

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2951
- (2) Folder title/number: (21)  
431: Fish
- (3) Date: Feb. 1948 - Dec. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
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- (5) Item description and comment:
  - i) Kinki & Tokai
  - ii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet no. \_\_\_\_\_

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)



1. 12 February 48 Dynamite Fishing in Tsushima Island.
2. 13 October 48 Field Trip to Mie, and Shizuoka Prefectures to study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto Prefecture to Investigate Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture.
3. 18 Dec 48 Allocation of Ropes, Nets and Cordage to Fishing Industries



HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

EHN/yy

AG 430 - BA

18 December 1948

SUBJECT: Allocation of Ropes, Nets and Cordage to Fishing Industries

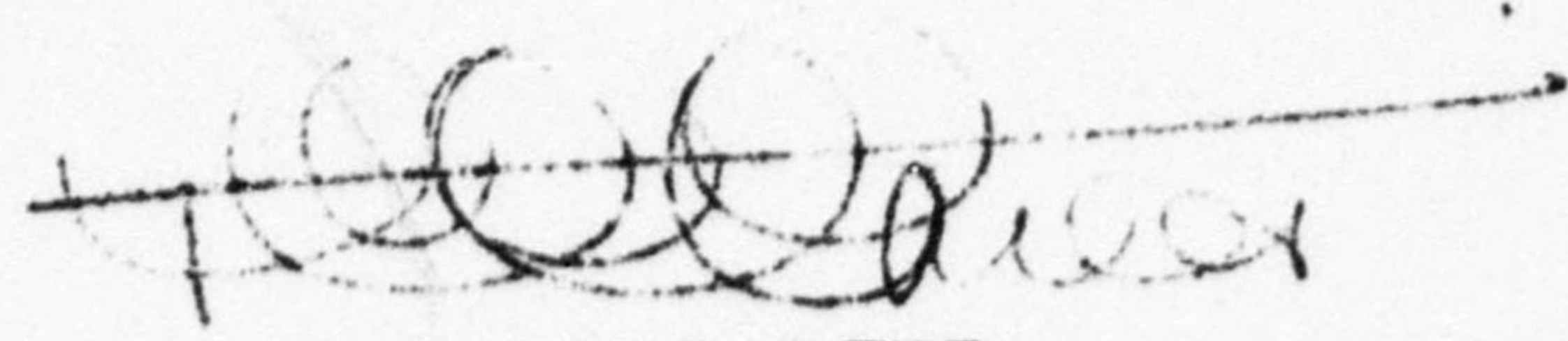
TO : See Distribution

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, AG 430 - BA dated 18 August 1948, subject: same as above.

2. Attached as inclosure 1 is an additional 2nd quarterly 1948 allocation of Manila rope and Maguev and the 3rd quarterly 1948 allocation of Manila rope, henequen, and Sisal rope to fishing industries.

3. Surveillance will be exercised in accordance with paragraph 19a, Operational Directive 26/3, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 28 June 1947, subject: "Food Distribution."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:



C. C. CARTER  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

1 Incl:  
As noted above

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 ea MG Reg & Team
- I Corps Z/R
- 2 AG Rec I Corps

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ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION OF FIBERS TO THE FISHING  
INDUSTRY FOR THE 2ND QUARTER (JULY-SEPTEMBER 1948),  
AND 3RD QUARTER (OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1948) ALLOCATION

(Unit: pounds)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>		<u>3rd Quarter</u>		
	<u>Manila Rope</u>	<u>Manila Rope</u>	<u>Manila Rope</u>	<u>Henequen</u>	<u>Sisal Rope</u>
<u>I CORPS</u>					
Toyama	51,516	34,344	100,124	175,255	20,641
Ishikawa	74,872	53,248	54,304	170,319	22,217
Fukui	54,696	36,464	45,786	143,604	18,730
Gifu	1,272	848	1,064	3,339	437
Aichi	29,892	19,928	25,022	78,482	10,236
Mie	128,154	75,436	107,278	336,466	43,886
Shiga	5,406	3,604	1,800	4,700	700
Kyoto	45,792	30,528	38,332	120,227	15,681
Osaka	5,406	3,604	4,525	14,194	1,851
Nara	318	212	-	-	-
Wakayama	67,416	64,944	56,434	176,998	23,088
Hyogo	62,646	41,764	52,441	164,476	21,453
Fukuoka	62,646	41,764	52,441	164,476	21,453
Saga	22,578	15,052	18,900	59,279	7,731
Nagasaki	129,426	86,284	108,343	339,805	44,322
Kumamoto	30,528	20,352	25,555	80,151	10,454
Oita	41,658	27,772	34,872	109,373	14,265
Miyazaki	30,846	20,564	25,821	80,986	10,563
Kagoshima	63,918	42,612	53,506	167,816	21,888



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Natural Resources Section

WAF  
HGS/JAC/AEC/re  
13 October 1948

NR 420 (13 Oct 48)F1

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Mie, and Shizuoka Prefectures to Study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto Prefecture to Investigate Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture.

1. Authorization: GP 259-3
2. Mission: To procure additional information necessary in the completion of the Pearl Culture Report and to visit Kachiko-jima and other pearl farms.

3. Personnel:

Mr Alvin R Cahn, Aquatic Biologist, Resources Branch  
Mr H Koseki, Japanese National  
Mr H Koyama, Japanese National

4. Summary of Results:

a. Dr A R Cahn returned on 29 September 1948 from a ten (10) day trip to Mie Prefecture where he studied the problems involved in pearl and pearl oyster culture and gathered material and statistics for use in the forthcoming pearl culture report. Kyoto Prefecture was visited at the request of Maj Sheffield, Kyoto Military Government Team, and a trip to Maizuru was made to investigate the problem of land allocation requested by Kyoto University for the Fisheries Department. Shiga Prefecture was visited to inspect the fresh water pearl culture work being undertaken on Lake Biwa, and information and statistics were gathered for use in the pearl report.

b. Three pearl farms were visited in Ago Bay, Mie Prefecture, in the vicinity of Tatoku, where information relative to the rate of development of pearl was obtained, along with information relative to culture methods involved in the later Mikimoto patents. Pearl farms were visited also at Kakada, where natural color races of pearl oysters were observed and studied in relation to the color of pearls produced. The Marine Laboratory of Nagoya University at Suga-jima, Mie Prefecture, was visited in passing, but as this institution is not engaged in fisheries investigation, it is being reported upon very briefly (Incl 1).

c. At the request of Maj Sheffield, Kyoto Military Government Team, a side trip was made to Maizuru on the Japan Sea, accompanied by Mr Oswald, Education Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team. At Maizuru, Lt. Strolle Kyoto Military Government Team, gave the details of the problem and guided in an inspection of the land and buildings involved. A meeting was held with two members of the faculty of Kyoto University, at which Mr Oswald and Lt

Kyoto Military Government Team

Incl 1<sup>3</sup>



✓ NH 420 (13 Oct 48)F1

Strolle were present. A report of this inspection is attached (Incl 2).

#### 5. Detailed Discussion

a. At Tsu a meeting was held with Mr Kikuchi, Chief of the Prefectural Fisheries Department, who reported a serious fuel shortage. He stated that 50 percent of the local ships were tied up during July and August because of lack of fuel. The shortage was due to the fact that the estimated requirements were too low. The allotment was 340 tons as made by the Bureau of Fisheries, while the requirements were approximately 640 tons. However, the total local catch is about the same as in 1947 because, while the 1948 offshore fishing has been bad, the coastal fishing has been good. Between 1000 and 2000 coastal fishing boats were tied up because of lack of fuel, these mostly under 5 ton. The typhoon of recent date did approximately 50 million yen damage, mostly to trap nets, oyster rafts, and about 100 fishing boats were destroyed. It was pointed out that the only sure way to save fish traps is to take <sup>out</sup> the bag before the storm strikes. Despite warnings of the approaching storm only one bag was taken up and this was the only trap saved. The fishermen do not trust the accuracy of the warnings and as there is good fishing just before and after a storm, they leave their nets in place and as a result, lose everything.

b. The Sagashima Marine Biological Station, a branch of Nagoya University, was inspected; a report on this organization is attached (incl 3).

c. At Tokiwa, Shiga Prefecture, the Shinko Pearl Farm on Lake Biwa was inspected and the methods employed in care of clams and in the nucleus insertion operation to produce freshwater pearls were studied. This species of clam (*Myriopsis schlegelii*) is a very large specie and is found only in Lake Biwa. The clams are gathered by local fishermen and sold to the farm. They are held in a reservoir within a bamboo fence. A area of approximately 5 acres is thus fenced in where clams are held and kept after the operation. No nucleus is used. A piece of graft tissue, cut from the mantle of the clam, is inserted as the stimulus for pearl formation. As a result, the pearls formed have every possible shape except that of a perfect sphere. The spherical freshwater pearl is very rare. Large nuclei cannot be used because, despite the size of the clam, its internal anatomy is so complicated by a long intestine that there is no room for large nuclei. Details of this phase of pearl culture are being incorporated in the pearl report.

d. The Shiga Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station at Hakone, Shiga Prefecture, was visited. The program here deals largely with biological studies of pearl and clam at Lake Biwa. The information gathered at Lake Biwa is also being incorporated in the pearl report.

e. The Saemgai Trout Hatchery in Shiga Prefecture was inspected.



NR 420 (13 Oct 48)F1

Rainbow trout are being raised at this hatchery. (Incl 3)

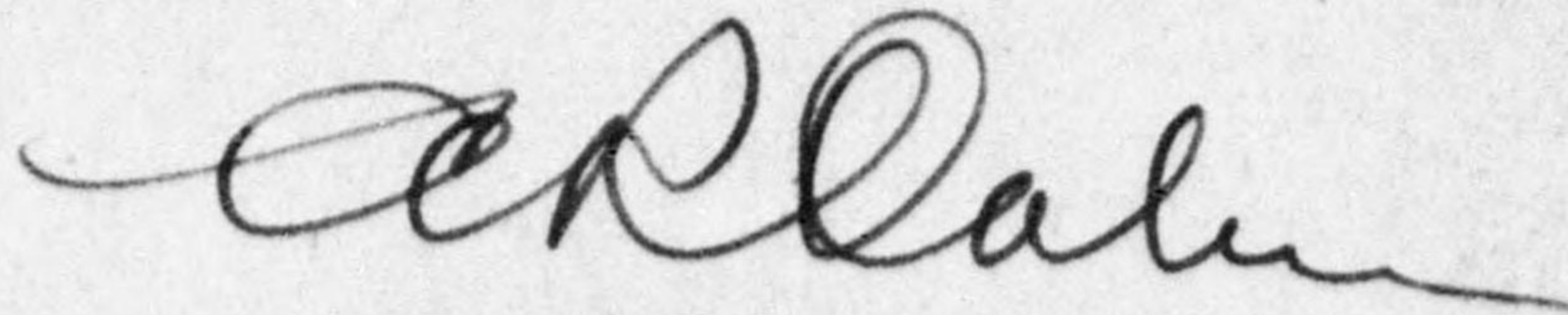
f. At Miasaka the Hamnako Branch of the Shizuoka Prefecture Fisheries Experimental Station was visited. This is a small organization which is not very active.

g. At Hamamatsu the extensive edible oyster culture industry was studied and the methods used locally were observed. This is a highly productive bay and interesting local methods have been evolved. The information obtained is being incorporated in the edible oyster report now being prepared.

h. The eel ponds in the vicinity of Hamamatsu were visited. Here some 200,000 eels are being raised annually and canned in an adjoining factory. The canning methods were inspected and the product sampled. It was found to be delicious. The methods used are reasonably sanitary. Asked for advise, it was suggested that enamel-topped tables rather than wood be used in the packing room. It is a two hour journey from the live eel to the canned eel. A report on this process is attached. (Incl 4).

i. At Shimoda, the Kokusai Pearl Farm was visited and the local pearl culture methods observed. This is the most northern of the pearl farms. Methods here have been evolved by Mr Hori and are proving highly successful. Discarded sardine nets of straw are used as spat collectors, and a local method of suspending collector shells (old abalone shells from which button slugs have been cut) is being tried with success. Most of the rafts were torn loose and lost in the recent typhoon. However, Mr Hori has some original ideas which are being incorporated in the pearl report.

j. The Marine Laboratory of Tokyo Dairika University at Shimoda was visited, but as this is doing no fisheries work it is not being reported upon.



A. R. CAHN  
Fisheries Division

**6 Incls**

1. Sugashima Marine Biological Station of Nagoya University
2. Investigation Conducted at Mairuru
3. Banegai Trout Hatchery, Shiga Pref.
4. Canned Eel
5. Itinerary
6. Persons Interviewed



Inclosure 1

Sugashima Marine Biological Station of Nagoya  
University

Date of Inspection: 22 September 1948

Location: Sugashima, Mie Prefecture.  
About 33,660 square meters of land involved.

Facilities: Main Laboratory - 308 square meters floor space.  
Main Dormitory - 178 square meters floor space.

Staff: Full time research - Professor Masao Sugiyama  
Graduate Student - Masaru Ishikawa  
Workers - 6

Budget for 1948: ¥60,000

Research: Biochemical, phytoplankton studies, parthenogenesis (artificial fertilization) of sea urchin eggs; re-fertilization studies (a second fertilization in the two-celled stage); zooplankton seasonal studies.

Vessels: Two small motor boats and two row boats.

This is purely a biological station, doing no work in fisheries or on fish. However, it is a fairly good, small organization, well kept and with sufficient equipment to operate well.

Incl 1



Inclosure 2Investigation Conducted at Maizuru

1. At Kyoto, Major Sheffield explained that Kyoto University had requested the assistance of KMGF in obtaining land for a fisheries school under the auspices of the University, to be located on the site of a former navy training school at Maizuru on the Japan Sea.

2. KMGF assisted materially in obtaining an option on the requested land; whether this land is already allocated to the University could not be immediately determined. However, no sooner was this deal completed than the University returned with a series of additional requests involving more and more land and buildings. The list of additional requests now includes areas for use for agriculture, forestry, experimental salt factory, growing mushrooms, storing sweet potatoes and a new normal school. Major Sheffield was, and still is, in favor of the original project of a fisheries school, but he is now swamped with further requests involving more land and buildings. Desirability of these requests are somewhat doubtful.

3. At the suggestion of Major Sheffield, Mr Oswald, KMGF Education Officer, accompanied me to Maizuru, where we were met by Lt Strollo of the KMGF. A careful inspection was made of the entire area involved and many buildings were inspected. The property is dumb-bell shaped and lies on one side of a good road between the road and the sea. It is approximately 2/3 mile long and 100 yards wide. At each end of this stretch are many buildings, some of wood, some of concrete, which were a former navy station. Most of the buildings are still in good condition, but are beginning to deteriorate because of lack of upkeep. Many small ammunition tunnels open into the surrounding hills from this property. Across the road, away from the sea, are more buildings, tunnels, and land which have been requested for the purposes enumerated above but are not in the present option.

4. The writer agrees with Major Sheffield that the fisheries project is a highly deserving one and one that could be of definite benefit to Japan fisheries. There is no large fisheries school on the Japan Sea side other than the one at Fukuoka and hence this Maizuru project would have a specific sphere of investigation and cause for existence.

5. At a meeting with two representatives sent from Kyoto University to consult on this problem, it was found that the entire issue is very confused. The University now seems to desire more land, including five large tunnels (100 x 20 meters, wooden floored, walled and roofed) and more buildings across the road and away from the sea—for purposes enumerated in paragraph 3 above. The KMGF requested, some nine months ago, that Kyoto University present a specific plan of what was wanted and why. To date this has not been presented.

Incl 2



6. At this meeting it was specifically emphasized that neither SCAP nor KMGF were attempting in any way to tell Kyoto University what it should or should not do. However, since Kyoto University had requested the assistance of KMGF both SCAP and KMGF feel that they are entitled to specific information regarding the requests if they are to assist in carrying out this request. To date this information has not been given.

7. The writer suggested the following: a. that all further action in this matter be stopped until the present situation is clarified, b. that Kyoto University submit a plan showing what land is wanted, why it is needed, how it will be used and how the various projects will be financed, c. with this information available, the KMGF will be in a position to evaluate the individual projects and so determine their desirability or undesirability. The most important point involved was the best utilization of land and facilities for present and future good of the people of Japan. All present agreed on these points.

8. Kyoto University's representatives were requested again to present the detailed plan which they agreed to do.

9. The writer agrees that the fisheries proposition is a deserving one and one which should be encouraged, provided the use of facilities now extant can be justified. It may well be that the area requested is too large for the project, and that better use can be made of part of it. In this case, the land and buildings should be used for other purposes. To the writer, a serious question is how this big fisheries expansion program will be financed, how equipment will be obtained and who will be found to teach its courses, even on a 10 year plan basis. At present, there are 63 students and four professors at the Maizuru project, mostly engaged in agriculture.

10. The writer feels that there is a tendency to establish too many fisheries schools of "College" and "University" grade. He believes that it would be a better plan to have fewer "first rate" institutions, well equipped and well staffed, than so many smaller ones. However, he believes that the Maizuru project should be one of these better and permanent institutions because of its location and its connection with a great University.



Inlosure 3.Samogai Trout Hatchery, Shiga Prefecture

**Location:** In the mountains, twenty minutes from Maibara, Shiga Prefecture

**Organization:** Prefectural Hatchery

**Facilities:** A modern trout hatchery with a capacity of 10,000,000 eggs a year. Many fine trout ponds with an excellent water supply which emerges from underground on the hatchery grounds.

**Stock:** 2,000 rainbow trout, Salmo irideus.

**Plan:** It is hoped to reach maximum production within five years from a brood stock of 30,000 adults.

**Efficiency:** This is a very fine hatchery, with all modern equipment in good condition. It is well run, well managed and efficient.

**Difficulties:** 1. There is such difficulty in obtaining sufficient food for the fish, and all fish are definitely undernourished and undersize at this time. Netting fish from local markets are being used largely.

2. The drainage area of the stream supplying this hatchery is heavily wooded. It is illegal to cut the timber from this watershed, but despite laws to this effect, a considerable amount of deforestation is going on in the area. This is regrettable, for it is affecting the water supply to the ponds and is threatening the efficiency of the hatching and rearing. It is nearsighted policy to permit private individuals to endanger a 20,000,000 yen project supplying food to the Japanese people, and should be stopped.

3. Several of the ponds are out of commission because of broken concrete and resulting leakage. An effort should be made to obtain the small amount of cement needed to repair tanks.

**Remarks:** This is one of the finest hatchery projects the writer has seen, and is in an ideal situation.



Inclosure A

## Canned Eel

Location: Hamana Foodstuff Co., Ltd, Waisaka, Shizuoka Prefecture

Officers: President: Mr Yamada  
Director: Mr Suzuki

Process: Live eels, raised in a pond, are kept in baskets through which clear running water flows; this for a period of two days. Purpose: to improve the flavor of the meat. The body weight reduces ten percent during this period. Each eel has an average weight of around .3 pounds.

Skilled workers gut 200 eels per hour.

After gutting and cleaning, four or five eels are skewered on four needles a foot long. They are then broiled for six to seven minutes over an open charcoal fire, soya sauce and sugar is poured over them during the process. They are then permitted to cool in the air.

For packing, two pieces of eel meat are wrapped in parchment paper. Three wrapped blocks are packed in a can, which is then exhausted and steamed as per normal canning methods.

A case contains 100 cans each having 3 1/2 ounce contents.

Production: 1948 - 5,000 cases  
1949 - 10,000 cases, estimated  
Maximum capacity - 30,000 cases

Market: Hawaii and the west coast of the United States.

Incl 4



## ITINERARY

20 Sept 48 Train travel from Tokyo to Tsu.  
Hotel at Tsu

21 Sept 48 Mie MGT at Tsu  
Mikimoto Pearl Farm, Tatoku, Mie  
Hotel at Tobe, Mie

22 Sept 48 Marine Laboratory of Nagoya University, Suga-jima, Mie  
Kakuda Pearl Farm, Fuseda town, Mie  
Hotel at Tobe, Mie

23 Sept 48 Train travel from Toba to Kyoto  
Kyoto MGT Major Sheffield  
Maizuru MGT

24 Sept 48 Maizuru MGT  
Fisheries Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University,  
Maizuru  
Hotel at Otsu, Shiga

25 Sept 48 Shiga MGT  
Shinko Pearl Farm, Tokiwa, Shiga  
Fresh water pearl, Biwa  
Shiga Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station Mikone, Shiga  
Sanegai Trout Hatchery, Shiga

26 Sept 48 Train travel to Hamamatsu  
Namanako Branch, Shizuoka Pref. Fish. Ex Station at Maisaka-  
town, Shizuoka  
Oyster Farms (on boat)  
Hotel at Maisaka town.

27 Sept 48 Eel ponds at Maisaka town  
Hamana Food-staff Canning Company  
Train travel from Hamamatsu to Ito  
Hotel at Ito, Shizuoka

28 Sept 48 Auto trip from Ito to Shimoda  
Kokusai Pearl Farm at Shimoda  
Marine Laboratory of Tokyo Bunrika University at Shimoda  
Hotel at Shimoda-town

29 Sept 48 Auto trip from Shimoda to Ito  
Train travel from Ito to Tokyo



PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Mie Prefecture

Mr Kikuchi Soya	Chief, Fisheries Section, Mie Prefecture
Mr Saburo Kimura	Fisheries Section, Mie Prefecture
Mr Kokichi Mikimoto	Mikimoto Pearl Farm
Mr Yuji Kato	Mikimoto Pearl Farm
Dr Hitoshi Takaoka	Technician, Mikimoto Pearl Farm
Mr Kazo Kakuda	Kakuda Pearl Farm
Dr Masao Sugiyama	Marine Laboratory, Nagoya University
Mr Hatusaburo Horiguchi	Godo Pearl Company

Shiga Prefecture

Mr Tomizo Kimura	Chief, Fisheries Section, Shiga Prefecture
Mr Kisaburo Nakamura	Fisheries Section, Shiga Prefecture
Mr Masuo Chiwa	Fisheries Section, Shiga Prefecture
Mr Seisaburo Uda	Uda Pearl Company
Mr Keisaburo Sakiyoshi	Technician, Uda Pearl Company
Dr Masuzo Ueno	Otsu Hydrographic Laboratory, Kyoto University
Mr Shinzo Suzuki	Chief, Shiga Prefecture Fish Ex Station Hikone
Mr Chuji Miyabe	Samagai Trout Hatchery

Shizuoka Prefecture

Mr Takagi	Fisheries Section, Shizuoka Prefecture
Mr Honda	Fisheries Section, Shizuoka Prefecture
Mr Hiroshi Noguchi	Hamana Branch, Shizuoka Prefecture Fish Ex Station
Mr Yasohachi Yamada	Hamana-ko Food-staff Canning Company
Mr <del>Rokuo</del> Suzuki	" " " " " " " "
Mr Keijiro Muramatsu	Shizuoka-ken Pond Fish Culture Association
Mr Seiichi Horie	Mayor, Miasaka-town, Shizuoka Prefecture
Mr Chuzo Agata	President, Hamamatsu Fish Market
Dr Aishiro Sawamura	Shizuoka Marine Biological Station Tokyo Bunrika University
Mr Arinoku Shimizu	" " " " " " " "
Mr Arimitsu Hori	President, Kokusai Pearl Company
Mr Hori	Director, Kokusai Pearl Company
Mr Fumio Ouchi	Chief, Ito Branch, Shizuoka Fish Ex Station

Maizuru Prefecture

Dr Kinsuke Kondo	Chief, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University
Mr Takeo Shibata	Chief Secretary, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto Univ.
Dr Wataru Shimizu	Chief, Fisheries Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto Univ.
Mr Kiyomatsu Matsubara	" " " " " "
Mr Masao Kimata	" " " " " "



*see*

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGEN 333.5, subj: "Transmittal of Memorandum for Record ("Field Trip to Mie and Shizuoka Prefectures to Study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto to Study Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture")", dtd 3 Nov 48.

AG 333 - BA

1st Ind

EFH/tn

NOV 9 1948

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 301

*WAF*  
WAF

1 Incl:  
n/c

748K7.



5209.  
EN 123

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

3 NOV 1948

MG

ACMGEN 333.5

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record ("Field Trip to Mie and Shizuoka Prefectures to Study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto to Study Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture").

437

TO : Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301

1. Attached as inclosure 1 is Memorandum for Record, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, NR 420(13 Oct 48)Fi, subject: "Field Trip to Mie and Shizuoka Prefectures to Study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto to Study Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture", prepared by Dr. A. R. Cahn, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Subject Memorandum for Record will be forwarded to the Kyoto, Mie and Shiga Military Government Teams.

8

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:  
SCAP Memo  
Dated 13 Oct 48

*R. Schaffer*  
R. SCHAFER  
Lt. Col., AGD  
Asst. Adj Gen

99777

Wgc. 226



ACMGEN 333.5

3 NOV 1948

**SUBJECT:** Transmittal of Memorandum for Record ("Field Trip to Mie and Shizuoka Prefectures to Study Pearl Culture; to Kyoto to Study Land Allocation for Kyoto University Fisheries School; and to Shiga Prefecture to Study Fresh Water Pearl Culture").

**TO :** Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301

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2. Subject Memorandum for Record will be forwarded to the Kyoto, Mie and Shiga Military Government Teams.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:  
SCAP Memo  
Dated 13 Oct 48

R. SCHAFER  
Lt Col. AGD  
Asst Adj Gen



C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

EHN/af

12 February 1948

AG 004 - BA

SUBJECT: Dynamite Fishing in Tsushima Island

TO : Commanding Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region,  
APO 710  
Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713

1. Attached herewith for your information is a report on dynamite fishing received from the Nagasaki Military Government Team.

2. Your attention is invited to sub-paragraph 3 a and 3 b of inclosure. It is requested that this headquarters be advised in the event that dynamited fish is entering your area.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:  
As indicated

/s/ Wilder A. Johnson  
/t/ WILDER A. JOHNSON  
Capt., A.G.D.  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

INTER-OFFICE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.O. <i>W</i>
	EXEC.
	Adj. <i>(D)</i>
	Econ. <i>(D)</i>
	CI+E <i>gog</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pub. Health <i>gog</i>
	Pub. Welf.
	Leg+Govt.
	Chief Clerk <i>(D)</i>
	Maizuru <i>(D)</i>
	Team
	File <i>LABOR</i>
	Action
	Info <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Your File
<i>(D)</i>	Initial for <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

C O P Y



C O P Y

Special Report 48/E/HR/No. 1

**NAGASAKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM**  
**Nagasaki, Kyushu, Japan**

JSC/ks

APO 24 Unit 3  
3 February 1948

File : 004.1

SUBJECT: Dynamite Fishing in Tsushima Island

TO : Commanding Officer  
Kyushu Mil Govt Region,  
Hq & Hq Det., APO 929

1. The following report was made by the prefectural government officials, to this headquarters on the illegal use of dynamite fishing:

a. Around the shoreline of Tsushima Island, approximately 400 boats of all classes, are engaged in dynamite fishing. This is especially noted at this time due to the heavy running of mackerel during this season.

b. The boats are reportedly from Tsushima, Fukuoka, Shikoku, Yamaguchi and other ports. The fish are gathered by small boats, and transferred or sold to larger boats or carrier boats.

c. The amount of fish recovered after each explosion is usually 100 to 200 kan, or about 10% to 20% of the number of fish killed.

d. All the fish recovered are sold through blackmarket channels.

e. Approximately ten persons lose their lives per season in this activity. Many other are maimed or blinded.

f. The prefecture is sending two patrol boats to patrol the area for 30 days, in an attempt to stop this method of fishing.

2. This headquarters has taken the following action regarding the above report:

a. One of the Price Control and Rationing Teams assigned to this headquarters has been instructed to aid the Japanese official in every possible way to stop this method of fishing. This because of:

C O P Y



C O P Y

**BASIC: Ltr, Nag Mil Govt Team, file 004.1, subject: "Dynamite Fishing in Tsushima Island", dtd 3 Feb. 1948**

- (1) Enormous loss of fish, i.e. those killed and not recovered.
- (2) Disruption of fishing grounds for legal methods.
- (3) Illegal outlet of recovered fish.

b. Records of explosives delivered, used and in stock in mines (including the lead and zinc mine in Tsushima), will be examined in order to ascertain the source of supply to the fishermen. The Japanese officials believes the source of supply is from the mines.

3. It is requested that:

- a. Price Control and Rationing Teams in other prefectures be notified to especially watch for the entry of these fish into their areas. Fish killed by this method is easily detected by appearance.
- b. Public Health authorities be on the alert for the fish.
- c. Controls be tightened on the use of explosives in mines, etc.
- d. Higher headquarters request the Central Government to aid Nagasaki Prefecture in stopping this method of fishing.

**FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:**

**VERNON C. HILL**  
Captain CAC  
Adjutant

C O P Y