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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2988

(2) Folder title/number: (8)
SCAP Inspection Reports

(3) Date: Mar. 1948 - Nov. 1950

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:
i) Kyushu, Chugoku, Kinki
ii) Includes Contents List

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SCAP INSPECTION REPORTS S-5-G

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	15 Mar. 1948	Investigation of Fishing Rights & Assn. in Kyushu and Chugoku Regions	SCAP
2.	5 Apr. 1948	Field Trip to Chugoku and Kyushu Region	8th Army
3.	14 Aug. 1948	Field Trip to Nagasaki and Shimonoseki	Basic & 1st Ind. 8th Army
4.	26 March 1949	Field Trip to Shimonoseki	8th Army Basic & Ind.
5.	23 Aug. 1949	Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Kyushu	8th Army Basic & Ind.
6.	2 Nov. 1949	Field Trip to Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Osaka Prefecture	8th Army
7.	15 Dec. 1949	Field Trip to Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Osaka Prefecture	8th Army
8.	14 Apr. 1950	Transmittal of Field Trip Report	SCAP
9.	10 July 1950	Field Trip to Mie, Nara, Okayama, Hiroshima, Wakayama and Kyoto Prefectures to Observe and Investigate Activities of Fisheries Cooperatives & Economic Phases of Fishing Industry	SCAP, NRS
10.	2 Oct. 1950	Field Trip to Tottori and Shimane Prefecture to Investigate Damage to Fisheries from Use of Gunnery Ranges	SCAP, NRS
11.	16 Nov. 1950	Field Trip to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, Hyogo, Shiga and Aichi Prefectures to Investigate activities of Fisheries Cooperatives, Fishing Rights Administration and General Economic Conditions of Fishing Villages	SCAP, NRS

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CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 13
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File 5-5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-5

NR 464 (16 Nov 50)Fi

HGS/WDH/HWY/FPS/te
16 November 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, Hyogo, Shiga and Aichi Prefectures to Investigate activities of Fisheries Cooperatives, Fishing Rights Administration and General Economic Conditions of Fishing Villages.

1. Authorization: AG 201-AGPO, LO 260-9, dated 2 October 1950

2. Mission: To investigate and observe the operation of the Fisheries Cooperative Program and Fisheries Rights Reform and to observe current economic conditions in the fishing villages.

3. Personnel making trip:

Freeman P. Smith, GS-13, Economist, NR/Fi
H. Ohgimi, Japanese National (Interpreter), NR/Fi
Takashi Hisamune, Liaison Officer, Japanese Fisheries Agency

4. Summary of Results:

a. During the period from 20 October to 30 October 1950, inclusive, 11 fishing communities in Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori, Hyogo, Shiga, and Aichi Prefectures were visited and the organization of 10 fisheries cooperatives, three federations and one trawler association were studied. Also visits were made to the Seto Inland Sea Area Fisheries Adjustment Administrative Office and Tajima Sea Area Adjustment Commission (Kasumi, Hyogo Prefecture). Meetings were held with prefectural officials, cooperative and federation officials and members, and commissioners of sea area adjustment commissions. Marketing, docking, refrigeration and other facilities of 8 cooperatives were inspected. Mr. R. A. Nies and N. Nakamura of Chugoku CAR accompanied the party in Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimane and Tottori Prefectures. Mr George Kawaguchi of Tokai-Hokuriku CAR accompanied the party in Aichi Prefecture.

b. Cooperatives - Observations and information obtained indicate the cooperatives visited had been organized in a democratic manner, without excessive pressure from minority groups. Generally

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the cooperatives are developing relatively sound programs, but there is still a great need for better business management. Four of the cooperatives visited were employing paid managers with good results. Transfer of former association property to the cooperatives had been completed in all except one case visited. Transfers had involved assumption of outstanding debts in three cases. Members of the cooperatives visited were engaged in diversified types of fisheries. All of the cooperatives were engaged in marketing of members catch, the amount varying from 30 percent in Shimono-isshiki (Aichi Prefecture) to 100 percent in seven cooperatives. All of the cooperatives were engaged in purchasing of materials for members to a varying degree of total requirements. Handling charges on sale of members catch varied from 3% to 10% of sales. The 10% charge made by the two Lake Biwa cooperatives includes payment of 1.5% to the federation. Also 2½% is paid to the Shiga Prefecture Propagation Society, which is entrusted with the propagation of ayu and trout by the prefectural government. Only one of the cooperatives visited was marketing any of members catch through the federations. One cooperative was operating a retail fish market. Due to limited capitalization and lack of operating funds, only two of the cooperatives visited had extended loans to members. In several instances members were obtaining credit from local agricultural cooperatives of which they were members. All of the cooperatives visited had a savings deposit program in operation, six of which were on a percentage of sales varying from 2 to 10%. Two cooperatives were crediting all sales to members account, subject to demand withdrawal as needed. The obtaining of adequate financing is the major problem of the cooperatives visited. Since credit federations are not in operation, financing is obtained principally from local banks and agricultural cooperatives, which is only available on short term.

c. Federations - Discussions were held with officials of three federations. Generally, federation activity is limited to minor purchasing of supplies and educational activities. Two federations have been authorized in Hiroshima Prefecture, neither of which is carrying on any business activities for the member cooperatives. Much of the capitalization shares are still unpaid. The federation in Shimane Prefecture is developing a marketing program but has been relatively inactive to date. Yamaguchi Federation has recently opened a branch office and market at Sensaki on petition by 13 cooperatives who were dissatisfied with their treatment by Sensaki Fishermen's Cooperative. Lack of operating funds is retarding expansion of federation activities.

d. Fishing Rights Adjustment - All of the cooperatives visited were greatly interested in the present and future activities of the local sea area adjustment commissions. Five of the cooperative officials interviewed were members of local commissions. Observations were made of a public hearing by Tajima Sea Area Adjustment Commission at Kasumi,

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Hyogo Prefecture. The meeting was attended by all members of the commission and approximately 70 fishermen from villages involved. The village representatives were given full opportunity to discuss local rights problems as related to the fishing ground planning. Information is being assembled by all of the commissions from local villages to be incorporated into the fishing ground plans. The ten cooperatives visited were operating the following rights: 155 special, 22 demarcated, 114 fixed net, 21 exclusive and 27 common-of-piscary rights.
The heaviest concentration was observed at Kubo-machi, Hiroshima Prefecture where a cooperative of 161 members, with 70 power boats and 63 non-power boats, was operating 7 exclusive, 48 fixed-net, 7 demarcated, 82 special (chiefly sardine drag nets) and 15 common-of-piscary. A discussion was held with Mr Suwa, Director of Seto Inland Sea Area Fisheries Adjustment Administration Office, and six officials regarding the operational plans of that office. The principal operational projects of the office at present involve methods of control of unauthorized trawler operations in Seto Inland Sea and necessary amendments of regulations governing fishing rights and operations. This office will deal directly with the United Sea Area Commission now being formed in the Inland Sea Area from 11 prefectures, involving 27 sea areas with approximately 200,000 fishermen.

e. General Economic Conditions - A rather wide range was noted in the economic conditions of the cooperatives and villages visited. Although catch for 1950 will exceed that of 1949, lower prices and higher operating costs will result in less profits generally in 1950. Shortage of fuel oil in many villages is hampering full operation of fishing boats. In those villages where the cooperative was under fairly sound management the general financial condition of the fishermen was in good condition. Many cooperative members are using agricultural cooperatives as their chief source of credit. Short term credit at local sources is generally available, but at high interest rates. Several of the villages are involved in harbor and port improvement projects, which necessitate heavy borrowing by the cooperatives from local banks on short term. Long term credit at lower interest rates is badly needed for improvement of cooperative facilities. Many fishermen are having difficulty in meeting tax assessments. Kuba-machi Cooperative reported 70% of members are unable to meet tax payments. In this instance tax officials check cooperative records once per year to determine types of fisheries being operated and assess individuals as groups according to fishery type, completely disregarding individual returns as filed by the fishermen.

f. Fishing Boat Insurance - Participation in the fishing boat insurance program varied from 100% of all power boats (75) at Minato Village, Yamaguchi Prefecture to none in four cooperatives visited. The Minato Cooperative had taken out a group policy on all of the power boats operated by the members. The boats are 1 to 3 ton in size. The 75 boats were insured for ¥1,500,000, with annual premium of ¥57,800.

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During 1949, seven claims in the amount of ¥40,000 had been paid. Generally cooperative officials felt that rates were too high to justfy active participation. Fishermen in many areas are not intersted in complete loss type policies but would consider partial damage policies if available. Apparently quotas established by prefectures, through JFA, are assigned to cooperatives and considerable pressure applied to get the cooperatives to obtain policies from the specified number of boat owners.

5. Detailed Discussion:

a. Kubo-machi Fisheries Cooperative, organized in August 1949 with 161 members, 15[illegible] of which are full time fishermen, has a rather unique marketing set up. All of the members catch is sold through the cooperative auction market. The 60 retailers who purchase the entire catch are wives of the members, who resell locally. A 5% handling charge is retained by the cooperative and payment made to fishermen on delivery. The retailers pay the cooperative within three days after purchase. Approximately 84,000 kan had been sold during 1950, valued at 11,235,000 yen. A 5% deduction of catch sales is placed in savings deposit with a total of 1,511,000 yen on deposit 20 October 1950. The cooperative purchases approximately 45% of members material requirements on an average 3% commission.

b. Sensaki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, is one of the best ports in the area for fishing boats. For this reason many members of nearby co-operatives have been landing their catch in Sensaki and selling it through the Sensaki Cooperative Market. Total sales by the market during 1950 (to 1 October) involved 1,[illegible]06,000 kan valued at 127,900,000 yen, of which 30% was non-members catch. This catch is nearly twice that of 1949, with prices averaging 30% less. In June and July, landings for 10 days were in excess of what the market could handle. Sales are made to processors operating in the village and to fish merchants who transship to other markets. Due to poor service rendered non-members, 13 cooperatives petitioned the federation to open a branch office and retail market in the village. The market was to begin operation 1 November, in spite of strong opposition by the Sensaki Cooperative. The federation officials stated that if the local cooperative would give the same service to neighboring cooperative members in handling catch, the federation would relinquish the operation of the branch market. Sensaki Cooperative has 680 members. Due to low operating fund, loans have not been made to members. Purchase of materials in amount of ¥4,800,000 have been made during 1950, on 3% commission, representing 70% of total requirements of members. Three private cold storage facilities in the city are used by retailers and shipping merchants. Cooperative members operate 210 power boats, 35 of which are over 20 ton. The employment of a paid manager was discussed, but directors expressed the feeling that the president who serves as managing director was sufficient. Four directors are in charge of various phases of financial operations such as marketing, purchasing, savings and credit activities, with little apparent coordination of plans.

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c. Four cooperatives have been organized in Hamada, Shimane Prefecture, with 1,200 members, where formerly three associations existed. Investigation was made of the Hamada Fishermen's Cooperative which has 635 members, operating 130 power boats and 200 non-power boats. Transfer of former association property to the cooperative has been completed. Loans in amount of 4 million yen have been obtained by the Hamada Cooperative for operating capital. All of the members catch is handled through the cooperative either on direct auction sale or as shipping agent. Sales from 1 January through 30 September total, 1,023,000 kan, valued at ¥111,132,000. In auction sales a 4% handling charge is made to members and 5% to non-members. On large catches if fishermen desire to ship to a larger market the cooperative handles the transshipment, charging 1.7% for handling. Loans in amount of ¥1,015,000 have been made to 16 members at 12% interest charge. Materials costing ¥2,900,000 have been purchased for members during 1950, on 6% commission. The cooperative needs additional ice manufacture of 20 T/D but is experiencing difficulty in obtaining a loan for this purpose. The Federation has not been active in either buying or selling.

d. Ajiro Fishermen's Cooperative has a membership of 361 members. In transfer of former association property a debt of 6 million yen was assumed, of which 800,000 yen has been repaid. The loans had been obtained to construct an ice-making and storage plant in 1945 and for harbor improvement work. Present harbor facilities are inadequate and the seawall to be constructed will involve 40 to 50 million expenditure by the prefecture and two villages. The cooperative operates a battery recharging station, machine shop, boat repair yard, and a processing plant. Small trawlers are the principal fisheries operated. All catch is sold through the cooperative with 10% deduction made (6.6% for cooperative administrative expenses and 3.4% for harbor construction). Materials totalling 10 million yen have been purchased during 1950, on 2% commission. Long term financing is the major problem.

e. The fishermen's cooperative at Kasumi, Hyogo Prefecture, was one of the most efficiently managed and rendering the best membership services of any cooperative inspected to date in Japan. The paid manager is a very wide-awake and conscientious worker. The cooperative is carrying on the following activities:

(1) Catch sales - 707,620 kan, valued at 42 million yen handled from 1 April through September, on 5% handling charge. Approximately 70% of the catch is sold to local processors. The cooperative also operates a small retail market, selling direct to housewives. Bond is required of processors to buy in the auction market.

(2) Purchasing of materials - Cooperative handles 90% of members requirements on 2 to 2½% commission basis.

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(3) Battery recharging station - Recharge 150 to 160 batteries daily.

(4) Ice-making Plant - 20 T/D capacity, with 580 tons storage. Ice crushing equipment cracks 30 ton ice hourly.

(5) Fish Paste Plant - Constructed in 1949 at cost of 6 million yen, can handle 3,000 kan fresh fish daily. This plant was built when a private company plant started cutting price of fish to producer.

(6) Boat painting yard - The cooperative is charging 6,000 yen to remove boats from water, scrape and paint hull where formerly 12,000 yen was charged by a private company.

(7) Savings Deposit Program - All catch sales are credited to members accounts. Had 13 million yen on deposit 20 October.

(8) Harbor repair and improvement - Since Kasumi Village is made up principally of fishing families, the cooperative is assuming harbor improvement program costs. For 1950-51 2% of the catch sales will be deducted for this project. Also the cooperative manager made an agreement with the processors and fish peddlers whereby the 58 processors and 40 fish peddlers contribute 1.5% of their sales. Expenditures for present project are estimated at ¥4,600,000.

(9) Other services - The cooperative pays 1/3 of operating costs of a local hospital in return for which members get free medical care, and rates to members families are reduced 20%. A barber shop is also operated by the cooperative, at 20% reduction in prices.

Even though the services have been expanded over that offerred by the former association, cooperative employees have been reduced from 47 to 30. Fuel shortage (allocated 60% of requirements) is resulting in concentration of fishing operation close inshore. Trawlers have reduced days of operation by 20%. Credit on longer term and lower interest rates for improvement of small boat landing, refrigeration plant (not operating) and other facilities is badly needed. Manager estimates the cooperative will need 20 million yen during next five years for such work. All boats were in good repair and painted, facilities clean, and entire harbor area presented a neat appearance.

f. Two cooperatives were visited on Lake Biwa, Shiga Prefecture, Minamihama and Isoda (near Hikone). Fifty-seven cooperatives have been organized among the lake fishermen with approximately 5,300 members.

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All fishermen in the area are required by prefectural ordinance to land their catch at specified places, and landing certificates are issued for presentation to the market or the cooperatives where catch is sold. The cooperatives either sell the fish at the landing place or transport to a larger collection station market. All members sell through the cooperatives, which deduct 10% of sale value. The 10% sales commission is normally distributed as follows: 1.5% to federations, 2.5% to a propagation society and balance retained by the cooperative. In the two cooperatives visited purchase of materials is handled at cost for members. Both cooperatives were operating traps for catching of trout entering rivers to spawn. Eggs are stripped from females and inoculated by sperm from males, packed in cartons of 10,000 eggs and delivered to a trout hatchery for propagation. Small ayu are also caught for transshipment to other prefectures through the society. Minamihama Cooperative has 196 members and Isoda Cooperative 216 members. All credit is obtained from local agriculture cooperatives, of which nearly all fishermen are members. Fisheries cooperative members are also generally utilizing the agriculture cooperatives for savings deposits. Minamihama requires 8% of sales be retained in savings account, and Isoda Cooperative 5%. Such funds are generally used to meet tax payments. Smelt is the principal species caught in Lake Biwa. None of the boats of the cooperative members were insured. Isoda Cooperative has recently started a "Tsukudani" processing plant.

g. Shimonoisshiki Fishermen's Cooperative, near Nagoya (Aichi Prefecture) was organized in October 1949, with 955 members, 799 of which are full time fishermen. The cooperative is engaged in rebuilding the landing place. A new market place has been constructed. Much of the fishing community was destroyed by fire in 1946, and the rebuilt area is made up of make-shift dwellings and generally very unsanitary. Due to nearness of large markets in Nagoya only 30% of members catch is handled through the cooperative on basis of 5% handling charge. Of this 5% deduction 2% is given sales merchants as commission. Total sales during past 12 months was 58,850 kan, valued at 13,862,000 yen. Only a small amount of materials is purchased through the cooperative. Operational funds are therefore very limited. The cooperative operates a 56 bed hospital, where fees to members and their families are 20% less than normal rates. Most of the hospital services are utilized by non-member patients. The hospital operational costs average approximately 70,000 yen deficit monthly, which is paid by the cooperative. A loan of ¥3,500,000 was obtained from the local agricultural cooperative for operational fund and to construct the market. This is a revolving type loan, being maintained at the 3.5 million figure by repayments and subsequent reborrowing. Members deposit only a small amount of savings with the fisheries cooperative to meet tax payments, the main deposits being made with the local agricultural cooperative. Under the present system income from sales is not sufficient to meet operational expenses of the cooperative and hospital. Unless more members sell through the cooperative, it can never be placed on a sound financial basis.

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6. Conclusions:

a. Based on cooperatives visited further guidance and supervision is needed in business activities, particularly regarding efficient business management. General economic level of the village is closely associated with the cooperative activities.

b. Federations in prefectures visited are relatively inactive. Emphasis must be placed on rendering of additional services to cooperative members. This will probably only materialize when members actually make joint demands on federation officials to start such activities. Development is hampered by limited operating funds and small amount of paid up capitalization.

c. Long term financing at reasonable rates of interest is a major problem with cooperatives generally, particularly for use in harbor repair and construction work.

d. Development of more direct marketing contacts would materially benefit certain cooperatives visited, by eliminating shipping merchant commissions. Active federations could largely assume this position in getting fish to final markets.

e. Development of proper fishing ground plans in adjustment of fishing rights is of vital concern to all villages visited. Sea area commissions are approaching the problem on a sound basis through public hearings and individual inspections of village fisheries operations. Full information on the part of the fisherman as to the overall program is vital.

f. Emphasis in many cooperatives needs to be placed on the enlargement of membership savings programs, rather than utilizing agricultural cooperatives as a savings and credit facility.

g. Participation in fishing boat insurance program is very erratic. High premium rates, requirement of carrying complete loss coverage in order to collect partial damages, and delays in payment of claims are given as reasons for non-participation.

7. Recommended action:

a. The status of the federations in prefectures visited has been discussed with prefectural and fisheries agency officials and suggestions made for improvement through concerted member demands.

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b. Further assistance must be given by prefectural and fisheries agency personnel in development of more efficient business management practices. Further advice and guidance will be given by NR/Fi to JFA in development of informational and guidance material on such topics.

c. Further work will be undertaken with JFA and members of fisheries committees of the Diet in attempting to develop sources of long-term financing.

d. Fisheries Agency is now distributing informational material to individual fishermen cooperatives and sea area adjustment commissions regarding fishing ground planning. Prompt issuance of follow-up material will be stressed by NR/Fi.

e. Further investigation of the fishing boat insurance program will be made at local levels by NR/Fi personnel and further advice and guidance given JFA to improve the operation.

Freeman P. Smith

Freeman P. Smith
Economist
Economics Branch
Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished:
CAS
CAR - Chugoku

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Date	Time		
20 Oct 1950	0900	Lv	Tokyo
	1800	Ar	Kobe (Hyogo Pref)
21 " "			Kobe, travel to Hiroshima
22 " "			Hiroshima and Saka-machi (Hiroshima Pref)
23 " "			Kuba-machi, Travel to Shimonoseki (Yamaguchi Prefecture)
24 " "			Travel, Shomyoichi (Yamaguchi Pref) Hamada (Shimane Pref)
25 " "			Hamada, Travel, Tamazukuri (Shimane Pref)
26 " "			Travel, Iwami (Ajiro Village) and Kinosaki (Tottori Pref)
27 " "			Kasumi (Hyogo Pref), Travel, Kyoto
28 " "			Travel, Maibara and vicinity (Shiga Pref)
29 " "			Hikone (Isoda Buraku), Travel, Nagoya (Aichi Pref)
30 " "			Nagoya and vicinity, Travel.
	1700	Ar	Tokyo

Persons Interviewed

Hyogo Prefecture

Kobe

K. Suwa, Director, Seto Inland Sea Area Fish. Adjustment Executive Office
S. Hosoi, Chief, Fish Adm. Sec., Hyogo Pref. Gov't
M. Morisawa, Chief, Production Sec, Hyogo Pref. Gov't.

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C. Okumoto, Chief, General Affairs Sec., Seto Inland Sea Area Fish. Adj. Exec. Office
T. Okoshiba, Technician, General Affairs Sec., Seto Inland Sea Area Fish. Adj. Exec. Office
S. Ishida, Fish. Sec., Hyogo Pref. Gov't

Hiroshima Prefecture

Saka-machi

S. Hayashi, Chief, Fisheries Sec., Hiroshima Pref. Gov't
2 technicians, Fisheries Sec., Hiroshima Pref. Gov't
T. Mito, President, Saka-machi Fish. Coop.

Kuba-machi

M. Chokyu, Mgr.-Director, Kuba-machi Fish. Coop
Miyaki, President, Kuba-machi Fish. Coop
Member, Aki Sea Area Adj. Com.
N. Nakamura, Ass't Mayor, Kuba-machi, township.

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Shimonoseki

Y. Shiji, Director, Fisheries Dep't., Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't
S. Kunimoto, Chief, Fish. Adm. Sec. Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't
Y. Nagami, Ass't, Fish. Adm. Sec., Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't
T. Ekuma, President, Yamaguchi Federation of Fish. Coops.
S. Odamura, Mgr.-Director, Yamaguchi Federation of Fish. Coops.
M. Ishida, President, Yamaguchi Credit Fed. of Fish. Coops.
Z. Kimita, Mgr., " " " " "

Shomyoichi

(Minato Village)

S. Nakahara, President, Minato Fish. Coop.
K. Nakahara, Director, Minato Fish. Coop.
M. Yurino, Director, " " "
T. Yamada, " " " "
I. Nakahara, " " " "
S. Nakahara, Auditor, " " "
K. Harada, " " " "
S. Nakamura, Chief, Otsu Branch, Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't
2 members of Minato Fish. Coop.

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(Senzaki Village)

K. Nanbu, President Senzaki Fish. Coop.
N. Fukuda, Director, " " "
M. Okada, " " " "
Y. Miyazu, " " " "
S. Miyazu, " " " "
Y. Tanaka, " " " "
H. Sado, Auditor, " " "
S. Yokoyama, Mayor of Senzaki
6 members of cooperative

Shimane Prefecture

Hamada

O. Hamaura, President, Hamada Fish. Coop.
Member, Ishimi Seas Area Fish. Adj. Com.
Y. Tsujiura, Mgr.-Director, Hamada Fish. Coop.
H. Ishihara, Chief, Adm. Affairs, Hamada Fish. Coop.
H. Marukawa, Chairman, Ishimi Sea Area Fish. Adj. Com.
S. Date, Chief, Fish. Admin. Sec., Shimane Pref. Gov't
H. Sagawa, Ass't, " " " " " "
J. Yamazaki, Director, Naka Branch, Shimane Pref. Gov't.
4 members Hamada Fish. Coop.

Nagahama Village

S. Oshima, President, Izumosan Trawlers Ass'n.

Tamatsukuri

S. Fujita, Director, Fish. Dep't, Shimane Pref. Gov't.
S. Aoyama, President, Shimane Fed. of Fish. Coops.
S. Date, Chief, Adm. Sec, Shimane Pref Gov't

Tottori Prefecture

Kasumi

M. Okai, Director, Fisheries Dept., Hyogo Pref, Gov't.
G. Moriyama, Chairman, Tajima Sea Area Fish. Adj. Com.
President, Tajima Federation of Fish Coops.
President, Kasumi-machi, Fish. Coop.

S. Nishigama, Member, Central Fisheries Adjustment Council
Vice-President, Hyogo Trawler's Ass'n
Director, Tajima Fed. of Fish Coops.
Mgr.-Dir, Kasumi-machi Fish. Coop.

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K. Okamoto, President, Ikumi Fish. Coop.
I. Ishibashi, Mgr.-Dire, Tsuiyama Fish. Coop.
E. Sakuhana, Mgr.-Director, Shibayama Fish. Coop.
T. Tanaka, Chief, General Affairs Sec., Tajima Fed. of Fish. Coop.
T. Okano, Director, Kasumi Branch of Fisheries Agency.
T. Matsumoto, Chief, Economic Sec., Tajima Branch, Hyogo, Pref. Gov't.
8 employees and members of Kasumi Fish. Coop.
3 member of Tajima Sea Area Fish. Adj. Com.

Shiga Prefecture

Minamihama

K. Terada, Member, Biwa Lake Sea Area Fish. Adj. Com.
President, Minamihama Fish. Coop.
Y. Gamo, Director, Minamihama Fish. Coop.
M. Nakagawa, " " " "
Y. Kawase, " " " "
S. Nakagawa, " " " "
T. Terada, " " " "
Y. Nishikawa, Auditor, " " "
T. Kimura, Chief, Fisheries Sec., Shiga Pref. Gov't
2 employees Minamihama Fish. Coop.
4 members of cooperative

Samegai

I. Ito, Director, Shiga Prf. Samegai Trout Farm and Fisheries Experimental Station.
Y. Yamanaka, Technician, Shiga Fish. Exp't Station.

Hikone (Isoda Village)

J. Kitamura, President, Isoda-mura Fish. Coop.
C. Wakabayashi, Member, Biwa Lake Sea Area Adj. Com.
Director, Shiga Federation of Fish.
Mgr.-Director, Isoda-mura Fish.Coop.

T. Ebata, Auditor, Isoda-mura Fish Coop.
Mgr-Director, Isoda-mura Agr. Coop.

T. Tanaka, Fish. Sec., Economic Dep't, Shiga Pref. Gov't
H. Kondo, Fish Catch Inspection Station
3 members of Isoda-mura Fish. Coop.

Aichi Prefecture

Nagaoya

S. Suzuki, Director, Agric. & Forestry Dept., Aichi Prefe Gov't.
S. Tomita, Fish Sec., Aichi Pref. Gov't.

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S. Otakara., Incharge of Coops, Fish, Sec., Aichi Pref. Gov't.
A. Komazawa, President, Aichi Pref. Fed. of Fish. Coops.
President, Aichi Pref. Credit Fed. of Fish. Coops.

Shimono-isshiki Village

H. Mori, President, Shimonoisshiki Fish. Coop.
S. Mori, Mgr.-Director, " " "
S. Ito, Manager, " " "
R. Nakagawa, Manager, " " "
Y. Kobayashi, Director, Coop's Kyosai Hospital.
2 other officials of the coop.

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N.R. — 3
Info. + file
Ram. Hall

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 13.
OCT. - 2. 1950
JJH

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section
APO 500

NR 464 (25 Sep 50)Fi

HGS/WGH/WGM/erc
25 September 1950

Civil Affairs Division
File No. 5-5

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Tottori and Shimane Prefectures to Investigate Damage to Fisheries From Use of Gunnery Ranges

1. Authorization: LO 223-5

2. Mission: To discuss with fishermen and their representatives the effect on fisheries production from the use of gunnery ranges.

3. Personnel: William C. Neville, Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division
Yukimitsu Munechika, Translator-Interpreter

4. Summary:

a. During the period 5 to 12 September 1950, meetings were held with fishermen and their representatives and with prefectural fishery officers of Tottori and Shimane to discuss the effects on fish production from the use of the gunnery ranges: Yonago No 1 located off Tottori, Yonago No 2 located off Shimane, and the Miho Range located on Miho Bay in Tottori Prefecture.

b. Estimates by local fishermen and prefectural fisheries officers of losses in production from military use of these ranges total ¥ 48,000,000 covering principally 1949. The three ranges involve at least 2190 fishermen operating 440 boats and 11 sets of beach seines.

c. Discussions between fishermen and NR personnel resulted in a revision of the original estimate in loss of production from the ¥ 48,000,000 figure to approximately ¥ 27,000,000. This total may be further reduced to a small extent when a recheck is made by the fishermen on estimated damage from use of the Miho Range.

d. The principal discrepancies in estimating original amounts of damage to fisheries were failure to take into consideration:

(1) That the range was not used on all days as listed in scheduled warning notices issued monthly and originating from Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces.

(2) Failure to properly prorate the amount and value of catch in the region of the range as compared to fishing areas outside of the range.

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(3) Failure to allow for catches made outside of the range but at times when gunnery practice was being conducted on the range and during which time fishing was prohibited in the range area.

e. Arrangements were made for establishing effective liaison between the Air Base at Miho which has responsibility for the three ranges in question and with representatives of fishermen to permit the fishermen the use of the range at all times when not in use by the Air Force and even when daily schedules are suddenly changed because of weather conditions or other factors.

5. Detailed Discussions:

a. Miho Range - Located on Miho Bay in the vicinity of Yonago, Tottori Prefecture has been a scheduled range since 1946. It is operated for air-to-ground practice from 0700 to 1700 Monday through Friday. The range covers both land and water areas. The region is used by fishermen for hand lining, purse seining and beach seining. An estimated 240 persons operate 11 sets of beach seines, the principal fishery in the range area. Fishermen's original estimates of loss in production covering the period 1946 through 1949 was approximately ¥ 2,500,000. This included approximately ¥ 600,000 for the loss of one fishing boat and nets. This loss was suffered when the boat was hit by a bomb at a point outside of the range area. The responsibility for the sinking of the boat has been admitted by the appropriate authorities of the military units involved and recommendations were made that the owner of the boat receive just compensation for his losses. To date there has been legal and administrative obstacles to the payment of this claim. The balance of the estimated loss in production for the Miho Range as computed by the prefectural fisheries section was on the basis of a monthly schedule of warning notices issued by the Air Force and forwarded to the prefectural office which in turn transmitted this information to fishermen concerned. A decrease in claim is expected when: (a) a recheck is made as to whether days of actual use by the Air Force coincide with the days as listed in the warning notices, and (b) whether fishermen actually refrained from operating in the region of the range on the scheduled days of operation as appeared in the warning notices and regardless of the fact that the range may not have been used by the Air Force on all of the scheduled days. No effective liaison was in operation in 1949 or prior to keep the fishermen informed of those days on which the Air Force would not use the range even though such days had been listed in the warning notices.

b. Yonago No 1 located off Tottori Prefecture is scheduled as an air-to-air range with hours of operation from 0600 to 1700 Monday through Thursday during the months of August through January. This period of operation was worked out in cooperation with the local fishermen, Prefectural Fisheries Section, Japanese Fisheries Agency, NRS and representatives of the

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Air Force in September 1949 with the purpose of interferring as little as possible with seasonal fishing operations. Tottori fishermen's claim for loss in production on this range was originally estimated at approximately ¥ 2,000,000. Discussions with the fishermen of Tottori revealed, however, that there had been little or no loss in production inasmuch as the Air Force had not used the range to any great extent in 1949 and fishing had been done elsewhere with relatively little loss in catch even on the limited number of days in which the Air Force had used the range. From all intents and purposes, it may be assumed therefore that no significant loss in production was incurred by Tottori fishermen from use of the Yonago No 1 Range.

c. Yonago No 2 Range located off Shimane, is scheduled for air-to-air gunnery practice. The hours of operation are 0700 to 1700 Monday through Thursday during February through July. The establishment and use of this range was worked out in discussion with the fishermen in September 1950 at the same time as the Yonago No 1 Range was under discussion and for the same purpose of interferring as little as possible with seasonal fishing operations off this section of the coast. The original estimate of the claim for Yonago No 2 Range amounted to ¥ 44,700,000 of which the most part (¥ 42,000,000) was claimed by Shimane fishermen. Discussions with fishermen and their representatives of Shimane on 9 September revealed that most of the fishing operations on Yonago No 2 is by small boats, less than 11 gross tons, and primarily by handline fishermen. Unlike the larger vessels of Tottori, the smaller boats confine their fishing to daily operations, leaving and returning to port each day. The fact was revealed that Shimane fishermen conscientiously refrained from operating on the range on all days listed in the monthly warning notices. This compliance with instructions was rigidly enforced by the Shimane Civil Affairs Team, by local police, and fishery cooperative officials. The talk with the Shimane fishermen revealed that proper deductions had not been made in estimating their claims for such expenses as petroleum, ice, marketing, and incidental expenses which did not occur on days in which no catch was landed by boats staying in port. Computation of the claim also had not taken into account the amount and value of the catch on the range as compared to other fishing areas outside of the range. The discussion revealed that the original claim of Shimane for approximately ¥ 42,000,000 should be reduced to approximately 27,376,000 yen.

d. Liaison - Discussions with Captain G. H. Pennington, Commanding Officer of Miho Air Base, revealed that Yonago No 1 and 2 Ranges had not been used to any great extent from June 30, 1949 to date (8 Sep 50) with exception of a few days of operation in May and June of 1950. At the latter time certain Fighter Wings had used the range without obtaining procedural clearance from Captain Pennington. As the result of NR personnel visit to the Miho Air Base and discussion with Captain Pennington, an effective liaison has now been established between the Air Base and fishermen representatives in Tottori and Shimane to permit fishermen the full use of the range areas at all times when not being used by the Air Force. This liaison permits daily contact to notify fishermen of days when they may use

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the range because of sudden changes in the days of operation scheduled in the monthly warning notices.

5. Actions Taken: NR personnel has discussed with appropriate representatives of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, the changes in the estimates in loss of fisheries production from use of the Yonago No 1 and No 2 and Miho Gunnery Ranges. These revisions will be taken into consideration in preparing an appraisal of a report which has been filed by Japanese Fisheries Agency with NR personnel on proposed payment to fishermen for loss in production resulting from the use of gunnery ranges throughout Japan.

WILLIAM C. NEVILLE
Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary &
Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished
Chugoku JA Region
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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

5 Sep 1940 Lv Tokyo
6 Sep 0642 Ar Osaka
0930 Lv Osaka
1739 Ar Yonago
7 Sep 0830 Lv Yonago
0900 Ar Miho
1000 Lv Miho
1030 Ar Sakai
1721 Lv Sakai
1748 Ar Yonago
9 Sep 0718 Lv Yonago
1016 Ar Hane
1624 Lv Hane
1753 Ar Tamatsukuri
11 Sep 0845 Lv Tamatsukuri
1744 Ar Osaka
12 Sep 0734 Lv Osaka
1832 Ar Tokyo

Persons Interviewed

K. Kubo - Technician, Fiscal Section, Japanese Fisheries Agency (Accompanied Mr Neville on the Field Trip to Tottori - Shimane)
Captain G. H. Pennington - Commanding Officer, Miho Air Base
Mr R. A. Neis, Economic Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

Tottori Prefecture
A. Nishio - Governor, Tottori Prefecture
M. Miyake - Chief, Fisheries Section, Fisheries Agency
N. Yamamoto - Director, Tottori Fisheries Experiment Station
M. Tabuchi - President, Hamamura Village Fisheries Cooperative
Y. Hayashibara - Vice President, Tottori Prefecture Fisheries Coop Federation
T. Soda - President, Yonago City Fisheries Cooperative
S. Itakura - President, Ajiro Village Fisheries Cooperative
F. Hamaguchi - President, Oiwa Village Fisheries Cooperative

20 other Fishermen Representing Small Trawlers, Beach Seine, Gill Nets, Dolphin Fisheries

Shimane Prefecture
S. Date - Chief, Fisheries Administrative Section, Fisheries Department, Shimane Prefecture
T. Kamifuji - Technician, Fisheries Department, Shimane Prefecture
T. Moriyoshi - President, Hane Fisheries Cooperative
M. Mitani - President, Yanase Fisheries Cooperative
T. Wada - Managing Director, Takuno Fisheries Cooperative
S. Takeuchi - President, Yuzato Fisheries Cooperative

5 other Fishermen Representing Angling, Long-Line, Small Trawlers, Dolphin Fisheries

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CHUGOKU

INFORMATION:
O.D. 13

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/WCH/FPS/crv
10 July 1950

N.R. Res. Division
File No S-5

NR 464(10 July 50)Fi

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field trip to Mie, Nara, Okayama, Hiroshima, Wakayama and Kyoto Prefectures to Observe and Investigate Activities of Fisheries Cooperatives and Economic Phases of Fishing Industry.

1. Authorization: AG 301-AGPO, LO 141-30 dated 3 June 1950.

2. Mission: To observe the operations of fisheries cooperatives, status of fisheries Right Reform program and investigate the financial needs and current economic condition of the fishing industry.

3. Personnel making trip:

Howard H. Gordon, Visiting Expert, NR/Fi
Harry W. Yoe, GS-14, Economist, NR/Fi
Freeman P. Smith, GS-13, Economist, NR/Fi
H. Oghimi, Japanese National, NR/Fi
T. Hisamune, Japanese National, Japanese Fisheries Agency

4. Summary of Results:

a. During the period from 15 June 1950 to 26 June 1950, ten fishing communities in Mie, Nara, Okayama, Hiroshima and Wakayama prefectures were visited and the organization and operation of eight cooperatives and seven federations (including two federations at Kyoto, Kyoto prefecture) were studied. Meetings were held with the officials of the cooperatives and federations, prefectural and local government officials, and members of cooperatives. Physical facilities of five cooperatives were inspected. Investigation of research work being done at Fisheries Agency prefectural stations at Yokojima, Okayama prefecture, and Kusatsu, Hiroshima prefecture were observed, particularly in relation to oyster culture and other shellfish propagation. Mr George Kawaguchi, Tokai-Hokuriku CAR, accompanied the party in Mie prefecture. Mr Nies, Chugoku CAR, accompanied the party in Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures and Mr Marks, Kinki CAR, in Wakayama prefecture.

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b. Cooperatives - Considerable contrast in the activities of individual cooperatives and change from previous association set-up was observed in the cooperatives visited. In Hiroshima very little change has taken place and present cooperative appears to be under complete control of the fish-market officials. Generally, marked change could be observed, with cooperatives providing increased services to individual fishermen and more control of marketing operations than existed under the associations. Transfer of association property is largely completed. Certain cooperatives are too small to provide a proper economic base to be effective in marketing of catch or purchase of materials. Payment of capitalization shares is lagging in some instances, due to decreased catch during 1949 and 1950. This has also resulted in failure to formulate a membership savings deposit program in some instances.

c. Federations - Seven federations were studied during the trip, two of which were credit federations. Due to limited time of operation business activities have not been extensive, except in Kyoto prefecture. Programs for sale of members catch and increased purchase of supplies are under way in each case. The activities have been further hampered by delayed payment of capitalization by member cooperatives. This has prevented financing of members by the credit federations. All of the federations visited are carrying on an active information program regarding fisheries reform program.

d. Financing - Observations made during the trip indicate very definitely that the individual fisherman in the area are facing a critical financial problem. Increase in number of fishermen as much as 50% during last 10 years has resulted in over-fishing, with resultant decrease in annual catch, and much less return per individual fishermen. Annual individual income has decreased, in many instances, to the point where income is not sufficient to meet basic family living expenses. Cooperatives visited had in majority of cases operated during the first year at a deficit. The sale price of fish has declined since decontrol while material costs have trebled in certain localities. Individual fishermen, as well as cooperatives, are experiencing extreme difficulty in securing credit except for very short term loans. The rapid development of an organized system of credit based on reasonable terms and lower interest rates is urgently needed if many of the small scale fisheries in the area are to survive.

e. Fishery Rights - The officials of the cooperatives and federations are generally well informed concerning the fisheries rights reform program and are giving careful consideration to need for proper adjustment of the fishery rights as now operated. The need for reduction of certain type rights is acknowledged as mandatory if resources are to be conserved. Registration of fishermen for the Sea Areas Adjustment Commission election, 15 August 1950, has been largely completed. The officials are carrying on an extensive education program to acquaint the fishermen with the reform program.

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5. Detailed Discussion:

a. Yamada, Mie Prefecture. Two federations of fisheries co-operatives have been organized in Mie Prefecture, with headquarters at Yamada. The smaller federation is composed of the fisheries cooperatives located inside Ise Bay. Mie Prefectural Federation (outside Ise Bay), authorized 15 Oct 1949, is comprised of 107 member cooperatives. Formerly one fisheries association existed in Mie prefecture, which has been dissolved and all assets transferred to the Mie Prefectural Federation. Debts were assumed from the old association in the amount of 29 million yen, which had been borrowed from the Central Cooperative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry in 1947 for construction and repair of facilities. An additional 3 million yen had been borrowed by the Federation from a local bank. Property with a book value of approximately 22 million yen has been acquired from the former association. The Mie Prefectural Federation is capitalized at 15 million yen, of which only 552,000 yen is paid up. Due to decreased catch member cooperatives are hard pressed financially, resulting in very slow capitalization of the Federation. Prior to April 1950, the federation did not handle the sale of any of the members catch. Since 1 April 1950, 50,000 kan of frozen bonito-tuna have been handled. 120,000 kan of bait had been handled prior to 1 April. Plans are now under way to open branch auction markets. The federation is purchasing approximately 20% of members supplies and fuel oil at present. The federation is operating a processing plant (formerly a cannery) at Nagoshima, three engine repair shops, three ice-making plants and two refrigeration and cold storage facilities. As of 31 March 1950 the federation had operated at a net loss of 1,743,000 yen. A credit federation of fisheries cooperatives has also been operating in Mie prefecture since 1 Nov 1949, with 133 cooperative members. Of the 5 million capitalization, 1,065,000 yen was paid up as of 31 March 1950. Loans in the amount of approximately 17 million had been incurred, and 16,550,000 yen of member cooperatives loans guaranteed. Members had deposited 5 million yen prior to 31 March 1950. The credit federation had made loans to approximately 80 members in amount of 18 million yen. The federation operated at a loss (245,000 yen) from 1 Nov 1949 to 31 March 1950. Federation officials complained that the Fisheries Bill system was not functioning properly under local bank tie-up, and recommended that a separate fisheries financial institution be established to handle the program.

b. Futami Village, Mie Prefecture, is composed chiefly of small scale family operated fisheries. Three general fisheries cooperatives, based on geographical boundaries have been formed with a total membership of 272 members and one processors cooperative with 16 members. Three fisheries associations also existed in the village. The Imaishiki buraku cooperative was interviewed, which has 107 members operating 5 pairs of small trawlers, prawn drift nets, hook and line, long line, shell fish and seaweed fisheries.

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The cooperative members operate 91 power boats, having 238 tons total tonnage, and 18 non-power boats. The cooperative owns a market and all members catch is handled by the cooperative, which consisted of 222,500 kan in 1949 fiscal year. Transfer of the old association property has been completed. The cooperative is capitalized at 157,500 yen, which is paid up. No savings deposit program is in effect but plans are under way to have members deposit 2% of sale price. No loans have been received by the cooperative. The activities of pacchi-net operators is seriously depleting the resources of the area and catch is steadily declining. Officials feel that unless such operations aredrastically curtailed the resources of the area will be completely exhausted by 1960.

c. Wagu, Mie Prefecture. One fishermen's cooperative has been formed in Wagu, with present membership of 830. The former association with 960 members, included one other nearby village in which another cooperative has been organized. Transfer of the association property has been completed, with Wagu cooperative acquiring all of the property. Sale of all the members catch is handled through the cooperative, on basis of a 3% handling charge to members. The retail merchants and other buyers also pay 2% of the sale price to the cooperative as commission. The cooperative has been able to pay the fishermen in full for his catch on delivery. During the period of time from 15 Oct 49 to 31 Mar 50, materials were purchased for members in amount of 1,200,000 yen. The cooperative pays all transportation charges and collects 1 to 2% for handling. A savings deposit program based on 10% of sale of catch was maintained from August to February last fiscal year but due to poor catch during Feb - April, 1950 all funds have been withdrawn by members. The cooperative is attempting to raise funds for harbor and port development in conjunction with the village. The only debt consists of 1,100,000 yen loan from Mr Mikimoto for operation of mother-oyster shell gathering program, on which the cooperative expects a return of 6 million yen. The cooperative is capitalized at 830,000 yen, all of which is paid up. 60% of the fuel needs are obtained through legal allocation. Shortage in fuel is created chiefly by sail-trawlers which illegally use motor power during fishing operations. The cooperative owns its own retail market. Officials reported that tax agents inspected the cooperative records for purpose of levying income tax on members in 1949 and 1950. Tax billing was 30 to 40% above that shown by actual sale records of members of the cooperative.

d. Koriyama, Nara Prefecture, is the headquarters of Nara prefecture goldfish cooperative. Approximately 60 fishermen are engaged in propagation of goldfish and turtles, with all of production being sold through the cooperative. Inspection was made of the propagation plant of the largest operator. Approximately 3 million goldfish were handled during 1949. In prewar years, a large percentage of the production was exported to the United States. At present export prices are less than domestic prices generally therefore, very small shipments are exported. The cooperative also purchases supplies and fish stock for its members.

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e. Ushimada, Okayama Prefecture. One fishermen's cooperative with 320 members has been organized in Ushimada where formerly one association existed with 206 members. The principal fisheries operated by the members are sail trawlers (4), small fixed nets (40), gill nets, long line, hook and line, and oyster culture. 108 small power boats and 110 non-power boats are owned by the members. Transfer of the old association property has been completed. The transfer included 3 buildings, 2 fish carrier boats (2 &o 2 tons), battery recharging station and a fish market. No ice making or refrigeration fadilities are available in the village. Approximately 60% of the catch is sold locally and 40% transported to Okayama Federation by the co-op carriers. All of the members catch is handled by the cooperative on 5% handling charge. Full payment is made within 3 days after delivery. 113,000 kan was handled from 1 July 49 to 31 Mar 50. Approximately 7 million yen of supplies have been purchased through the cooperative. All sales are deposited in the cooperative account subject to withdrawal as needed by the members. 2,800,000 yen were on deposit as of 31 May 1950, of which 280,000 yen was on term deposit, drawing 4½% interest. The cooperative is capitalized at 425,000 yen of which 50% is paid up. Only debt consists of 658,000 yen borrowed from the Central Cooperative Bank. Catch was very good in 1949, and estimate for 1950 is 70% of 1949. The old associations and new cooperative have fairly well controlled overfishing in the area with result that catch is approximately the same as in 1940. However, there has been a 30% increase in number of fishermen since 1940. The directors are very much concerned as to the action to be taken in sea area planning and redistribution of rights, since several nearby villages with part-time fishermen may be permitted to enter the area now fished by Ushimada Village. Registration of voters for Sea Area Adjustment Committees has been completed.

f. Okayama, Okayama Prefecture, is the headquarters of the Okayama Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives, with 62 members. There are 73 cooperatives in the prefecture. Transfer of the property of the prefectural fisheries association has not been completed due to the association having more debts than assets. However, the federation is using the association property, consisting of one fish carrier of 12 tons, one ice making plant, one oil tank and two warehouses. The federation handled 79,640 kan of members catch from Sept 49 to 31 Mar 50, all for local consumption. A 5% handling charge is made. Supplies and equipment purchases for the same period totalled 15,950,000 yen. The federation is capitalized at 6 million yen, of which 50% is paid up. 1,790,000 yen has been borrowed from the Central Cooperative Bank, to be repaid by 31 Dec 50. A credit federation has been recently organized with 15 members. Registration has not been completed and, therefore, no activities have been started.

g. Konoshima-Uchimura, Okayama Prefecture. One fishermen's cooperative with 596 members, representing 522 families, has been organized in Konoshima-Uchimura. The majority of the members are part time farmers, with 307 members engaged in fishing less than 6 days in the year. One fisheries association with 475 members previously existed in the village. The members

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are engaged in small fixed nets, shell fish culture and small sail trawler fisheries. Members of the cooperative are operating 55 (shell fish) demarcated rights, 84 small fixed net rights and 16 common-of-piscary rights, all of which are owned by the former association. Also two exclusive rights are operated in conjunction with 6 and 10 other cooperatives, respectively. Approximately 70% of the members catch is being sold through the cooperative, with products being shipped to Kasaoka in cooperative owned carriers (2). Transfer of the association property has been completed. No debts were involved in the transfer, and the cooperative has not incurred any debts since organization. Loans in amount of 183,000 yen have been made to members at 10% interest rate. Supplies in the amount of 2,360,000 yen were purchased for members from Aug 1949 to 1 Apr 1950. All proceeds from sale of members catch are deposited in the cooperative account, subject to withdrawal as needed. As of 1 Apr 50 regular deposits amounted to 1,020,000 yen and 775,000 was on term deposit. Total catch has decreased approximately 20% during last 10 years, with 30% increase in number of fishermen. Officials of the cooperative believe that the present number of fixed nets should be reduced. Also, the net size of mesh and season of operation should be regulated. However, the number of demarcated (shell fish) rights can be increased if properly administered in interests of conservation of future resources. In this connection the fisheries experiment station on Yokojima, in the bay area, is conducting extensive research on shell fish culture and development of new culture areas.

h. Kusatsu Village (Hiroshima City) Hiroshima Prefecture. Approximately 1700 fishermen are operating from Hiroshima port. Four fishermen's cooperatives have been organized in the city area with approximately 1600 members. Conference was held with officials of Hiroshima City Fishermen's Cooperative, whose branch office is at Kusatsu. This cooperative has a membership of 964, operating 200 power and 700 non-power boats. One association with 1300 members formerly operated in the city. Transfer of its property has not been completed due to disagreement on division between the new cooperatives. The Hiroshima City cooperative is using most of the association property at present. Two of the Directors are non-fishermen, who are also officials of a city fish market. The estimated catch of the members for 1949 was 500,000 kan, none of which was sold through the cooperative. There are five city owned wholesale-retail auction markets in the city and all the catch is delivered direct to the markets by the fishermen. The operators of the markets have a strong hold financially on the fishermen, being able to set daily prices at will. The cooperatives have shown no inclination to attempt the handling of members catch. The cooperative is purchasing less than 30% of the supplies required by its members. Only 300,000 yen has been paid up on capitalization. A loan of 6 million yen was obtained from Central Cooperative Bank for a land reclamation project. One of the city markets now occupies most of the reclaimed area. The cooperative has no savings deposit program for its members. Indications are that no change has taken place from former association operation. Officials are of the opinion that the number of existing fishing rights in the area should be reduced since catch has decreased

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65% and the number of fishermen has doubled in the past 10 years. Members of the cooperative are engaged in oyster culture, seaweed culture, sail trawler (240 boats), long line, regular trawler and hook and line fisheries.

i. Wakamura, Wakayama Prefecture. One fisherman's cooperative, with 56 members, and one processors cooperative, with 25 members have been organized in Wakamura. The former fisheries association had 65 members, which included processors. All members catch is sold through the cooperative on 5% handling charge. 70% of the catch is sold to local processors for drying. 40,000 kan, with value of 5 million yen, were handled by the fishermen's coop from Aug through Dec 1949. Estimate for 1950 catch is 100,000 kan, all to go through the cooperative. The cooperative is purchasing 80% of members supplies and equipment, on basis of 3% handling charge. A savings deposit program has been agreed to by members and is being set up at present. Members take a very active part in the cooperative program and there is a definite change from the former association set-up. The individual fishermen are being financed through the Fisheries Bill System. Two private companies operate trawlers and purse seine fisheries from the village, employing 70 laborers, which are members of a specific type fisheries cooperative in an adjacent village. In the opinion of the officials trawler operations as now practiced in this area will exhaust the resources in next 5 to 8 years. Many sail-trawlers are operating without licenses to operate in the area. Prefectural officials are attempting to induce the trawlers to convert to other type fisheries.

j. Saigasaki, Wakayama Prefecture. Approximately 80% of the fishermen in Saigasaki are operating hook and line fisheries. One cooperative has been organized with 474 members, where one association with 434 members previously existed. Operations are carried on at many ports along the Japan coast, therefore very little of the members catch is landed at Saigasaki. Operational expenses of the cooperative are paid on basis of capitalization shares. To date 1,060,000 yen value of supplies have been purchased for members through the cooperative on basis of 2 to 3% handling charge. Members have on savings deposits 1,400,000 yen, deposited on a voluntary basis. Here again, indiscriminate fishing by trawlers is creating a serious problem, resulting in a steady decline of annual catch.

k. Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture. Two federations of fishermen's cooperatives have been organized in Kyoto prefecture. One federation has as its members the coastal fisheries cooperatives with 31 members, and the other is composed of inland water fisheries cooperatives, with 22 members. The later federation was organized in Nov '49 with 15 members, and is

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capitalized at 214,000 yen. This federation is providing membership services in (a) propagation work and purchase of "ayu", carp and eel stocks, (b) sale and shipment of catch and (c) purchase of fishing materials and household supplies. 3300 kan of fish were sold through the cooperative in 1949, and expect to sell 33,000 kan during 1950, on basis of 4% handling charge. Material purchases amounted to 3,290,000 yen from Nov '49 to 31 Mar '50, with 4.2% handling charge. Savings deposits of individual fishermen are with local agricultural cooperatives. None of the directors were formerly prefectural association officials. The coastal fisheries federation is capitalized at 30 million yen, with 5 million paid up. From 1 Jan through 31 Mar 1950 the federation handled the sale of 2,219,000 kan of fresh fish for its members, charging 3.5% of sale for handling. This represented approximately 80% of the total sales of members. Approximately 70% of the members supplies and fuel oil are purchased through the federation, amounting to 90 million yen through May 1950. Cooperatives owe 38 million yen on advance credit for such materials. In turn the federation owes 9 million yen on the materials purchased to date. The federation carries on an active information program through lecture meetings, pamphlets, and a monthly news bulletin. Transfer of the property owned by the former prefectural association has not been completed due to delayed settlement of accounts and loans to members of the association. Assets consist of 7 oil storage tanks, 2 trucks, 1 cold storage plant, 4 fish carriers and buildings at nine sub-offices in the prefecture. The federation has 12 million yen on deposit with Central Cooperative Bank, against which a loan of 36 million was obtained.

6. Conclusions and Recommended Actions:

a. The freedom to organize cooperatives as desired has resulted in some cases of uneconomic units being formed. There is an urgent need for improvement of the business management of the cooperatives. This matter has been discussed with the Japanese Fisheries Agency and continued advice and guidance will be given to inaugurate a basic training and information program in business management.

b. Financing is the immediate major problem facing the fishermen and cooperatives. Further work will be undertaken with the Japanese Fisheries Agency to develop a more realistic credit source at reasonable rates of interest.

c. Illegal fishing by trawlers in exclusive rights area and by unlicensed trawlers is a serious problem in majority of the communities visited. The matter was discussed with prefectural and Fisheries Agency officials, who apparently have condoned the illegal actions on basis the strict enforcement would deprive the trawler operators of their basic livelihood. On the other hand, continued operation is jeopardizing the future of the hook and line fishermen involved. It has been recommended that the Fisheries Agency

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investigate the matter and take necessary action through prefectural offices to remedy the situation.

Freeman B Smith

FREEMAN P. SMITH
Economist
Economics Branch
Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons interviewed

Copies furnished:
Tokai-Hokurika CAR
Chugoku CAR
Kinki CAR
CAS

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Date	Time	
15 June 50	2100	Lv Tokyo
16		Travel, Yamada, Futami, Toba (Mie Pref)
17		Kashikojima, Wagu, Yamada (Mie Pref)
18		Travel, Nara, Koriyama (Nara Pref)
19		Ushimado, Okayama, travel (Okayama Pref)
20		Kasaoka, Konoshima-uchiura, Yokoima, travel (Okayama Pref)
21		Hiroshima, Kusatsu (Hiroshima Pref)
22		Travel
23		Wakaura, Saigasaki, travel (Wakayama Pref)
24		Kyoto (Kyoto Pref)
25		Kyoto, travel
26	0915	Ar Tokyo

Persons Interviewed

Mie Prefecture

Yamada:
- S. Ishihara, President, Mie Federation of Fish Coops
- M. Satonaka, Managing-Director, Mie Federation of Fish Coops
- S. Inoue, " " "
- T. Tanba, Director, Mie Federation of Ise Bay Fish Coops
- K. Takano, " " "
- S. Kikuchi, Chief Fisheries Sect., Mie Pref., Gov't
- 2 employees Mie Federation of Fish Coops
- 1 Director Mie Credit Federation & Fish Coops.

Futami:(Imaisshiki hamlet)
- T. Matsumoto, President, Imaisshiki Fish Coop.
- Y. Yagi, Director, " " "
- Y. Hasegawa, Director, " " "
- S. Nakamura, Director, " " "
- S. Matsui, Manager, " " "
- 4 other members of cooperative

Wagu:
- I. Tanaka, President, Wagu Fish Coop
- 1 Director of Wagu Fish Coop
- 8 fishermen and oyster culture operators

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Nara Prefecture

Koriyama:
C. Ueki, President, Nara Pref., Goldfish Coop.
G. Mokari, Chief, Special Industrial Sect., Nara Pref., Gov't
T. Okamoto, Technician " " " " " "
1 Director, Nara Pref., Goldfish Coop.
3 members, " "

Okayama Prefecture

Ushimado:
T. Kobayashi, Chief, Fisheries Sect., Okayama Pref., Gov't.
G. Aoki, Technician, " "
K. Yamamoto, President, Ushimado Fish Coop.
1 other official of Ushimado Fish Coop.

Okayama:
K. Nagai, President, Okayama Fedaration of Fish Coops &
President, Okayama Credit Fed. of Fish Coops.
3 other officials, Okayama Fed. of Fish Coops.

Konoshima-Uchimura:
F. Ito, President, Uchimura Fish Coop.
4 directors, " "
2 employees of " "

Yokojima:
D. Kusakabe, Director, Kaseoka Branch, Inland Sea Fish Research Institute.
2 other technicians at Research Institute.

Hiroshima Prefecture

Kusatsu (Hiroshima City)
Y. Okagaki, Managing Director, Hiroshima City Fish Coop.
H. Kanda, Asst Manager-Director, " "
S. Hayashi, Chief, Fish Sec., Hiroshima Pref. Gov't.
T. Fujita, Director of Hiroshima Fish Expt Station
3 other technicians of Exp't Station
3 other members of Hiroshima City Fish Coop.

Wakayama Prefecture

Wakaura:
T. Asakuma, Chief, Fisheries Sect., Wakayama Pref. Gov't.
M. Oka, In charge Fisheries Adjustment, Fish Sect., Wakayama Pref.Gov't
T. Kawaguchi, Technician, Fish Section.
K. Hamano, President, Wakaura Fish Coop
2 other officials of Wakaura Fish Coop

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Saigasaki:
T. Okuno, Treasurer, Saigasaki Fish Coop
1 Director " "

Kyoto Prefecture

Kyoto:
G. Matsumato, Director, Economic Affairs Dept., Kyoto Pref. Gov't
T. Okumoto, Superintendent, Fisheries Section "
G. Shiro, Technician " " "
S. Kura, President, Kyoto Federation of Fish Coops
M. Tanaka, Managing-Director, Kyoto Fed. of Fish Coops
S. Yokoyama, Managing-Director, Kyoto Federation of Inland Waters Fish. Coops.

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

Natural Resources Division
A & F
M,G & F
I & T
File
14 APR 1950

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

230.42 (14 APR 1950)CAS-NN

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-5-9

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

1. References:

a. Operational Directive No. 49, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject: The Japanese Fisheries Program, 24 September 1949.

b. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Affairs Section, subject: "Link Oil for Fishing Industry," 10 March 1950.

2. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip made in the Kanto Region by Mr. William C. Neville, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for the purpose of investigating the petroleum supply for the fishing industry.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority. However, the observations may be of value in carrying out the surveillance required in Operational Directive referenced in 1a, above.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Kanto CAR (cy)

CAS-03 DEC C. O'BRIEN USA Asst Chief

File Index
No. 8
EOIN 923

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/WCH/WCH/cek
30 March 1950

NR 433 (30 Mar 50)F1

MEMORANDUM FOR: Report

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki, Chiba, and Kanagawa Prefectures to Determine Status of Petroleum for Japanese Fisheries.

1. Authorization: CP 201 (CP Order 62-6, 3 Mar 50).

2. Mission: To spot-check on status of petroleum for Japanese fisheries in representative fishing areas and to determine the causes of shortages, if any, the effects on production, and remedial actions which may be taken.

3. Personnel:

Mr. William C. Neville, Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division
Mr. Y. Munechika, Translator-Interpreter, Fisheries Division

4. Summary:

a. During the period 15-17 March 1950, meetings were held with representatives of the fishing industry at Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures, and on 24 March 1950 at Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, to discuss reported shortages of petroleum, causes of such shortages, the effects, if any, on production, and remedial actions which may be taken.

b. Ovservations during the field trips revealed a shortage of approximately 30 percent prevailing in the various important fisheries located at each of the spot-check areas. These requirements are based on fishermen's estimates to operate a specified number of boats of specified horsepower and number of operational days in a month. Any reported shortage of petroleum should be considered on the basis of requirements computed in ratio to catch. The present fleet is not producing as much catch as compared to the prewar period (1931-1936) when the fleet was considerably less in amount of horsepower and/or tonnage as compared to the present day. Decreases in catch now as compared to previous years, especially in the prewar period, have admittedly been greatly affected by declines in the abundance of sardines, herring, tuna and bonito, which comprise an important percentage of the total production of the Japanese fisheries. Cause of these decreases is not definitely known.

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c. Important factors affecting the high requirement of petroleum now as compared to the prewar period are:

(1) A larger percentage of the fleet is powered now as compared to prewar (90 percent increase in number in 1948 as compared to the average 1931-1938).

(2) Approximately 80 percent of this increase in power has occurred in boats less than 5 gross tons.

(3) Increase in powered small boats (less than 5 gross tons) has been effected in part by fishermen converting non-powered small boats to powered boats during the war-period when the larger and powered vessels were requisitioned by the military. Since the end of hostilities, an extensive boatbuilding progras of small boats has been carried out at prefectural levels partly influenced by the impression that fishing was lucrative because of the great demand for fish as food and in part because of the effort to utilize surplus manpower forced on the fisheries from the lack of employment in other industries, much of which had been destroyed by the war and was slow in recovery since the end of hostilities.

(4) A further factor affecting the present operational shortage of petroleum is the decontrol of most fish effective in October 1949 resulting in the elimination or great reduction in the black market for fish. Small vessels (less than 5 gross tons) sold much of their catch in the black market in 1949 and at a time when allocations of petroleum were linked with the amount of catch. Fishermen thus selling in the black market were not eligible for official allocations of petroleum and hence purchased their requirements in the black market. With the decrease in price of fish evident since the decontrol, fishermen can no longer afford to purchase petroleum at black market prices since they cannot obtain black market prices for their catch. Official basic allocation since November 1949 provides for each powered fishing boat to obtain a ration on the basis of its horsepower and estimated number of days of operation. Thus, at the present time, petroleum is being issued to fishing boats in accordance with this basic allocation, and thus those boats which formerly obtained their requirements of petroleum on official link

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with landed catch must now share the total supply of petroleum with the small powered craft which, as stated above, obtained much of their fuel oil prior to November 1949 in the black market.

d. Fishermen in the regions spot-checked are obtaining approximately 30 percent of their requirements by advanced borrowing. The latter is made possible from the large supply of petroleum kept in storage at the ports and the willingness of petroleum dealers to readily advance allocations in an effort to obtain continued or new business.

5. Detailed Discussion:

a. Inasmuch as the field trip was planned to obrain information on representative and important sections of the Japanese fisheries, the details of these observations are set forth in accordance with fisheries rather than by ports visited.

b. Small Boat Tuna and Bonito Fisheries. Observations of these fisheries as obtained at Nakaminato and Isohama, Ibaraki prefecture, revealed a petroleum shortage of 30 percent of operational needs but which is being obtained by advanced borrowing from local dealers. Prior to November 1949 this fishery was obtaining about the same percentage of its requirements from the black market, for at that time catches were relatively poor so that sufficient petroleum was not obtained on the basis of link-rate with catch. This same group of boats transferred to saury pike fishing in October following the termination of the summer bonito fishing. At the time of conversion, the fleet borrowed approximately 40 percent of their requirements to engage in the saury pike fishery. More petroleum was consumed in the latter fishery in 1949 as compared with the presious season (1948) because the grounds were farther to the north and more offshore requiring much longer running time to and from the grounds. Supplemental allocations of petroleum in the fall of 1949 to saury pike fishermen helped to decrease to some extent the amount of advanced borrowing which the fishery had obligated. However, the supplemental allocation was distributed to so many different ports in Honshu and Hokkaido that the amount received by any local area was not sufficient to cancel the quantity deficiency in the form of advanced borrowing.

c. Small Trawler Fishery. This fishery, based on observations at the above named points, reported a shortage of 40 percent of requirements on basis of official allocations. This deficiency was being covered by advanced borrowing. Since the end of hostilities (1945) there has been considerable construction of small trawlers in the total Japanese fleet. Between 1948 and 1949 the powered small trawler fleet in Ibaraki increased 31 percent by number and 19 percent by tonnage.

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NR 433 (30 Mar 50)Fi

Much of this increase in number was in boats below 10 tons. Accurate records of catch of the small trawlers are not available but on the basis of general information it appears that in the Ibaraki area the number of trawlers is in excess of that number necessary to produce the present level of catch with economical use of materials such as petroleum.

d. Sardine Purse Seine Fishery. Observations on this fishery at Choshi, Chiba Prefecture, revealed a shortage of approximately 38 percent of petroleum requirements on the basis of official allocations. This amount, as in the above two cases, was being obtained mostly from advanced borrowing. The sardine fishery has featured a serious decline in catch quite evident since 1945 but with some slight improvement in 1949. In the Chiba area, a center of the important sardine fishery, the catch the declined from a seasonal average of over 9.8 million kan in 1939 to 4.3 million kan in 1948. The purse seine fleet, based in Chiba, has increased 27 percent in numbers between 1939 and 1949 and 99 percent in horsepower.

e. Offshore Tuna Fishery. The offshore tuna fishery based on observations at Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, reports a shortage of 30 percent of petroleum requirements on the basis of official allocations. As in other places, this deficiency is being met by advanced borrowing. Although no increase in number of boats has occurred in the Misaki fleet between 1939 and 1949, the horsepower has increased 150 percent and the tonnage 118 percent. It is common knowledge that the persent authorized fishing area does not cover the important segment of the tuna fishing grounds represented by the area south of 24° and the region of the former Japanese Mandated Islands. Production of tuna at the present time lags considerably below that of prewar (46 percent of 1939) despite the larger tuna fleet as compared to prewar. Admittedly the extension of fishing area eastward in the Pacific in September 1949 has contributed to some increase in the tuna catches (approximately 20 percent) as compared to 1948 when such an area was not available for the production of albacore. However, a large potential catch in this eastward extension is not being obtained partly because it is difficult to fish the extended area due to heavy seas and currents resulting in the loss of much gear, fishing boats, and human lives (from November 1949 to March 1950 the offshore tuna fleet has lost 270 fishermen in an effort to fish the eastward extension; of this total the port of Misaki has lost 100 fishermen comprising the crews of four (4) boats.) The consumption of fuel is relatively high on tuna trips made to the eastern area because of its distance, the amount of time spent in jogging due to heavy weather and during which period no fishing can be done. The latter conditions resulted in shortages of petroleum in 1949 when fuel was linked with the amount of landed catch. Allocations

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of petroleum to the tuna and bonito fisheries based at Misaki represent 86 percent of the allocation to Misaki or 80 percent of the total allocation to Kanagawa-ken for all fishing purposes.

f. Method of Estimating Requirements and Allocating Petroleum.

(1) With the shapr decrease in control of fish in October 1949, a new basis of allocating petroleum had to be computed to replace the former system of linking petroleum with the amount of landed catch. Accurate records on the amount of fish landed are less available and less dependable now than they were prior to November 1949 when the control system included distribution programs or quotas of catch to be shipped from ports of landing to large consuming areas, such as Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka. The Japanese Fisheries Agency put into effect in November 1949 a system of estimating and allocating petroleum on the basis of the number of boats, tonnage, horsepower, the consumption of fuel per horsepower per hour of operation and estimated number of days of operation during a month. This basic system is applied throughout Japan at the present time for estimating requirements submitted by Prefectural Material Adjustment Offices to the Japanese Fisheries Agency at Tokyo. The Japanese Fisheries Agency allocates the total supply which may be available and roughly in ratio to the estimates submitted.

(2) In local areas individual fishermen, including members of cooperatives, estimate their individual requirements and submit these estimates through the Prefectural Material Adjustment Office. When allocations are received and usually in less amounts than estimated needs, the Prefectural Material Adjustment Office frequently consults with an advisory committee made up of representatives of the fishing industry. For example, at Misaki such an advisory committee is composed of four (4) representatives from the group of independent companies operating tuna boats and four (4) representatives from the fishermen's cooperatives operating tuna boats. This committee decides on a fair allotment of the available allocation. The cooperative then proceeds to apply any decrease in allocation as compared to their estimated requirements straight across the board so that each individual vessel operator takes is considered his fair

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proportion of the decrease in allocations as compared to his estimated requirement.

(3) In the group of private companies two or three persons are assigned to keep an accurate check on the need of petroleum by the vessels owned by the companies. This system involves checking on a vessel's requirements before it sails by inspection of its fuel tanks to determine how much reserve oil remains from its previous trip, the consumption per horsepower of its engine, the number of days of the voyage and the location of its fishing grounds. On the basis of such data, the group of companies allocates what is considered a minimum supply for that boat's trip. Each boats for each trip undergoes such an investigation before fuel and lubricants are allotted to it from the allocation received by the group of companies from the Prefectural Material Adjustment Office.

6. Actions to be Taken:

a. MR/F1 personnel will continue to discuss with the Japanese Fisheries Agency:

(1) The reliability of reasonable requirements of petroleum in accordance with economical use and in ratio to reasonable estimates of catch.

(2) Review of allocations to regions and within regions to fisheries to determine whether equitable distribution of petroleum is being made in due consideration of the various factors affecting fishing operations within such regions. These factors could include: Unusual disappearance of fish resulting in poor catches, weather conditions interfering with fishing operations and other similar factors beyond the control of fishermen.

(3) Difference between estimates of petroleum based in relationship to production as compared to requirements based simply on the number of operating units of increased power which may have resulted from economic factors beyond the control of individual fishermen. That portion of requirements affected by economic conditions might be considered a problem of relief. Solution to the latter may lie in

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measures to be taken by the Japanese Government through the Japanese Fisheries Agency in purchasing petroleum chargeable to funds other than those originating from United States appropriated dollars. Inasmuch as approximately 85 percent of petroleum requirements for all purposes in Japan originates by import and from United States appropriated funds, it appears necessary to distinguish between requirements which can be justified on the basis of the amounts of fish caught as compared to those requirements computed on other factors including social and economic conditions.

/s/William C. Neville
WILLIAM C. NEVILLE
Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons
Interviewed.

Copies furnished:
G-4 PAO
CA Section

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ITINERARY AND PERSONS INTERVIEWED

ITINERARY

8 March 1950	0910	Lv Ueno, Tokyo
	1220	Ar Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1225	Lv Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1300	Ar Nakaminato, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1630	Lv Nakaminato, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1700	Ar Isohama, Ibaraki Prefecture
9 March 1950	0900	Lv Isohama, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1230	Ar Hazaki, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1300	Lv Hazaki, Ibaraki Prefecture
	1310	Ar Choshi, Chiba Prefecture
10 March 1950	1445	Lv Choshi, Chiba Prefecture
	1835	Ar Tokyo
16 March 1950	0830	Lv Tokyo
	1100	Ar Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture
	1200	Visit fish market
	1330	Meeting
17 March 1950	0830	Lv Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture
	1200	Ar Tokyo

PERSONS INTERVIEWAD

<u>Nakaminato, Ibaraki Prefecture</u>

Kameyoshi Ishiakwa	Chief of Marine Products Section, Ibaraki Material Adjustment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Takeshi Yoshida	Technician in above office.
Masajiro Karino	Official in above office.
Takeo Miyauchi	Chief of Marine Products Section, Ibaraki Prefectural Government.
Tsuyoshi Nishino	Technician in above office
Shosuke Miyahara	President of Ibaraki Fisheries Cooperative Federation, President of Ibaraki Bonito-Tuna Fisheries Cooperative.
Koju Kobayashi	Business Director of Ibaraki Fisheries Cooperative Federation, Vice-President of Ibaraki Bonito-Tuna Fisheries Cooperative.
Fukujiro Ouchi	Vice-President of Ibaraki Bonito-Tuna Fisheries Cooperative.
Momoji Hatayama	Councillor of Ibaraki Trawlers Fisheries Cooperative.
Shohachiro Ouchi	President of Hiraiso Fisheries Cooperative.
Denjiro Hoshino	President of Kuji Fisheries Cooperative.
Choshiro Shiratsuchi,	President of Nakaminato Fisheries Cooperative.

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed (Cont'd)

Nakaminato, Ibaraki Prefecture (cont'd)

Matsubei Usami	President of Encircling Net Fisheries Cooperative.
Gosaku Abe	President of Ibaraki Fixed Net Fisheries Cooperative.

Hasaki, Ibaraki Prefecture

Kameyoshi Ishikawa	Chief of Marine Products Section, Ibaraki Material Adjustment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Takashi Yoshida	Technician in above office.
Takeo Miyauchi	Chief of Marine Products Section, Ibaraki Prefectural Government.
Tsuyoshi Nishino	Technician in above office.
Masashi Yamamoto	Member of Prefectural Assembly, Vice-President of Hazaki Fisheries Cooperative, Vice-President of Ibaraki Trawlers Fisheries Cooperative, Director of Ibaraki Prefectural Fisheries Cooperative Federation.
Tsunazo Kamogawa	President of Hasaki Fisheries Cooperative.
Kiyoshi Yamamoto	Director of Hazaki Fisheries Cooperative.

Choshi, Chiba Prefecture

Yoshitaro Konishi	Chief of Marine Products Section, Chiba Material Adjustment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Yutaro Tomono	Technician in above office, in charge of Choshi branch office.
Kokichi Makuno	Technician in Fisheries Section, Chiba Prefectural Government.
Denmatsu Tsujino	President of Choshi Fisheries Cooperative.
Toyokichi Isei	Representative of Choshi Sardine Purse Seine fishermen.
Goro Tanabe	Same as above.
Sadakichi Kumano	Representative of Chiba trawl fishermen.
Sakae Terada	Same as above.
Ichitaro Ito	President of Chiba Bonito and Tuna Fisheries Cooperative.
Takichi Fukuyo	Research Head, Fisheries School.
Shohei Ishii	Director of Bonito-Tuna Fisheries Cooperative.
Kaichi Yamaguchi	Representative of Sotogawa Sardine Purse Seine fishermen.
Matsugoro Ebata	Same as above.
Yasutaro Kusano	Representative of Sotogawa miscellaneous long-line fishermen.
Kintaro Kase	Same as above.

Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture

Fusajiro Usuda	Chief of Marine Products Section, Kanagawa Material Adjustment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed (Cont'd)

Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture (Cont'd)

Ichiro Mori	Official of Marine Products Section, Kanagawa Material Adjustment Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Tamotsu Murata	President of Kanagawa Bonito-Tuna Fishermen Society.
Katsuhei Nagasaki	Director in above society.
Kunio Mito	Manager of above society.
Shozo Ishiwatashi	Director of Mackerel Fisheries Cooperative.
Jirokichi Ishiwatashi,	Director in above cooperative.
Shozo Nozaka	Manager in above cooperative.
Masagoro Ukutsu	Director of Misaki Tuna-Bonito Fisheries Cooperative.
Fukuichi Fukushiita	Director of above cooperative.
Tokuo Hanazawa	Director of above cooperative.

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

N.R. Info
For the file

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

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
CHIEF CFB
DEC 15 1949
M&G
F
I&T
FILE

AGMGEN 333.5

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Transmitted herewith is 1 copy of a report of a field trip made by Mr. Claude M. Adams, Head, Production and Processing Branch, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Chugoku CA Region

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

7

CENTRAL FILE

ECON 488- 19-12-49

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
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Report of Visit to
Chugoku CA Region

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section
APO 500

NR 430 (5 Dec 49)Fi

HCS/WCH/CMA/ih

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Kyoto, Hyogo, Shimane, Tottori Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, and Osaka Prefectures to Observe Handling and Processing of Fishery Products.

1. Authorization: LO 225-3, 5 December 1949

2. Mission: To observe methods of handling, distribution and processing of fishery products and to make recommendations for improvements where necessary.

3. Personnel:

Mr. Claude M. Adams, Fisheries Division
M/Sgt Shizue Hamamura, Interpreter, TIS, GHQ, FEC
Mr. S. Suwa, Japanese National, Fisheries Agency
Mr. W.F. Johnson, Economic Division, 8th Army Military Gov.

4. Summary of Results:

a. Methods of handling and distribution of fishery products were investigated in eleven ports, in four prefectures bordering on the Japan Sea and two prefectures on the Island Sea. Conditions generally were very satisfactory. With few exceptions all of the ports had adequate facilities and used sufficient care in receiving fish and preparing it for shipment to the large consuming area. Nearly all ports reported a shortage of reefer rail cars during 1948 and the first 6 months of 1949 but that recently the supply was increased and they seldom had to resort to loading fish in ordinary freight cars. All ports reported receipts were up on nearly all species compared to the 1948 catch. Most government and industry officials interviewed stated they would like to see controls continued on fish unless controls were removed on all commodities. However, all agreed that if controls were removed the quality of fish on arrival at the consuming centers would be greatly improved. Several port associations had plans for improving the quality of fish if and when controls are removed. These plans included improvement and installation of shore equipment as well as refrigeration on fishing boats. Mr. J. Goldsby, Economic Officer of Kinki Civil Affairs Region, accompanied the party while in Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures. Mr. J.D. Frazee of the Hyogo Civil Affairs Team accompanied the party in Hyogo Prefecture. The headquarters of the Tottori, Shimane and Osaka Civil Affairs Teams were visited. Representatives of the Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team met with the party in Shimonoseki.

Encl 1

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b. Fish processing plants in nearly all ports visited were inspected. Refrigeration plants were generally adequate insofar as refrigeration produced and minimum equipment is concerned. However, some plants are very old and it is difficult to maintain good sanitary standards in them. Nearly all ports had plans for the construction of new refrigeration plants or enlargement of existing facilities. There is a clearly marked tendency for processors in Japan to examine and evaluate their equipment with the idea in mind of replacement or reconstruction. The increase in foreign trade and the desire to equal the plants existing in other countries is mainly responsible for this movement. The major drawback to the fish freezing industry is a lack of knowledge of technological improvements made during the last decade. Freezing plant operators in Japan refer to their still-air brine system of freezing as quick freeze or sharp freeze. Actually, it is not a quick freeze by any stretch of the imagination. A fish that is easily frozen in the U.S. in six hours requires up to 24 hours using the Japanese system. Also, the standard of quality for prime fish is considerably lower in Japan. The theory seems to be that any fish that is in passable condition and hard frozen is prime. Canneries inspected were generally in better condition than refrigeration plants. This is partly due to the fact that many new canneries were constructed in Japan since 1938, due to the increased importance of canned fish as an export item, and consequently most of the canneries are newer than the refrigeration plants. Canning procedure is fairly uniform throughout Japan. An excessive amount of hand labor is used and very little attention is paid to quality control measures such as pre-cook, quality of oils or sauces added and sterilization. A rather wide range of sterilization processes was noted in the canneries visited. Some fish sterilization processes used would probably be inadequate if Bacillus Botulinus was present in the raw material. Retorts in only a few canneries were properly equipped with recording thermometers, mercury thermometers, pressure gauges and vents. In most cases, the mercury thermometer lines did not have bleeders in them and an accurate temperature reading was not possible. In order for the Japanese canners to compete with canners of other countries on a price basis for their finished products they will have to cut production costs and pay less attention to the appearance of the product and more to its quality.

5. Detailed Discussion:

a. Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture:

(1) Visited the fish market in Nishi-Maizuru which is the main fish landing point in the district. The market is owned and operated by the prefectural fisheries association (Kyoto Fu Suisan Gyokai) Pacific mackerel is the principle species landed. Approximately 80% of the total landings is mackerel and the remaining 20% consists of sardines, squid,

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porpoise and flat fish. The heaviest catch occurs during March and April when about 70% of the yearly catch is landed. In an average year about 24,000,000 pounds of fish are received at this market. The fish are taken in waters adjacent to numerous small islands near the entrance to Maizuru Bay. Fishermen from Fukui Prefecture also fish in this area. Association officials showed blueprints and plans for the construction of a new dock and fish market near the site of the present market. The plans included a plant for charging storage batteries used in night light fishing, a box factory and the fish market with railroad spur tracks conveniently located.

(2) Fish is shipped from Nishi-Maizuru to the large consuming areas of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. Eighty percent of the shipments are sent to Kyoto. Refrigerated cars are used when available and market officials stated that claims for spoilage are rarely made against fish from this area. Up to May 1949 there was an insufficient number of reefer cars to handle the shipments during times of peak catch but since then the allotment has been increased to a satisfactory level. A cannery owned by the Kyoto Canning Company is located in Higashi-Maizuru. About 680,000 pounds of mackerel and sardines are supplied to the cannery for processing annually. There are two ice making plants in Nishi-Maizuru both owned by Nippon Reizo K.K. One has a daily ice making capacity of 30 tons and one 20 tons. The 50 ton per day produced is an ample supply for the fishing industry.

b. Miyazu, Kyoto Prefecture:

(1) Practically no fish is landed in Miyazu and there is no fish market in the town. The only fish handling and distribution facilities are those of a small refrigeration and ice making plant. The plant is owned by the Miyazu Seikyo K.K. The capacity of the plant is ten tons of ice per day with ice storage of 163 tons and fish storage of 50 tons. Nearly all of the fish taken by boats from Miyazu are landed in Nishi-Maizuru. A prefectural experimental station, the Kyoto Ken Suisan Shikenjo has a few very old items of canning equipment and occasionally puts up an experimental pack of fish. Some canned sardines were opened and examined. The sardines were very small and were packed in 1/4 ounce cans in cotton seed oil. The sterilization process used was not sufficient as the meat was

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slightly pink in color and the bones were slightly brittle. Mr. H. Higashi, Director of the station, stated he had plans for the modernization of the canning facilities and intended to conduct experiments in fish canning to encourage the establishment of canneries in Miyazu.

c. Kasumi, Hyogo Prefecture:

(1) A meeting was held with officials of the Kasumi Fishermen's Association and the fish handling and processing facilities were inspected. The principle species landed, according to tonnage are squid, sardines and flat fish. The peak catch periods are March, April and May and September, October and November. The fish are inspected on arrival by associationsinspectors and classified into four groups. An average of twenty percent of the fish landed during periods of peak catch is classified as first class and is shipped to Kyoto and Osaka. Thirty percent is classified as second class and is dried or salted, forty percent is third class and is allocated to processing as fish cake and ten percent is fourth class and allocated as fertilizer. During the periods of lighter catch most of the fish is in good condition and the largest percentage is graded as first and second class.

(2) The boats operating from Kasumi port are all in excellent condition, newly painted and exceptionally clean throughout: There is only one refrigeration plant in Kasumi. It is owned by Nippon Reizo K.K. and is an old plant. Sanitation was poor in the plant and the surroundings. Floor cement was pockmarked with holes which permitted the accumulation of fish scraps and dirty water. The plant manager stated he would see that the plant was cleaned up and that the company plans to rebuild the plant or construct a new one nearby.

(3) A new processing plant was under construction at the time of this visit. The plant included a fish cake and fish paste processing section, a crude fish fertilizer plant, storage rooms for raw materials such as flour, salt and condiments and office space. The rooms were light and well ventilated and adequate floor drainage was available. Completion of this enterprise should permit the better utilization of the landings at times of peak catch.

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(4) Association officials reported that the supply of refrigerated cars was insufficient during the first seven months of this year but had improved since then. They asked the Japanese Fishing Agency representative to recognize their need for more reefer cars and to allocate more for this port during the spring and summer of 1950.

d. Karo, Tottori Prefecture:

(1) While Karo is listed as a class B port there is no fish market or fish processing plants located in the village. All of the fish are landed in Tottori. The field trip schedule did not permit a stop-over in Tottori. The visit to Karo was made to investigate conditions in fishing cooperatives. These matters were reported on by Mr. H. Yoe in a separate report.

e. Etomo, Shimane Prefecture:

(1) Visited the fish market which is the principal landing market in this area. The city of Matsue is supplied with its fish requirements from Etomo. Fifty percent of the landings is distributed within the prefecture, forty percent is shipped to the Osaka-Kobe region and ten percent is allocated to a cannery in Etomo. The fish market is an old one in need of repair and consequently sanitary conditions are not good. Approximately 1,660,000 kan of fish are received annually at this port. The periods of peak catch are May, June and July, and September, October and November. About seventy percent of the catch is sardines, twenty percent mackerel and ten percent horse mackerel.

(2) The plant of the Etomo Kanzume K.K. (Etomo Canning Co.) was inspected. The main products are canned sardines in tomato sauce and mackerel in brine. The premises and surroundings were clean and orderly. The equipment was in good condition and satisfactory with the exception of the retorts. It was noted that the mercury thermometers were placed from three to ten feet from the retort and there were no bleeders in the line. The result would be an inaccurate temperature reading due to the formation of air pockets in the lines. The cannery manager stated he would relocate the thermometer bulbs in the shell of the retort and install bleeders. Recording thermometers have been ordered for all three of the retorts but have not been received. It was suggested that the company conduct experiments to

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determine the best cooking process. At present the mackerel is being cooked for 90 minutes at 8 pound pressure. The minimum process in the United States calls for 10 pounds of pressure. The mackerel examined appeared to be slightly undercooked with pink meat along the backbone and the bones were pliable and did not crumble readily when pressed. The plant manager stated such experiments would be made.

(3) An ice making plant operated by Etomo Seikyo K K was inspected. The plant was in fair condition and operating to capacity. Twenty eight tons of ice are made daily and there is sufficient ice storage for the fishing fleet. A new fish freezing and cold storage plant is being constructed by the Etomo Fisherman's Association adjacent to the ice plant.

(4) Fishing association officials reported that the supply of reefer rail cars was adequate usually but in a few instances of peak catch the supply was short. Rail cars are routed from Etomo through the rail junctions at Fukuchiyama in Kyoto Prefecture and reach Osaka within 18 hours. The official suggested that it would be advisable to install a rail car re-icing station at Fukuchiyama. The representative of the Japanese Fisheries Agency stated he would investigate the matter.

f. Hamada Shimane Prefecture:

(1) Visited the fish market and met with city, Prefectural and association officials. Approximately 3,200,000 Kan of fish are landed in Hamada annually. Forty five percent of the catch consists of small sardines, pacific mackerel and horse mackerel, twenty percent of squid and five percent of large sardines. Forty percent of the annual catch is landed during two peak periods which are April-May and October-November. Fifty percent of the catch is distributed within the prefecture and fifty percent is shipped to large consuming areas such as Hiroshima, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto.

(2) Port officials reported that the supply of reefer cars for fish shipments was adequate and no claim had been received during 1949 for fish shipped to large consuming areas. The only complaint received came from Osaka where receiving officials stated that rail cars from Hamada contained so much ice that it was difficult and costly to unload them. Ice manufacturing plants in Hamada in-

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clude one plant operated by Hamada Seikyo producing 25 tons daily, one of Nippon Reizo producing 15 tons and one of Nippon Reizo producing 20 tons. Officials stated the total ice production was sufficient for all purposes. Ice plants were in good condition and sanitation was satisfactory.

(3) A canning plant operated by Hamada Kanzume K K was visited. The plant and surroundings were clean and the equipment appeared to be in good condition. An extreme amount of hand labor was being used in the packing of fish tempura but care was taken to assure a minimum of contamination of the product. The principle product canned at this plant is pacific mackerel in brine. Company officials complained of the system of allocation of fish now being used. The cannery cannot receive fish without an allocation order from the Japanese Fishery Agency and the allocation is not made until the company receives and presents a bona fide order for export. At times, the allocation is received after the fishing season is over and the canner loses out on the pack. This might cause a cancellation of his order for export. The Fishing Agency representative promised to investigate the system of allocations to see if it can be streamlined.

g. Hagi - Yamaguchi Prefecture:

(1) Inspected the municipally owned fish market and met with city officials and shipping agents. The fish market was in very poor condition. It was pointed out to the city officials that the market was the worst ever seen by the writer in either Japan or Korea. The cement floor was pockmarked with holes and filled with dirty water and sand. Fish were thrown about on the floor and no running water was available to wash the fish or flush the floor. Fish bones and some fish was being washed in a cement cistern that contained water so dirty the color was black. After the sanitary conditions were pointed out the Mayor of Hagi stated he would personally see to the immediate cleaning up of the premises and surroundings and would instigate action to have the market area rebuilt to conform with the suggestion made. The shipping agent present promised support of the program.

(2) The average annual landings of fish at Hagi was estimated to be 180,000,000 pounds. Squid accounts for 30 percent of the total, sardines for 20 percent, sea bream for ten, saury pike and mackerel 10, yellow tail 5 and other species 20. Twenty percent is landed in July, 15 percent in October

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and 15 percent in April. The bulk of the fish landed is shipped to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Hiroshima. Thirty seven hours are required for the fish cars to reach Osaka. The supply of reefer cars for fish shipments have been insufficient in the past and the Japanese government has been asked to make more available to this port. Sufficient quantities of ice are available and an average of four tons per car is used in winter months.

(3) Hagi has two refrigeration plants. One is owned by Nippon Reizo KK and the other is municipally owned. The former was in good condition and sanitary while the latter was in a state of poor repair, the sanitation was unsatisfactory and odors of decomposed fish were noted.

h. Senzaki, Yamaguchi Prefecture:

(1) Visited the fish markets and met with city and port officials. Annual average landings are estimated at 106,000,000 pounds. It was stated that Kanagashira, a variety of sea robin accounted for 25 percent of the catch, flounder ten percent, lizard fish ten percent, sardines and mackerel seven percent each and other species including horse mackerel forty one percent. Most of the catch that is not distributed within Yamaguchi Prefecture is shipped to Osaka. Pacific mackerel is generally distributed locally while the bulk of the horse mackerel catch is shipped to Hiroshima and Okayama. The period of peak catch extends from September to November. It was stated that very few claims have been made against fish from Senzaki by receiving agents in the consuming areas.

(2) There are two ice making plants in Senzaki, one producing 30 tons per day and another small plant producing 2 tons. Two more plants with a capacity of 15 tons per day are planned. The complaint was made that reefer cars are not supplied to this port in sufficient quantity and support for their request for more cars was requested. It is planned that a new fish market and landing dock will be constructed and rail spur tracks extended to service the new market. All fish landed now must be trucked about three miles to a railroad siding.

(3) The one fish canning plant in Senzaki, owned by Shimonoseki Shinko KK, was inspected. It is a small very old plant having minimum of equipment and poor lighting. Blueprints and plans for a new large cannery were shown and discussed. If

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constructed, the new plant will be an excellent one and probably adequate to take care of the surplus catch in this port.

i. Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture:

(1) One of the largest fish receiving and shipping ports in Japan. The facilities of the Taiyo Fishing Company were inspected. It was pointed out to company officials that there was much room for improvement in the sanitation of their receiving docks. The cement floor was badly broken and dirty. A marked improvement was noted in the condition of the reefer cars being loaded over those seen a year earlier.

(2) A meeting was held with representatives of the receiving and shipping agencies. The agents complained about the fact that they are now charged for the cleaning of reefer cars. They feel that this cost should be borne by either the railroad company or the receiving agents at the destination. Ten percent of the fish shipped from this port is transported by truck, twenty percent by ship and seventy percent by rail. All fish is shipped on consignment and claims admitted are charged back to the fishermen. Also, if a particular boat delivers all fish in prime condition the crew receives an incentive bonus. Approximately forty percent of the fish received from trawlers at this port is diverted to the manufacture of fish cake and paste. Large quantities of fish are shipped to Ishikawa, Fukui, and Shizuoka Prefectures. Shipping agents started a special fish train for shipments to Ishikawa and Fukui. Ten Japanese Fisheries Agency inspectors are assigned to cover the entire Prefecture of Yamaguchi. Consequently, only one or two inspectors are on duty in Shimonoseki at any one time. One inspector from the Ministry of Public Health makes an inspection about once a week.

j. Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture:

(1) Visited a fish market and met with receiving agents in order to check over the condition of fish received from the shipping ports visited. The agents agreed that the best fish was received from the Sanin District ports such as Hamada, Senzaki and Hagi. Fish from the Sakai District which include ports in Hyogo and Kyoto Prefectures was second in choice and fish from Shimonoseki, The Taiyo Company's fish was the worst. The agents reported

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they had been receiving more than their allocation from all ports.

(2) Visited the plant of the Pure Foods Processing Company (Junsei Shokuhin KK.) The plant is new and includes a cannery a refrigeration plant and a fish meal and oil plant. All of the facilities were modern and in excellent condition. Sanitary conditions were also excellent and all of the products received careful handling. Tuna, Albacore and skipjack are received for canning from Kochi Prefecture in Shikoku, Miyazaki and Kagoshima in Kyushu and from Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures. Sardines are received from Miyazaki.

k. Osaka, Osaka Prefecture:

(1) The Central Fish Market was inspected and a meeting was held with various receiving agents. Information similar to that received in Hiroshima was obtained. The agents here state that the fish from the Sanin District was received in the best condition and that from Shimonoskeki and Nagasaki was the poorest. From Shimonoseki the best shippers were listed as Niito and Katae and from Tobata as Nippon Suisan Company. It was stated that the poorest fish was received from the Taiyo Fishing Company in Shimonoseki. The agents stated there was a dispute in progress between themselves and the shippers regarding payment of unloading costs. The expenses are now being deducted and set aside pending a decision by the Price Control Board.

6. Conclusions:

a. Definite improvements have been made in the handling and distribution of marine products in shipping ports and receiving centers. It is apparent that the quality of fish distributed will improve as price and distribution controls are removed, and extra compensation is received for fish in prime condition.

b. Matters regarding extra allotments of reefer cars, installation of re-icing stations and adjustments in train schedules mentioned in this report were brought to the attention of the Japanese Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for consideration and appropriate action.

c. The matter of the quality of fish being shipped by Taiyo Fishing Company in Shimonoseki was brought to the attention of the President of the company in Tokyo and he promised remedial action would be taken.

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CLAUDE M. ADAMS
Head, Production and Processing Branch
Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed.

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

12 Sep 49	1940	lv Tokyo
13 Sep 49		Nishi Maizuru, Kyoto
14 Sep 49		Ine, Kyoto
15 Sep 49		Kasumi, Hyogo
		Karo, Tottori
16 Sep 49		Etomo, Shimane
17 Sep 49		Hamada, Shimane
18 Sep 49		Hagi, Yamaguchi
		Senzaki, Yamaguchi
19 Sep 49		Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi
20 Sep 49		Hiroshima, Hiroshima
21 Sep 49		Osaka, Osaka
22 Sep 49	0640	ar Tokyo

Mr. Seiichi Matsuura, Chief, Marine Products Section, Kyoto Prefecture
Mr. Shigeicichi Maruyama, Econ. Div. Fisheries Sec. of Kyoto-Fu
Mr. Satao Nishigaki, Tech. Div. Fisheries Sec. of Kyoto-Fu
Mr. Masao Tanaka, Managing Director, Kyoto Prefecture Fisheries Organ.
Mr. Toshio Kitamura, Chief, Econ. Sec. of Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture.
Mr. Eisaburd Noguchi, Kasumi Branch Chief, A.F. Ministry Fishery Experimental Station, Kasumi, Hyogo
Mr. Toshiro Inishi, Fisheries Agency, Kasumi Inspection Office, Hyogo
Mr. Kiyoshi Komei, Chief, Fisheries Sec. Tottori Prefecture
Mr. Yoshio Aoki, Fisheries Sec. A.F. Div. Tottori Prefecture
Mr. Morio Clehida, Fisheries Sec. A.F. Div. Tottori Prefecture
Mr. Zen-Ichi Nakahara, Director of Agriculture and Forestry Dept. Tottori Prefecture
Mr. Eitaro Kishimoto, Nippon Cold Storage and & Ice Co. Tottori Plant
Mr. Shiro Fujita, Director, Fishing Div. Shimane Prefecture
Mr. Katsumi Nishiciori, Chief, Fisheries Sec. Shimane Prefecture
Mr. Satoru Ikeda, Chief, Civil Inf. Sec. Shimane Prefecture
Mr. Tsunee Sato, Material Adjustment Office of A.F. Ministry, Shimane
Mr. Kensaburo Sato, Matsue Station Master, Shimane
Mr. Kyujro Aoyama, Matsue Inspector, Fisheries Agency Prd. Div. Control Section, Etomo, Shimane
Mr. Yoshitaro Mishima, Managing Director, Etomo Canning Co., Shimane
Mr. Kuraichi Hirano, Managing Director, Etomo Canning Co., Shimane
Mr. Fuicusaburo Kawakami, Director, Etomo Canning Co. Shimane
Mr. Kaneichi Yamamoto, Fresh Fish Sec. Chief, Etomo Fresh Fish Shipper's Union, Etomo, Shimane
Mr. Toshito Okamoto, Mayor of Hamada, Shimane
Mr. Isamu Kitamura, Sup. of Shimane Pref. Fisheries Experimental Sta.
Mr. Yoichi Kawamoto, Pres. of Hamada Bottom Drag Net Operator's Union
Mr. Otsukichi Hamaura, Pres. of Hamada Marine Products Shippers' Assoc.
Mr. Satoru Oshima, Pres. Publicly Recognized Ship. Agency, Izuno Bottom Drag Net Union
Mr. Shintaro Yanagiuchi, Hamada Fisheries Union Shipping Sec.
Mr. Kazuo Yamashita, Fisheries Agency, Hamata Station Inspector
Mr. Umeichi Nishii, Director, President Hamada Canning Co. Shimane
Mr. Taichii Namba, Chief of Hamada Police Station, Shimane

Incl #1

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed (continued)

Mr. Ichiro Tsubokura, Chief of Naka Dist. Police Station, Shimane
Mr. Jinzo Yamasaki, Business Mgr., of Naka District, Shimane
Mr. Chisato Kadono, Yamaguchi Pref. Econ. Div. Fish. Sec. Clerk.
Mr. Masato Yasumura, Mayor of Hagi, Yamaguchi
Mr. Mashuichi Nishimura, Asst. Mayor of Hagi, Yamaguchi
Mr. Meiji Yamamoto, Chief of Hagi Liaison Office, Yamaguchi
Mr. Teruji Tsuda, Hagi Inspector, Fisheries Agency, Prod. Div. Control Section
Mr. Kikumasa Takeuchi, Yamaguchi Farm Products Coop. League Hagi Cannery
Mr. Riscike Kawamura, Director, Hagi Fishing Organization, Yamaguchi
Mr. Seiichi Kaneico, Pres., Director, Hagi Marine Prod. Processing Co.
Mr. Toraichi Nishimura, Yamaguchi Pref. Assembly Man. Senzaki, Yamag.
Mr. Shigeo Yokoyama, Townmaster of Senzaki, Yamaguchi
Mr. Seibi Furuda, Chairman of Senzki Town Assembly
Mr. Sadao Nakamura, Otsu District Business Manager, Senzaki, Yamaguchi
Mr. Kanichi Harada, Senzaki Police Chief, Yamaguchi
Mr. Katsuro Umemoto, Inspector, Fisheries Agency, Senzaki
Mr. Shomei Tsujinaga, Agr. Forestry Technician, Senzaki, Yamaguchi
Mr. Isaichi Miyazu, Shipping Agency, Senzaki, Yamaguchi
Mr. Masao Sakaida, Fisheries Agency, Shimono, Seki Station, Yamaguchi
Mr. Shigeo Kubo, Chief of Fishery, Yamaguchi Pref. Tech.
Mr. Keiji Hirayana, Agi-Forestry Business Cler, Shimono-Seki
Mr. Hideo Ikeda, Chief, Shimono-Seki Fishery Post Office
Mr. Tamotsu Sawa, Fisheries Agency Shimono-Seki Sta. Inspector
Mr. Masayuki Watada, Director & Chief of Danish Trawlers Sec. Taiyo Fishing Co., Shimono-Seki, Yamaguchi
Mr. Torazo Sei, Managing Director, Taiyo Fishing Co., Shimono-Seki
Mr. Masatami Noritomi, Chief of Liaison Sec., Taiyo Fishing Co.
Mr. Misao Yamamoto, Director, Shimone-Seki Fresh Fish Shipping Co.
Mr. Daijiro Kawai, Div. Chief. Hiroshima Pref. Econ Div. & Agric. Div. Chief.
Mr. Shigeki Hayashi, Chief of Fisheries, Hiroshima Pref.
Mr. Tatsuo Tonomura, Chief Inspector, Japan Pure Food Product Co. Hiroshima
Mr. Hisanao Mikami, Chief of Okaka Station, Fisheries Agency, Osaka
Mr. Yoshisaburo Tsubotani, Managing Director, Chusui Receiving Agency Osaka, Osaka
Mr. Toshio Miyagawa, Director, Taisui Co. (Receiving Agency)Osaka
Mr. Zenichi Ito, Vice Chief, Fishery Dep. Daimaru Co., Osaka

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S-5-G

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

AGMGEN 333.5

NOV. 3 1949
NOV 2 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Transmitted herewith is 1 copy of a report of a field trip made by Mr. H. W. Yoe, Head, Economics Branch, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

J. A. O'BRIEN
CMC, USA
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Chugoku CAff Region
(1 copy)

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ECON 239

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

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
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Report of Visit to
Chugoku CAff Region
(1 copy)

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO, USA
Asst Adj Gen

ECON 209

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/WCH/HWY/cek
21 October 1949

NR 412.1 (21 Oct 49)F1

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Osaka Prefectures to Determine Status of Fisheries Democratization Program.

1. Authorization: AG 230 - AGPO, LO 225-3

2. Mission: To determine progress being made in dissolution of fisheries associations and formation of fisheries cooperatives, investigate fishing rights and related problems.

3. Personnel:

Mr. Harry W. Yoe, Head of Economics Branch, Fisheries Division
Mr. W. F. Johnson, Civil Affairs Section, Eighth Army
Mr. Joseph Kurihara, Interpreter, Fisheries Division
Mr. Toru Sone, Chief of Cooperative Section, Japanese Fisheries Agency

4. Summary:

a. During the period 13 September 1949 to 21 September 1949 inclusive, eleven (11) fishing communities in southwestern Honshu were visited. Meetings were held with officials of fisheries associations, fisheries cooperatives, prefectural and local governments, and working fishermen. Wherever possible representative working fishermen were interviewed privately. Mr. J. Goldsby, Economic Officer of Kinki Civil Affairs Region, accompanied the party while in Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures. Mr. J. D. Frazee of the Hyogo Civil Affairs Team accompanied the party in Hyogo Prefecture. The headquarters of the Tottori, Shimane and Osaka Civil Affairs Teams were visited. Representatives of the Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team met with the party in Shimonoseki.

b. Observations made during the trip indicate that the dissolution of fisheries associations is progressing satisfactorily in all communities investigated. Associations have held dissolution meetings and no irregularities in the election of property disposal boards were reported. The actual division and disposition of assets and liabilities of the associations are just beginning. No difficulties were reported. However, there are indications that disputes may arise in several communities before this division is completed.

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c. It is impossible to generalize on the nature of the cooperatives formed, or in the process of formation, in the communities visited. Some are completely new democratic cooperatives. In others it is apparent that no effort has been made to change the old associations. In still other communities, groups of fishermen are trying to form democratic cooperatives but are meeting violent opposition from fishing bosses, merchants and others trying to preserve the old regime. Observations indicate that the attitude of Civil Affairs personnel and prefectural government officials plays a major role in the effectiveness of the fisheries cooperative program. Thirty (30) fishermen's cooperatives, one (1) fishermen's production cooperative and one (1) marine products processors cooperative have been formed in ten (10) of the communities visited. Seventeen (17) fisheries associations existed in these same communities. The present membership of the cooperatives is 10.2 percent greater than the fisheries association membership in the same communities. Thirty (30) percent of the officials of the new cooperatives have been officials of fisheries associations. Presidents of half of the associations were elected presidents of the cooperatives.

d. In Yamaguchi Prefecture all available information indicated that the fisheries associations were allocating rationed materials to fishermen.

e. In some communities, village bosses and boat owners directly or indirectly accuse all fishermen who try to change existing conditions through democratic action of being communists in an effort to discredit them.

f. In general the fishermen show little interest in the proposed fisheries law. They have very little information concerning its contents and are unable to comment on the proposed law.

5. Detailed Discussion:

a. Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture, 13 September 1949.

(1) Maizuru township consists of eleven (11) buraku (hamlets). Ten (10) fisheries associations exist in this township. However, only three (3) of these associations were represented at the meeting held during subject trip. These three (3) associations were:

(a) Tai Fisheries Association - 57 members.

(b) Maizuru Fisheries Association - 357 members.

(c) Naryu Fisheries Association - 40 members.

(2) In the same burakus included in the geographical boundaries of these three (3) associations the

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following cooperatives have been formed:

(a) Tai Fishermen's Cooperative - 57 members. Each member represents an entire family. All of the members attended the organizational meeting. Seven (7) officials were elected, three (3) of whom were officials in the fisheries association.

(b) Maizuru Fishermen's Cooperative - 234 members. This cooperative elected twelve (12) officials, four (4) of whom were officials in the fisheries association.

(c) Naryu Fishermen's Cooperative - 40 members.

(3) Each of the above cooperatives is composed of the same individuals who comprised the fisheries association in the corresponding buraku. There was apparently no effort made by other fishermen in the community to organize cooperatives or to demand membership and voting privileges in the newly formed cooperatives.

(4) Interviews with members of boat crews and other working fishermen indicated that many of the working fishermen had not been informed concerning the Fisheries Cooperative Program. None of the laboring fishermen interviewed had ever seen the A-B-C pamphlet of fisheries cooperatives which was supposedly distributed to each fisherman in Japan.

b. Ine Village, Kyoto Prefecture, 14 September 1949.

(1) Ine consists of seven (7) burakus. All of these are dependent on fisheries for their source of livelihood. This village has frequently been pointed out as one of the ideal fishing villages in Japan.

(2) One fisheries association exists in the village. This association has been reorganized into a fishermen's cooperative with identical membership, each having 341 members, each representing one family. According to the officials of the association, this membership included all of the families engaged in fishing.

(3) The cooperative has fourteen (14) officials, thirteen (13) of whom were not officials of the association. However, the same man is president of the cooperative and the association.

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(4) Information was supplied by the officials showing that the association and the entire village had been extremely prosperous in the past. An example of this is that in 1948 the association paid a dividend of ¥ 5,000 per share. These shares were originally valued at ¥ 30 per share.

(5) Despite the insistence of the officials that every family in the village shares equally in the income from the fisheries, observations indicate that the 341 members of the fishermen's cooperative do not represent the entire fishing population. It is believed that this group represents only the boat owners and right holders and that a large segment of the population engaged in fishing has never been given an opportunity to become members of the association or the cooperative.

(6) The officials reported that fishing rights were held by the association and for the most part were rented to association members. A system of auctioning the rights to the highest bidder was used to determine which individual would operate the rights. These rights were operated by the association and the profits shared by the association members.

(7) Time did not permit a full investigation of this village.

c. Kasumi, Hyogo Prefecture, 15 September 1949.

(1) Kasumi Township consists of twelve (12) burakus. The Fisheries Cooperative Program has resulted in a major change taking place in the organization of the fishing industry in the township.

(2) One fisheries association with 600 members exists in this township. A new fishermen's cooperative has been formed by the working fishermen. To date this cooperative has 642 members and 56 associate members. 248 members of the old association were declared ineligible for membership in the fishermen's cooperative due to the fact that they were not fishermen but were merchants, land owners and other non-fishing members of the community. The minimum of thirty (30) days fishing per year provided in the law for membership was used as the determining factor in this instance. A veteran working fisherman was elected president of the fishermen's cooperative.

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(3) ¥ 28,000,000 was borrowed from the Kasumi bank. ¥ 8,000,000 of this is being used to improve the breakwater and landing docks. The remainder is being used to improve the facilities of the fishermen's co-operative and to provide operating expenses for the coming year.

(4) The docks and entire water front were neat and clean. All of the fishing boats in port were spotlessly clean and freshly painted.

(5) The community presented such a contrast to the average fishing community in Japan that it would indicate a relationship exists between democratization and cleanliness. Apparently the pride of the people in ownership in this instance is reflected in the tidiness of the boats and facilities.

d. Karo, Tottori Prefecture, 15 September 1949.

(1) Karo is a buraku of Tottori City. One fisheries association with a membership of 288 exists in the buraku. A fishermen's cooperative with a membership of 337 has been formed. All of the officials of the association were elected officials of the cooperative. It was reported by these officials that the increase in membership resulted from a number of young boys becoming of age at the time the fishermen's cooperative was formed. Observations indicate that this buraku is controlled by a relatively few families and that the fishermen's cooperative established is simply a perpetuation of the old association.

(2) The entire buraku presented a marked contrast to the township of Kasumi. The buildings were in a bad state of repair, fishing facilities were shabby and unkempt and in general unsanitary conditions existed.

e. Etomo, Shimane Prefecture, 16 September 1949.

(1) Etomo Township consists of four (4) burakus. Four (4) fishing associations exist in the township:

(a) Izemuni Fisheries Association - 227 members.

(b) Koura Fisheries Association - 157 members.

(c) Tai Fisheries Association - 115 members.

(d) Kataku Fisheries Association - 110 members.

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(2) Four (4) fishermen's cooperatives are formed or in the process of formation:

(a) Izemuni Fishermen's Cooperative - 343 members. Twelve (12) of the seventeen (17) officials were officials in the old association.

(b) Koura Fishermen's Cooperative - 157 members. Eight (8) of the fifteen (15) officials were officials of the old association.

(c) Kataku Fishermen's Cooperative had not completed its organizational meeting.

(3) Observations indicate that while some change has taken place in this township due to elements of the working fishermen population taking a more active part in the management of their organization, the buraku merchants and the boat owners are still the dominating factor in all of the fisheries organizations.

f. Hamada, Shimane Prefecture, 17 September 1949.

(1) Three (3) fisheries associations exist in Hamada:

(a) Sufu Fisheries Association - 270 members.

(b) Nagahama Fisheries Association - 170 members.

(c) Hamada Fisheries Association - 650 members.

(2) Four (4) fishermen's cooperatives have been organized:

(a) Sofu Fishermen's Cooperative - 160 members.

(b) Hinishi Fishermen's Cooperative - 110 members.

(c) Nagahama Fishermen's Cooperative - 170 members.

(d) Hamada Fishermen's Cooperative - 650 members.

(3) Despite the fact that these cooperatives have the same membership as the associations, observations indicate that the cooperatives have been organized along democratic lines and that the working fishermen in the township are exercising more control in the management of the organization. A large number of the fishing laborers in this township are not members of the fishermen's cooperative. However, orivate

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interviews with some of these laborers indicate that they were not denied membership in the fishermen's cooperatives. Furthermore, they are receiving much better treatment from the boat and net owners since the formation of the fishermen's cooperatives. In this particular township the non-cooperative member fishermen were extremely enthusiastic about the Fishermen's Cooperative Program.

g. Hagi, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 18 September 1949.

(1) One fisheries association comprised of 1100 members exists in Hagi. Four (4) fishermen's cooperatives have been organized in this city:

(a) Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative - 963 members. Four (4) of the thirty (30) officials were officials in the old fisheries association.

(b) Tamae Ura Fishermen's Cooperative - 286 members. None of the ten (10) officials were officials of the old association.

(c) Hagi Chuo Fishermen's Cooperative - 124 members. Three (3) of the thirteen (13) officials were officials of the old association.

(d) Koshigama Fishermen's Cooperative is in the process of formation and will have 200 members.

(2) In addition, a marine products processors cooperative with 25 members has been formed.

(3) At the present time, this fishing community is undergoing a change and a conflict exists between elements of the fishing population. The Tamae Ura Fishermen's Cooperative officials, one of whom spent some time in the United States and appeared to be the leader of a group, are seeking to overthrow the controls exercised in the past by the boat owners in the Hagi Fisheries Association. This group accused the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative officials of refusing employment on the fishing boats owned by Hagi members to anyone who does not join the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative. They also accuse the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative, successor to the old association, of using the allocation of materials as a threat to force fishermen in the buraku to join the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative. Neither the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative officials nor the prefectural officials present denied that the

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Hagi Fisheries Association had been given the authority to allocate materials to the fishermen. The Tamae Ura Fishermen's Cooperative is composed principally of small scale fishermen, only two or three of its members owning boats large enough to employ laborers.

(4) In a private discussion with several of the leaders in the Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative which appears to have been organized in an attempt to perpetuate the old association, it was pointed out by these officials that Hagi was the birthplace of Japan's No. 1 communist. Further, that communists were very active among the fishing industry in the township. It was very strongly implicated that the leaders of the Tamae Ura group leaned towards communism. Observations made by the undersigned failed to disclose any communistic influence being exerted in this dispute between the various groups in the township. This entire problem was discussed with the Civil Affairs personnel.

h. Senzaki Township, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 18 September 1949.

(1) Senzaki is composed of three (3) burakus. One fisheries association composed of 682 members exists in this township. A fishermen's cooperative has been formed and has at present 618 members. Two (2) of the fourteen (14) officials were officials in the fisheries association. The fishermen's cooperative and the fisheries association have the same president. Observations indicate that the fishermen in this township are taking a more active part in the management of their fishermen's cooperative than they did in the fisheries association. However, the cooperative is still controlled by a relatively small group of boat owners and net owners. A prefectural assemblyman who was a member of the fishermen's cooperative considered himself a spokesman for the fishermen's cooperative. It was difficult to secure any information from the fishermen's cooperative members or fishermen due to this assemblyman insisting on answering all questions.

i. Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 19 September 1949.

(1) One fisheries association comprised of 1200 members exists in Shimonoseki. Prior to 1943, nine (9) fisheries associations had existed in this city. These were forced to amalgamate after the enactment of the fisheries association law.

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(2) Ten (10) fishermen's cooperatives have been formed:

(a) Kikoshima Fishermen's Cooperative - 223 members.

(b) Shimo Hidomaru Fishermen's Cooperative - 46 members.

(c) Mutsurajima Fishermen's Cooperative - 137 members.

(d) Yoshime Fishermen's Cooperative - 87 members.

(e) Yosokaku Fishermen's Cooperative - 128 members.

(f) Dannoura Fishermen's Cooperative - 77 members.

(g) Saikawa Fishermen's Cooperative - 123 members.

(h) Chofu Fishermen's Cooperative - 121 members.

(i) Oshi Fishermen's Cooperative - 357 members.

(j) Shimamo Fishermen's Cooperative - 103 members.

(3) Approximately thirty (30) percent of the members of the Shimonoseki Fisheries Association were not eligible for membership in the fishermen's cooperatives. It was reported that no laborers or large boat owners were members of the fishermen's cooperatives.

(4) In addition to the above fishermen's cooperatives, one fishermen's production cooperative with 28 members has been formed. This fishermen's cooperative intends to operate a purse seine and is capitalized at ¥ 3,000,000. A third of this capital is paid up.

(5) Observations indicate that some changes are taking place in the organization of the fishermen's organizations in Shimonoseki and that the fishermen are exercising more control of these organizations than they have in the past.

(6) It was again reported that materials were being allocated by the fisheries associations in Yamaguchi Prefecture. This was reported to the Civil Affairs personnel in Yamaguchi and their attention was called to the fact that it was very undesirable.

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j. Kusatsu Township, Hiroshima Prefecture, 20 September 1949.

(1) One fisheries association comprised of 400 members exists in this community. No effort has been made to form a fishermen's cooperative. However, the fishermen feel sure that they will organize one prior to 15 October 1949.

(2) This fisheries association owns the demarcated rights to the oyster production in the vicinity. These rights total 300,000 tsubo and are rented to the individual operators at the rate of ¥.50 per 300 tsubo per year. The largest operator operates 6,000 tsubo and the smallest 700 tsubo. The average is 1,000 tsubo per operator.

k. Haneki Buraku, Kishiwara City, Osaka Prefecture, 21 September 1949.

(1) One fisheries association comprised of 126 members exists in the buraku. A fishermen's cooperative comprised of 121 members has been formed. Several of the fisheries association members were not eligible for membership in the fishermen's cooperatives.

(2) Eight (8) of the fishermen's cooperative members were not members of the fisheries association. Seven (7) of the thirteen (13) officials were officials in the fisheries association. The president of the fishermen's cooperative was president of the fisheries association for fourteen (14) years.

(3) Observations in the buraku indicate that despite the excellent information and education program carried on in the prefecture, very little change has taken place in the fishermen's organization in this buraku.

6. Conclusions and Recommended Action:

a. In the area visited, some progress has been made in the democratization of the fishing industry through the Fishermen's Cooperative Program. However, a great deal more work needs to be done in these prefectures. It appears that additional education work concerning the objectives of the Fishermen's Cooperative Program should be carried on with the prefectural officials and with Civil Affairs personnel.

b. In many instances where fishermen's cooperatives are comprised principally of fishermen engaged in fixed net fisheries and fisheries operated with boats large enough to necessitate the employ-

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ment of crews, it does not appear essential that the laborers become cooperative members. In these instances fishing laborers' unions would probably do more to improve the economic and social status of the fishermen than fishermen's cooperative membership.

c. It will be recommended to the Japanese Fisheries Agency that additional emphasis be placed on the training of prefectural government officials and that the program to encourage the formation of fishermen's production cooperatives be intensified.

d. It will be recommended to the Japanese Fisheries Agency that the allocation of materials in Yamaguchi Prefecture be investigated.

HC for

HARRY W. YOE
Head, Economic Branch
Fisheries Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

NR PROJECT No.-

cc:
Kinki CA Region
Chogoku CA Region
8th Army, CA Section

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Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

12 Sep 49	1940	lv Tokyo
13 Sep 49		Nishi Maizuru, Kyoto
14 Sep 49		Ine, Kyoto
15 Sep 49		Kasumi, Hyogo
		Karo, Tottori
16 Sep 49		Etomo, Shimane
17 Sep 49		Hamada, Shimane
18 Sep 49		Hagi, Yamaguchi
		Senzaki, Yamaguchi
19 Sep 49		Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi
20 Sep 49		Kusatsu, Hiroshima
21 Sep 49		Kishinode, Osaka
22 Sep 49	0640	ar Tokyo

Mr Seichi Matsuura, Chief, Marine Products Section, Kyoto Prefecture
Mr Akai Tadasu, President of Tai Fishing Association
Mr Mizushima Kiichiro, President of Nariu Fishing Company
Mr Takayoshi Fujitaro, Director of Maizuru City Office, Fisheries Section

Seichi Matsuura, Chief of Marine Products Section Economic Dept, Kyoto
Mr Ichida Shuichi, Clerk Kyoto Prefecture Fishery Organization
Mr Arimoto Toyosaburo, Kyoto Prefecture Government Fishery Section Official
Mr Shiro Goro, Chief of Fishery Section, Kyoto Prefecture
Mr Shizuichi Matsuura, Kyoto Prefecture Fishery Organization
Mr Tanaka Taiichiro, member of the Cooperative Association

Mr Honji Kura, President of Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Ishikura Kanji, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Yamamoto Kunizo, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Yagi Kotoji, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Orito Mitsutaka, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Furuita Yatsuji, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Tatemi Sadaji, Director, Ine Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Kura Kanji, Employee of Ine Fishermen's Cooperative

Mr Moriyama Gentaro, President, Kasumi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Nishigami Shigeji, Manager, Kasumi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Moriyama Umanosuke, Director, Kasumi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Tanaka Kanekichi, fisherman
Mr Fujiwara Takubei, Captain of Mishima Maru
Mr Tanaka Tomekichi, member and engineer of Fukuzu Maru
Mr Kitamura Toshio, Manager of Tajima Fish Cake Production Company
Mr Okai Masao, Chief of Hyogo Fishery Section, Prefectural Government
Mr Ishida Senji, Official of Fishery Section
Mr Komei Kiyoshi, Chief of Fishing Section, Tottori Prefectural Government
Mr Matsumoto Takujo, Clerk of Kasumi Fishermen's Cooperative

Incl 1

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Mr Nakahara Zenichi, Chief of Agriculture and Fisheries Division, Karo-machi, Tottori Prefecture
Mr Komei Kiyoshi, Chief of Fishery Section, Karo-machi, Tottori Prefecture
Mr Nobuyoshi Tanaka, President of Tottori Fishermen's Cooperative Federation.
Mr Torataro Hamaguchi, President of Karo Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Kamimura Tadahiko, President of Tajiri Fishermen's Cooperative, Karo-machi, Tottori Prefecture.
Mr Hayashibara Yoshitake, Vice President of Fishermen's Cooperative Federation.
Mr Nadaguchi, Rinei, Prefectural Official of Fisheries Section.
Mr Amachi Genzo, Manager of Karo Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Hanchashi Koji, Auditor.
Mr Amachi Noboru, Auditor
Mr Ara Jinichi, Official of Fisheries Section, Prefectural Government.
Mr Hashimoto Nagamasa, Prefectural Government Fisheries Section Officer.

Mr Aoyama Shinzo, President of Fishermen's Cooperative, Etomo-machi.
Mr Yamamoto Nagaichi, President.
Mr Aoyama Buntaro, Director.
Mr Kusumoto Rinshiro, Director
Mr Yamamoto Eichi, Auditor
Mr Kusumoto Masanobu, Auditor
Mr Aoyama Harunobu, Auditor
Mr Yamamoto Kinichi, Chief of Fisheries Division.
Mr Inouye Manichi, Director
Mr Aoyama Kyujiro, Official of the Branch of Fishery Agency.
Mr Inouye Keizaburo, President of Tai Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Gonda Kamakichi, President of Koura Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Kawatani Kumaichi, Mayor of Etomo-cho.

Mr Nakajima Hirosaku, Niman Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Hayashi Hironosuke, Ikamo Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Hanabe Kazuo, Director of Naka Small Trawler Assqciation
Mr Matsuda Tomekichi, Director of Hamada Small Trawler Association
Mr Hanabe Sagara, Small Trawler Association
Mr Tsujishi Yasuta, Director of Hamada Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Shibuya Toshio, Director of Izumo Small Trawler Association
Mr Sonoyama Sakunozuke, Izumo Small Trawler Association
Mr Yakoi Masuo, Izumo Small Trawler Association
Mr Kawamoto Yoichi, Member of Hamada Motor Fisheries Boat Association
Mr Matsuda Umekichi, Member of Hamada Motor Fisheries Boat Association
Mr Hanabe Iwajiro, Member of Hamada Motor Fisheries Boat Association
Mr Matsuda Tamekichi, Member of Hamada Motor Fisheries Boat Association
Mr Nakajima Masakichi, Member of Hamada Motor Fisheries Boat Association.
Mr Hamaura Otsukichi, Director of Hamada Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Chikano Yasukichi, Director of Hamada Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Ishihara Heichi, Employee
Mr Doi Sanshiro, Employee
Mr Wada Tsuyoshi, Member of Hinashi Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Hino Kumazo, Member of Namitani Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Ohta Rihachi, Director of Takatsugawa Fisheries Association
Mr Saito Kenzo, Director of Takatsugawa Fisheries Association

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Mr Kimura Tomoichi, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Yamamoto Isamu, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Sakamoto Kikuichi, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Miyahara Okihisa, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Kamimura Umeo, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Hatano Naoichi, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Myoga Motokichi, Member of Hagi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Yamane Eichi, Tamaemura Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Kurasumi Enkichi, Tamaemura Fishermen's Cooperative.
Mr Fujisaki Senichi, Tamaemura Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Sakamoto Bunkichi, Tamaemura Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Akimori Sadamitsu, Koshigahama Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Abusaya Kumaichi, Abugun Hagi Marine Processing Production Cooperative
Mr Akagi Kenjo, Abugun Hagi Marine Processing Production Cooperative.
Mr Okamiya Chiyotsutsu, Hagi Central Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Yamamura Ziro, Hagi Central Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Saeki Uzutsu, Hagi Central Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Miura Kiyozi, Official of Prefectural Government Fishery Department.

Mr Nambu Kametaro, Director of Senzaki Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Tanaka Yaichi, Director of Senzaki Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Miyazu Yaichi, Director of Senzaki Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Okada Sosuke, Director of Senzaki Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Ozawa Hidesuke, Cooperative member
Mr Shinji Shigeshiro, Auditor
Mr Murata Sukeichi, Member of Property Disposal Board
Mr Iwashita Kichiro, Director
Mr Nishikin Hideo, Assistant clerk
Mr Nakamura Sadaaki, Fisherman
Mr Sakaida , Employee of Prefectural Fishery Association
Mr Ohbata, Employee of Prefectural Fishery Association
Mr Nishijima, Official of Experimental Station
Mr Nagata, Official of Experimental Station
Mr Kadono, Official of Experimental Station.
Mr Mori Keiji, Prefectural Government Official
Mr Harada Kanichi, Clerk of Senzaki-cho Official
Mr Yasube Shoichi, Clerk of Senzaki-cho Official
Mr Hashimoto Isamu, Clerk of Senzaki-cho Official
Mr Hisamura Masaki, Clerk of Senzaki-cho Official
Mr Nishimura Toraichi, President of Fisheries Association.

Mr Ogawa Gunji, Chief of Fisheries Division, Shimonoseki-shi.
Mr Kubo Shigeo, Official of Branch Office, Prefectural Government.
Mr Maeda Kansuke, President of Saikawa Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Okuma Masaaki, Clerk of Shimonoseki-shi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Toyashima Saburo, Clerk of Shimonoseki-shi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Kinoshita Tokichi, Chief of Branch Office, All Japan Crew Labor Union
Mr Kubota Kiyotada, Clerk of Yoshimi Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Koezuka Sakuo, Clerk of Fishermen's Cooperative
Mr Sugihara Natsuhei, Clerk of Shimonoseki Fisheries Association
Mr Mitsukaze Imajiro, Clerk of Shimonoseki Fisheries Association

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Mr Ito Juro, Manager of Yamaguchi Fisheries Organization
Mr Ishida Masao, Fisheries Organization
Mr Soejima Izo, Clerk of Japan Small Trawler Society.
Mr Ideho Masao, Official of Prefectural Government
Mr Sawa Tomotsu, Official of Branch Office, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
Mr Ishida Michiya, Official of Prefectural Government.

Mr Nakanishi Shizuo, Director of Fisheries Association
Mr Makita Ryokichi, Member of Kusatsu-machi Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Iwami Sadakichi, Member of Kusatsu-machi Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Suzuki Shoichi, Member of Kusatsu-machi Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Matsushima Fusakichi, Member of Kusatsu-machi Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Marukawa Toshiaki, Official of Prefectural Government
Mr Takeuchi Noboru, Official of Prefectural Government
Mr Fujita Tadashi, Chief of Fishery Experimental Station.
Mr Kitatani Matsuo, Clerk

Mr Nonaka Sadashi, Officer of Agriculture Fishery Ministry, Haraki-cho, Kishinoda City
Mr Kodama Reichi, Official of Fisheries Section, Osaka Prefectural Government
Mr Numata Yasuji, Official of Fisheries Section, Osaka Prefectural Government
Mr Yamagasa Seichi, Official of Fisheries Section, Osaka Prefectural Government
Mr Fukui Nagaji, Official of Fisheries Section, Osaka Prefectural Government
Mr Sumi Tomekichi, President of Osaka Prefectural Fisheries Organization
Mr Amano Nobuyoshi, Director
Mr Masuda Utaro, President Osaka Prefectural Marine Product Processing Cooperative
Mr Sasaki Masaki, President of Sakai Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Kawasaki Kumajiro, President of Fukai Fisheries Association
Mr Shimoshiro Zennosuke, President of Sano Fisheries Association
Mr Kaberi Yoshiziro, President of Kashiwaki Fisheries Association
Mr Wada Keichi, President of Hamadera Fisheries Association
Mr Kamakai Kotaro, Member of Nejima Fisheries Association
Mr Asai Matsujiro, Director of Sukamatsu Fisheries Association
Mr Fukumitsu Saburo, Member of Fukai Fisheries Association
Mr Katayama Yoshimatsu, President of Haruki Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Yamanaka, Member of Haruki Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Sagara Ziro, Member of Osaka Prefectural Beach Seine Net Fisherman's Cooperative
Mr Nakamura, President of Osaka Agar Agar Processing Cooperative.

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

S-5-G

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGEN 333.5, dtd 10 Aug 49, subj: "Transmittal of Memorandum for Record".

AG 333.5 - BA 1st Ind TJQ/wd/ys

Hq I Corps, APO 301, Aug 12 1949

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1 Incl: A.S.
n/c
Kyushu CA Region (7)
Chugoku CA Region (1)

1/2	ADJ
3	RCI
	LBR
	LEG
	ED
	WELF
	PH
	INF
	D.CO
	SGTMAJ
	FILE

CCAR 333.5 (D-Ha) 2nd Ind
(12 Aug 49)

Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248, 23 August 1949

TO: Chief, Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team, APO 248

Forwarded for information.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF:

GEO. E. MAYER
Capt., FA
Adjutant

1 Incl
n/c

(5)

9/24

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COPY

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

AGMGEN 333.5 Aug 10 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Transmitted here with are 8 copies of a report of a field trip made by Mr. W.C. Neville, Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Circularion within the I Corps area may be made as considered desirable.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO, USA
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
I Corps (8 copies)

COPY

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

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CWO, USA
Asst Adj Gen

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I Corps (8 copies)

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I Corps (8 copies)

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 433 (29 Jul 49)Fi

HGS/WCH/WCN/cek
29 July 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Kyushu to Determine the Status of Fishing Conditions. (Final Report)

This report submitted in three parts:

Part I - Status of Materials and Effects on Catch.
Part II - Fisheries Associations and Fisheries Cooperatives.
Part III - Financial Conditions.

1. Authorization: CP 201 (CP Order 154-6, 3 June 1949).

2. Mission: To determine the status of fishing materials and effects on production; to determine progress in the dissolution of fisheries associations and the formation of fisheries cooperatives and any problems connected with these actions.

3. Personnel:

Mr. William C. Neville, Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division
Mr. Shigeru S. Nagata, Industrial Engineer, Fisheries Division

4. This memorandum is divided into three parts as outlined in subject above.

WILLIAM C. NEVILLE
Deputy Chief, Fisheries Division

4 Incls
1. Part I w/2 Incls
2. Part II
3. Part III
4. Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Incl 1

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NR 433 (29 Jul 49)F1
Part I - Status of Materials and Effects on Catch

1. Summary.

a. Period of observation extended from 6 - 17 June 1949 during which 14 ports were visited, including Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture and 13 ports in the several prefectures of Kyushu. 16 meetings were held with fishermen and their representatives. Contacts were made with CATs and 5 meetings were held with representatives of Economic Departments in the CATs in Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima. Time did not permit meetings with other CATs but in such cases, contacts were made by telephone.

b. Observations of the fishing industry of Yamaguchi and Kagoshima reveal marked improvement in obtaining material such as net, twine, rope, and to a lesser extent, petroleum as compared to one year ago. In some prefectures, 100% to 200% improvement was reported, especially beginning in the past six months. However, shortages of material as compared to minimum requirements still exist in many local areas, especially in regions of Kagoshima where the fishing industry suffered extremely severe damage from the war, in addition to devastation from typhoons in 1945 and in subsequent years. Petroleum remains a critical item. This problem is aggravated by the tendency of transient fishing vessels from Honshu to borrow petroleum and fail to repay these local loans during their seasonal stay off Kyushu. Information also indicates a lack of sufficient petroleum to meet requirements when catches are landed in accordance with the prevalent link-rate. Landings of aquatic products are reported to amount to 89% in the legal market and 11% unreported. The latter includes catches sold in the black market and one or two percent of the catches taken home for family consumption by crew members. Deliveries of net, twine, and rope are reasonably satisfactory and marked improvement has been obtained in the delivery of abaca twine, especially in the past three months. The latter is associated with action taken at Tokyo during the same period to adjust the production of abaca twine and rope to meet the requirements of the fishing industry, and to expedite the delivery of abaca twine which three months ago was lagging as much as six months after receipt of orders at the mills.

2. Detailed Discussion.

a. Yamaguchi Prefecture

(1) Discussion was held with representatives of the industry at Shimonoseki on 7 June. Mr. T. Sonada, Economics Branch, Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team was present. Information was obtained on amount of present catch as compared to prewar and more recent years. Questions also included the extent to which

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requirements (nets, twine and rope) were being obtained in the legal market (official allocations), in the black market, and what requirements were not obtainable from any source. Information was also obtained on the extent to which the fishermen were disposing of their catch in legal market as compared to the black market, on delivery of nets, twine and cordage, after receipt of orders at the factory, and to what extent fishermen were able to keep on hand a sufficient amount of gear in accordance with customary seasonal replacements necessitated by storms or normal wear and tear on the gear. Information furnished by the fishermen, particularly those connected with trawling operations, reported a marked improvement in receipt of materials as compared to a year ago. Much of the abaca (60%) and cotton (80%) is being purchased in the legal market principally on the basis of allocations. Balance of the requirements are being purchased to a limited extent in the black market; but, and in addition, the number of trips and length of trips are being reduced in an effort to stay within the amounts of official allocations. For example, the number of trips have been reduced from a prewar figure of 15 per season (September - June) to 8 per season. A critical shortage in petroleum for the trawling fleet prevails. A reported 66% of requirements is received on the basis of the link-rate which in turn is based 50% on horsepower and tonnage and 50% on the basis of landed catch. It is reported that 70% of the bull trawlers have to borrow each month against future allocations because insufficient amounts of fish are landed per trip to furnish fuel oil for the following trip. It is known that there is an excessive number of trawlers operating in the East China Sea in comparison with the amount of boats needed to produce a catch on a high sustained yield within a present SCAP authorized fishing area. This problem of excess number of boats has received considerable attention during the past year. The Japanese Fisheries Agency is presently committed to reduce the East China Sea trawling fleet 30% below the present number of licensed boats. Present allocation of materials of fish nets, twine and rope to the trawler fleet of the East China Sea is being made more on the basis of ratio to the amount of fish landed rather than on the number of boats.

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It is not surprising therefore that shortages of material should be reported by the fishermen since individual fishermen customarily compute their requirements on the needs of a trip rather than on the amount of catch landed. Shimonoseki fishermen reported improved deliveries of rope, twine and nets particularly during the last six months. This improvement can be associated with recent action action initiated by NR with the assistance of other SCAP Sections and the Japanese governmental agencies concerned with allocation, manufacture and distribution of the production, particularly of abaca twine and nets which are important items in the trawling fisheries, such as are based at Shimonoseki.

b. Fukuoka Prefecture

(1) Information on the status of fishery materials in Fukuoka was obtained in conversations with representatives of the Prefectural Fisheries Office and confined mostly to discussion of the trawling fisheries. The latter is experiencing a marked increase in number of boats consisting of the so-called two-boat (bull) trawler and the one-boat (small) trawler. Shortages of materials such as nets, rope and petroleum are in part associated with increasing the number of boats especially in 1947 and 1948. Fishermen are attempting to adjust to shortages in requirements by reducing the length of trip and number of trips per season and by setting a higher priority in the allocation of materials to the boats which maintain a good or high record of catch as compared with low-catch boats.

c. Saga Prefecture

(1) A sample of fishing conditions in Saga was based on observations at Karatsu. A meeting was held with fishermen and their representatives. Lt. Mertz, Saga CAT was present. The activities of this port are being increased by additions of small and large trawlers as compared to the prewar period when no boats of this type ordinarily based at Karatsu. The development of the trawling fisheries here is associated with some construction of trawlers during the war and the keen desire of the fishermen to

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engage in trawling compared to their prewar interest in other types of fishing. Allocations of nets, rope and twine range from 60% to 100% of requirements depending upon types of items and with shortages due principally to the increasing number of boats. The fishery is limiting its number of trips per season in an attempt to stay within official allocations and the relatively small amounts of materials which are purchased on the black market. The operators of 72 boats which engage in purse seining out of this port indicate that their shortages of materials are in some cases due to lack of funds rather than to lack of allocated materials.

(2) Enroute to Nagasaki a stop was made at CAT Headquarters at Saga and a brief discussion on fishing conditions was held with Colonel J. J. Roth, CO, and Major Walsh, Economic Officer. Report was given on the meeting at Karatsu.

d. Nagasaki Prefecture

(1) Hayaki. A meeting was held with officials and technicians at Takashima pearl farm. The latter is the second largest pearl producing center in Japan. Representatives of the Nagasaki Pearl Oyster Growers Association also attended the meeting. Discussions of material requirements revealed a critical shortage of steel wire used for stringing oyster shells in the growing of the pearl oysters. However, prospects of adequate material for JFY 1949 is fairly good on the basis of recent communications between the Nagasaki Fisheries Material Allocation Office and the Japanese Fisheries Agency at Tokyo. Association representatives expressed appreciation of the action taken in part by SCAP and particularly NR/Fi to import pearl mussel shells from the U. S. (Mississippi Valley). These shells are used in the propagation of the pearl oysters.

(2) Nagasaki.

(a) A meeting was held with representatives of the Economic Department of CAT. Nagasaki is noted as a base for the trawling fishery operating in the East China Sea. Boats based at Nagasaki,

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including the trawlers, tuna, bonito and small craft of the coastal fishery, exceed by about 30% the prewar fleet of 1939. The number of two-boat trawlers in 1948 was 310 as compared with 210 in prewar. Catch of 1948 was approximately 12% below the prewar average of the period, 1939-1940. About 70% of material requirements (abaca net, rope and twine) are being purchased at legal prices on basis of official allocations. About 20% are being purchased from non-official sources. The balance of requirements are either non-obtainable or poor substitutes are being used. A critical shortage of petroleum is reported, only 65% of requirements being furnished in accordance with the link-rate. Allocation to the coastal fishery is far below fishermen's estimates of requirements, amounting to 35% on the basis of the link-rate with catch. These shortages may be due in part to the excess number of boats as compared to the ratio of the amount of catch such as prevails at Shimonoseki and referred to above. The fishermen are reducing their number of trips per season (12 to 9) in accordance with the amount of petroleum available. The offshore trawlers have had some success in building up a fair stock pile of spare gear. The inshore fishermen report no spare gear on hand.

(b) Nagasaki fishermen presented a petition for the reduction or elimination of official prices on several species on the basis that the supply as reported at receiving centers, such as Osaka and Kyoto, was in excess of the demand as indicated by a marked drop in fish prices below official prices prevailing at those markets. Nagasaki fishermen claim a removal of ceiling prices would tend to improve the financial condition of the fishermen by permitting them to bring in better quality fish which would sell at higher prices than is now allowed under the ceiling, but that these high prices paid to fishermen would not increase the price to the consumer. In other words, it would permit the fishermen a larger percentage of the present spread between prices paid for the fish at the dock and the prices paid by the consumer.

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(3) Kabashima. A short stop was made at Kabashima, an island off Nagasaki and a center of one-boat purse seining for sardines. Status of materials at this port is fairly good, although some complications in allocations were reported partly because Kabashima, being an island, does not have too close contact with the Prefectural Allocation Office as compared with the fisheries located on the mainland.

e. Kumamoto Prefecture

(1) Ushibuka. Located on Amakusa Island, is a center of one-boat purse seining for the important sardine fisheries located off Kyushu. This port has long been noted as a base for many boats from adjacent regions. The allocation of materials to this port is hence complicated by the needs of the so-called transient vessels, which may differ in number, and their material requirements, depending upon fishing conditions off Ushibuka. It was noted that more of the material requirements, especially of manila rope and cotton net, was purchased from the black market (35% to 40%) as compared to reports of some other points in Kyushu. The usual shortage of petroleum (20% of requirements) on a basis of link-rate was also reported at this point. An attempt was being made to meet this situation by reducing operations and by penalizing fishermen who consistently produced relatively small catches as compared with the catches of other fishermen. A very high percentage of requirements of tannin (net preservative) (80%) and wire rope (70%) was purchased on the black market. Fishermen at this port have not been able to acquire much spare gear which was previously kept on hand during the prewar period to meet sudden needs for replacements resulting from losses such as storms or other unusual fishing conditions.

f. Kagoshima Prefecture

(1) Akune. A meeting was held with fishermen and their representatives. Status of materials (abaca rope, cotton net and petroleum products) was reported fairly good with the exception of lubricating oil which was in critical short supply, although on occasion approximately 50% of requirements had been

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obtained at unofficial prices. Computation of lubricating oil is based on a ratio of 10% of amount of heavy fuel oil used by the so-called hot-bulb engines. This basis of computation differs from the figure ordinarily used by Occupation Procurement Officers at Tokyo, who customarily figure lubricating oil at 4½% of heavy fuel oil. The Japanese figure of 10% has been used consistently even during long periods prior to the war. Fishermen are attempting to meet this shortage in the official allocations of lubricating oil not only by purchasing on the black market when available but by thinning the amount of legal-purchased lubricating oil, and by the use of poor substitutes. Although some shortage of materials prevail, fishermen report a 75% improvement as compared to one year ago; hence, reflecting a marked improvement both in the allocation and delivery of materials such as nets, twine and rope.

(2) Kushikino. This port suffered considerable damage by air raids during the war, a typhoon in 1945 and typhoons in subsequent years. Considerable destruction is still obvious in the town and fishing harbor. The fishery, however, has been rebuilt to 80% of its prewar tonnage of boats. The port is important for its catch of sardines and also for swordfish which is shipped to Shikoku and Shizuoka for processing for export. Critical shortage of materials were reported. However, figures on the amount of shortages as presented by the fishermen or their representatives appeared to be somewhat exaggerated in comparison of records of allocations to this port by Kagoshima Prefectural Fisheries Material Allocation Office. Admittedly, however, some serious shortages in abaca, petroleum, twine and wire rope prevail. Representatives of the Prefectural Fisheries Office stated that a review of the allocations to Kushikino would be made in an effort to adjust these allocations to a realistic minimum requirement of the fisheries at this port.

(3) Makurazaki. Damages to the fisheries (and to the town) has been serious at this port as a result of the war and frequent typhoons. The port is especially noted for tuna and bonito fishing and is a base of operations for transient boats from other

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ports of Kyushu and Honshu. The catch of local boats has increased substantially since 1947 (196,000 kan per year) to 300,000 kan in 1948 and to an estimated 560,000 kan in 1949 (bonito season ending in May) (1 kan equals 8.2 pounds). An important interest at this port is a desire to convert some of the bonito boats to a combination of tuna and bonito vessels. This change is desired because of the relatively poor bonito catch per boat in season of 1948. The fishermen feel that a poor bonito season may be partially offset by engaging in the important tuna fishing in the distant offshore fishing grounds from October through March of each year. Special attention has been given by the Japanese Fisheries Agency and the Material Office of Kagoshima Prefecture in allocating materials to this port and in approving construction of fishing vessels to help replace many of the craft which were lost during the war or during the several typhoons which have struck in recent years. A critical shortage of petroleum prevailed during the past season, perhaps influenced in part by an unexpected number of transient boats basing at this port as compared to previous years. This may have been related to improvement in the availability of ice at this port by the completion of additional ice-making facilities during the past year.

(4) Yamakawa. This port is noted as a center of the bait fishery for sardine in supplying the important bonito fisheries which operate off southern Kagoshima. The local fisheries were obtaining more or less their reasonable requirements of nets, rope and twine. However, a critical shortage of petroleum prevails and has been offset only by borrowing against future allocations. Much of this loan of petroleum is associated with transient vessels from Shizuoka, Shikoku and other ports of Honshu during seasonal operations off this port. The shortage of petroleum is reflected not only in the insufficient amounts of petroleum to equal the link-rate with catches but also with poor catches. On frequent occasions a boat does not obtain sufficient catch during the trip to enable it to draw enough petroleum for the following trip out. During the latter part of the bonito season, ending in May, a deficit

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of approximately 270 kiloliters existed at this port and was covered only by advance loans against future allocations. Much of this deficit was credited against the transient vessels which departed about the 1st of June to participate in the seasonal operations elsewhere (Honshu). Hence, the local port was left with this deficit which it would have to make up in June and the following months, or await the return of the transient boats in September at which time they resume seasonal operations in this region. The shortage of petroleum at ports visited by transient vessels as illustrated by the problem at Yamakawa indicates that a review of the allocations to fisheries following migrating fish, such as tuna and bonito, is necessary in an effort to find an answer to this problem of shortages and necessity for borrowing from future petroleum allocations.

(5) Kagoshima.

(a) A meeting was held with Mr. Berry, Economic Officer, Kagoshima CAT, at which time a report was given of observations by NR/Fi personnel, as observed during the trip in Kagoshima. Other related problems of the fisheries was brought to the attention of NR/Fi personnel by Mr. Berry.

(b) At Kagoshima, Mr. W. C. Neville addressed a meeting of fishermen and their representatives, officers of the Prefectural Fisheries Office and other prefectural government officials, and reported on conditions as observed at the ports visited in Kagoshima. General remarks were also made on the overall picture of obtaining, allocating and distributing materials to the Japanese fisheries in an effort to sustain a high level of production.

(6) Shibushi. A meeting was held with fishermen and their representatives. This is a typical small fishing village. Operations here are by numerous small fishermen operating small scale fisheries throughout the year. A rather satisfactory status of materials, such as abaca rope, twine and cotton netting existed, with fishermen reporting 100% improvement in the allocations and receipt of materials as compared with one

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year ago. A marked improvement in the delivery of orders placed against manufacturers has also been noted in the past three months.

g. Miyazaki Prefecture

(1) Aburatsu. A meeting was held with the fishermen and their representatives. This port is noted for tuna-bonito fisheries and also purse seining for sardines. In addition, like other ports in Kyushu, it is a base for seasonal operation of boats from adjacent prefectures in Kyushu and regions of Honshu. Its production includes tuna for export. Material situation is reported quite satisfactory as a result of a marked improvement in allocations and deliveries during the past year. However, the usual shortage of petroleum associated with the use of port by transient vessels was reported. The local fishery was attempting to meet this shortage by reducing the number of trips and the length of trips per season. The reduction of trips amounted to 20% by the large boats and as high as 40% for some of the small boats. Some of the shortage of material is related to a lack of good correlation between estimated catches (on which allocations are based) and actual landings. Correction of this problem involves better coordination between the collecting agency which estimates the catches and the Material Office which allocates material.

h. Oita Prefecture

(1) Saeki. A small meeting was held with representatives of the local fishermen including a representative from the fisheries at Hodojima. Detailed information on the status of materials was not obtained particularly because the representatives of the Prefectural Fisheries Office and the fishermen did not have on hand sufficient information on material to answer questions on the amount of allocations, the reasons for any reported shortages and the extent to which fishermen were resorting to purchases in non-official markets to obtain all or part of their requirements. A misuse of a Reconstruction Finance Bank loan to the fishermen of Hodojima was brought to the attention of NR/Fi personnel. Details of this report involving a loan of approximately 12,000,000 yen will be brought

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NR 433 (29 Jul 49)Fi
Part I - Status of Materials and Effects on Catch

to the attention of appropriate Japanese agencies.

3. Action To Be Taken: Discussions will be held with appropriate sections of SCAP and the Japanese Government to discuss the results of the field trip in connection with specific action such as the need for better allocation of materials and adjustments in allocation and distribution of petroleum.

4. The attached tables show percent of net requirements obtained in legal market, black market and non-obtainable from any source, also percent of reported landings and unreported landings.

2 Incls
1. Status of Fishing Materials.
2. Allocation of Fishing Materials.

Status of Materials from Official and Non-Official Sources by Fisheries At Several Ports in Yamaguchi and Kyushu. Also Reported and Unreported Landings 1/

Date Visited Jun 49	Sampling Point		Nets			Twine			Rope			Petroleum			Landings	
	Port	Prefecture	Legal 2/ Market	Black Market	Not Obtainable	Legal Market	Black Market	Not Obtainable	Legal Market	Black Market	Not Obtainable	Legal Market	Black Market	Not Obtainable	Reported	Not Reported 3/
			% 4/	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
7	Shimonoseki	Yamaguchi	60	10	30	80	-	20	80	10	10	81	-	19	98	2
8	Karatsu	Saga	92	5	3	75	7	18	98	2	-	70	-	30	80	20
10	Nagasaki	Nagasaki	70	20	10	70	20	10	70	20	10	50	-	50	ND	ND 5/
10	Kabashima	Nagasaki	50	-	50	ND	ND	ND	100	-	-	70	-	30	ND	ND
11	Ishibuka	Kumamoto	40	40	20	ND	ND	ND	65	35	-	80	-	20	95	5
11	Akune	Kagoshima	90	-	10	ND	ND	ND	80	-	20	80	-	20	85	15
11	Kushikino	"	70	-	30	ND	ND	ND	40	60	-	30	-	70	ND	ND
12	Makurazaki	"	80	-	20	ND	ND	ND	60	20	20	50	-	50	ND	ND
12	Yamakawa	"	100	-	-	ND	ND	ND	100	-	-	80	-	20	97	3
14	Shibushi	"	100	-	-	100	-	-	90	10	-	75	5	20	70	30
15	Abaratsu	Miyazaki	85	-	15	100	-	-	91	-	9	80	-	20	80	20

1/ Information obtained by NR fisheries personnel during field trip, 7-16 Jun 49 in meetings with fishermen and their representatives.

2/ Legal market reflects mostly the amount of official allocations and on petroleum is related to link-rate with amount of catch.

3/ "Not reported" represents black market sales with exception of 1 1/2 to 3% of catch which is taken home by crew members for family use.

4/ % represents ratio of total requirements.

5/ ND - No data obtained.

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Allocation to Yamaguchi and Kyushu of Important Fishing Material and Supplies during 1946, 1947, 1948

Prefecture	Japanese Fiscal Year	Cotton (pounds)	Abaca & Sab. (pounds)	Petroleum Product (kiloliters)
Yamaguchi	1946	ND.	0	21,500
	1947	425,000	0	32,000
	1948	811,000	1,420,000	42,000
Fukuoka (Kyushu)	1946	ND.	81,000	9,000
	1947	228,000	0	14,000
	1948	500,000	1,061,000	21,000
Saga (Kyushu)	1946	ND.	0	2,400
	1947	201,570	6,000	4,200
	1948	395,680	449,924	6,000
Nagasaki (Kyushu)	1946	ND.	162,000	14,000
	1947	1,024,000	17,000	23,000
	1948	1,800,000	2,500,000	37,000
Kumamoto (Kyushu)	1946	ND.	0	176
	1947	194,790	0	1,600
	1948	460,210	521,176	1,900
Kagoshima(Kyushu)	1946	0	69,000	3,000
	1947	510,000	25,000	4,400
	1948	600,000	1,278,000	6,500
Miyazaki (Kyushu)	1946	0	25,000	2,900
	1947	284,000	26,000	3,000
	1948	525,000	694,000	3,500
Oita (Kyushu)	1946	0	18,000	1,400
	1947	194,000	0	1,200
	1948	411,000	717,000	1,500

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5-5-G

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 8th Army, AGMGEN 333.5, subj: "Transmittal of Memorandum for Record", dtd 22 Mar 49

AG 333 - BA 1st Ind EHN/wd/ay

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

MAR 26 1949

TO: CO, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 248

Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

A. SEIPEL
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

RECORDED HQ I CORPS

1 Incl:
n/c

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EN 333

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

AGMGEN 333.5

22 MAR 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

MG

2929

1. Attached as inclosure 1 is Memorandum for Record, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, NR 464(14 Mar 49)Fi, 14 March 1949, subject: "Field Trip to Shimonoseki - This Report Submitted in Two Parts: Part I - To Attend Meetings of Western Trawlers' Association; Part II - To Obtain Information Concerning Collection of Fisheries Statistics and the Research Project on Trawl Fisheries of the East China Sea (Final Report)", prepared by Mr. W. C. Herrington, Chief, Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Subject Memorandum for Record will be forwarded to the Yamaguchi Military Government Team.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

1 Incl:
SCAP Memo.
Dated 14 Mar 49

MONROE N. HINEY
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BA 09967

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VI D C10

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

WCH
HGS/WCH/vs
14 March 1949

NR 464(14 Mar 49)Fi

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Shimonoseki - This Report Submitted in Two Parts:
Part I - To Attend Meetings of Western Trawlers' Association
Part II - To Obtain Information Concerning Collection of Fisheries Statistics and the Research Project on Trawl Fisheries of the East China Sea (Final Report)

1. Authorization: CP Order 36-2 dated 7 February 1949.

2. Mission: To attend Western Trawlers' Association meeting on violations of SCAPIN 1033, and to obtain information concerning collection of fisheries statistics and the research project on trawl fisheries of the East China Sea. Trip consists of two sections:

a. Meetings with directors and members of Western Trawlers' Association.

b. Meetings with statistics officials of the National Prefectural Governments and representatives of the research group which is carrying on studies of the trawl fishery in the East China Sea.

3. Personnel:

Mr. William C. Herrington, Chief, Fisheries Division
Mr. Joseph A. Craig, Fisheries Biologist, Fisheries Division
Mr. Shigeru S. Nagata, Ind. Specialist, Fisheries Division

4. This memorandum is divided into two parts as outlined in subject above. These parts are attached as inclosures.

WC Herrington

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

4 Incls
1. Part I
2. Part II
3. Itinerary and Persons Interviewed
4. Statement to Meeting 11 Feb 49

Yamaguchi MG Team

end 1

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NR 464(14 Mar 49)FI

SUBJECT: Part I of II - To Attend Meetings of Western Trawlers' Association

1. Summary of Results:

a. Representatives of Fisheries Division attended two meetings of the officers and members of the Western Trawlers' Association at Shimonoseki to make clear to the members the necessity of establishing an adequate system for enforcing SCAPIN 1033 which defines the authorized fishing area. They also made clear that SCAP policy requires enforcement of fishing area limitations and effective management of the resources of the area in such a way that their productivity will be maintained as a prerequisite to any consideration by SCAP of expansion of fishing area.

b. From the questions and discussions which developed at the two meetings, it was apparent that the majority of trawler operators have made no strong attempt to keep operations within the authorized area, and that they were convinced there would be an extension of area regardless of their performance in this matter. High officials of the Fisheries Agency and some of the trawler operators are working to carry out SCAP's orders, and the statements by the SCAP representatives have greatly strengthened their position. It is expected that the enforcement program submitted by the Fisheries Agency, when approved by SCAP, will bring the violations under control.

c. At a meeting with the Military Government and representatives of fisheries interests in Kyoto, information was obtained indicating that receipts of fisheries products in that city in 1948 approached the prewar level and that the stepped-up program for supplying fishing materials has already caused increased production in Kyoto Prefecture. It is reported that, at the present rate of distribution, requirements of fishing materials would be met by the end of 1948.

2. Detailed Discussion:

a. The Japanese trawlers working on the fishing grounds in the region of the East China Sea have been among the worst violators of SCAPIN 1033, which defines the area in which Japanese are allowed to carry on fishing operations. The Chief, Fisheries Division, addressed a meeting of the Western Trawlers' Association at Nagasaki in June 1948 on this subject. It was pointed out that the industry must cooperate with the Japanese Government in bringing violations under control before any consideration could be given to petitions for extension of the fishing area, and that if the Japanese Government could not control such violations it would be necessary for SCAP to take drastic action. Following this, the situation improved considerably, but after several months when it was found that no action was taken to implement enforcement, the violations again increased in number. After the appointment of the new Director of the Fisheries Agency and some reorganization of personnel, the Japanese Government appeared to be prepared to take vigorous action to obtain more effective enforcement of SCAPIN 1033. A meeting of the Western Trawlers' Association was arranged at Shimonoseki for 10, 11, and 12 February. The Director of the Fisheries Agency requested that Mr. Herrington address the meeting to impress the members with the seriousness of the situation. It was believed that this would help develop, within the Trawlers' Association, a more receptive attitude for the stringent enforcement action to be proposed by the Fisheries Agency.

Incl 1