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*T. M. ...*

*[Signature]*

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

ISY/sn

APD 24 Unit 5  
12 June 1950

*Burny -  
Glenn*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Nobeoka and Vicinity, Miyazaki city and Aburatsu Vicinity on 12 June through 16 June 1950.

1. Purpose of the Trip: Fisheries; to obtain information of fish catch whether it is utilized to the maximum for economy.

2. Itinerary and persons interviewed:

Lv Fukuoka	0600	12 June 50
Ar Nobeoka (Special Report)	1530	12 June 50

Ar Nobeoka City Hall 1300 13 June 50

vicinity of Nobeoka  
Conferred with head of coop. of eight small village in the

Ar Miyazaki Mr. Takashiba, Uji	1710	13 June 50
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Ar. Aburatsu Mr. Ishii, Yaichiro	1100	14 June 50
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Ar. Nango Fishing Coop. Mr. Iwakiri, Tosaburo	1320	15 June 50
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Ar. Fukuoka	2330	16 June 50
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3. Results:

a. Total of fourteen (14) fishing cooperatives were visited during this trip. In order to obtain complete information of the percentage of fish consumed or eaten by fisherman's family, bartered, sold by individual fisherman directly with cooperative and etc., many of the cooperatives located in the vicinity of Aburatsu had coasted and ocean type fishing, therefore it was necessary to obtain separate figures since both type fishing has entirely different figures as to the percentage of catch eaten, sold or bartered and etc.

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Special emphasis was made to obtain information as to exactly how much of the fish was sold through private fisherman without the cooperatives to avoid tax, and to obtain larger income. Generally, group of this type of fisherman are more prevalent among the small coastal type fisherman who are situated at nearby cities with good transportation facilities.

It is highly significant to note that large share of the fish catch are actually unaccounted for. Questions has been asked to clerks just how much of the actual catch are brought into the cooperative market by individual fisherman, answers has been 65 to 75 percent. Later, cooperative officials would claim that 85 to 90 percent are brought into the market. Realizing the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures, however, there are difference in the figures as high as 25% which are unexplainable. Calling attention to these figures officials only gave haphazard answers by explaining that there are few fishermen selling fish without the cooperatives and few fishermen are selling directly to avoid tax payment. Considering from all angles and previous information 65 to 75 percent are believed to be more accurate.

b. Following information were received of the percentage of fish catch eaten by fisherman's family:

	Coastal	Ocean
Sakaematsu Fishing Coop. Market	10.00%	3.0%
Odotsu Fishing Coop.	10.0%	3.0%
Tonoura Fishing Coop.	- - -	3.0%
Nango Fishing Coop.	10.0%	.5%
Aburatsu Marine Product	- - -	2.0%
Aburatsu Fish Market	10.0%	1.5%
Minamiura Fishing Coop.	10.0%	- -
Tobishima Fishing Coop.	.5%	- -
Taina Fishing Coop.	.3%	- -
Urashiri Fishing Coop.	.5%	- -
Totoro Fishing Coop.	.5%	- -
Nobeoka Fishing Coop.	.4%	- -
Shimanoura Coop.	.5%	- -
Furuye Fishing Coop.	1.0%	- -
Average	4.4%	2.1%

Note: Last eight above mentioned village with small percentage of fish eaten ~~are~~ claimed that main type of fish caught are 'iriko' type (small dried sardine) which are not eaten like the other type of fish.

c. Information received, percentage of fish catch given away, bartered or sold directly by fisherman; and percentage of fish catch which goes unreported.

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	Given away, bartered or sold directly		% of fish which goes unreported	
	Coastal	Ocean	Ocean	Coastal
Odotsu Fishing	20%	12.0%	15.00%	20.00%
Sakaematsu	30%	9.0%	12.00%	- - -
Tonoura	- -	12.0%	15.00%	- - -
Nango	30%	.5%	10.05%	- - -
Aburatsu Marine	- -	3.0%	5.00%	- - -
Aburatsu Fish Market	20%	1.5%	3.00%	20.00%
Minamiura	15%	- -	- -	2.50%
Tobishima	16%	- -	- -	16.50%
Taina	16%	- -	- -	16.30%
Urashiri	15%	- -	- -	15.50%
Totoro	20%	- -	- -	20.50%
Nobeoka	25%	- -	- -	25.40%
Shimanoura	34%	- -	- -	34.50%
Furuye	2%	- -	- -	3.00%
Average	20.3%	6.4%	10.05%	19.67%

d. In general ice situation was well taken care off with sufficient supply of ice. Coastal fishermen had more than enough to take care of their needs. Ocean type fishing groups have expressed desire to work out some means of reducing the cost of ice by reduction in electric supply.

e. Aburatsu area ocean type fishermen are mostly engaged in fishing off the coast of Kagoshima prefecture and it is claimed that due to distance of landing port and higher price for tuna, majority of the catch are brought into Kagoshima prefecture for processing. Very small amount of tuna are actually landed at Aburatsu port.

f. Recommendation:

Meeting was held with Prefectural Fisheries Section Chief, Mr. Takashiba, Aiji on the problem of Nobeoka Fish Market. It was revealed that Prefectural Official were taking 'sweet' time about formation of the Fish Market Legislation issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Further questioning revealed that Miyazaki Governor was advised by Economics Department Chief to wait for action and results of other prefecture.

Strong recommendation was made to the official concerned to formulate ways and means to enact this legislation as soon as possible to avoid confusion.

*Sam Yasuhiro*  
Sam Yasuhiro  
Economics Section

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~~For Messrs~~

PO

Barry 13  
Glenn 118.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APC 24 Unit 5  
12 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Nobeoka

1. Purpose of the Trip: Investigation of the Fish Market Operators; controversy over the price of fish.

2. Itinerary and persons interviewed:

Departed Fukuoka 0600, 12 June 1950  
Arrived Nobeoka 1530, 12 June 1950

- Mr. Shinsho, Seiichi of Prefecture Fisheries Section
- Mr. Nakada, Matajiro, Mayor of Nobeoka city
- Mr. Wada, Tadashi, Managing Director, Nobeoka Fish Market
- Mr. Hamada, Takeo, Chief of Nobeoka Joint Marketing, Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Coop. Association
- Mr. Nakamura, Kisuke, Head of the Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market
- Mr. Kishigami, Masaichi, Head of Nobeoka Fish Market.

After detailed four hour conferences with the officials of Prefectural Fisheries Section, representative Chief of Federation of Cooperative Union Markets of Nobeoka and Head of Nobeoka Fish Market and several retailers, the following information were thus received.

a. Complete control and monopolizing of fish market of Nobeoka city was the core of this present controversy between the Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market and Nobeoka Fish Market.

During the control period these two markets were designated as Receiving Agency for the City of Nobeoka and vicinity. There has been friction between the two markets even during the control period. During the early part of this year both parties has been trying to form the companies into one market, however, this solution did not materialized.

On 5 May 1950, 50% of total number of retailer in Nobeoka formed a contract with Nobeoka Fish Market and agreed not to purchase any future fish from Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market.

Realizing that without counteraction on the part by Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market it will eventually be forced out of business, Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market gathered members together and decided to sell fish without the help of retailers directly to consumer with considerably reduction in price of fish. This action has taken away practically all the business away from Nobeoka Fish Market. Of course, retailer group of Nobeoka Fish Market had to reduced their price of fish in order to compete with Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market or be forced out of business so on 8 May 1950 they decided to reduce the price lower than the Prefectural Federation of Cooperative Union Market.

By this time people of Nobeoka were able to purchase fish cheaper than purchasing vegetable. Situation were getting to a point where one of the market must quit selling at this ridiculous price. Retailers were on the verge of taking physical violence.

Mayor of Nobeoka became worried of the situation and had requested some means of settlement by prefectural office.

Mr. Takashiba, Aiji, Chief of Fisheries of Miyazaki was requested to intervene to ease this critical condition.

b. There were no concrete assurance made by Mr. Takashiba except that both parties has agreed to operate markets and sell fish at the price as before the controversy until end of June 1950. At such time he has assured them that new Market Law be forthcoming.

Results:

There are still indication of resuming this conflict after the truce date of 30 June 1950. Head of both market were asked of their future intentions of resuming this conflict after the dead-line. Both have agreed to cooperate each other and maintain peace, however, it is the opinion that this problem will still exist. Since, there are no actual assurances given by negotiator and since damages of ill feelings have already been inflicted among the retailers, it is believed to be just a breathing spell, to apply other methods of ridding the opposing market.

On the other hand, this may mean a complete cooperation between the two markets, depending upon the good-will action to be taken by the heads of both market, which is very unlikely, since Mr. Kishigami, head of Nobeoka Fish Market was not thoroughly satisfied with the results of this conflict and prefectural authorities do not have any plan of action to correct this problem.

*Sam Yasuhiro*  
Sam Yasuhiro  
Economic Section

~~Mr. Morrison~~

~~Y~~ Barry

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APC 24 Unit 5  
1 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Records

SUBJECT : Visits to Retail Fish Market, Former Fish Receiving Agency, and Ocean Type Fishery.

1. Purpose: To obtain information in regards to singular or plural market operation of city.

2. Itinerary and persons interviewed:

Departed KCAR  
Arrived Kita-Kyushu Shimo K.K.  
Mr. Hirajo, Kuniyoshi

Arrived Tokushima Fishing Co.  
Mr. Matsubara, Keiichi

Arrived Mineya Fish Cake Company  
Mr. Minematsu, Eiichi

3. Results:

a. Mr. Hirajo, president of Kita-Kyushu Shinno K.K. was very cautious about the question brought up by this writer. However, after numerous questions he has stated that the attitude of former Fisheries Section Chief, Mr. Maeno was undemocratic. He has also stated that the method which he used in issuing orders were entirely out of line in the spirit of operation for the betterment of public.

This Shinno K.K. was established after the war as receiving agent. After decontrol of fish took place on beginning of April, the company was ordered by Fisheries Section of prefectural government to be dissolved without any period of notice. This action has greatly antagonized the company which had to look-out for hundred and fifty workers who would be out of job.

sent to KCAR

President of this company stated that he was not aware of the letter that was written by his subordinate. However, later information revealed

that he had full knowledge of the content of the letter and that excuse he offered was that he is still included on the government purge list and is consequently deprived of any participation in political issue.

He was scheduled to attend meetings with prefectural officials so consequently it was impossible to obtain further information.

b. Conferring with officials of Tokushima Fishing Co. (producer) of Ocean Fishing, it was quite evident that plural markets was answer to solve some of their present problem. Supporting information are hereby listed:

- (1) Single market in area forces the fisherman to sell fish at high commission which would reduce their earnings.
- (2) Comparison of the price of fish from fisherman's selling price to the retail selling price there is great difference, which can be stated that market is making great profit. If more than one markets are formed this margin of profit will be reduced among markets trying to obtain more fisherman and retail purchaser.
- (3) Price of the fish would be reduced considerably.
- (4) With the present democratic form of government. It is contrary to the Constitution to have one large group monopolizing business.

c. Mr. Minematsu, Eiichi, owner of Mineya Fish Paddy Company was formerly an agent for one hundred other small fish paddy company purchasing fish from Fukuoka Market. He has presently resigned from this work, complaining that dealing with present market officials is like dealing with gangster. During the period which he was purchasing fish for fish paddy, regardless of condition of fish he was forced to purchase unusable spoiled fish. Being told that if he does not buy the fish he would not be able to purchase future shipment of fish. He is sincerely hoping that plural markets be formed to eliminate this evil method.

Fukuoka Market are stuffed with pre-war officials who still maintain feudalistic attitude regardless of new-regulation. Forming of new market with new ideas will be in line with the present democratic method.

There was statement made by the Chief of Economic Department of Fukuoka Prefectural Government that when plural markets are formed there will be problems of the retailer buying fish from one market to another without paying for the fish. This statement was not true.

Before the fish is ever purchased the retailer must deposit so much money and retailer must purchase fish under that deposit. There are cases where fish can be sold exceeding the deposit however, it is done so only after character studies are made and that amount of money are negligible.

*Sam Yasuhiro*  
Sam Yasuhiro  
Fisheries



*Mr. Barry  
Mr. McMahon*

*Cornelius J. McMahon*

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/CJM/msw

APC 24 Unit 5  
25 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kagoshima Prefecture on 17 through 21 April 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: FISHERIES

2. Itinerary:

Departed Fukuoka	1241 hours	17 April
Arrived Kagoshima	2000 "	" "
Departed Kagoshima	0900 "	18 "
Arrived Yamagawa	1130 "	" "
" Kawajiri	1500 "	" "
" Ibusuki	1800 "	" "
Departed Ibusuki	0900 "	19 "
Arrived Kagoshima	1200 "	" "
" Ken-cho	1300 "	" "
" Kagoshima	1700 "	" "
Departed Kagoshima	0830 "	20 "
Arrived Furue	1100 "	" "
" Ushime	1600 "	" "
" Kagoshima	1830 "	" "
Departed Kagoshima	0820 "	" "
Arrived Fukuoka	1600 "	" "

3. Persons Interviewed:

Mr. Yagami Chief, Ken Fisheries Section  
Mr. Hara Chief, Kagoshima Federation  
Coop Directors of all Cooperatives visited  
Staff of Ken Fisheries Section

4. Action Taken:

General Meeting with Prefectural and other Officials Concerned with Fisheries on 19 April 1950.

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a. General Outline:

Kagoshima has 1,353 miles of coastline, third largest in Japan, which includes 10 islands; the climatic and water conditions are conducive to good fishing. 62 fishing villages are located along the coastline.

48,275 fishermen and their families own 11,752 boats, 2,461 of which are powered (17,185 tons - 44,544 H.P.), while 9,327 boats (10,047 tons) are non-powered.

Fish catch in 1949 totalled 12,600,000 kan of which the main components were:

Sardines	5,000,000 kan
Bonito	1,700,000 kan
Mackerel	1,600,000 kan

The catch for the first three months of 1950 totalled 3,150,000 kan, a definite improvement over 1949. The landed bonito catch, now approaching the peak, is double that of 1949 in some ports.

Main deepsea fishing ports in Kagoshima are Yamagawa, Makurazaki, Bodomari, and Kushikino; bonito, mackerel, and swordfish are landed at these ports. 132 boats operate from these ports of which 22 are over 50 tons and 3 boats are over 100 tons.

b. Cooperatives:

128 cooperatives have 29,758 members or an average of 232 members in each cooperative. Total authorized capital for the 128 coops is 26,261,750 yen or 205,169 yen per average coop, or 882 yen per average fishermen.

The federation has an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 yen of which 537,000 yen has been paid in. The federation chief is an ex-Diet member and presently operates several deep-sea fishing boats.

Of 1,123 directors in all coops, 344 were directors in old associations or 30.6%.

In general, the cooperatives offer very little in the way of services Mr. Yagami admitted. He further stated that the average coop member knows little about the operation of the coop. Directors lack experience, consequently money has been appropriated to carry out a director education program in May. In June a course of education for coop clerks will be held.

The Fisheries Chief expressed his opinion that all coops should be able to achieve full capitalization by the end of 1950.

112 coops or 88.9% of all coops have an authorized capitalization of less than 500,000 yen. Ken officials believe this amount of capital insufficient and are persuading coop directors to increase their authorized capitalization.

80% of the fishermen belong to both agricultural and fisheries cooperatives.

c. Fishery Rights:

At present preparatory work under the Fishery Rights Program is being carried out smoothly. The chart of fishery rights is expected to be completed by the end of April.

d. Materials:

After the elimination of subsidies the price of various items of fishing materials and equipment increased as follows:

Cotton nets	1.3	times
Cotton thread	2.5	"
Manila rope	2.6	"
Sisal rope	2.1	"

While light oil allocations approach 89% of demand, heavy oil allocations satisfy only 53% of the demand. In 1949 demand for heavy oil amounted to 15,217 tons while allocation amounted to 8,113 tons. ~~as compared to an allocation of 1,014 tons.~~

*At the same time light oil demand was 1138 as compared to an allocation of 1014 tons*

Price controls on ice were removed on 6 April while all controls on tannin were eliminated effective 1 February. 2 items which affect the industry directly and 14 items which affect the industry only partially remain under control at present.

Undoubtedly the one and only major complaint advanced by the fishermen concerns the shortage of petroleum and particularly of heavy oil. Bonito boat operators argue that 100 ton clippers require 11-12 tons of oil on every trip while only 43 tons is allocated. Trips average 13 days and 230 engine operating hours with Kumejima and Uotsurijima Islands (550 miles) as the furthest destination.

e. Shipbuilding:

Fourteen yard in the prefecture produced the following boats in post war years:

	<u>Powered</u>	<u>Non-powered</u>
1945	47	253
1946	153	456
1947	368	459
1948	212	452
1949	<u>119</u>	<u>197</u>
Total	899	1,817
	(13,845 HP-5,860 tons )	(2,143 tons)

Shipbuilding started off slowly as fishermen had to first rebuild homes which had been bombed out. Villages bombed are Kushikino, Kawajiri, Makurazaki, Taramizu, Hakino, etc.

f. Organization of Fisheries Section:

Mr. Yagami, Chief

General Affairs and Investigation (10 persons)

General affairs, statistics, investigation of actual fishing conditions.

Fishing Business (8 persons)

Licensing of nets, increase of marine production, liaison with manufacturers.

Fishery Rights (9 persons)

Compensation (5 persons)

Estimates compensation for fishery rights

Cooperatives (9 persons)

Fishing Boats (7 persons)

Insurance, licensing, registration

Supervision (14 persons)

Violations of fishing regulations

Total (63 persons)

g. Experimental Stations:

44 persons are employed in the main and two branch stations. The budget for the 50/51 JFY amounts to 24,615,206 yen of which 2,978,800 yen must be obtained by the station itself through the sale of fish caught by the experimental boats.

h. Insurance:

Kagoshima's program to encourage the insurance of fishing boats is the worst in Japan. As compared to an allocation of 320 powered boats and 200 non-powered boats to be insured in 1949, only 33 powered boats and 19 non-powered boats were insured. Mr. Yagami promised a more aggressive program in 1950. 180,000 yen has been appropriated as travelling expenses for Ken officials engaged in encouraging this program.

i. Ice Plants:

14 ice plants have a daily production rate of 314.5 tons; there are also 2 cold storage plants in the Ken. Normally ice production is sufficient, but at the peak season (March to June) some ice must be shipped from Fukuoka.

j. Canneries:

1 cannery at Yamagawa, now under repair and recently sold by the Asia Manufacturing Co. to Mr. Davis of Hawaii, cans bonito fish, while the only other cannery is a small installation run by the prefectural experimental station. The contract to sell the Yamagawa factory was signed on 18 April 1950 in Tokyo with the Ministry of International Commerce and Trade acting as liaison.

k. Prefectural Plans to Improve Fisheries:

Prefectural plans to improve the fisheries include extending the fishing grounds southward, expanding the experimental station, educating fishermen, settling disputes over fisheries rights, sending fishermen to other prefectures to study techniques peculiar to other prefectures, having fishermen go to sea on boats which enjoy good catch records, modernizing fishing materials, erecting 42 storm warning devices throughout the Ken, investigating fishing resources more extensively, using radar sounding machines, etc.

l. Illegal Fishing:

To date the Kagoshima Ken surveillance boat, "Seikai Maru" has captured 8 vessels engaged in illegal fishing. Some fishermen are extremely bold and while trying to evade capture, throw ropes overboard in an attempt to foul the propellers of surveillance craft. In addition illegal fishermen cover the names of their vessels with cloth so as to prevent detection even if pictures are taken. Despite a speed of 11 knots some fishing boats can outrun the Seikai Maru. If surveillance craft were outfitted with cannon or machine guns all of this nonsense would cease.

Inspection of Yamagawa Fishing Cooperative on 18 April 1950

334 members own 80 powered and 140 non-powered boats. 14 directors guide the coop of which 3 were directors in the old association. 18 employees were paid 120,000 yen in March.

875 shares @ 1,000 yen each are authorized for issue all of which have been paid in for a total capitalization of 875,000 yen.

Since its inception the coop has declared no dividends, levied no assessments, or made any penalties, or have any members seceded or been expelled.

Yamagawa Coop is the wealthiest and most progressive coop visited to date. Bonito boats from other prefectures help to swell the income when they deliver their catches to the ports (5% commission on the sale of fish).

Benefits offered to fishermen are:

1. Group sale of fish (5% commission)
2. Group purchase of materials (30% cheaper)
3. Machine works (10% cheaper)
4. Battery charging (at cost)
5. Loan of money (at bank rates)
6. Laundry facilities (self labor)
7. Bonito processing factory

Plans for the future include:

1. Construction of boarding house complete with recreation equipment.
2. Establishment of library
3. Establishment of wireless station
4. Erection of public bath
5. Reclamation of tidal area
6. Construction of cold storage plant
7. Improvement of bait supply for bonito clippers

By far this was the best coop visited to date.

Inspection of Kawajiri Fishing Cooperative on 18 April 1950

601 members operate 86 powered boats and 326 non-powered boats. 16 directors guide the cooperative of which 5 were directors in the old association. 7 paid employees earned 36,500 yen in March.

601 shares @ 500 yen each are authorized for a total of 300,500 yen. Only 100 yen has been paid in on each share or 60,100 yen. Plans call for paying in 100 yen every April. It was intimated that the coop might lower the value of the stock to 100 yen.

Benefits derived by the fishermen are few and include:

1. Group sale of fish (5% commission)
2. Battery charging 10 yen cheaper than non-members.
3. Sale of ice to coop members only.
4. Limited loans at interest (11 loans since 1948)

Since its inception no dividends have been declared, no assessments levied, no penalties made, or have any members seceded or been expelled.

Plans (very intangible) for the future include:

1. Education of fishermen
2. Improvement of fishing techniques
3. Construction of warehouses
4. Construction of a harbor

In addition to the usual words of encouragement, I strongly urged the directors to achieve fully paid in capitalization as soon as possible.

Inspection of Ushine Fishing Cooperative on 20 April 1950

252 members operate 72 powered boats and 79 non-powered boats. The majority of the catch is sardines which are sold as live bait to bonito clippers.

7 directors guide the coop. The Chief Director has been in office only one month. 5 employees were paid 28,100 yen in March.

659 shares @ 200 yen each enable an authorized capitalization of 131,800 yen. To date 50 yen has been paid in on each share or a total of 32,950 yen. If the spring catch is good, the directors expect all authorized capital to be paid in by July. LGM-8 March 1950.

Since its inception, no dividends have been declared, no assessments have been levied, no penalties have been made, or have members been expelled, or seceded, or has membership been refused to eligible applicants.

This village is peculiar in that most of the fishermen work for 3 large live bait dealers.

Benefits rendered the members are few and are as follows:

1. River trout restocking by coop.
2. Battery charging at 50 yen per charge; this is no cheaper than private shops.

Group purchase or sale is not practiced.

Plans for the future include converting non-powered boats to engine driven vessels, and improving the breakwater.

In concluding the meeting I exhorted all present to strive for 100% paid in capital by July.



Inspection of Furue Fishing Cooperative on 20 April 1950

180 regular members and 23 associate members operate 31 powered boats and 197 non-powered boats. 8 directors operate the coop, of which one was a director in the old association.

376 shares @ 1,000 yen par value allow for an authorized capital of 376,000 yen, of which 225,600 yen has been paid in or 600 yen per share. Plans call for 200 yen to be paid in during September 1950 and the remaining 200 yen to be paid in during September 1951. A general meeting is to be held on 26 April at which time the directors plan to urge a change in the regulation so as to permit payment of all capital by 1950.

All directors including the chief, who was elected in August 1949, are amazingly ignorant of the operation of the coop; they had to rely on the chief clerk for all answers.

Since the coop's inauguration no dividends have been declared, assessments made, penalties imposed, or have any members been expelled, or have they seceded, or has membership been refused to an eligible applicant.

Services rendered are few; they consist of:

1. Battery charging 10 yen cheaper to coop members.
2. Very limited group purchase at cheaper prices to coop members.
3. Group sale of fish --3% commission to coop members; 5% commission to non-coop members. Fishermen are paid almost immediately.
4. Limited lending of money at similar rates charged by banks.

Four employees were paid 26,000 yen in March. Very few assets are owned by the cooperative.

Plans involve:

1. Harbor reconstruction (to protect live bait baskets)
2. Construction of ice plant
3. Expansion of battery shop
4. Purchase of truck

I was particularly strong in urging full payment of authorized capital as soon as possible, and in criticizing directors' lack of knowledge and interest in the coop. In addition, I spoke the usual words of encouragement.

*Mr Barry*  
*Mr Mosher*

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/CJM/msw

APC-24 Unit 5  
17 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trips to Fukuoka Prefecture on 7, 12 and 13 April 1950

1. Purpose of Trips: FISHERIES

2. Itinerary:

Hamasaki Imazu			7 April (all day)
Departed	Fukuoka	0830 hours	12 April
Arrived	Kanezaki	1000 "	" "
"	Oshima	1400 "	" "
Departed	Oshima	0900 "	13 April
Arrived	Konominato	0930 "	" "
"	Tsuyazaki	1400 "	" "
"	Fukuoka	1635 "	" "

3. Cooperatives Visited (important information included only):

Hamasaki Imazu Fishing Cooperative

Cooperative has 180 members who own 43 powered boats and 26 non-powered boats for a total of 69 boats. 8 directors, 2 auditors and 4 paid employees direct the cooperative. 470 shares @ 500 yen each have been subscribed to; paid in capital totals 235,000 yen.

The coop operates a fish market, on fish sales it charges 6% commission. Fishing materials are purchased 5-10% cheaper than private fishermen can purchase like articles. Coop charges 10% interest on loans. No dividends have ever been declared, one assessment has been made (in Dec 49 - 100 yen each), no member has ever been seceded or been expelled, or have any penalties been levied against members. LGM-25 Feb 1950.

Future plans of the cooperative included:

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- a. Purchase of a sardine net
- b. Improving sea weed bed
- c. Construction of tow boat to pull non-powered boats to Iki Island for fishing.

This cooperative owns an average amount of land, buildings, and equipment; financially it is in the same plight as other cooperatives. Located in Hakata Bay, the fishing is not as productive as in regular coastal fishing. The directors do not appear to be overly aggressive.

Kanesaki Fishing Cooperative

181 members own 113 powered boats and 70 non-powered vessels or 183 boats altogether. 486 shares are authorized for issue @ 500 yen a share; all shares have been paid in for a total capitalization of 243,000 yen.

Seven paid employees earned 39,500 yen in March. They are:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 - tea girl         | 1 - accountant            |
| 1 - material handler | 1 - general affairs clerk |
| 1 - batteryman       | 1 - petroleum clerk       |
| 1 - materials clerk  |                           |

9 directors and two auditors operate the business. LGM  
-13 Mar 50.

The chief director has been in office only one month; he is totally ignorant of the basic aspects of the coops operation and had to rely on the chief to answer my questions.

This cooperative offers very few benefits to the fishermen; it operates a fish-market and charges 5% on the sale of fish. Battery charging is the same to members and non-members; excessive stocks of materials are on hand, and nobody seemed to know if they were getting a discount on materials purchased. Whatever benefits derived now were undoubtedly a feature of the association too.

In a private conference with the Chief Director, I advised the following:

- a. Chief Director should assume immediate and active leadership.
- b. Material stock should be reduced to a reasonable and well balanced stock as some items have been on hand for a year.
- c. Paid staff should be reduced; it is obviously excessive.

### Oshima Fishing Cooperative

This cooperative, the largest in Fukuoka Prefecture, has 321 members (89% of island fishermen) who own 166 powered boats and 20 non-powered boats. Three production coops on the island are owners of 9 large boats.

All 363 authorized shares @ 500 yen each have been paid in for a total capitalization of 181,500 yen.

7 directors, 5 auditors, and 9 paid employees (March payroll - 67,200 yen) direct the coop's operations. Paid employees are:

1 - general affairs clerk	1 - dried sardine man
1 - accountant	2 - petroleum handlers
2 - fresh fish men	2 - carrier boat operators

Assets are not many, for the fishermen rely on private sources for many services. 7% commission is charged for selling fish. Fish are collected at Oshima, sold in Konominato, and 92% of fish value deposited to accounts of individual fishermen.

Materials are stored for the fishermen but the variety is poor and the quantity excessive. No cooperative store is operated. Battery charging, cost of ice, boatbuilding rates are no cheaper to coop members than they are to non-members.

No dividends have been declared, assessments made, penalties assessed, or have any members seceded or been expelled. LGM -17 Feb 50. 826,072 yen is owed the coop by members for materials purchased.

The Chief Director was formerly General Manager of the Association. I advised him to:

- a. Obtain a better and well balanced stock of materials.
- b. Obtain cheaper rates for coop members for materials and services purchased.

Despite the alleged stringent financial situation of fishermen, the local sake and beer shop is enjoying a fine business.

### Konominato Fishing Cooperative

90 members own 43 powered boats and 50 non-powered boats. 570 shares have been authorized at 500 yen a share or 285,000 yen total authorized capital. Only 25 yen per share has been paid in for a total of 56,414 yen. The director gave lack of funds as an excuse for this condition, but lack of interest on the part of the fishermen might be closer to the truth.

5 paid employees received 20,500 yen in March, they are 1 clerk and 4 fish-market employees.

Assets consist of one dilapidated office building which was purchased in January. At present the coop is spread all over town. No services worth mentioning are rendered by the coop. The director estimates that battery charging rates and material costs are 10% cheaper for coop members. 6% commission is charged on fish sold.

No dividends have been paid, assessments made, penalties made, or have any members seceded or been expelled. This coop is "down in the heels" and by far the worst I have encountered.

Of 7 directors and 4 auditors, 4 were directors in the old association. I recommended:

- a. An all out attempt to have all capital paid in.
- b. An attempt to secure greater interest and some cooperative spirit.

#### Tsuyazaki Fishing Cooperative

168 member own 58 powered boats and 28 non-powered boats. All 168 shares @ 500 yen are fully paid in for a capitalization of 84,000 yen. 5 paid employees received 22,000 yen in March; they are:

1 - General Affairs clerk	1 - Material clerk
1 - Accountant	1 - Auctioneer
	1 - Assistant Auctioneer

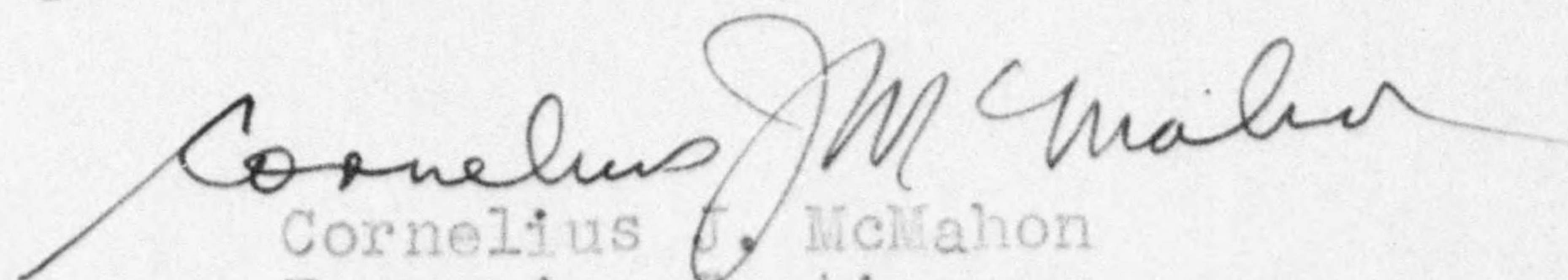
8 directors and 4 auditors direct the coop's operations.

The coop owns comparatively few assets, the stock of materials is fair, 6% commission is charged on fish sold and the Chief Director estimates that battery charging and materials purchased are 10% cheaper to coop members. This coop is fairly small, but it appears to have some life in it.

Despite the alleged stringent financial condition, members pay 100,000 yen for a 3 ton boat with 4 H.P. motor. The cost of this boat can be paid in from 6 - 8 months.

Recommendations given were:

- a. Attempt to provide greater benefits and services for the fishermen.
- b. Attempt to engender greater cooperative spirit.

  
Cornelius J. McMahon  
Economics Section  
(Fisheries)

~~Mr. Barry~~  
~~Mr. Maeno~~  
Barry

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/CJM/msw

APC 24 Unit 5  
15 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Fukuoka Prefecture on 14 April 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: FISHERIES
2. Itinerary:  
Fukuoka 14 April 1950
3. Action Taken:

At 1330 hours I attended a conference with Mr. Maeno, Chief, Fisheries Section, Fukuoka Prefectural Government and his staff.

a. General Statistics

Three distinct sea areas border on Fukuoka Ken.

Inland Sea - tai, cuttlefish, octopus, kochi, bora

Ariake Bay - shellfish, seaweed, clams

Chukuzen Sea - tai, sardines, mackerel, loach, yellow-tail, etc.

Catch Statistics

	<u>Million Kan</u>
Coastal	
Pre-war	10-12
Lowest wartime catch	5
49/50 JFY	10
Trawler catch	
Pre-war	15
Lowest wartime catch	4
49/50 JFY	<u>13</u>
Total catch in 1949/50 JFY	23

60% of the catch is shipped to Honshu while 40% is consumed in Kyushu.

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b. Fishing Boats

General statistics on fishing boats:

4,456 powered boats  
3,974 non-powered boats  
Total 8,430 boats

77 trawlers are at Tobata (to be reduced to 54)  
181 trawlers are at Nagasaki (to be reduced to 135)  
14 single trawlers are in the prefecture

No tuna or sardine boats are in the prefecture.

c. Cooperatives

General statistics on coops in Fukuoka Prefecture:

	<u>Members</u>	<u>Authorized Capital</u>
3 federations		
1 prefectural		¥ 6,860,000
2 local (Ariake Bay)		¥ 697,500
16 production coops	572	¥39,250,000
92 fishery coops	13,991	¥15,160,000

Included in the 92 fishery coops are 3 river cooperatives and 1 marine processing cooperative with 20 members.

Difficulties facing cooperatives are:

- (1) Lack of capital
- (2) High tax
- (3) Lack of spirit
- (4) Material shortage

The Enterprise Tax was formerly levied on fish and staple foods, however, so much of it as concerned staple foods was rescinded on 31 March 1950. This tax is based upon increased value of fish.

It was estimated by the Chief, Fisheries Section, that it will take 10 years to educate fishermen properly as to the proper aspects of the law. 40% to 50% of the directors of the cooperatives were formerly directors of associations.

d. Fishery Rights

The fisheries chief stated that administration of the Fisheries Rights Law will be more difficult than the Land Reform Law as sea conditions and fishing seasons vary so much. The chart of existing fishery rights is expected to be completed by 31 July. Preparatory work on the program is progressing smoothly.

Since boats of other prefectures will be able to fish in the rich Fukuoka grounds after completion of the Fishery Rights Program, it is expected that a "battle royal" will ensue during peak fishing seasons.

e. Fishing Materials

As compared to demand, materials were supplied to fishermen during the 1949 JFY in the following amounts:

	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>%</u>
Cotton thread	74,000 spools	34,000 spools	45%
" " (1st quarter '50 JFY)		12,000 "	
Heavy oil trawlers (monthly)	3,500 tons	1,800 tons	55%
Heavy oil coastline (monthly)	440 tons	170 tons	39%
Light oil coastline (monthly)	750 tons	200 tons	27%

After the price increase of materials:

Cotton thread	2.5 times higher
Hemp	2.0 " "
Manila rope	2.7 " "
Tannin dyestuff	1.8 " "
Cotton nets	1.9 " "

Only cotton thread and net, tannin, and petroleum remain under control. The Fisheries Section expects the controls on tannin to be lifted this summer, while the controls on cotton items are expected to be lifted in October.

Coops have considerable materials in stock, but the fishermen throw their money away on sake and on other pleasures. They spend too freely.

f. Boat Insurance

A quota of 609 boats to be insured in the 1949 JFY was assigned to Fukuoka Prefecture of which 428 boats with engines and 5 boats without engines were also insured. This record is extremely poor. Reasons advanced for this situation are (1) the lack of danger on the East Fukuoka Coastline (Inland Sea) and on Ariake Bay -both calm bodies of water, (2) fishermen tend to stay ashore on rough days, and (3) fishermen feel insurance is a waste of money.

Since the typhoons of 1949, when many boats were damaged, fishermen are gradually turning toward insurance more and more. The Fisheries Section is persuading new boat owners to take out insurance before the new boat is completed.



g. Canneries

Of 10 pre-war canneries only 3 are now in operation; these 3 canneries have a monthly capacity of 3,000 cases. Canneries in operation can clams and are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Monthly Production</u>
Yamagawa Kosan K.K.	Yamate-Gun	150 cases
Tanaka Cannery Co.	Okinohata, Yamate-Gun	100 cases
Susenji Cannery Co.	Susenji-Mura, Itoshima-Gun	100 cases

No clams have been exported as yet.

h. Shipbuilding

Fishing boats are only being constructed now: when the engine is too old, when the ship is too small, or when a replacement vessel is needed. The shipbuilding industry is in a depression which will get worse and continue for 1 to 2 more years according to Mr. Maeno.

Shipbuilding records for postwar years are as follows:

	<u>w/engines</u>	<u>no engines</u>
1945	162	341
1946	379	494
1947	722	491
1948	272	119
1949	300	51

A subsidy of 3,300,000 yen in both 1947 and 1948 was given to encourage shipbuilding.

i. Ice Production and Storage

4 ice plants have a daily production capacity of 1,083 tons. During the war some plants were damaged, but since the beginning of 1949, the ice industry has been able to satisfy almost all of the demand. Cold storage capacity is 5,517 tons while ice cake storage capacity is 16,200 tons. A rising consumer demand for freshness in fish is expected to slightly increase the demand for ice. Ice is still a controlled item, but it is expected that controls will be lifted in the near future.

j. Organization of Fisheries Section (61 persons)

Mr. Maeno, Chief

3 - experimental station workers  
6 - surveillance inspectors

General Affairs Branch - (9 persons)

Cooperatives branch - (8 persons)

Investigation Branch - (8 persons)

Fishing and Harbor conditions

Fishery Rights Branch - (12 persons)

Shipbuilding Branch - (6 persons)

Licenses, Registration, Tonnage

Improvement Branch - (9 persons)

Improve catch, techniques, general industry

*Cornelius J. McMahon*

Cornelius J. McMahon  
Economics Section  
(Fisheries)

*Mr. Barry*  
~~Mr. Barry~~ ←

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/CJM/msw

*Return to Barry*

APO 24 Unit 5  
14 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trips to Fukuoka Prefecture on 4 and 6 April 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: FISHERIES

2. Itinerary:

4 April Fukuoka

6 April Fukuoka

3. Installations Visited (only important information is included):

Fukuoka Fish Market

After decontrol, most fish showed no price change, but the price of mackerel declined, while the price of sardines increased. The quantity of fish handled remains the same (possibly a little higher).

Sufficient fish are passing through the market to nearly satisfy all demand.

6% commission is charged producers, producers are paid immediately, while retailers take 2 or 3 days to pay the market.

Nippon Ice Company (2 Plants)

Sufficient ice is available for the fishing industry in the Fukuoka Area except during September when the trawling fleet resumes fishing en masse.

Plans are in existence to construct one more plant in Fukuoka, which will tend to eliminate all shortages.

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One of the ice plants of Nippon Ice Company was damaged during the war, all but 6 cold storage rooms (100 tons each) have been returned to service. Two of these rooms will be completely repaired by 15 April, while repair of the other 4 is being held in abeyance because of financial difficulty.

#### Fukuoka Prefectural Experimental Station

The main station in Fukuoka City is supplemented by two branch stations (1-East Fukuoka coastline; 1 on Ariake Bay). Two boats are attached to the main station; the large boat (46 tons) is engaged in routine work gathering water and weather statistics and conducting experimental fishing, while the smaller boat (17 tons) has a "radar" machine which detects schools of fish. Specifically the larger ship checks the water at various depths for temperature, specific gravity, serenity, salt content, and it also gathers weather information at different locations.

One of the important phases of research being carried on at present is to determine the feasibility of developing Okinoshima into a fishing port. If the experiments prove that large quantities of fish may be caught around Okinoshima, the prefectural government plans to have 50 families of poor fishermen move to the island. Both the Central (75%) and Prefectural (25%) Governments are expected to subsidize the entire construction of fishing facilities on the island. At the present time fishermen fish in the area around Okinoshima and some are interested in moving to this island located 30 miles off the coast. Experiments conducted to date are all favorable.

Experiments are in progress which have as their goal the growing of oysters in Hakata Bay. Since oysters were grown before the war this activity is more than an experiment; started in 1949 it will take four years before normal operations are resumed. Oysters are grown for the Mikimoto and Takashima Pearl Farms only.

Experiments are being made on the catch of the East China Sea Trawling fleet to determine:

- a. If the fish population is increasing or decreasing
- b. How the fish live
- c. Age of fish being caught
- d. Where and when fish lay eggs
- e. Ratio of fish by age

The small boat with its radar sounding machine is gathering statistics on the location, depth, and size of schools of fish. Experiments tend to show that fish swim at levels not previously suspected by fishermen. This machine costs 450,000 - 500,000 yen and is very expensive for fishermen. Boats using purse nets would not benefit much by this technical advance as they could not lower their nets fast enough.

On the East Fukuoka coastline a 20 ton boat conducts routine surveillance and experiments. Surveillance is made to prevent bottom dragging of shellfish beds.

Other experiments involve:

- a. Clam culture
- b. Net dyeing
- c. New fishing techniques

In addition, the station operates a wireless station for contacting deep sea trawlers. 3 fish hatcheries are supervised by the station at Yamada-mura (6 miles from Fukuoka), Kasaki-mura, and Kimura-mura.

Bombed out during the war and having suffered a loss of experienced men, the station will not return to normal pre-war status until March 1951. 13 technicians are on the staff of 39 employees.

Allocation of funds for the station amount to 25,000,000 yen of which 1,000,000 yen must be earned by the station itself. According to the chief of the station, there is no difficulty involved in earning the million yen. The Chief also stated that quite a few fishermen stop in to see the station and to present problems.

Fukuoka Shipbuilding and Iron Works Company

A visit to this yard revealed that little activity is going on. The situation may improve, the president stated, around September.

*Cornelius J. McMahon*  
Cornelius J. McMahon  
Economics Section  
(Fisheries)

*not Bunny B  
not Mowman*

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

E/CJM/msw

APO 24 Unit 5  
11 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Nagasaki Prefecture on 8 through  
10 April 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: GOOD WILL

2. Itinerary:

Departed Fukuoka	0036 hours	8 April
Arrived Sasebo	0630 "	" "
" Kawatana	1100 "	" "
" Nagasaki	1730 "	" "
Departed Nagasaki	0920 "	10 April
Arrived Fukuoka	1405 "	" "

3. Action Taken:

On 8 April I represented Kyushu Civil Affairs Region at a reconstruction ceremony held at Kawatana Town; attendance was requested by Colonel Burgheim.

On 10 April I escorted Colonel Langdon, Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, and his family on a sightseeing tour of Nagasaki from 0730 hours to 0900 hours. Attendance was requested by Colonel Burgheim.

*Cornelius J. McMahon*

Cornelius J. McMahon  
Economics Section

4

*Mr. Berry*  
*Mr. Tamm*

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

CJM/sn

APC 24 Unit 5  
3 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Saga Ken on 29-31 March 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: FISHERIES
2. Itinerary:

Departed Fukuoka	0830	hours	29	March
Arrived Karatsu	1025	"	"	"
Departed Karatsu	0900	"	30	"
Arrived Yobuko	0940	"	"	"
" Minato Hama	1300	"	"	"
" Tobo	1600	"	"	"
" Karatsu	1710	"	"	"
Departed Karatsu	0900	"	31	"
Arrived Saga	1100	"	"	"
Departed Saga	1615	"	"	"
Arrived Fukuoka	1815	"	"	"

3. General Situation in Facilities Visited:

A. Organization of Fisheries Section-Ken Government

Mr. Kitakawa, Chief  
Deputy Chief  
Chief Engineer

- (a) General Affairs:  
Administration, Personnel, Correspondence, Publicity
- (b) Fishery Administration:  
License, Fishery Rights, Fishery Control, Ports

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(c) Fishery Organization:

Cooperatives, Finance, Statistics

(d) Production:

Registration of fishing boats, insurance, boat design, materials, fish catch, aquaculture

B. General Outline of Fisheries

Most information on fisheries of a general nature, is contained in the attached enclosure. The 1949 catch was composed of the following types of fish in amounts indicated:

Sardines	7,341,455 (kan)
Mackerel	748,792
Sea Bream	398,237
Horse Mackerel	297,656
Yellowtail	191,836
Shark	74,281
Flatfish	52,919
Bonito	30,790
Tuna	269
Miscellaneous Fish	1,723,476
Clam Production	2,102,557
Cuttlefish	309,651
Octopus	9,672
Shrimp	82,825
Crab	27,413
Sea Cucumber	9,442
Sea Weed	3,656
Others	151,367
Grand Total	<u>13,556,494</u> kan

C. Boats

As of December 1949 there were:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Class Tonnage</u>	<u>Total Tonnage</u>
1	1st	over 100 tons with motor	286
354	2nd	5 - 100 tons with motor	7688
2363	3rd	0 - 5 tons with motor	4512
59	4th	Over 5 tons no motor	448



<u>Number</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Class Tonnage</u>	<u>Total Tonnage</u>
3644	5th	Under 5 tons no motor	3548
- - -	6th	Fresh water with motor	- - -
<u>35</u>	7th	Fresh water, no motor	<u>19</u>
6456 boats			16,500 Total tonnage

There are:

- 63 sardine fleets
- 26 western trawling fleets
- 6 coastal trawling fleets
- 10 small scale whaling boats (not in operation)

No tuna or bonito boats

#### D. Cooperatives

There are:

- 67 cooperatives (10,121 members)
- 1 production cooperative
- 1 marine product processing cooperative
- 3 federations

Cooperatives perform the following functions:

- 34 coops enjoy group selling
- 65 coops enjoy group purchase
- 53 coops have credit facilities
- 14 coops accept savings

Services rendered by cooperatives are as follows:

- 56 coops have boat mooring and dry landing facilities
- 36 coops have fish drying grounds.
- 34 coops have fish markets
- 19 coops have insurance guidance facilities
- 12 coops have sea weed culture beds
- 11 coops have battery shops
- 8 coops own decoy nets
- 6 coops have oil storage tanks
- 4 coops own small trucks
- 2 coops own ferry boats
- 1 coop has a boat and engine repair yard
- Some coops have fish processing facilities (boiling, salting)
- (No coops own ice plants or fish canneries)

Present difficulties encountered by cooperatives are:

Intensive fishing of narrow coastal area  
Poor financial condition  
Inexperience in operating cooperatives  
Lack of understanding and spirit of cooperatives  
Poor technical guidance

No boss exploitation has been noticed in Saga-ken.

To educate fishermen in cooperatives, fishery rights, and other aspects of fisheries, lectures, conferences, newspaper article, posters, pamphlets, etc are used.

Directors of cooperatives meet for instruction in May, August and December  
Auditors of coops meet for instruction in April and October  
A monthly liaison conference of coop chairmen is held  
Young coop members meet in May and Sept.

Ken is publishing a fish coop paper, the first number of which is at the printers. Subsequent editions will depend on the availability of funds.

A window has been established in the fishery section to answer questions on cooperatives.

#### E. Fishery Rights

Preparatory work is proceeding on the fishery rights program. Work is hindered by the loss of all papers and documents when the entire Ken-cho burned down in Feb 49. 70% of the fish rights purchase are expected to be reold.

#### F. Fish Boat Building

Business is bad, and is expected to get worse because of:

- (a) Rush of boat building at end of war
- (b) Prohibition against use of oil by wooden coastal freighters
- (c) Lack of funds

#### G. Ice Production

Ice plants at Karatsu, Yobuko, Imari, Saga, and Kashima have a daily production capacity of 207 tons. Capacity at the present time is sufficient except during the summer time. Some ice plants are expanding, and even the summertime shortage (about 2-5%) will be eliminated shortly.

H. Canneries

Three canneries are located in Saga Ken as follows:

Saga Ken Joint Canned Foods Manufacturing Co.	Hizen-Hama	
(yearly production 500 cases yearly)		clams, oxmeat
Japan Canned Foods Co. Ltd.	Moritomi	Clams, eels
(yearly production 500 cases yearly)		
Nippon Nikkan Shiokuhin Co.	Karatsu	<del>sardine</del> , tangerines
(just starting operations)		sardine

I. Insurance

619 motored boats and 201 non-powered boats were insured in 1949 as against a government allocation of 540 - 100 to be insured. Thus Saga Ken went over its allocation.

J. Materials

In 1949 the following materials were allocated to the fishermen:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Percent of demand</u>
Cotton nets	329,650 pounds	60%
Manila rope	346,000 pounds	100%
Twine	25,000 pounds	100%
Dyestuffs	30 tons	70%
Oil:		
Heavy oil (coastal)	3,123 kilolitre	80%
(pelagic)	3,732 "	(all types of petroleum products)
Light oil (coastal)	1,835 "	
(pelagic)	84 "	
Kerosene (coastal)	94,709 litre	
(pelagic)	86,800 "	
Gasoline (coastal)	58,820 "	
(Pelagic)	- - -	
Machine oil (coastal)	261,822 "	
(pelagic)	282,800 "	
Mobile oil (coastal)	9,090 "	
(pelagic)	- - -	
Diesel oil (coastal)	- - -	
(pelagic)	10,660 litre	
Grease (coastal)	2,011 kilogram	
(pelagic)	2,471 "	

Cotton nets and petroleum are the only remaining items under control which are in demand by the fishing industry  
No more incentive goods are in stock.

Visit to Fishing Port of Karatsu on 29 March 1950

A. Saga-Ken Experimental Station

30 employees under Mr. Inami Yoshiyuki conduct research in three areas, namely, Genkai Sea, Ariake Bay, and fresh water streams and ponds. One 8 ton boat and one 195 ton boat are owned by the Genkai Sea Station, the latter is still under construction. Two small boats are operated by the Ariake Bay Station at Hizen-Hama, while the fresh water station maintains a fish hatchery at Takanisi. A 50 watt radio station (150 miles in day, 300 miles at night) is operated at Karatsu.

Expenditures for the 1949/50 fiscal year amounted to 1,970,000 yen as compared to 2,790,000 yen appropriated for the 50/51 fiscal years.

The mission of the experimental station is to conduct research in order to

- (a) develop the fisheries
- (b) maintain resources
- (c) enable a systematic and sustained production
- (d) develop adequate fishery data for better fishery administration

At present, the station is engaged in the following activities:

- (a) research of fishery resources
- (b) developing methods of estimating fish catch
- (c) experimental sea weed production
- (d) studying and experimenting with fishing methods of other prefectures.
- (e) helping to educate fishermen in fishing techniques.
- (f) artificial clam propagation
- (g) studying to develop a system of preventing over production in Ariake Bay (adjusting net sizes)

The fresh water fish hatchery plans to release  $\frac{1}{2}$  million carp seedlings to farmers for release in their rice paddies and then to transfer to their small ponds.

Laboratory personnel are not experienced; most of the old technicians were lost during the war. Lack of a large boat has hindered research efforts up until now.

Few fishermen approach the station to ask for information or advice on current problems.

One extremely bad feature of the station is a system by which the ken allocates a certain amount of yen which must be yielded from (1) sale of carp seed fish and (2) sale of fish catch of experimental boats. The 49/50 Japanese fiscal year allocation in this respect was 770,000 yen while the 50/51 Japanese fiscal year allocation is 820,000 yen. Mr. Yoshiyuki complained that the effort made to meet this quota prevents and discourages full time research work. This situation is prevalent throughout Japan.

The physical location of the experimental station is admittedly poor, crammed as it is into a dirty and noisy section of the port. Clam growers received a 1,730,000 yen subsidy for 1950/51.

#### B. Genkai Fishery Cooperative Federation

37 coops belong to the Federation with 4141 fishermen members. 4,964,500 yen has been paid in (capital) to unit coops, while 9,675,000 yen has been paid in to the federation

84 paid employees are on the monthly payroll at 456,036 yen per month.

The federation owns 3 trucks, 1 motorcycle truck, 1 fish carrier, a fish market, an ice plant, oil storage tanks, a club with limited hotel facilities (only 5 men have slept in hotel) materials purchased are limited in their variety due to a lack of funds. In general the entire activity of the federation is limited by a lack of funds. After funds become available more services will be rendered; 4,000,000 yen is still owed the federation by fishermen for materials.

The ice plant has a daily production capacity of 16 tons, a cold storage capacity of 400 tons, and ice cake storage capacity of 1500 tons. At Yobuko the oil storage tank has a capacity of 100 tons.

For the 5% commission changed by the fish market, the following services are granted:

- (a) Free transportation of fish by boat
- (b) Handling and services of auctioneer
- (c) Free showers
- (d) Free cook for fishermen

Minimum charges are made for:

- (a) Truck transportation of fish
- (b) Cold storage of fish (8 yen per box)
- (c) Fish boxes (27 yen per box)

Some fishermen sell their fish to private fish markets because such private fish markets offer cash money on the spot which the cooperative fish market does not do. 0.5% of commission charged goes back to the unit cooperatives.

When controls are taken off, it is not expected that the price will be changed as the present volume of fish is high. It is expected, however, that consumers will be more demanding insofar as freshness is concerned.

Very definitely the federation needs additional capital. 84 paid employees are also very definitely superfluous to the needs of the federation.

No dividends have been declared, no assessments made, or have any unit coops been expelled or seceded.

A credit assn was established on 14 March 50 with authorized capital of 1,000,000 yen of which 10,000 yen has been paid in. Establishment procedures have been completed only.

C. Karatsu Reizo Co.

This plant, constructed after the war, is fairly modern and produces 98% of ice for the consumers; 2% is imported from Shimonoseki. Consumers of the company in 1949 were:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Fishing boats	6908.9	58%
Marine transportation	2178.1	18%
Ice storage on land	2102.2	17%
Other use on land	549.9	5%
Ice imported	150.0	2%
	<u>11891.2</u>	<u>100%</u>

D. West Japan Canned Foodstuffs Co.

This cannery will commence operation on or about 1 April for the canning of tomato sardines, mackerel, and tangerines. It has recently completed test canning operations with success.

Visit to Yobuko Fishing Cooperative on 30 March 1950

At a meeting with all members of this cooperative I was very favorably impressed with the interest displayed by all present.

The 272 cooperative members operate:

4 sardine fleets	3 light boats
	2 net setting boats
	4 draggers
	<u>1 fish carrier</u>
	10 boats per fleet

56 longline motor boats  
234 hand line non powered boats

272 shares at 1000 yen per share have been authorized for capitalization of which 200 yen per share has already been paid in; all shares are to be paid for in 5 installments during March, May, July, August, and October 1950.

4 paid clerks are employed by the association with a monthly payroll of ¥21,000; clerks handle accounting, General Affairs, Materials, etc.

Facilities owned and operated by the cooperative are a fish market, an office and a meeting room.

Services rendered by the cooperative are: group selling; group purchase of equipment and materials on a limited scale; loans on a limited scale (no interest charged); operates 2 retail fish shops employing 12 war widows.

The fish market is very successful although members are worried about a private individual who is constructing a fish market right next door. For a 5% commission charged on all fish sold, the following services are rendered to the fishermen:

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) free fish boxes      | (e) services of auctioneer         |
| (b) free landing labor   | (f) bottle of sake for big catches |
| (c) free ice (in market) | (g) small sleeping facilities.     |
| (d) free water           |                                    |

The cooperative paid no dividends; made no assessments; no members have ever been expelled or have any seceded. Plans are made for expanding facilities and services, but everything depends upon securing the necessary capital.

Visit to Minato Fishery Cooperative on 30 March 1950

265 members have paid in 704,000 yen capital as compared to an authorized capital of 795,000 yen on 795 shares @ 1000 par value. 79 motor boats and 223 non powered boats comprise the fleet of this cooperative. 90% of the catch is composed of sardines.

5 employees are paid a total monthly salary of 18,000 yen; these men are one general affairs clerk, one accountant, one salesman, one material procurer, and one batteryman.

Services offered by the cooperative are loaning of money on a limited basis, group purchase of certain materials and equipment, insurance guidance, rescue work in case of disaster, battery changing, guidance of fishery techniques, fish drying facilities, etc. The cooperative has no ice plant, ice warehouse, but it has one household type radio, one warehouse (15 tsubo) and is now constructing another warehouse (32 tsubo).

No dividends have been declared; no assessments made; or penalties imposed on any member. No member has been expelled from the cooperative, or have any members succeeded. The cooperative ~~has~~ never refused membership to an eligible member. The last general meeting was held on 29 Jan 50.

Money is loaned to fishermen at an interest rate of 2.7 sen per 1000 yen per day as compared to a bank charge of 30 sen. 4 boat owners were loaned money to purchase boat insurance.

For the repair of the port and harbor facilities and the village signal tower, the cooperative needs 30,100,000 yen, but no money is in sight.



Visit to Tobo Fishing Cooperative on 30 March 1950

458 fishermen are members of this cooperative owning 101 powered boats and 115 non powered boats. Authorized capital is 754 shares @ 500 Yen each for a total of 377,000 yen, of which 75,400 yen has been paid in to date. By the end of December 1950, the directors expect all capital to be paid in.

6 employees are paid a monthly wage of 28,860 yen; they are employed as 1 accountant, 1 batteryman, 1 material purchaser, 1 oil distributor, and 2 general clerks.

Assets of the cooperatives are:

1 battery shop	1 oil tank (15 ton)
1 boiling shop (sardines)	2 breakwaters
1 drying grounds (sardines)	1 ice cake storage warehouse
1 small petroleum warehouse	1 material warehouse
1 fish warehouse (boiled sardines)	
1 fish collection shack	
1 office building	

(have no truck, <sup>uath.</sup> ~~batter~~, barber shop)

Services rendered are:

- (a) Cheaper oil (by 300 yen per 55 gal drum)
- (b) Members receive clothing 20% cheaper
- (c) Batteries are changed 50 yen cheaper to members
- (d) Warehouse storage is free
- (e) Cheap rates for using boiling and drying facilities
- (f) Cost fee for chartering trucks

All plans for improving the cooperative depend upon money which is now ~~scarce~~ SCARCE

Cornelius J M C Mahon  
Chief,  
DAC.

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*Mr Barry* \_\_\_\_\_  
*Mr Mosman* \_\_\_\_\_

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
CHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

CJM/sn

APC 24 Unit 5  
25 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Oita and Miyazaki Prefecture on 20-24  
March 1950

1. Purpose of the Trip: FISHERIES

2. Itinerary:

Departed Fukuoka	2000 hours	20 March
Arrived Oita	0201 "	21 March
Departed Oita	0214 "	23 March
Arrived Miyazaki	0820 "	23 March
Departed Miyazaki	0530 "	24 March
Arrived Fukuoka	1911 "	24 March

3. Persons Interviewed:

Mr. Mochizuki	Chief, Economics Department, Oita
Mr. Mimura	Chief, Fisheries Section, Oita
Mr. Sakaida	Chief, Economics Department, Miyazaki
Mr. Takashiba	Chief, Fisheries Section, Miyazaki

4. Action Taken:

At both Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures conferences were held with the Chief of the Fishery Section. At Miyazaki Prefecture, in addition to the conference held, visits were made to the Aoshima Fisheries Cooperative, the Miyazaki Fisheries Cooperative Federation and the Miyazaki Fresh Water Fish Hatchery.

Information gathered in each prefecture is attached as enclosures.

*Cornelius J. McMahon*  
Cornelius J. McMahon  
Economics Section

3 Incl.

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13-1

Visit to Miyazaki Fresh Water Fish Hatchery - 23 March 50

Chief purpose of this installation is to breed fish for stream restocking; it <sup>did</sup> not appear to be too active.

Visit to Miyazaki-ken Cooperative Federation - 23 March 50

The federation operates a fish market for which it charges the producer 5% commission on all fish sold: Services rendered for the 5% are:

1. Free transportation from producer to market in one of 11 federation owned trucks.
2. Free cold storage
3. Services of auctioneer and use of market area.
4. Loan of fish boxes

Only controlled fishing materials are handled by the federation as officials says it has not sufficient funds for stocking all types of materials. This situation is a definite weakspot.

Visit to Aoshima Fishery Cooperative - 23 March 50

315 fishermen with 132 nonpowered boats and 16 motorboats belong to this cooperative. 11 persons are paid and employed by the cooperative as follows:

2 General Affairs Men	2 Material Men
2 Fish Handlers	1 Driver
3 Accountants	1 Battery Man

Average total monthly salary of these men is 48,400 yen. The number of persons employed is excessive for the amount of work performed.

Mr. Takashiba, Chief, Fisheries Section, stated that most cooperatives employ staffs that are too large and which are needed only about ten days out of the year.

Incl 3

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Conference at Miyazaki Prefecture on 23 March 1950 with Mr. Takeshiba,  
Chief, Fisheries Section

A. General

Components of the 1930-1947 fish catch are:

Sardines	50%	Horse Mackerel	3%
Bonita	10%	Spanish Mackerel	2%
Tuna	10%	Mackerel	2%
Yellowtail	4%	Others	19%

Sardine fleets are based in the northern part of the Ken, while bonito and tuna fleets are based in the southern most part.

Sardine season	Oct. to Jan.
Bonita season	Mar to Sept.

(Bonita boats fish for tuna in their off season)

River Trout season	June to Nov.
--------------------	--------------

The postwar catch is 66% of prewar catch; sardine and bonito catches are not up to par; sardines have been overfished. More boats are in existence than prewar. 15,000 fishermen are in the Ken. Bonito boats follow fish to Tohoku, while tuna boats fish as far as the Midway Islands.

B. Boats

Miyazaki has:	51 sardine fleets
	3 tuna and bonito (over 100 tons)
	16 tuna and bonito (50-100 tons)
	48 tuna and bonito (20-50 tons)

Tuna boats engage in longline fishing for black tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, and swordfish.

No trawlers are based in the prefecture.

C. Fishing Boat Insurance

420 powered boats )  
305 non-powered boats ) are now insured

200 powered boats and 100 non powered boats are expected to be insured by the end of 1950. The progress of insurance is good in Miyazaki.

D. Fishing Boat Construction

Business is bad, and is expected to become worse.

E. Canneries

No fish canneries are in existence in Miyazaki-ken

F. Ice Production

Ice production covers 60% of yearly catches. At peak seasons ice is diverted from other consumers to the fishing industry. With the decontrol of fish, consumers will be more particular about the freshness of fish purchased.

New ice plants are planned at Shimonoura in northern sardine waters and at Fukushima in southern flying fish waters - former to cost 30,000,000 yen; the latter to cost 1,500,000 yen. Construction of the plant at Fukushima will commence this year; daily output will be 2 tons. Due to the high cost of the plant at Shimonoura construction is dependent upon the raising of necessary funds.

Fish storage capacity is not sufficient.

G. Material Situation

96% of oil allocated is received by the fishermen.

Since the elimination of subsidies and the decontrol of all materials except cotton nets, materials have increased in price considerably as indicated below:

	<u>Increased</u>
hemp nets	2.0 times
cotton nets	2.2 times
manila rope	2.6 times
twine	2.0 times
ramie	3.0 times

H. Incentive Goods

Some incentive goods are still on hand; the goods, however, will be returned to the Central Government. The last shipment of goods was received in February.

I. Organization of Fishing Section

Mr. Takashiba, Chief

1. General Affairs

Budget, personnel, administration

2. Fishery Administration

Licenses, boats, installation facilities, fishery rights

3. Fishery Cooperatives

Cooperatives, finance

4. Control

Materials, incentive goods, fish distribution

J. Fishery Rights

For fishery rights administration Miyazaki has been divided into 3 Sea Areas:

1. Northern Miyazaki
2. Central Miyazaki
3. Southern Miyazaki

As fishermen are not well acquainted with the Fishery Rights Law, the Chief of the Fisheries Section prepared a pamphlet which explains the law in simple language. Employees of the fisheries section spend time in the field explaining the law. The Ken is also urging old fishery right owners to plow their money back into cooperatives when the Central Government purchases the fishery rights.

By the end of March charting of fishery rights should be completed.

Fixed net fishery rights are leased for 5 years. Coastal fishery rights are good for 10 years.

K. Cooperatives

The Federation is now enlarging its fish market in Miyazaki City. It also operates a fish market in Nobeoka.

A Credit Federation has just completed organization, but has not yet transacted any business.

100% transfer of assets is hindered by errors made by inexperienced clerks in completing necessary paper work.

River cooperatives are necessary for administering the fishery rights program, but they have relatively few assets. River fishermen are not too enthused about cooperatives and are slow in forming same. Such coops should promote restocking of streams.

Some cooperatives own ice plants, fish markets, fishing boat repair yards, petroleum storage tanks, battery changing facilities, etc.

Total Catch of Miyazaki-ken

1930	2,132,698 kan
1931	2,481,406 "
1932	3,726,662 "
1933	4,563,310 "
1934	3,623,833 "
1935	4,535,677 "
1936	5,549,287 "
1937	4,612,222 "
1938	5,834,774 "
1939	4,652,941 "
1940	7,305,756 "
1941	8,681,649 "
1942	8,209,154 "
1943	5,946,988 "
1944	3,345,541 "
1945	2,019,071 "
1946	2,597,367 "
1947	4,327,864 "
1948	3,358,821 "
1949	3,294,981 "



Conference at Oita Prefecture 22 March 50 with Mr. Mimura, Chief Fisheries Section

A. General

Oita Prefecture has 17,475 full time fishermen and three times that many part time fishermen. 66% of the fishing boats were destroyed during the war; at present, boats in existence approximate 90% of those in existence prewar. Prewar catches averaged 8 million kan annually. Coastal fisheries were overfished during the war; the Ken is now attempting to conserve the fisheries. (Annual yearly consumption for the Ken is 2,250,000 kan.)

Fishing characteristics of the prefecture vary. In the northern section (north of Saganoseki Peninsula) of the prefecture the water is shallow and the catch is composed of shrimp, lobster, flatfish, cuttlefish, clams, squid, and octopus. South of Saganoseki Peninsula the water is deeper and there are better ports. In the southern section yellowtail, mackerel, sardine, seabream, and better quality crabs are caught.

In general, there are 3,098 power boats and 9,838 non-powered boats for a total of 12,936 boats. Three tuna boats, registered in Oita prefecture, perform long line fishing off the Bonin Islands and East of Japan bringing their catches into the Tokyo area. These boats (2-80 tons; 1-110 tons) catch black tuna, albacore, swordfish, marlin, and shark. 80 tuna boats were in existence prior to the war.

There are 33 (size 25 tons) boats engaged in spearing broadbilled swordfish and striped marlin registered in Oita (Usuki, Kita Kaibi-gun). Since the demand for this fish (from America) is so great, it is expected that the fleet will be increased to 60 by August; the entire catch is shipped to the States. This method of fishing is centered in Chiba, Iwate, and Oita Prefectures. Season in Oita - - April to July; peak in May. 35 fleets of sardine boats operate chiefly in the area off the Oita-Miyazaki border. Six (2 boat) fleets purse seine for seabream. Boats are 17 tons with no motors.

7 (2 boat) fleets of western trawlers operate off Kochi, Oita, and Miyazaki. Vessels approximate 30 tons.

One large yellowtail fixed net and 300 small sardine nets are in Oita.

Seasons for principal fish are:

Yellowtail	April - May)	fixed nets
	Nov - Jan )	
	All year	pole and line

Spanish	}	March - April	hand line
Mackerel		Oct - Dec.	
Seabream		Mar - June	purse seine

B. Incentive Goods

Fisheries Board Directive #630 from the Director of the Bureau of Fisheries dated 4 February 1950 cancelled the incentive goods program retroactive to 15 October 1949. The Ken is no larger receiving incentive goods and is in the process of disposing of 32,000 yen worth of remaining goods. Since prices of incentive goods are higher than on the private market this progress is slow.

C. Materials:

National subsidies on nets and ropes were eliminated 1 Jan 50; all controls on ropes and hemp nets were eliminated on 1 Jan 50. Cotton nets remain under control. Prices of nets and ropes doubled after the subsidy was discontinued and after most items were decontrolled. The allocation of cotton nets meets 70% of the demand.

D. Organization of Fishery Section:

Mr. Mimura, Chief

1. General Affairs

Personnel, Accounts, Administration

2. Control

Licenses, registration, fish control

3. Facilities

Ports, landing places, insurance, issuance of boat identification plates.

4. Materials

Materials, boat construction, fund adjustment.

5. Marine Products Inspection:

Appraise price of marine products, inspection.

6. Marine Products Distribution

Distribution, Fish markets

7. Cooperatives Guidance
8. Accuiculture
9. Fresh Water Fisheries
10. Processed marine products
11. Fishing Permits

E. Canneries

The Hokoku Cannery at Tsukumi has a monthly capacity of 30,000 cases, of which 60% is devoted to marine products (sardines, whale meat, spiny whelk).

F. Fishing Boat Construction

Business is bad; believed to be improving slightly.

G. Fishing Boat Insurance

79 boats were insured in 1949; 450 boats were insured, to date, in 1950.

Inshore fishermen hesitate in taking out insurance due to the lack of danger from damage in such waters.

H. Ice Production - - Cold Storage

There are:

18 ice plants.	135 tons daily production
13 cold storage plants	1,109.9 tons capacity
1 freezing plant	5 tons capacity
17 ice storage plants	3,303 ton capacity

Ice production has been sufficient for the fishing industry since 1948.

I. Landed Fish Catch

Catch of controlled fish in 1949 was 672,704 kan

Shipments from elsewhere were:

Shimonoseki	441,358
Nagasaki	412,393

Fukuoka	161,986
Kumamoto	23,528
Saga	22,806
Others	<u>37,700</u>
Total	2,111,787 kan

J. Fishery Cooperatives

85 cooperatives are established and approved

72 cooperatives have been registered

4 coops (1 coastal; 3 river) are expected to be organized

6 marine product processing coops have been approved.

4 of these have been registered

2 more are expected to be organized

The Oita Ken Fisheries Cooperative Federation is now registered and has 79 members. Authorized capitalization is 4,500,000 yen (900 shares), of which 1,500,000 (300 shares) has been paid in.

The Minami Kaibi-gun Fisheries Cooperative has 15 member coops, capitalization is 2,000,000 yen (400 shares), all of which is paid in.

No credit federation is in existence.

85 coops have 18,598 members - -(16,564 regular members; 2034 quasi members).

Facts and Figures

Total paid in capital (all coops)	¥9,745,160
Average capital	¥ 114,648
Capital per member	¥ 523
Total shares	◆ 26,249
Average share value	◆ ¥ 371

51 coops have all shares outstanding	¥4,294,890
34 coops have not sold all shares	¥5,550,270

Processing Coops

Total members in 6 coops	179
Total shares	729
Shares per coops (average)	121
Value per share (average)	¥ 13,193
Total paid in capital 6 coops	¥9,592,000
Paid in capital average coop.	¥1,598,666
Paid in capital average member	¥ 53,586
2 coops have all shares outstanding	¥ 312,000
4 coops have not sold all shares	¥9,280,000

Transfer of Assets (excluding Fishery Rights)

Of 73 old associations, 9 have completed transfer of assets, while 64 should be completed by the end of April. A few difficulties are anticipated.

General

Four cases of boss exploitation have come to light in Nakatsu, Saganoseki, Akimachi and Kunisaki. Bosses at Nakatsu and Saganoseki have already been displaced, while it is expected that the others may be relieved soon. In such cases cooperatives usually divide up, and after the boss fisherman loses his power the sections join together again.

Cooperatives do not carry adequate stocks of fishing materials. The financial condition of the cooperatives is very weak and it will be a long time before they become stable. Cooperatives desire to borrow money from the Counterpart Fund.

5% of fish sold is placed in a mutual aid fund. Twice this amount can be borrowed from the Central Bank of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Fishermen are able to borrow from the cooperative.

K. Fishery Rights

1694 fishing rights are in existence. Although the Central Government will purchase 100% of the fishery rights, it is expected that only 80-90% will be resold as some rights are no longer of any value, 100,000 fishery rights are in existence in Japan.

The Central Government has set aside 16 billion yen to purchase fishery rights. At present the value of the rights has not yet been established. In Oita, 13 employees will be subsidized by the Central Government to assist in the program.

Fishery Rights Compensation Committees will be organized in June 1950 while Fishing Area Adjustment Committees will be organized in August 1950.

Five Sea Areas have been established as follows:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Minami-kaibi-gun Area | d. Higashi Kunizaki Area |
| b. Kita- Kaibi-gun Area  | e. Bunzen Kai Area       |
| c. Beppu Bay Area        |                          |

The Fishery Rights Adjustment Committee will appraise the value of the rights, but the Ken makes final decision.

Charting of fishery rights is completed and education of fishermen is in progress.

mt Barry

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
GHQ SCAP  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

CJM/sn

AFPO 24 Unit 5  
27 February 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT : Inspection of Hirado Cannery of Nagasaki Cannery Co.

On 23 February 1950 I made an inspection of the Hirado Cannery of the Nagasaki Cannery Company. No fish (sardines) have been received at the cannery since 1 February as stormy seas have prevented fishing boats in the Goto Islands from putting out to sea. The best quality sardines (contain more oil) run during December, January and February, while the greatest number of sardines run from February to 20 June.

This factory cans sardines with tomatoes, tomato ketchup, whale meat, mayonnaise sauce, soluble saccharine, worchester sauce, etc. Ordinarily in canning sardines American Tomatoes are used, but lately these have not been available consequently inferior Japanese Tomatoes have been used.

During the post war years all high grade sardines (about 80%) have been canned for export, while sub-standard sardines (20%) have been released to the home market. The chief market for these sardines has been England and other sterling areas. Export business now is not good as American sardines which sell for \$5 a case (48 tins) are of much better quality and taste in comparison to Japanese sardines which sell in England for #8 a case. As a result, present production is being stored in Nagasaki pending a break in the export market.

This factory has a capacity for canning 3000 fish boxes (4 kan, 300 momme) of sardines per day. No special production difficulties are experienced, except when the catch of sardines or the crop of tomatoes is bad.

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It is my intention to forward samples of the tins of sardines to SCAP to determine whether or not they can be sold through O.S.S. stores, etc, in Japan. A case of 48 15 oz tins sells for about \$6.97 (¥2500) or 14½ cents a tin.

*Cornelius J. McMahon*

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Economics Section