with the civil information officer. The Japanese translated pamphlets are now being sold to school children.

3. Reference 1b above outlines a series of conferences scheduled on this subject by the Japanese Regional Forestry Officers.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls

1. Pamphlet "Our Forests" dtd Dec 49
2. (Japanese Text)
2. Pamphlet "Our Forests" dtd Dec 49 (English Translation)





P 418

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT  
BENEFICIATION OF JAPANESE ORES

by

Dr William E. Caldwell  
Visiting Expert Consultant  
Mining and Geology Division  
Natural Resources Section  
1100 hours, 22 June 1951

Proved, probable, and possible tonnage of copper, zinc, and lead ores of many of Japan's largest mines will be worked out in 20 to 30 years at the current rate of mining. Considering the expanding demand for more metal in industry, an expedited rate of mining is probable, with consequent shorter life for the mines. Discovery of new ore deposits is not apt to keep pace with metal demand. What is to become of the many industries manufacturing items or using machines containing these metals is a serious problem. Other nations also view with alarm the rapid depletion of their ores of these important metals, even within the life expectancy of a middle-aged man.

Currently in Japan mined ore is being treated in many fine ore concentration mills, where the wanted metal mineral is concentrated from the unwanted siliceous or accessory minerals. For example, an ore may contain 1.5 percent copper, 2.6 percent zinc, 0.5 percent lead, and 6.0 percent iron sulfide as wanted minerals in 90.0 percent of waste rock. It is not practical to transport the ore as mined, with its 90.0 percent worthless weight, to a smelter. Furthermore, a smelter cannot afford to melt such a high percentage of waste material in its processes of getting metal from metal mineral. It is the function of a mill at a mine property to eliminate most of the non-valuable rock material from the metal minerals and to separate the various metal minerals into concentrates to go to respective metal smelters.

The machinery in such ore beneficiation plants of Japan is good and is operating well. However, owing to the complex admixture of copper, zinc, lead, and iron sulfides in many of the ores, and at times the somewhat low percentage of valuable metal, the problem of separating these various metal minerals from each other is difficult. When they are not completely separated from each other and from accessory unwanted ore matter, loss of metal results.

For example, one mill produces a concentrate of 13.0 percent copper and 4.0 percent zinc. This product is sent to a copper smelter where the zinc is lost in fume or waste slag. Calculating from tonnage



treated, this loss amounts to about 6,000 pounds of zinc each day. On a yearly basis this is a natural resource and value loss of about \$300,000 or ¥108,000,000.

A fairly good recovery of copper as a copper concentrate is being made in view of the somewhat low percentage of copper in many of the ores; an average of about 85 percent of the copper is recovered. Recovery of zinc admixed with copper or lead in minerals is more difficult, and it is doubtful if 70 percent of the zinc of Japan's ore is recovered in ore concentrate. Lead recovery is not much better. Two of Japan's large mines have 0.2-0.4 percent of tin associated with copper and zinc minerals. Only about 30 percent of this tin is being recovered, but wisely the mill waste rock is being impounded for some future treatment. The above incomplete recoveries of wanted metals in mill concentrate mark an important value loss and natural resource loss. At no place in the world is the technique established for complete recovery of metals from complex ores, but Japan's percentage recovery definitely should be increased. The mining-milling of Japanese copper, lead, and zinc ores is a many million dollar per year business. To increase metal recovery from the ore by 5 to 10 percent represents a money amount worthy of much endeavor.

During the past two months, under a visiting expert consultant project sponsored by the Mining and Geology Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, possible methods of improving beneficiation of ores have been studied at several large mine-mill operations of Japan. The Besshi mine, Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku, the Ikuno and Akenobe mine-mill plants of Hyogo Prefecture, the Hosokura mine of Miyagi Prefecture, and Hanaoka mine of Akita Prefecture were places of specific study. Metallurgy professors and laboratories have been visited at Kyoto, Tokyo, and Tohoku universities, and at the Tokyo University Institute of Industrial Science, Chiba Prefecture, and Omiya laboratory, Saitama Prefecture. Suggestions have been made for research testing and subsequent application of methods for improving recovery.

Japan mine-mill operators and technical men are able, earnest men devoting energy daily to production demands. They do not have sufficient time to devote to the research essential to solving the numerous ore beneficiation problems. They need aid in the form of research and testing by expanded laboratory facilities at the mine properties, by a cooperative university laboratory test program, and by government and commercial ore dressing laboratory work on specific problems of pressing importance in Japan's mineral concentration plants.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of unrecovered metal are lost in ore beneficiation plant wastes. Research and testing to increase the percentage of metal recovery from ores is the urgent need in Japan's mineral industry.



PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT  
 REVIEW OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN JAPAN

by

Wilbur H. Somerton  
 Visiting Expert Consultant  
 Mining and Geology Division  
 Natural Resources Section SCAP  
 1000 hours, 10 January 1951

Every barrel of oil that can be produced in Japan is a direct saving of imports and a contribution to the goal of a self-sustaining economy.

During the past four years the petroleum producing industry of Japan has nearly doubled its proved reserves and production has correspondingly increased from a daily average of 3,000 barrels in 1948 to 6,000 barrels in the latter part of 1950. This gain has resulted from an intensive exploration and drilling program which promises to continue the increase in production and proved reserves in the future.

Realizing the need to exploit these reserves efficiently, American engineers assigned to SCAP's Natural Resources Section recently assisted the Japanese in making a survey of petroleum production practices in Japan. The survey indicated the need for improvements, and specific recommendations as to how these might be realized were made to petroleum and natural gas producers.

Until recently petroleum and natural gas producers concerned themselves with uncoordinated drilling of many wells to exploit new reserves as rapidly as possible. Consequently many more wells than necessary have been drilled and many fields have been over-drilled to such an extent that profitability of production was greatly reduced. This over-drilling, coupled with inefficient production practices, has in many cases caused serious damage to the oil producing reservoir and resulting loss of considerable petroleum and natural gas. The basic difficulty has been that each well was regarded as a separate production unit, without consideration of the effects of its oil and gas production on the reservoir as a whole. Modern techniques of well and reservoir control must be adopted by the Japanese if they are to realize the most efficient utilization of native reservoir energies (principally water and gas under pressure). These techniques involve the control of production to attain the lowest practical gas-oil and water-oil ratios and to assure the uniform movement of edgewater and gas-cap boundaries.



Great benefits to petroleum and gas producers and to the national economy should be realized by the adoption of new measures incorporated in the revised Petroleum Resources Development Law to be presented to the National Diet during the coming session. This proposed law includes provisions for the conservation of petroleum and natural gas that are important for the promotion of efficient production practices.

As a consequence of inefficient past production practices, considerable quantities of petroleum that are unrecoverable by primary methods still remain in many reservoirs. By the application of secondary recovery methods, producers in the United States have found it possible to recover nearly as much oil additionally as was produced during the entire period of primary recovery. Secondary recovery involves the addition of expulsive energy to the reservoir by controlled injection of water or gas. Although it is not possible at this early date to predict just how profitable secondary recovery will be in Japan, the preliminary survey indicated that many fields warrant considerable detailed study to evaluate their secondary recovery possibilities.

Another important step towards the future advance of petroleum technology in Japan was realized with the formation of the Secondary Recovery Committee by the Petroleum Resources Development Promotion Council. This Committee is comprised of many of Japan's most capable petroleum technologists and has as its principal goal the advancement of secondary recovery knowledge and practice. The Committee should also contribute greatly to the general improvement of petroleum production practices in Japan.

The Japanese petroleum producing industry must be complimented for the technological advances it has made in recent years and should be encouraged to achieve further improvements. Raising the efficiency of production to the high level attained by the program of exploration for new reserves not only will increase Japan's supply of petroleum, but also will materially improve her chances of developing a balanced economy.



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Report data

SHIKOKU

Lab 21

16 Aug. 1950

Shikoku Mine Safety Bureau will hold a conference of mine enterprisers at Marugame city on Aug. 18 to discuss counter-measures against mine accidents. Last year the number of victims by mine accidents was 1,500, and it has already reached 900 this year. 20-million yen of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance has been already paid for victims. Accidents are mainly caused by falling of mine ceilings.

By Kimura, 18 Aug.



CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

F-247  
PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT  
COAL PREPARATION RESEARCH NEEDED IN JAPAN

by  
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and  
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*mining*

One of the primary objectives of the coal mining industry and of the Japanese Government, that of producing coal in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of Japanese basic industries, has been attained. With an average monthly production of over 3,000,000 metric tons, controls over the coal mining industry have been lifted. However, the very fact that coal production is now substantially meeting demands, except in the case of high grade coking coal, another problem is presented, that of furnishing the coal consumers a product of higher quality. The quality, or heat-producing characteristics of coal, is increased by certain methods of preparation of the coal at the mine before it is sent to the consumer.

A study of the methods and equipment used in Japan for such preparation of coal for the market was recently completed by Dr Harry F. Yancey, Visiting Expert Consultant to Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Coal is the most valuable mineral resource of Japan. The coal produced in 1949 (approximately 38 million tons) had a value about four times that of all other mineral products combined, and provided 60 percent of the energy for industry. Of the 500 or so mines which produced this coal, 207 that are equipped with mechanical coal-cleaning plants accounted for 76 percent of the entire production. Dr Yancey's investigation revealed further that the quality of Japanese coal as mined is so poor that 51 percent of the 1949 production had to be cleaned mechanically before it was suitable for industrial use. In contrast, only 30 percent of the coal mined in the United States is cleaned before being sent to the market. Hence, efficient coal preparation is even more important to the Japanese economy than to that of the United States.

Most significant in present-day cleaning practices in Japan are (1) lack of proper equipment for cleaning the fine sizes of coal and (2) the complete lack or improper use of sampling equipment for controlling operation of the cleaning equipment. Equipment for cleaning fine sizes of coal is widely used in the United States. The need is even more acute in Japan, because all coals, being young geologically, are high in rank only because they have been subjected to mountain-building forces. These forces have crushed the coal beds in place with the result that the most valuable coals (those with coking properties) are very friable and very fine in particle-size composition as produced. Coal preparation practice in Japan appears to be based largely on German methods in that about 85 percent of all coal cleaned mechanically is treated by jigs. However, the coals of the two countries are radically different, that of Japan being much more difficult to clean, and jigs are not suitable for use in cleaning the fine sizes of Japanese coal. Such coal, although high in ash content, contains the purest and most valuable coal for making foundry and blast-furnace coke. For example, coal suitable for coke making exists only in those areas where geologic forces have been severe, as in the Hokusho field of Kyushu and certain areas of the Ishikari field in Hokkaido. Preparation equipment examined in those fields was not entirely suitable



for cleaning the fine sizes and the washery sludge.

A number of modern, well-designed coal-washing plants were among those examined, indicating that some progress is being made. Several of these rank with the better plants installed at mines in the United States. In any country such plants can be grouped into two classes; those which produce coal for use only as fuel and those which furnish coal to be made into coke. In Japan, as elsewhere, the coking-coal washeries were generally better equipped, although some good plants were noted in each class. However, nearly all plants observed, even though well-equipped, showed little evidence that control over evacuation of refuse from the jig compartments in the cleaning process was understood, or that the importance of proper sampling was realized. Investigation showed, not that sampling was neglected, but instead that it was improperly done. As a result, the information obtained was incorrect and frequently gave the impression that the washeries were doing a better job than was actually the case. Under such conditions, no sampling at all would be better than sampling to obtain false information.

Although the correction of these deficiencies lies largely in the hands of the coal mine operators, some amount of outside help is essential if the deficiencies are to be eliminated completely. So far as is known, there are no cooperative industrial research organizations in Japan, and none that deal with coal preparation. Even if industry were interested, it appears doubtful if sufficient funds could be collected from coal producers to carry out the type of research program believed to be essential. In democratic nations, investigative work in the field of natural resources, including mining, beneficiation, and utilization, normally is carried out by the central government, as in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain and the Department of the Interior and other agencies in the United States. This normal and natural function of government is so much a part of acknowledged governmental organization that research in the field of basic wealth production by the Federal government is supplemented substantially by research carried out by the various states or similar political subdivisions, especially those rich in mineral resources.

Possibly as an outgrowth of the former autocratic government in Japan in common with lack of technical aid to all other phases of mining, the Japanese Government supports virtually no investigative program designed to aid in solving the preparation problems of its greatest producer of basic wealth - the coal industry. Of the very little support given to coal projects, the amount allotted to vital preparation studies is insignificant. Prior to his departure, Dr Yancey recommended that an appropriation of ¥ 36,000,000 should be made annually by the Japanese Government for coal preparation investigation. This amount is about 0.03 percent of the value of coal produced each year in Japan. Dr Yancey pointed out that a competent technical staff would have to be assembled, so that during the organizational stages the amount required would be perhaps only one-half of the above figure.



It is suggested that such an organization probably should be under the jurisdiction and guidance of the Resources Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, with personnel drawn from coal preparation technologists now with the Fuels Research Institute in the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, and from private industry. Its work should be directed toward obtaining fundamental data by laboratory examination of representative samples of raw fine coal and the sludge currently produced; experiments should be conducted with combinations of jigs and other types of cleaning methods for the treatment of the fine sizes; attention should be given later to the improvement of the methods used to clean coarser sizes of coal; a standard system of sampling and testing coals, similar to the standards set by the American Society for Testing Materials, should be developed. Valuable assistance in planning these projects might be obtained from the coal preparation committee of the Central Coal Mining Engineering Society.



PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT  
REAPPRAISAL OF JAPAN'S COAL RESERVES UNDER WAY

by  
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Chief, Mining and Geology Division  
27 March 1953, 1100 hours

A complete re-appraisal of the coal resources of Japan is officially under way, sponsored by the Natural Resources Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and guided by the Coal Field Exploration Council (CFEC) with the technical assistance of coal engineers and geologists of the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

The first coal survey in Japan was initiated by the Meiji Government (beginning in 1868). This survey later included oil and other mining industries, as a fundamental basis for industrial development. Japan's last nationwide study of coal reserves was completed in 1932. At that time Japan's reserves amounted to a total of about 16,000,000,000 tons of coal of which 9,500,000,000 tons were estimated to be recoverable. Since then, more than 15 years of mining under the pressure of war has brought exhaustion to some mines and more difficult mining conditions to others. Loss of former territories has cut off the supply of coking and other special purpose coals. Changes in mining methods, new fuel requirements and changed conditions with respect to availability of coal in the Asiatic area since the last coal reserves survey has meant that the 1932 survey is outdated.

Recognizing the need for improvement of Japan's coal reserve position in the light of present day requirements, a special committee was formed in October 1947, on the advice of Natural Resources Section. This committee, known as the Coal Field Exploration Council, is composed of representatives of government, educational institutions and industry and has for its purpose the coordination of coal exploration work. The Council's work is clear evidence that Hokkaido is not being neglected in national planning, as charged; about 2,000,000,000 m/t of new reserves have been found in Hokkaido as the result of the exploration program. The program is national in its scope, and Hokkaido benefited more than any other area.

Special studies have been inaugurated to find new reserves of coking coal, with some success. Compilation of complete information on Japan's present known coal reserves by tonnage, quality, location, accessibility, and recoverability have now been undertaken following standards established by the Committee.

An accurate estimate of the proved, recoverable coal is of fundamental importance to an industrialized nation such as Japan. Japan's economy requires the orderly development of new coal mines to replace the old, high-cost, marginal mines. Coal fields in Kyushu, the major producing area, are over-exploited. In Hokkaido, coal is of higher



quality, and mining costs are generally cheaper, than elsewhere in Japan. In planning to open new Hokkaido coal mines, a careful re-study of these reserves must be made.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced that detailed instructions and compilation forms for the survey were prepared over a 20-month period by the Reserves Study Subcommittee of Coal Field Exploration Council, under the direction of Mr Katsuhiko Sakakura. Planning and programming for the survey of Japanese coal fields has been extremely difficult because a number of fields are extensive under-sea deposits and because of the extreme distortion of the coal-bearing measures. These latter are chiefly young (Tertiary) high-oxygen coals that have been greatly affected by such geological processes as folding, and have been altered through volcanic activity. A special coal classification method had to be devised to meet these problems. Dr Y. Ban, chairman, CFEC Fuels Evaluation Committee guided this work. Mr S. Tashiro, acting chairman of CFEC, supervised the preparation of standard geological mapping symbols for the program.

The Coal Field Exploration Council's coal resources estimation standards, as finally developed, were adopted by the Japanese Cabinet on 16 December 1949. The survey will be executed conforming to par 2 of Art 3 of Japanese Statistic Laws as Statistic Study No 31.

Information on coal resources of Japan to be compiled is to include tonnage estimates of proved, probable and possible mineable coal including coal to a depth of about 4,000 feet; a listing of coals by rank and characteristics (chiefly coking properties). Interest in reserves of coking coal arises from progress being made in the metallurgical coke program being conducted by the Indigenous Coal Utilization Council of the Economic Stabilization Board. Further details to be considered are total aggregate thickness of coal seams; and theoretical workable coal reserves, and estimated mining recoverability, considering factors such as coal pillars left for prevention of damage from land subsidence to railroads, irrigation sources, and underground flooding.

All coal mining and prospecting claims throughout Japan and areas between claims are to be surveyed. The date tentatively established as the base time for calculation of coal reserves is 1 April 1950. To make the survey as comprehensive as possible, the Resources Agency will request from owners of mining and prospecting rights, estimates of coal reserves in their own properties as well as in unregistered areas adjacent to their claims.

The tentative schedule for the survey contemplates that preparations will be completed by the end of March and presentation of coal mine data will begin in April extending through July 1950. Field checks will be made during the summer and fall months of August - October 1950. Following the compilation of material it is planned to have the preliminary report published by March 1951.



Press Conference by  
Major Charles S. Merriam,  
16 January 1950.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Mine Safety

The recent series of explosions and other serious accidents in Japanese coal mines present a grave problem because they may well prove to be forerunners of even more severe accidents. They also raise important questions because they follow so closely the recent enactment of new mine safety regulations which are designed to reduce the probability of such accidents.

On 28 November 1949, an explosion at the Oshima coal mine in Kyushu took the lives of nine miners and injured 14 others. A few days later a fall of roof in the Tadakuma mine, also in Kyushu, killed 15 men. On 18 December, an explosion at the Oniki mine, Amakusa, Kyushu, killed 12 miners and injured one. On 24 December an explosion at a mine in Ibaraki Prefecture killed three men. Of particular concern are the explosions, because such accidents do not just happen; they always have a basic cause, often not easily discernible, but too frequently just carelessness on someone's part.

I do not intend, nor will I attempt, to place responsibility for these accidents just mentioned. However, I do wish to request most urgently that every mine operator and every mine worker in every coal mine in Japan, consider carefully the conditions at his own mine, and determine whether or not they are leading up to a similar serious accident. At the same time I would like to emphasize the extreme importance of owners and miners doing everything possible to comply with the recommendations of the government coal mine safety inspectors. The Mine Safety Bureau, from the main office in Tokyo and branch offices in all the mining districts, is doing an outstanding job in its efforts to reduce accidents. However, in my opinion the coal mining industry is not giving the Bureau its fullest cooperation. For example, during recent visits by Natural Resources Section representatives to some mining areas, and in reports received from Civil Affairs Regional headquarters, the principal reaction to the new mine safety regulations expressed by the operators is that they do not have the funds with which to comply with the regulations. The organization of mine safety committees, required by the new Law, is making no progress because many people in the industry seem unable to accept the democratic principle of the committee. In other words, it is becoming more and more apparent that a great number of people in the coal mining industry are more interested in devising reasons why the new regulations will not work than in attempting to make them work. If coal mine operators and miners sincerely desire to do something about reducing the accident rate in Japanese coal mines, such negative thinking must cease.



Some observers have intimated that the recent accidents happened because the mine safety committees have not been organized at all mines. That is definitely not the answer. Such thinking is along the same lines as the belief that the mere existence of the Mine Safety Law and the Regulations will automatically provide for safety in the mines. These safety regulations will not work by themselves; they must be made to work. They provide a set of standards which have been proved by actual use in American coal mines to be the most effective in providing for safety of the miners and efficient operation of the mines. Although the United States Federal Mine Safety Code was used as a guide in preparing the Japanese codes, some of the standards which we recognize were altered to suit conditions in Japanese mines. Some of the clauses in the law as written are ambiguous; therefore the Japanese Government very probably will wish to change the law in some respects. That problem is to be expected in any legislation, and the government should not hesitate to make corrections which are found to be needed as experience with the law is gained.

Safety-consciousness cannot be instilled into the mind of man by legal measures. An employee cannot be forced to work safely; he must desire within himself to do so. Safety education has no substitute in that respect. One-half of all coal mine accidents are caused by falls of material from roof and sides, nearly all of which occur near the working face where employees are concentrated (such as the accident at Tadakuma). Prevention of such accidents requires knowledge and desire on the part of workers to protect themselves against injury, plus good planning and proper supervision from management personnel.

Reports of investigations of recent explosions in Japanese mines, clearly show that the basic cause was poor or inadequate ventilation. The primary reason for ventilating a coal mine is to dilute, render harmless, and carry away the noxious and dangerous gases liberated in the mine. Unless that is accomplished, not only is the mine dangerous but the money spent for ventilation purposes is wasted. The secondary reason for ventilation is, of course, to provide air of proper quality and quantity for the health of the miners. If the first requirement is fulfilled the second usually will follow. Practically all mines which I have visited in Japan have adequate, and frequently much more than adequate, mechanical means for ventilating the underground workings. However, the current of air furnished often is lost before it reaches the working faces because of the poor construction and maintenance of the airways, ventilation doors, and stoppings which guide the air through the workings. In many mines such deficiencies could be corrected with no expenditures for major equipment, the only costs being for labor and some materials. Every mine operator surely would be willing to cut into his profits slightly in order to save the lives of possibly hundreds of miners.



Hundreds, even thousands, of precise instruments for detecting the presence of methane gas are available in Japanese coal mines. The explosive range of methane mixed with air is from 5 percent to 15 percent; that is, usually, less than five percent will not explode nor will more than 15 percent. The greatest explosion point is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  percent of methane in air. The presence of coal dust in the air may lower these limits slightly. The law requires that when a dangerous quantity of explosive gas, usually set at two percent, is discovered in a working place, the men shall be withdrawn and all electric current turned off until the gas is removed. Obviously not all mines are complying with this rule. This may stem from the fact that not all men responsible for testing for gas are competent or qualified to do so. A mine boss may be a college graduate and have several years experience in mining and still not be fully qualified for a position of responsibility over safety of other miners. For that reason the new Mine Safety Law prescribes that all foremen and safety bosses must be examined as to their qualifications, and that only those passing the examination will receive certificates of competency for employment as foremen and safety bosses.

The beginning of a new year is always a good time to review the past year and determine what steps must be taken to correct the mistakes that have been made. It is also a good time to make a resolution that safety will be the prime consideration during the coming year. This means making a definite plan of action to cover all eventualities, with a firm resolve that no steps will be taken without considering safety first. Every coal mine should develop a set of rules governing all phases of mining, to include standard practice in ventilation, haulage, blasting, track-laying, electricity, timbering, and drilling, to suit the conditions in that particular mine. A system of analyzing accidents as a means of devising ways to prevent similar accidents should be placed in operation. And finally, a definite system of placing responsibility on the entire operating personnel of the mine for the safety of the miners must be established. In that manner, safety codes can and will work, and the danger of accidents even more serious than those recently experienced will be to a great extent averted.