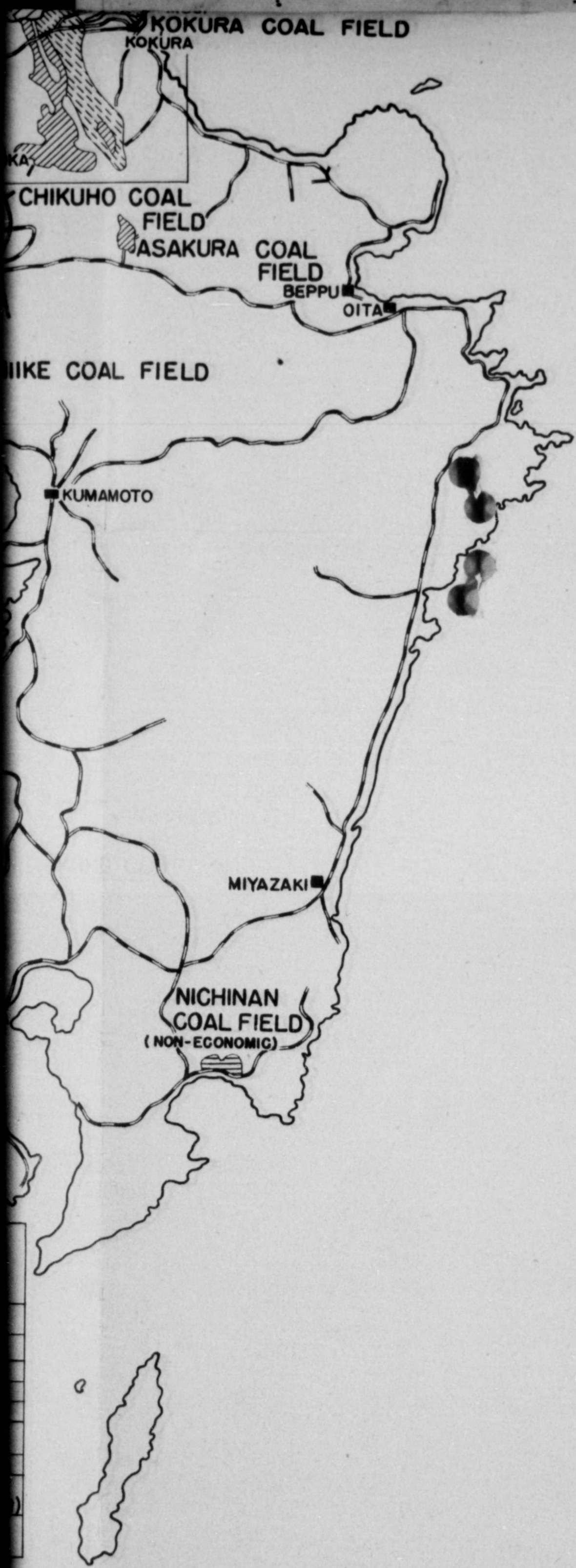
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013



Index of Principal Coal Mines

No	Class	Name	Mining Company	Coal Field
1	D-E	Takamatsu	Nissankagaku	Chikuho
2	D-E	Nakazuru	Taisho	
3	D-E	Arate	Kyushu	
4	C-D	Shinnyu	Mitsubishi	
5	D-E	Otsuzi	Kaijima	
6	D-E	Koyanose	Chikuho	
7	D-E	Hondo	Shigeyoshi Kiso	
8	C-D-E	Onoura	Kaijima	
9	C-D	Shakanoo	Furukawa	
10	C-D	Namazuta	Mitsubishi	
11	C-D-E	Akaike	Meiji	
12	D	Hojo	Mitsubishi	
13	D	Shinoka	Rinpei Okagaki	
14	D	Hokoku	Meiji	
15	A_2-C-B_2	Togawa	Mitsui	
16	D	Hoshu	Nogami	
17	C-D	Shimomeguri	Kyodo	
18	B_2-C-D	Omine	Fur[illegible]wa	
19	C-D-E	Toho	Ha[illegible]shi Eto	
20	C-D	Tsunawaki	A[illegible]	
21	B_2-C-D	Yoshio	Aso	
22	B_2-C-D	Futase	Ni[illegible]on Seitetsu	
23	C-D	Komasa	H[illegible]sune	
24	C-D	Tadakuma	Sei[illegible]	
25	B_2-C-D	Iizuka	Mits[illegible]shi	
26	C-D-E	Yamano	Mitsui	Kasuya
27	C-D	Yamada	Nippon Seitetsu	
28	C-D	Inatsuki	Nippon Seitetsu	
29	C	Yoshikuma	Aso	
30	C-D-E	Hirayama	Meiji	
31	C-D	Kaho	Kaho	
32	C-E	Sasabaru	Kyushu	
33	B_2-C-D	Akiyoshi	Kagomori	
34	C-D	Urushio	Hisatsune	
35	B_2-C-D	Shimoyamada	Furukawa	
36	D-E	Kamiyama	Nippon Tangyo	
37	C-D-E	Kamiyamada	Mitsubishi	
38	C	Takata	Meiji	Fukuoka
39	C	Kasuya	Mitsubishi	
40	C-D	Shime	Dept. of Railways	
41	C	Katsuta	Mitsubishi	
42	C	Sawara	Sawara	
43	C-D	Iwaya	Kaijima	Karatsu
44	C-D	Shinyashiki	Nichiman	
45	C-D	Nishiki	Meiji	
46	C-D	Kitagata	Kijima	
47	C-D	Ogi	Ogi	
48	B_1	Ozuru	Kijima	
49	C	Eguchi	Nakajima	
50	C	Emukae	Nippon Seitetsu	
51	C-D	Senryu	Seika	
52	B_1	Eri	Nippon Seitetsu	
53	B_1-C	Shishimachi	Nippon Seitetsu	
54	B_1	Kanbayashi	Nogami Toa	
55	B_1	Yatake	Nippon Seitetsu	
56	C-D	Koda	Nippon Seitetsu	
57	C-D	Nakazato	Toa	
58	D	Matsuura	Matsuura	
59	B_2	Miike	Mitsui	Miike
60	B_2	Oshima	Matsushima	Nishisonogi
61	B_2	Sakito	Mitsubishi	
62	B_1	Takashima	Mitsubishi	
63	A_1	Imatomi	Jikichi Tutsumi	Amakusa
64	A_1	Gongenyama	Gongenyama	
65	A_1	Oniki	Oniki	

SCALE

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 KM

■ Denotes important city

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

HOKKAIDO COAL RESERVES

(1,000 metric tons)

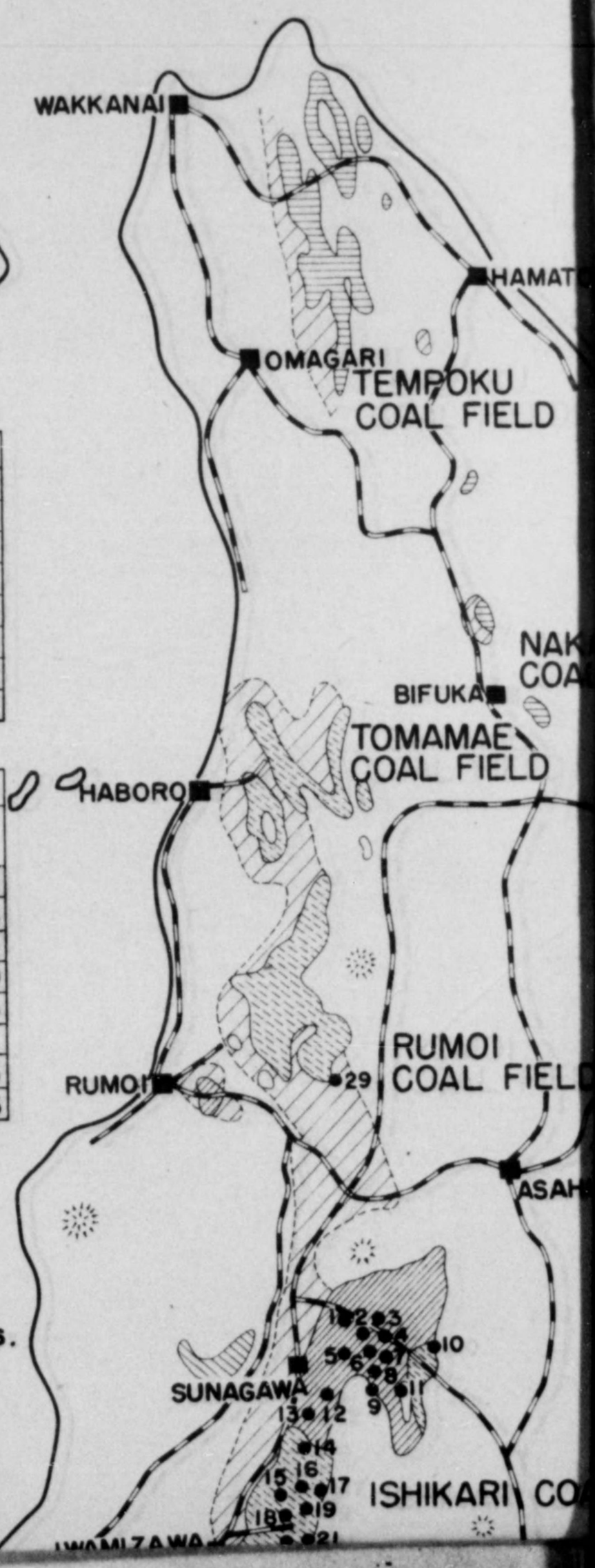
TOTAL COAL RESERVES

Coal Field	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
Ishikari	1,638,133	1223,827	2,915,873	5,813,833
Kushiro	125,812	172,054	485,885	783,451
Rumoi	93,876	84,557	413,506	591,939
Tempoku	54,784	228,156	185,060	468,000
Kayanuma	16,136	11,109	40,114	67,359
Tomamae	9,468	24,334	26,499	60,301
Others	11,682	22,662	13221	141,265
Total	1,949,891	1,766,699	4,209,558	7,926,148

ESTIMATED RECOVERABLE RESERVES

Coal Field	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
	(by Mine Operators)	(60% assumed)	(50% assumed)	
Ishikari	1,201,195	734,236	1,475,937	3411,428
Kushiro	94,713	103,232	242,793	440,738
Rumoi	69,996	50,734	206,753	327,483
Tempoku	38,605	136,894	92,530	268,029
Kayanuma	11,292	6,665	20,057	38,014
Tomamae	5,841	14,600	13,250	33,691
Others	8,134	13,538	53,461	75,193
Total	1,429,776	1,060,019	2,104,781	4,594,576

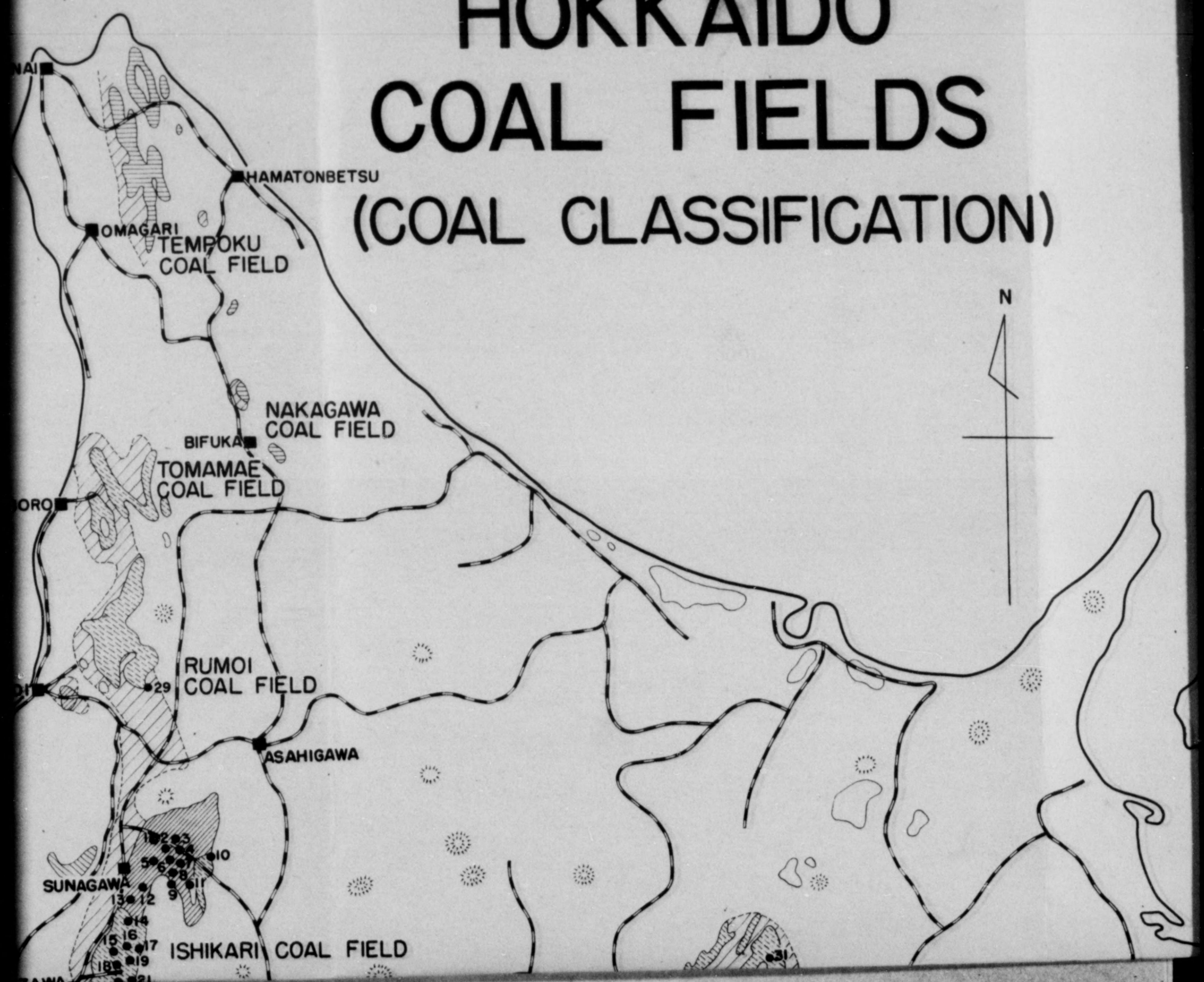
Source: Survey of coal reserves 1929-1931, excluding low-grade lignite, published 23 March 1932 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Mining Bureau). The present total reserves are considered to be approximately the same as those based on 1929-1931 survey because coal mined since 1931 is balanced by the development of new reserves.



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

HOKKAIDO COAL FIELDS

(COAL CLASSIFICATION)



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

KKAIDO
L FIELDS
CLASSIFICATION)

Index of Principal Coal Mines

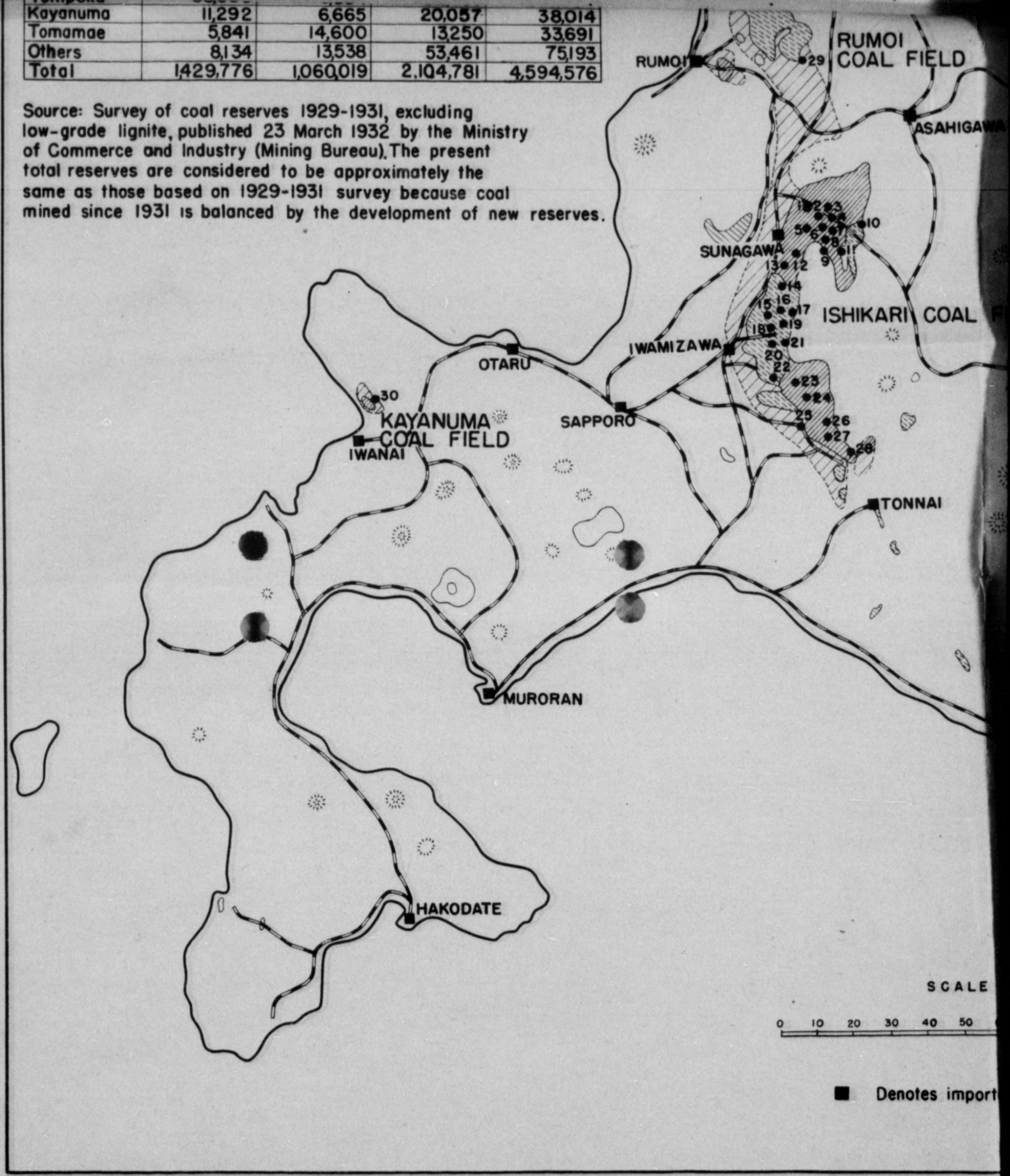
No	Class	Name	Mining Co	Coal Field
1	C	Toyozato	Showa denko	
2	C	Akabira	Seika	
3	C-D	Akama	Hokkaido[1]	
4	C	Moziri	Yubetsu	
5	B_2-C	Kamui	Hokkaido[1]	
6	C-D	Sorachi	Hokkaido[1]	
7	C-D	Kami-Utashinai	Seika	
8	B_2C-D	Utashinai	Seika	
9	C	Kaihoku	Hokkaido[1]	
10	D	Kami-Ashibetsu	Meiji	
11	C-D	Mitsui-Ashibetsu	Mitsui	
12	B_2-D	Sunagawa	Mitsui	
13	C-D	Naie	Seika	
14	D-E	Nitto-Bibai	Mitsubishi	Ishikari
15	D	Mitsui-Bibai	Mitsui	
16	D-E	Shin-Bibai	Mitsui	
17	D	Mitsubishi-Bibai	Mitsubishi	
18	C-D-E	Yayoi	Seika	
19	C-D-E	Pombetsu	Seika	
20	C-D-E	Horonai	Hokkaido[1]	
21	C-D	Shin-Horonai	Hokkaido[1]	
22	D-E	Higashi-Horonai	Higashi-Horonai	
23	B_2-D	Manji	Hokkaido[1]	
24	B_2-D	Yubari	Hokkaido[1]	
25	B_2-C	Heiwa	Hokkaido[1]	
26	B_2	Oyubari	Mitsubishi	
27	B_2-C	Mayachi	Hokkaido[1]	
28	B_2-C	Noborikawa	Hokkaido[1]	
29	D	Asano-Uryu	Asano-Uryu	Rumoi
30	B_1	Kayanuma	Kayanuma	Kayanuma
31	D	Yubetsu	Yubetsu[2]	
32	D	Shoro	Meiji	Kushiro
33	E	Harutori	Taiheiyo	

1 Hokkaido Colliery and Steam ship Co.
2 Yubetsu Mining and Railway Co.

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

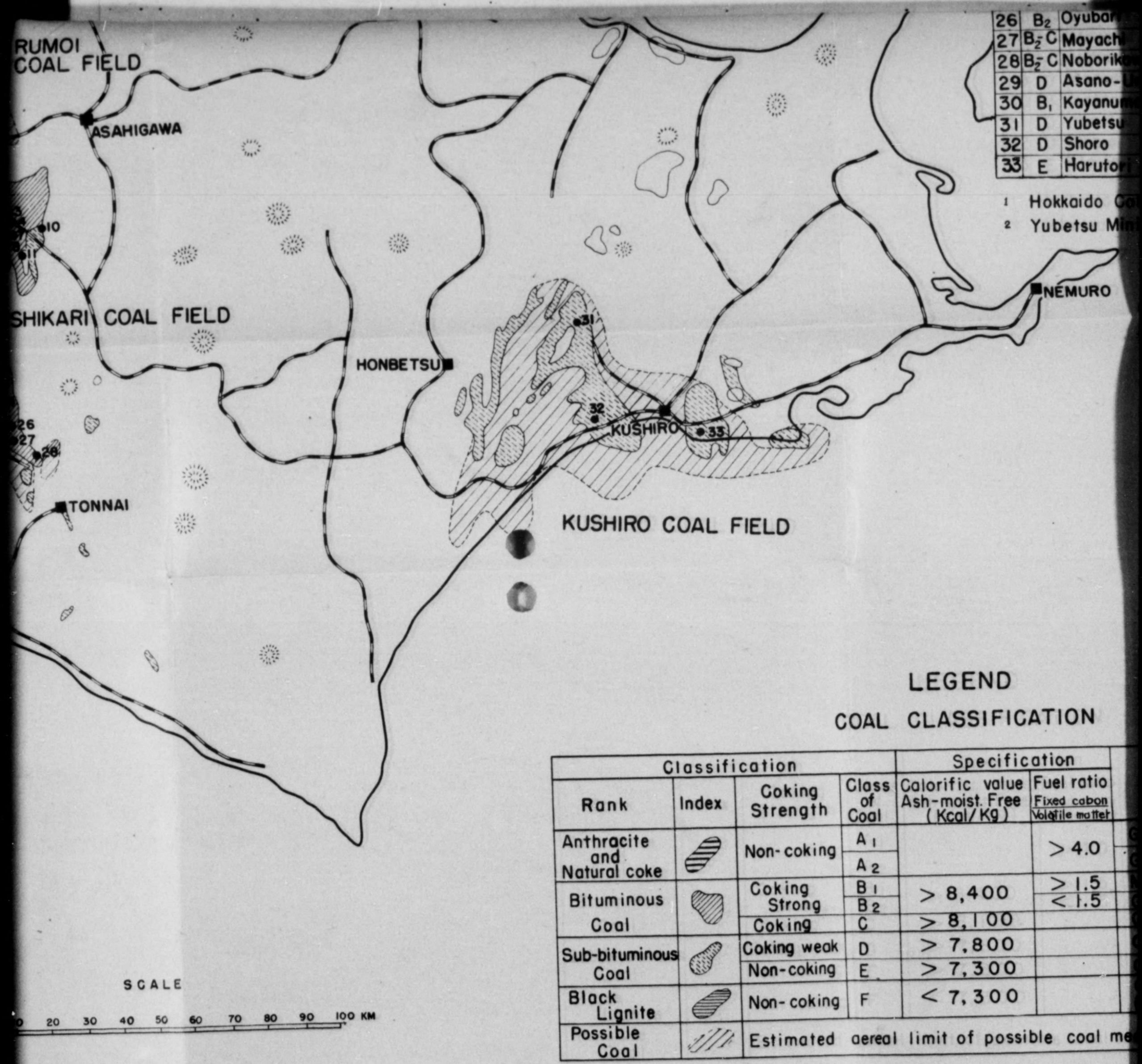
Kayanuma	11,292	6,665	20,057	38,014
Tomamae	5,841	14,600	13,250	33,691
Others	8,134	13,538	53,461	75,193
Total	1,429,776	1,060,019	2,104,781	4,594,576

Source: Survey of coal reserves 1929-1931, excluding low-grade lignite, published 23 March 1932 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Mining Bureau). The present total reserves are considered to be approximately the same as those based on 1929-1931 survey because coal mined since 1931 is balanced by the development of new reserves.



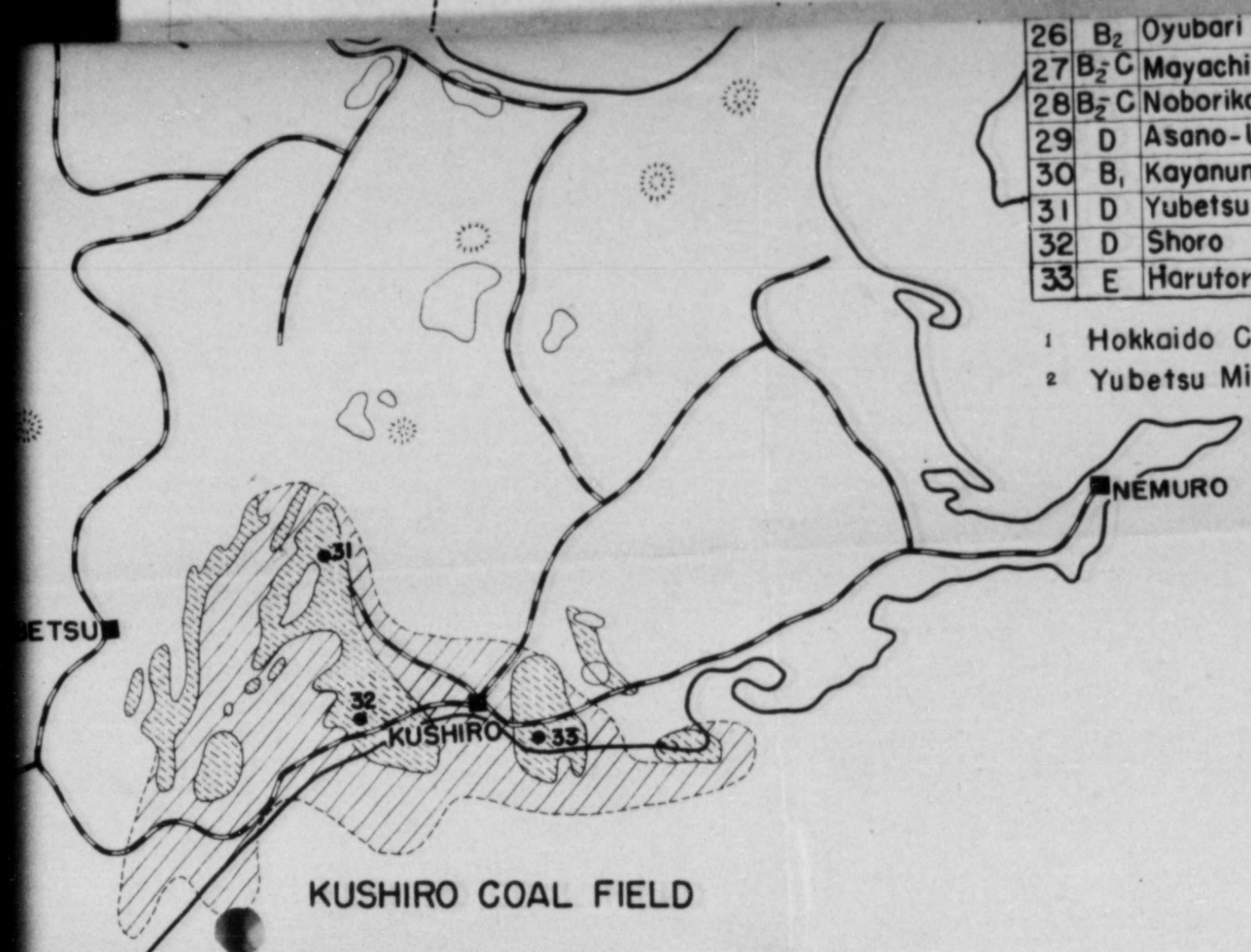
NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION GHQ SCAP

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



Classification				Specification	
Rank	Index	Coking Strength	Class of Coal	Calorific value Ash-moist. Free (Kcal/Kg)	Fuel ratio Fixed cabon / Volatile matter
Anthracite and Natural coke		Non-coking	A1		> 4.0
			A2		
Bituminous Coal		Coking Strong	B1	> 8,400	> 1.5
			B2		< 1.5
		Coking	C	> 8,100	
Sub-bituminous Coal		Coking weak	D	> 7,800	
		Non-coking	E	> 7,300	
Black Lignite		Non-coking	F	< 7,300	
Possible Coal		Estimated aereal limit of possible coal me			

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



26	B_2	Oyubari	Mitsubishi	
27	B_2-C	Mayachi	Hokkaido[1]	
28	B_2-C	Noborikawa	Hokkaido[1]	
29	D	Asano-Uryu	Asano-Uryu	Rumoi
30	B_1	Kayanuma	Kayanuma	Kayanuma
31	D	Yubetsu	Yubetsu[2]	Kushiro
32	D	Shoro	Meiji	
33	E	Harutori	Taiheiyo	

1 Hokkaido Colliery and Steam ship Co.
2 Yubetsu Mining and Railway Co.

KUSHIRO COAL FIELD

LEGEND

COAL CLASSIFICATION

Classification				Specification		Utilization
Rank	Index	Coking Strength	Class of Coal	Calorific value Ash-moist. Free (Kcal/Kg)	Fuel ratio Fixed cabon / Volatile matter	
Anthracite and Natural coke		Non-coking	A_1		> 4.0	General and briquetting
			A_2			General
Bituminous Coal		Coking Strong	B_1	> 8,400	> 1.5	Metallurgical coke
			B_2		< 1.5	Gas producing
		Coking	C	> 8,100		Gas producing & general
Sub-bituminous Coal		Coking weak	D	> 7,800		Gas producing & general
		Non-coking	E	> 7,300		General
Black Lignite		Non-coking	F	< 7,300		General (Bed-moisture over 15 percent)
Possible Coal		Estimated aereal limit of possible coal measures.				

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

Q

N2 file No. 15

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 476.1 (D-Ki) 27 November 1948

SUBJECT: New Type Coal Car Loader

THRU : Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

TO : Mitsubishi Shipyard and Engine Works

1. Information and specifications of the coal car loader demonstrated in your factory on 15 October 1948 were forwarded to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The following comments have been received by this headquarters and are forwarded for your information.

a. A test of a loading machine in a surface shop would be of little value in determining practicability of operating the machine in a coal mine.

b. From the specifications and photographs, the machine appears to be too large for operation in the confined space that would be available in the majority of coal mines in Japan.

c. Photographs of the machine show extremely light and flimsy design. It is believed that such a design would be entirely unsuitable for loading coal inside a mine.

3. It is recommended that a smaller and sturdier piece of equipment be designed. This machine should then be demonstrated and proved suitable by actual operation inside a coal mine.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ROGER W. SNOW, JR
Major, FA
Executive

ECONOMICS
SEC.C.
N.R.
C&T.
M&I
LABOR
C.C.

Mat 9
File 21

18

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

5262

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 476.1 (D-Ki)

18 October 1948

SUBJECT: New Type Mining Machinery

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
(ATTN: Military Government Section)

1. The following report is forwarded for your information.

2. On 15 October 1948, a test was carried out at the Mitsubishi Shipyard and Engine Works, Hiroshima, of a new type car loader for use in coal mines. The demonstration was very effective and the use of this type of machinery should prove of great benefit to the coal industry.

3. It is planned to manufacture 10 of these machines for use in mines in Kyushu.

4. The following are the specifications of the machine;

a.	Driven by a compressed air motor or a geared electric motor	
b.	Conveying capacity 20 tons per hour	
c.	Conveyer belt speed	30 meters per minute
d.	Belt thickness	5 layers
e.	Belt width	500 mm
f.	Belt length	10•5 metres
g.	Belt incline	18^{0}
h.	Crank revolutions	3 R.P.M.
i.	Forward movement of scoop	310 mm
j.	Frequency of scooping	3 per minute
k.	Capacity of scoop	100 kilo grams
l.	Traverse of scoop	30^{0}

2032

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

CMGR 476.1 (D-Ki)
Subject: New Type Mining Machinery

18 October 1948

m. Dimensions of loader

(1)	Total length	5,700 mm
(2)	Height	1,980 mm
(3)	Width	1,920 mm
(4)	Width of frame	830 mm
(5)	Weight	3,600 K.G.(including motor)

Roger A. Brown Jr. Maj. FA
for. RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

2 Incls:
1. Photograph of Machine (2)
2. Japanese Specification Booklet

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

GHQ, SCAP
NOV 15 1948
AGO RECORDS
413.8

Ltr, Hq Chugoku Mil Govt Region, file CMGR 476.1 (D-Ki), subj: "New Type Mining Machinery," dtd 18 October 1948.

15 NOV 1948

AGMGEN 413.3 1st Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(Attn: Natural Resources Section)

The basic communication is forwarded for your information.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls:
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 413.8 (18 Oct 48)NR-MG 2d Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
15 November 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference report contained in basic communication, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, offers the following comments:

a. A test of a loading machine in a surface shop would be of little value in determining practicability of operating the machine in a coal mine.

b. From the specifications and photographs, the machine appears to be too large for operation in the confined space that would be available in the majority of coal mines in Japan.

c. Photographs of the machine show extremely light and flimsy design. It is believed that such a design would be entirely unsuitable for loading coal inside a mine.

2. Recommendation is made that the foregoing comments be transmitted to the Mitsubishi Shipyard and Engine Works. The company should be advised to design a smaller and sturdier piece of equipment. The new

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

6807

AG 413.8 (18 Oct 48)NR-MG, 15 Nov 48, 2d Ind
Subj: New Type Mining Machinery

machine then should be demonstrated and proved suitable by actual operation inside a coal mine, before money and materials are wasted in the manufacture of additional machines that probably would be of no value.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls
n/c

J. F. BRADSHAW
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AGMGEN 413.3 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 22 NOV 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317

Forwarded to your headquarters for compliance with paragraph 2 of the preceding indorsement.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:
n/c

MONROE N. HINEY
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2863

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

AG 413.8 (18 Oct 48)NR-MG, 15 Nov 48, 2d Ind
Subj: New Type Mining Machinery

machine then should be demonstrated and proved suitable by actual operation inside a coal mine, before money and materials are wasted in the manufacture of additional machines that probably would be of no value.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

/s/ J. F. Bradshaw
J. F. BRADSHAW
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AGMGEN 413.3 3rd Ind

22 NOV 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317

Forwarded to your headquarters for compliance with paragraph 2 of the preceding indorsement.

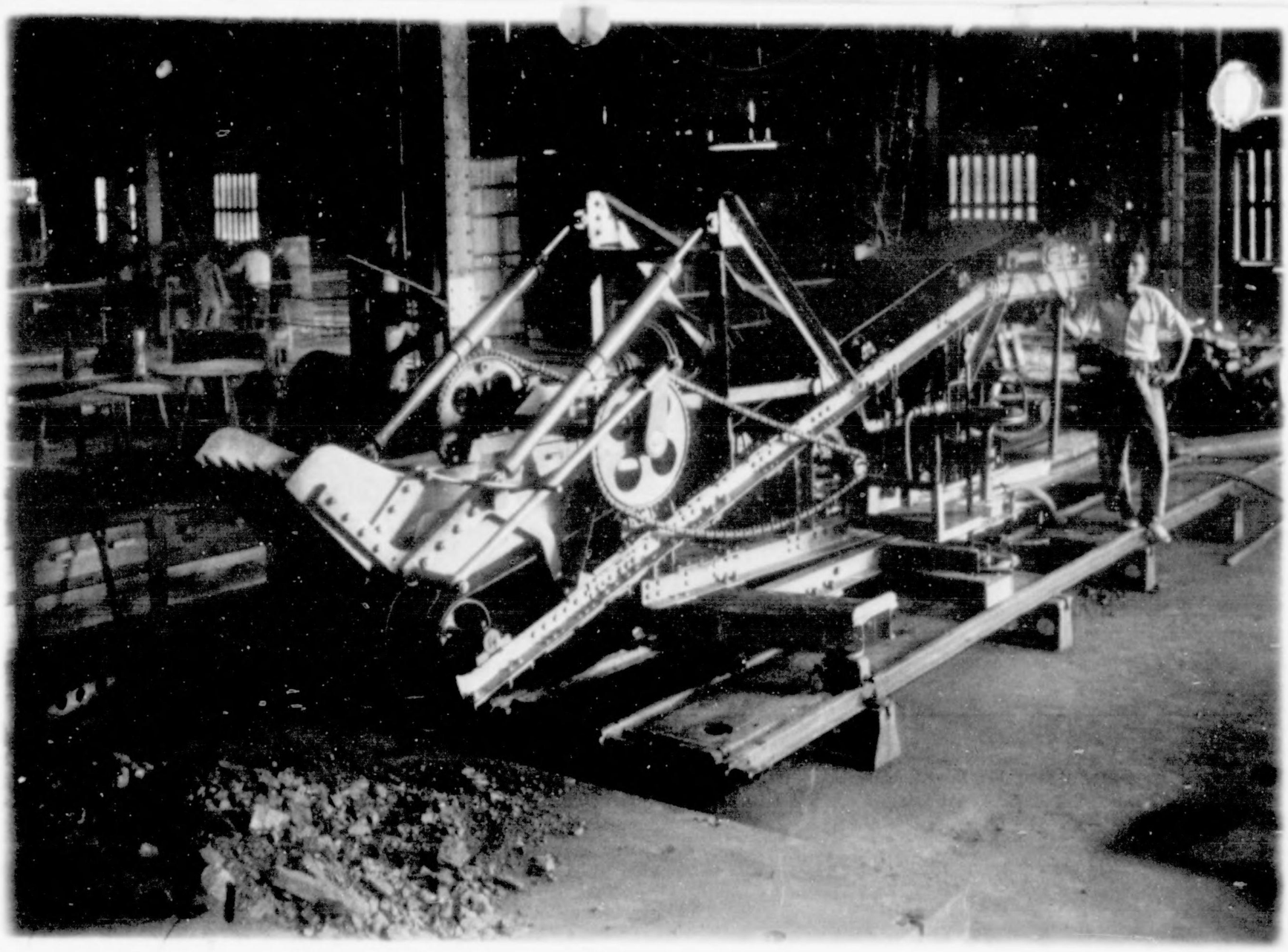
BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

2 Incls:
n/c

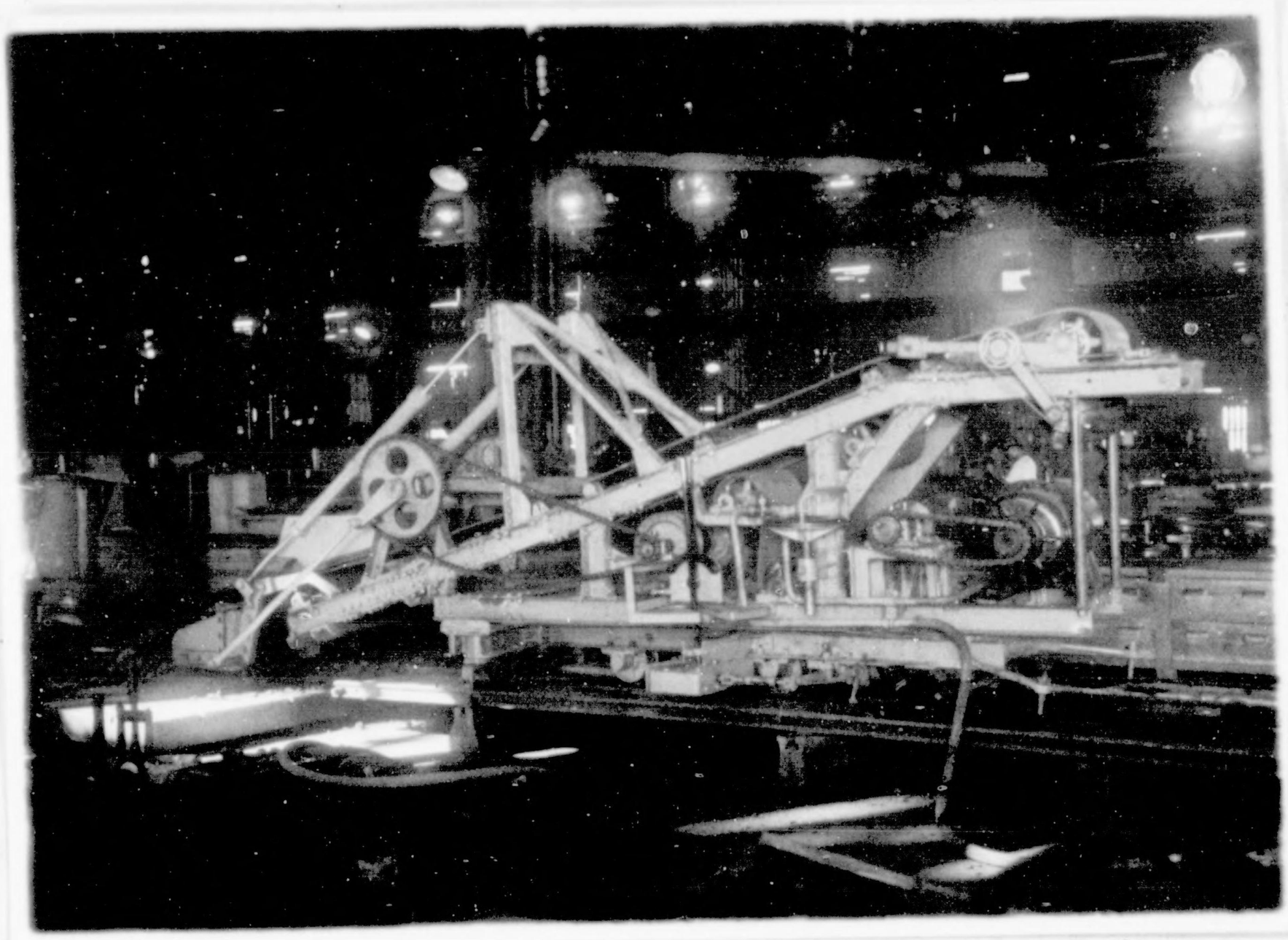
MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2963

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



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



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

HS式掘進機

昭和23年10月

三菱重工業株式會社
広島造船所

三菱重工業株式會社
造船部
第一設計課
23.10.15
廣島造船所

Incl 2

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

HS式掘進機

使用目的

坑内掘進先デ原硐ヲ掘ト上ゲ炭車ニ積込ムノニ用ヒマス。

能　力

掘上積込量ハ1時間20噸デ人力ニ比ベ約15倍ノ能力ガアリ而モ所要馬力10HP運転員1人デ足リマス。

構　造

本機ハ数種ノ発明及考案ヲ実施シタ下記ノ諸部分ヨリ成リ全鋼鉄製デ軽量小型且堅牢ニ製作シテアリマス。又坑内搬入ヲ便利ニスルタメ各部ヲ容易ニ分解組立ラレル様ニシテアリマス。

原動機 ---- 空氣モーター（危険瓦斯発生区域用）
　　電動機（一般用）
掘上装置 ---- 緩衝装置附
ベルトコンベヤー ---- 緊張装置及清掃装置附
首振り装置
運転台 ---- 回転式且上下調整可能
枠　組 ---- 上記ノ装置ヲ備ヘ且車台上首振り運転ヲスル
走行装置
走行止装置 ---- ペダルニ依リ走行ヲ止メル。
索引装置
車　台 ---- 作動時安定ヲヨクスルタメ側方張出及前后端ニスプリング附縁ナシローラーヲ装備ス。

寸　法

坑内搬入時　幅 1,000粍　高 1,300粍　長 3,300粍
坑内作動時　幅 1,920粍　高 1,980粍　長 5,800粍

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

操　作

1人運転員ガ座ッタマ、空氣モーターノバルブヲ開キ、或ハ電動機裝備機ナラバソレノスイッチヲ入レテ原動機ヲ起動シタ后第一クラッチ(掬上用)ヲ入レマスト バケットトベルトコンベヤーハ回転シ正面ノ原砿ヲ掬上ゲマス。掬込中バケット自体ノ行程デ原砿ヲバケット容量1杯ニ掬ヘタ時第二クラッチ(前后進駆動用)ヲ入レ車体ヲ前進シテ掬ヒ込ミマス。正面ノ掬ヒ上ガ濟ミマスト次ハ第三クラッチ(首振リ用)ヲ入レバケット、ベルトコンベヤー1体ヲ右或ハ左ニ首ヲ振ラセバケットノ掬フ方向ヲ適当ニ置キ、正面掬上ト同様ナ操作ヲシテ側面ノ原砿ヲ掬ヒ上ゲマス。

上記ノ要領デ巾 2.800粍ノ原砿残ラズ掬上ゲ炭車ニ積込ムコトガ出来マス。

走行ヲ停止シテ掬上ゲル場合走行止裝置ノペダルヲ踏メバ車体ノ戻リヲ防ゲマス。

主裝置要目

原動機	空氣モーター並電動機 10HP
掬上裝置	複合式クランク
	掬上数 毎分3回
	掬上量 1回約100瓩(原砿)
	バケット行程 310粍
ベルトコンベヤー	ベルト巾 500粍　速度 毎分30米
全備重量	原動機附 約 3,600瓩

備　考

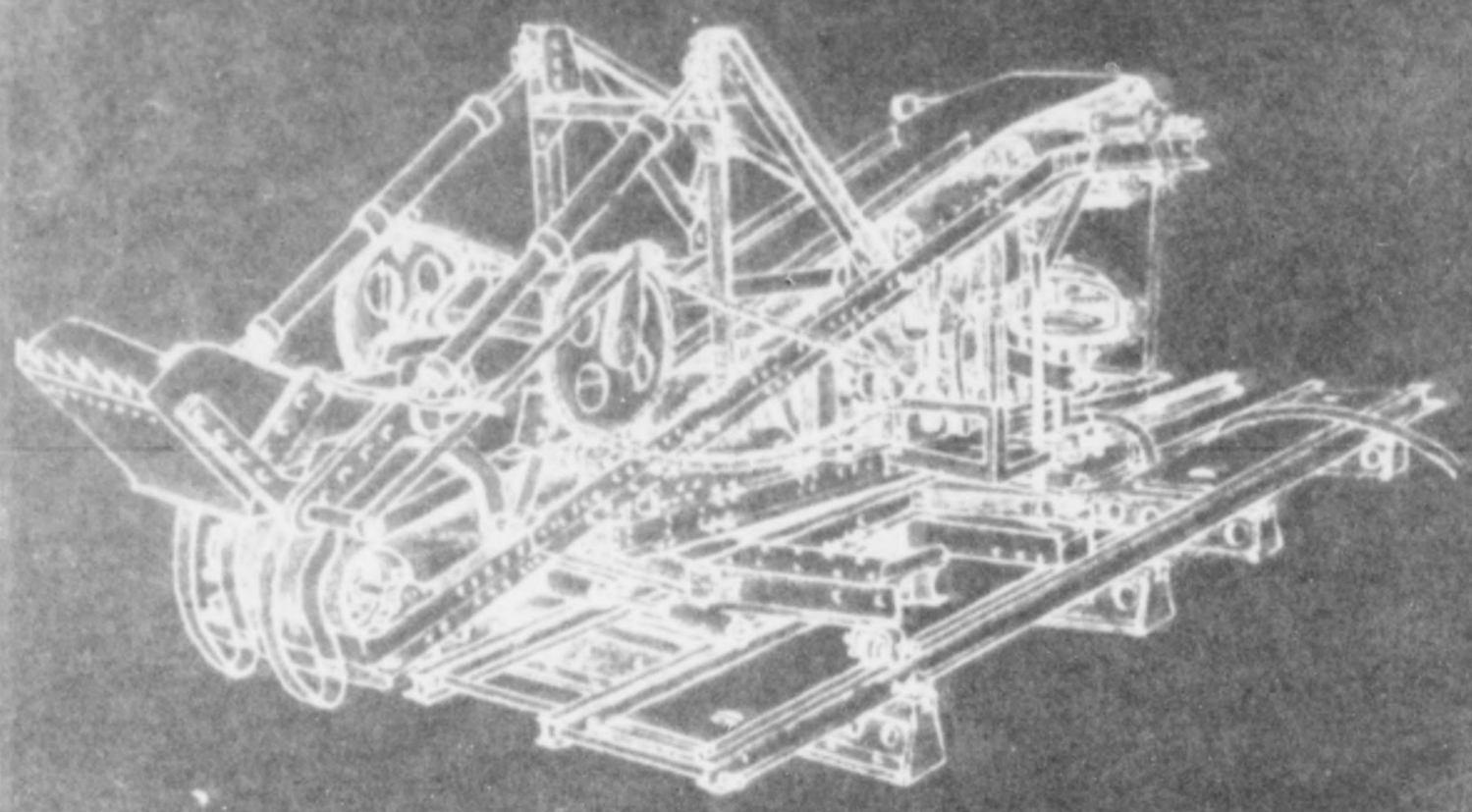
1. 本裝置ヲ新発明ニヨル特殊軌轍器附レールヲ併用スレバ実車空車ノ切換及爆破時ノ本機長距離前后進ガ迅速簡単ニ出来マス。
2. ベルトコンベヤー積込高サヲレール面ヨリ 1,500粍以上ノ御要求又ハレールニ勾配アル場合ハスクレーパー又ハパンコンベヤーヲ使用シ原動機馬力ヲ変更シマス。

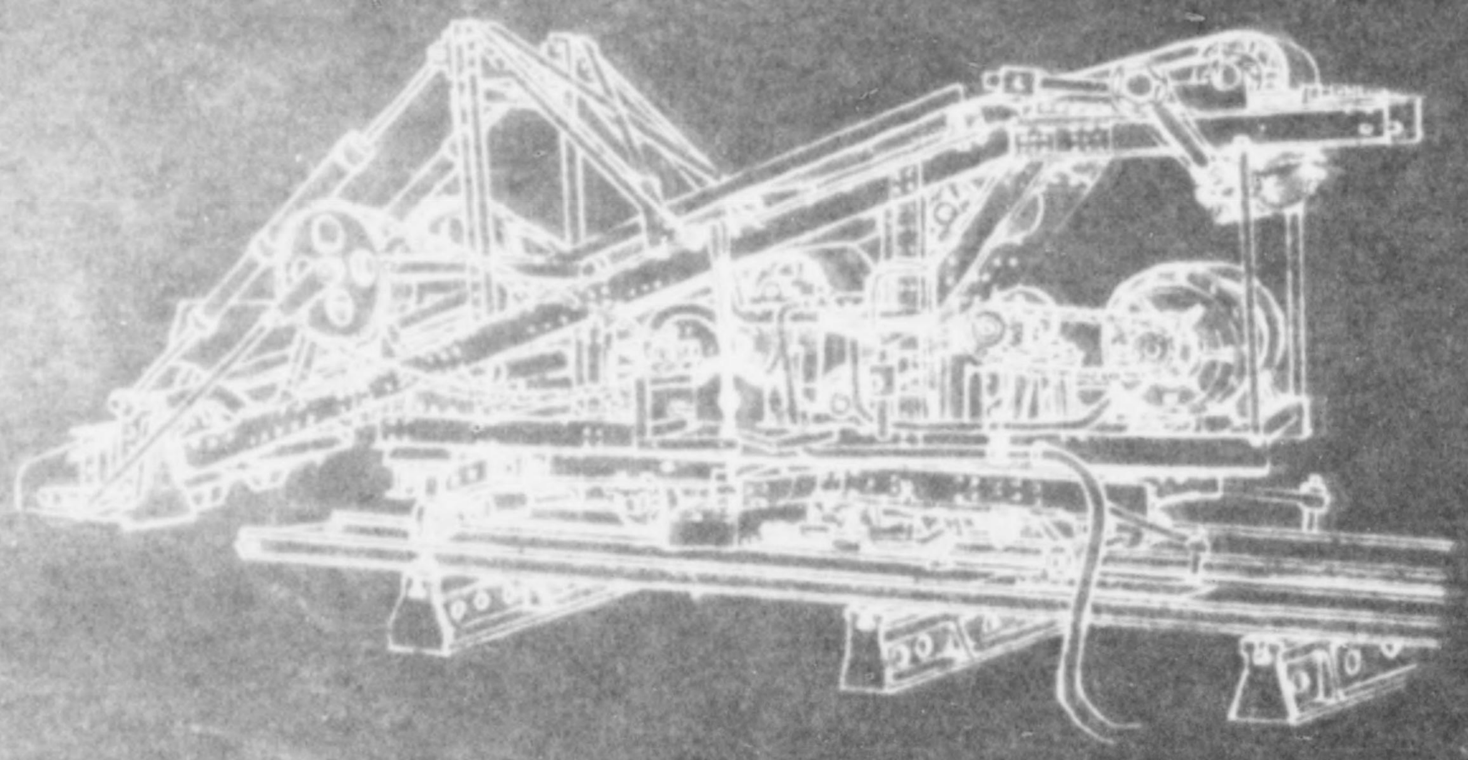
以上

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

HS式掘進機

項目		
能率		20㎥/h(発破)
掘進機	回転数	40 r.p.m
	馬力	10 HP
	速度	30 m/min
ベルトコンベヤー	ブラシ数	5
	巾	500 mm
	全長	10500 mm
	傾斜	18°
ブロシア	回転数	31 r.p.m
揚土機	ベルト巾	310 mm
	揚土数	毎分3回
	揚土量	約30㎥/時間
排土機	左右傾角度	30°
寸法	全長	5700 mm
	左巾	1480 mm
	右巾	1420 mm
	排巾	830 mm
全機重量	約3600㎏(本体機械)	





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

NR file No. 15E

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

27 November 1948

1. The actual coal production for October was:
(Unit: 1,000 tons)

District	1st ten-day period	2nd ten-day period	3rd ten-day period	Total	% of Goal
Hokkaido	238.3	269.3	304.3	811.9	93.4 %
Tohoku	61.5	70.3	72.3	204.1	97.7
Tobu	25.0	26.8	31.0	82.8	106.6
Seibu	2.7	2.8	3.3	8.8	94.6
Yamaguchi	73.4	83.8	98.9	256.1	101.1
Kyushu	484.5	540.1	593.5	1,618.1	101.1
Total	885.4	993.1	1,103.3	2,981.8	98.8 %

2. According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 2nd ten-day period of November was only 966,700 tons due to the sporadic strikes continued from 10 through 17 November: (Unit: 1,000 tons)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	310.1	244.3	78.8 %
Tohoku	72.9	72.2	99.0
Tobu	27.3	24.7	90.5
Seibu	3.0	2.8	93.3
Yamaguchi	81.0	87.1	107.5
Kyushu	568.0	535.6	94.3
Total	1,062.2	966.7	91.0 %

ECONOMICS
SEC. C.
N.R.
C.&F.
M&I.
LABOR
C.G.

19

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

NR file No. 15E

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

16 November 1948

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 1st ten-day of November was:
(Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal	Actual Working Days
Hokkaido	310,000	269,700	87.0%	8.8 days
Tohoku	72,500	63,500	87.6	8.0
Tobu	27,000	25,800	95.7	8.0
Seibu	3,000	2,700	90.0	8.6
Yamaguchi	79,200	80,600	101.7	8.4
Kyushu	562,000	539,500	96.0	8.8
Total	1,053,700	981,800	93.2	8.7

16

ECONOMICS
SEC. C.
N.R.
O.&T.
M.&I.
LABOR
C.&C.

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

NR file No 156

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

5 November 1948

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

1. According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 3rd ten-days of October and for the month of October, 1948 was:

(a) Production for 3rd ten-day period, October. (Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	300,600	303,900	101.1
Tohoku	72,500	72,300	99.7
Tobu	27,200	31,000	114.0
Seibu	3,000	3,100	103.3
Yamaguchi	81,500	98,900	121.3
Kyushu	556,000	593,500	106.7
Total	1,040,800	1,102,700	105.9

(b) Production for the month of October. (Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	869,000	811,500	93.4
Tohoku	209,000	204,100	97.7
Tobu	77,700	82,800	106.6
Seibu	9,300	8,600	92.5
Yamaguchi	253,500	256,100	101.0
Kyushu	1,600,000	1,618,100	101.0
Total	3,018,500	2,981,200	98.8

2. Final Figures will be forwarded when available.

15

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

NR file No 15E

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

27 October 1948

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 2nd ten-day period of October was:
(Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	300,500	269,500	89.7
Tohoku	72,300	70,300	97.3
Tobu	26,800	26,800	100.0
Seibu	3,300	3,000	90.9
Yamaguchi	91,000	83,800	92.1
Kyushu	557,000	540,100	97.8
Total	1,045,900	993,500	95.0

ECONOMIC
SEC. C.
N.R.
C&T.
M&I.
LABOR
G.C.

14

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

0 NR file No. 5E

Return to →

ECONOMICS	
SEC. C.	
N.R.	
Q&T.	
M&I.	
LABOR	
C.G.	

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

16 October 1948

According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 1st ten-day period of October was: (Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	267,900	238,300	89.0
Tohoku	64,200	61,500	95.8
Tobu	23,700	25,000	105.5
Seibu	3,000	3,100	103.3
Yamaguchi	81,000	73,400	90.6
Kyushu	492,000	484,500	98.5
Total	931,800	885,800	95.1

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

No. 15 B

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Economics Division
Natural Resources Branch
APO 343

RC&I	
1	SEC
2	NRB
3	C&T
4	L
5	CC

7 October 1948

(12)

TO: Economics Officer
Chugoku MG Region
APO 317

1. According to the preliminary telegraphic reports received by the Central Coal Board from various local Coal Bureaus, the coal production for 3rd ten-days of September and for the month of September, 1948 was:

(a) Production for 3rd ten-day period, September. (Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	272,000	296,600	109.0
Tohoku	73,000	74,300	101.8
Tobu	29,500	27,600	93.6
Seibu	3,200	3,500	109.4
Yamaguchi	82,100	92,800	113.0
Kyushu	510,000	569,600	111.7
Total	969,800	1,064,400	109.8

(b) Production for the month of September. (Unit: metric ton)

District	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Hokkaido	786,000	802,700	102.1
Tohoku	198,000	196,500	99.2
Tobu	80,000	74,300	92.9
Seibu	9,000	8,700	96.7
Yamaguchi	237,000	249,300	105.2
Kyushu	1,480,000	1,539,900	104.0
Total	2,790,000	2,871,400	102.9

2. Final Figures will be forwarded when available.

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 8th Army, APO 343, AGMOX 463.3, undated, subj: "Coal Production in the Chugoku Field."

CMGR 463.3 (D-Ki) 1st Ind

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, Japan, 31 August 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 317

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. The officer assigned to Chugoku Region to assist in this program, will be stationed at Yamaguchi. His expected date of arrival is 15 September 1948.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

JERRY W. TOM
1st Lt, USAF
Adjutant

	SEC	DAT	TIME	INT
1	ADJ	4	1320	
2	CO	7	9	
3	RC&I			
	L&G			
	CE			
	CI			
	PH			
	PW			
	LO			
	MC			
	DET			
	S/MAJ			

(1)

SEP 4 RECD

0192

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

COPY

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

AGMGX 463.3

SUBJECT: Coal Production in the Chugoku Field

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 317

1. This headquarters has been directed to assume responsibility for increasing and maintaining coal production in Japan. This responsibility insofar as it pertains to the Chugoku Military Government Region is delegated to the Commanding Officer of that region.

2. To assist you in this mission a qualified officer or civilian will be furnished you at the earliest practicable date. It is suggested that since the bulk of the coal production in the Chugoku Region is concentrated in Yamaguchi Prefecture that this individual be added to the Economic Section of the Yamaguchi Team to handle coal production in that area.

3. a. The Japanese Government will establish at Ube City, Yamaguchi, a permanent coal production team to work under the supervision of the Military Government team. The team will be made up of members of the Coal Board of Central Japanese Government and the District Coal Bureau at Ube City, Yamaguchi. Information as to the names of the members of the team and the date of its establishment will be furnished you later. Its general composition will be as follows:

Chief of Section
Labor Section
Coal Transportation Section
Section to handle miscellaneous problems (finance, incentive goods, housing, etc.)

b. The Japanese Coal Production Team will spend most of its time in the field inspecting the individual mines and consulting with management and labor on the spot. Once the Japanese team is established, no changes in personnel will be made without prior approval of this headquarters. Changes will be made only after new personnel have been trained in the field under their predecessors. The work of the Ube District Coal Bureau, which administers the coal nationalization law and implements the production plans of the central government, will be given general supervision by the Yamaguchi Military Government Team. Other Military Government Teams in coal producing prefectures in your region will work with the sub-offices of the District Coal Bureau in their respective prefectures and with the Japanese coal team when it visits their respective prefectures. The Japanese Government has been instructed to have members of the coal

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

COPY

team and the district office at Ube contact your headquarters for general planning. Detail plans of operation in Yamaguchi Prefecture should be worked out by the Yamaguchi Military Government Team.

c. The immediate and paramount importance of coal production tin Japan makes it mandatory that all personnel working on the problem be of the highest caliber available. In this connection incompetent and otherwise unsatisfactory Japanese personnel of the agencies noted above will be reported to this headquarters together with sufficient data upon which to base a request for their replacement by more competent employees.

4. Communicationsbetween the coal teams and ESS, SCAP will be conducted through normal channels except that essential emergency communications may be transmitted directly from and to ESS, SCAP and the coal production teams. Information of emergency nature concerning coal production problems will be relayed immediately to this headquarters through command channels by telephone.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

/s/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

COPY

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, APO 343, AGMGEN 463.3, dtd 19 Aug 1948, "Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof."

CMGR 463.3 (D-Ki) 1st Ind

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, 31 August 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 317

The inclosed SCAP staff study on coal production is forwarded for your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

Jerry W. Tom

JERRY W. TOM
1st Lt, USAF
Adjutant

1 Incl:
n/c

	SEC	DAT	TIME	INT
1	ADJ	4	1230	
2	CO	7	9	
3	RC&I			
	L&G			
	CE			
	CI			
	PH			
	PW			
	LO			
	MC			
	DET			
	S/MAJ			

10

SEP REC'D

0189

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

COPY

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

AGMGEN 463.3

SUBJECT: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 317

Sufficient copies of a SCAP staff study on coal production are inclosed for the information of each military government team in your area of responsibility.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

1 Incl:
Staff Study Accel Coal Production & Field Surveillance Thereof (w/tabs A thru H)

/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

COPY

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

319.1 (1 June 48) ESS/IND

APO 500
21 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

1. The accompanying staff study, subject as above, presents all the facts of the problem; recommends that Eighth Army Military Government teams in Hokkaido and Kyushu assume active surveillance over coal production in their respective communities in the interests of SCAP; and also recommends approval of the command letter.

1 Incl
Staff Study Accel
Coal Production &
Field Surveillance
Thereof (w/Tabs A
Thru H)

/s/ W. F. Marquat
W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

Incl 1

COPY

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

COPY

BRIEF OF STAFF STUDY

1. It has been proved that the Japanese must be assisted and advised by SCAP and a certain amount of continuous surveillance exercised if they are to attain production of 36 million tons of coal in 1948.

2. Since November 1947 joint Japanese and SCAP coal production teams have been almost constantly in the field taking "on the ground" action to resolve coal production problems or referring them to Tokyo for action.

3. Active surveillance of coal production on a permanent basis by Eighth Army Military Government teams set up along the lines similar to those presently operating is essential. Japanese teams working in conjunction with local Coal Board authorities are likewise necessary.

4. The responsibility for overall supervision of coal production and distribution rests with ESS. Field surveillance is established as a function of Eighth Army Military Government.

5. The Staff Study recommends that Eighth Army Military Government organize coal production teams on a fulltime basis and assume active surveillance over coal production, particularly in Hokkaido and Kyushu, and that the present SCAP teams in the field be deactivated simultaneously with the establishment of the Eighth Army Military Government teams. The command letter (Tab H) outlines the scope intended.

6. The Japanese Government is already organizing its permanent coal teams in Hokkaido and Kyushu. SCAP representatives under the general coordination of the Coal Coordinator, ESS, will maintain a consistent program of field work to assist the Military Government teams technically and where necessary provide special assistance in the fields of finance, labor, and incentive goods.

7. The Staff Study is concurred in by all interested divisions of ESS, Natural Resources Section, Civil Transportation Section, and Eighth Army Military Government. Memorandum to Chief of ESS (Tab G) signed by General Beasley indicates the necessity of definite assistance from SCAP to provide qualified personnel and indicates that General Eichelberger, Commanding General, Eighth Army, has read and approved.

/s/ W. F. Marquat
W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

COPY

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

APO 500
1 June 1948

319.1(1 Jun 48)ESS/IND

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

THE PROBLEM

1. Japanese coal production for the 1947 calendar year was slightly over 27,000,000 tons, whereas 30,000,000 was determined by competent authority as the requirement to support a minimum economy. This included 2,954,000 tons produced in the month of December under a SCAP-supervised acceleration program.

2. Thirty-six million (36,000,000) tons is the minimum requirement to support a living economy and provide for some export production. In the first quarter calendar year 1948, 92% of the quarterly quota, or 11,060,000 tons, has been produced. The required annual rate of production was held in the early weeks of 1948, but since the end of March, there has been a steady decline. April production was 2,580,000 tons versus planned production of 2,827,000 tons.

3. The responsibility for coal production in Japan is vested in the Japanese Government. The responsibility for supervision of production and distribution in the interests of SCAP is the responsibility of ESS. The Supreme Commander in his letter to the Prime Minister of 18 September 1947 (Tab A) directed the Japanese to make available all of the materials and labor necessary to produce the minimum amount of coal required to make the Japanese nation self-sufficient. It has been proved that the Japanese must be assisted and advised by SCAP and a certain amount of surveillance exercised if this objective is to be attained.

FACTS BEARING ON THE CASE

4. Peak coal production in Japan was in 1940, 57,320,000 tons, dropping during the war years to an average annual production of around 49,000,000. Prewar production, 1934, was slightly less than this figure, but the economy was supported as far as fuel was concerned by substantial amounts of imported coal from Manchuria and northern China. These imports were primarily high calorie coal and coking coal for the steel and allied industries. Production immediately dropped after the cessation of hostilities. Monthly production dropped to the all-time low of approximately 500,000. The situation at that time required:

a. Almost complete turnover of mine labor from slave labor and taku labor to free labor.

COPY

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

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, ESS, 519.1(1 Jun 48)ESS/IND, dtd 1 June 48, to C/S, subj: Accel Coal Prod & Field Surveillance Thereof

b. Immediate rehabilitation, repair and replacement of plant equipment and facilities.

c. New housing to provide living facilities for families, replacing the old barracks or dormitory type of building previously used. This building program included repair of other existing buildings.

d. Readjustment of labor-management relations.

e. Financing.

f. Readjustment of the coal distribution system under the monopoly of the Japan Coal Company to operation under the Coal Kodan.

g. (1 December 1947) assistance by SCAP production teams in coordination with Japanese Government teams and United States Military Government in Hokkaido and Kyushu.

h. Coordinated effort with Civil Transporation Section, SCAP, and a program of repair and construction of rolling stock.

i. Coordinated assistance from Natural Resources Section technologically and with respect to future development of additional workings.

DISCUSSION

5. The foregoing problems, both collectively and individually have been the subject of specific planning and organized work, both in Tokyo and in the field, in conjunction with Military Government. The record of accomplishment is obvious and could not have been attained without the wholehearted cooperation of all concerned and particularly the assistance of the Military Government teams in Hokkaido and Kyushu.

6. Specific data on the subjects of financing and price control and rationing are a part of this study (Tabs B and C). Likewise, progress made in the rehabilitation of housing and plant replacement phases is covered in Tab D. Although labor relations between miners and operators have been the subject of intense work on the part of the Labor Division, ESS, the labor problem has presented, particularly in the past six weeks, at least one cause of declining production. This labor unrest has been particularly vicious in Hokkaido. While it has been popular to expose this particular condition as a horrible example, the fact remains that the labor unrest in Hokkaido has been in reality a part and parcel of the whole world pattern of labor unrest. The announcement made by the Chief of Labor Division, ESS, 26 May to the effect that the Zen Sekitan Union had finally capitulated and that a labor contract was signed by them similar to the one already signed by the Tanro Union indicates that the situation is now sufficiently cleared so that there is a reasonable expectancy of a period of labor peace and an opportunity

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

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, ESS, 519.1(1 Jun 48)ESS/IND, dtd 1 June 48, to C/S, subj: Accel Coal Prod & Field Surveillance Thereof

for readjustment of working hours and quotas that can be expected to provide the fundamental means for accomplishing coal production as designed. (Tab E).

7. Lagging coal production through the months of last summer and failure to accomplish the minimum 30,000,000 tons production rate in the fall resulted in the establishment of the first Accelerated Coal Production Program on 1 December 1947, the inauguration of the field teams and trains for carrying forward the combined Japanese Government and SCAP coal production program which resulted in the attainment of a monthly production rate of about 3,000,000 tons through December and January and slacked off in February. The decline in March and April was so violent the Chief of Staff approved the reactivation of the Accelerated Coal Production Program, second phase (Tab F) for a limited period of time until an acceptable plan could be completed to enable Eighth Army Military Government teams to take over coal production surveillance.

CONCLUSIONS

8. Active surveillance of coal production is necessary in the interests of the occupation. Future activities of Military Government Teams should be along lines similar to those continued by ESS teams during the first and second phases of the accelerated coal production program.

9. Japanese Government must maintain active coal production teams in the field. The Japanese Government shall be required to replace inefficient employees of Coal Bureaus and coal teams upon request of Military Government Headquarters.

10. The actions of the Japanese coal production teams are within the purview of the local Military Government, as indicated in General Beasley's memoradum to General Marquat as of 15 June 1948 (See Tab G).

11. ESS is responsible for the economic phases of the over-all economy. This scope encompasses labor, finance, and price and distribution. It is necessary in order to accomplish full surveillance over coal production that Military Government receive in advance if possible copies of all directives and memoranda handed to the Japanese Government concerning coal production.

12. Considerable coordination will have to be provided between Eighth Army Military Government and the Civil Transportation Section to facilitate the movement of coal in the mining areas by the proper utilization of existing transportation facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

13. It is recommended that:

a. The Military Government teams in Hokkaido and Kyushu assume and active surveillance over coal production, inasmuch as actual surveillance

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

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, ESS 319.1(1Jun 48)ESS/IND, dtd 1 June 48, to C/S, subj: Accel Coal Prod & Field Surveillance Thereof

of activities in the local communities in the interests of SCAP is the responsibility of Military Government.

b. The continued efforts of the Japanese coal teams in the "Second Phase of Accelerated Coal Production Program" are considered essential to the special surveillance contemplated. These teams should be directed by the Japanese Government to work under the supervision of the military government teams concerned. This will require: (1) that no change in present personnel be effected without Military Government approval; (2) arrangements be made for Japanese personnel to move and live in the areas in which they will work; and (3) special rail car be provided for their sole use. In order for special surveillance to be effective, it is necessary that complete and timely information be furnished the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

c. The present SCAP teams in the field be deactivated simultaneously with the establishment of Eighth Army teams by Military Government as indicated in paragraph 13a above.

d. SCAP representatives under the general coordination of the Coal Coordinator maintain a consistent program of field work to assist the local Military Government teams technically and where necessary provide assistance in the fields of production, pricing, financing, and labor to the required degree. The publication in mimeograph form of a periodical bulletin containing detailed information on financial subsidies, incentive goods, and allocation of critical materials be provided and mailed directly to Military Government units concerned.

e. Direct communication with teams in the field will be limited to the mailing of periodical bulletins and reports from ESS without any directive or accompanying letter. All other communication will be through Eighth Army Military Government, Yokohama.

f. A definitive program of assistance by ESS through the Coal Coordinator be developed on a mutually agreeable basis with Military Government and ESS.

g. That specialized personnel be made available to the Eighth Army as indicated in General Beasley's memorandum of 15 June (Tab G). If said personnel cannot be secured in the Japanese Theatre, it may be possible to secure recruitments from Military Government teams now located in Korea.

h. The attached command letter to Eighth Army (Tab H) be approved.

CONCURRENCES

14. a.

14. a. Labor Division, ESS /s/ James S. Killen

b. Industry Division, ESS /s/ W.S.V. June 24 1948
/s/ O. Freile

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

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, ESS, 319.1(1 Jun 48)ESS/IND, dtd 1 June 48, to C/S, subj: Accel Coal Prod & Field Surveillance Thereof

c. Finance Division, ESS /s/ W. K. LeCount

d. Price and Distribution Division, ESS /s/ C. L. Waldron

e. Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP /s/ Hubert G. Schenck

f. Civil Transportation Section, GHQ, SCAP /s/ Besson

g. Military Government Section, Eighth Army /s/ R. W. Beasley

/s/ W. F. Marquat
W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

Approved by Chief of Staff
3 July 1948

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

COPY

INDEX

1. Tab A - Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, Sept 18, 47, to the Prime Minister (subj: "The Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Law")

2. Tab B - Prepared Statement for Release at Japanese Press Conference by R. E. Phillips, Chief, Credit Policy Unit, ESS, GHQ, SCAP

3. Tab C - Statement on Coal Miners Incentive Goods Distribution, 5 May 1948 (Price & Distr Div, ESS)

4. Tab D - Statement on Coal Miners Housing Program, 28 May 1948 (Engr & Constr Unit, CSU Branch, ESS); and Coal Mine Machinery Rehabilitation Program, 1 June 1948

5. Tab E - Statement by James L. Killen, Chief, Labor Division, for Orientation Meeting of Coal Production Teams, 4 May 1948

6. Tab F - Memo for C/S, GHQ, SCAP, ESS, 30 Apr 48, 319.1(30 Apr 48 ESS/IN, subj: Second Phase of Accel Coal Prod Program

7. Tab G - Memo, Hq 8A, AG Sec, APO 343, 15 June 1948, to General W. F. Marquat, ESS, subj: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

8. Tab H - Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, AG 465.3( )ESS/IND, to CG, 8A, subj: Accel Coal Prod and Field Surveillance Thereof (suggested Command Letter)

COPY

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Tokyo, Japan
September 18, 1947

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am returning herewith the Government's bill entitled, "The Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Law". There is no objection to its presentation to the Diet for consideration on its merit, without prejudice of any kind from this headquarters.

If this emergency measure, under which the Government temporarily assumes the responsibility heretofore resting upon private enterprise, is adopted, the Government must raise the production goal previously set to a level consistent with the added resource which alone would justify the change. The production level of coal before and during the war exceeded fifty million tons. Basic conditions surrounding the industry have not materially or substantially changed since then. All materials involved are available within Japan and labor is plentiful, so that it seems unrealistic indeed that greater production is not achieved.

To this end the Government should commit all necessary and available resources. It should with maximum vigor and determination approach the problem from every conceivable angle by: concentrating the best engineering and other technical skill to guide the operations; placing coal mining activity generally on a twenty-four hour basis through the requisite work shifts; providing the living facilities and food essential to the maximum productivity of the individual; opening up new seams and mines where geological conditions justify such action; scrupulously preventing the diversion of mined coal to other than legitimate industrial purposes; and vigorously prosecuting any who wilfully impede the successful accomplishment of the task.

I am quite sure that if this problem is approached with vigorous leadership and direction by the National Government, the Japanese people, who will reap the full benefit therefrom, will respond wholeheartedly in support.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

The Prime Minister

COPY

TAB A

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

Prepared Statement
For Release at Japanese Press Conference
hours, 1948, Radio Tokyo Bldg.
by R. E. Phillips, Chief, Credit Policy Unit
ESS GHQ SCAP

While the coal companies have been losing money on operations for a period of several months, funds to meet their operating expenses have been supplied smoothly through the banking system. The RFB had, at the end of March 1948, advanced ¥ 8,158,527,000 to coal mines for operating purposes. ¥ 3,643,193,000 of that was advanced during the three months ending 31 March. In addition to the assistance supplied by the RFB, commercial banks have aided by meeting current short term requirements of the mines on short notice pending settlement of loan arrangements with the RFB. Also the Coal Kodan has been supplied with funds to purchase coal production promptly and pay for coal bought on short terms in order to assist the financial position of the mines. Most mines have only about a weeks supply of coal on hand and payments for coal are being effected on a 15 day basis.

It was hoped that new prices on coal could be established by the beginning of this fiscal year so that deficit financing could be dispensed with as of 1 April. Price increases have been delayed however and it is obvious that deficit financing will now have to be continued until new prices are put into effect. Loan requests to meet April and May operating fund requirements are now under consideration.

During this period of deficit operations when those large amounts of money have been made available for operating purposes, very substantial rehabilitation and housing programs have also been financed by the RFB. As of 31 March 1948, the RFB had made available for equipment purposes including housing, ¥ 11,715,601,000. ¥ 3,292,038,000 of that was provided in the three months period ending 31 March. The Japanese Government has programmed another six billion yen for this purpose to be made available during the first half of the current fiscal year, or for the six months ending 31 September. This program is only in the planning stages however and it will be the policy insofar as actual provision of funds is concerned to meet requests only as need for the equipment and additional housing is currently and adequately demonstrated.

It is to be noted that while the above substantial amounts were being made available to coal mines to meet operating expenses and equipment and housing programs, they were at the same time accumulating a heavy debt to suppliers which by the end of March was somewhere near six billion yen. In other words, the large operating loans made by RFB were still not sufficient to keep the financial situation of the mines current. The long delay in payment of some suppli rs interferes with those suppliers' operations and sets up a chain of obstacles to the smooth functioning of the economy, reaching through many levels of industry. Accordingly, it is felt that care should be taken not to invest money in equipment and housing which is not critically needed until such time as the back debt position of the mines is cleared up and until the financial position of the mines is brought into better balance. This does not mean that essential housing and repairs and new

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

equipment necessary to meet production goals will not be provided. It means simply that all capital expenditures will now be reviewed carefully to avoid unnecessary use of funds while the unhealthy current financial position of the mines remains uncorrected.

Many mines are, and of course must, make plans for their future development and restricted mines have already applied for permission to borrow money to meet development plans. No objection has been interposed to their borrowing money where necessary for this purpose but management is asked to be guided by the above considerations when it actually comes to negotiating loans, and it is reminded that loans will actually be made only in the light of the above policy.

At the end of the last quarter arrangements were made for payment of subsidies in the amount of ¥ 3,335,788,868 against losses of mines incurred prior to 5 July 1947. That amount was paid by 12 April bringing the total payment on account of subsidies for the period to 5 July 1947 to ¥ 6,473,610,000. Most of that was due to and was paid to the RFB on account of advances made to mines during the period ending 5 July 1947 secured by subsidies to be received. This amount was used by the RFB to reduce the indebtedness of the coal mines and to make further loans for payment of taxes and payment of equipment accounts in arrears. Out of the above mentioned recent payments, 650 million yen has been provided for tax payment and 818 million yen has been set aside for payment against equipment accounts. About 400 million yen of the latter amount has been released and another 400 million yen will be released as soon as information concerning amounts due to creditors of coal companies is available. Effort is being made to meet urgent payment on long deliquent accounts out of this fund. There have been instances where machinery companies for example were at the point of bankruptcy because of delay in receiving payments from coal mines. Effort is being made to pick up all such accounts out of the above.

The mines claim losses of 13.9 billion yen up to 31 March 1948 after payments received against their claim for the period ending 5 July 1947. This figure is, of course, subject to negotiation. It is hoped however that provision can be made in the budget for the current fiscal year for subsidies to cover bonafide losses of mines resulting from inadequate prices during the period ending 31 March 1948 and provision is being made for covering losses incurred after 1 April 1948 pending establishment of new prices.

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

COPY

STATEMENT
on
COAL MINERS INCENTIVE GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Among the occupation groups included in the various incentive programs, the coal miner enjoys a preferential status. Not only are his food rations larger, but he receives in addition some special food items not distributed to other classes of the population. His allocation of textile goods and other daily necessities top the list of all the incentive groups. His cigarette ration, which is double that of the general public, has been further increased and is now nearly three times that of the general public.

The operations under the past program ending in March 1948 and the prospects for the 1948 plan are discussed in the following.

Status of distribution by end of March 1948

1. Coal Miners have been receiving their full rations of staple food, miso and shoyu on time during the first part of 1948. These rations are from 2 to 3 times larger than the general ration and also exceed the special rations given to other heavy workers. The rations of fish and vegetables, which are about double the general consumer ration, are distributed adequately, with some variations in the supply according to season and locality.

2. Delivery of the large quantities of sake, saccharine and caramels allocated for the fiscal year 1947 has been completed by the end of March. These items represent a special allocation to miners and are either not rationed to the general public at all or in negligible quantities.

3. Delivery of Japanese cigarettes or cigarette tobacco allocated for 1947 has been completed by the end of March. The miners special cigarette ration for 1947 was nearly as large as the general ration which he also received.

4. A special supplementary program has been set up as a reward for working during the January holidays allocating 65 tons of U.S. sugar, 203 tons of U.S. edible oil and 612,000 packages of U.S. cigarettes. Delivery of these goods is reported as being complete.

5. Another special program for February and March as a reward for workers in mines which have exceeded their production quota has been set up, including 285 tons of sugar and 790,000 packages of cigarettes. Delivery of the cigaretes is reported as completed, while the sugar is in process of delivery. In both these above programs the rewards for individual miners are based on their performance as expressed by the number of working days and on the type of work. Larger quotas are given to pit workers than to surface workers.

6. The drop in the general supply of textile goods during the last half of the fiscal year 1947 was felt in the distribution of textiles to coal miners. According to reports from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the 1947 allocations were only about 50 percent completed by the end of March. The same holds true for rubber shoes. Soap has been delivered 60 percent.

7. Shipping orders on 25 percent of the undelivered textile items have been issued and delivery by June is assured according to the Textile Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

COPY

Tab "C"

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

(Statement of Coal Miners Incentive Goods Distr - 5 May 48)

8. Large amounts of U.S. Army clothing including 650,000 pieces of clothing such as worksuits, trousers, coats, shirts, underwear and shoes will be distributed to miners not later than June. This clothing is now in Yokohama warehouses and preparations for shipment have been completed.

Distribution under the New Incentive Program for 1948 Fiscal Year

1. The distribution of staple food, miso, shoyu, fish and vegetables will be carried out on the same level as for the past fiscal year.

2. The allocation of special luxury food items has been considerably enlarged by making available imported U.S. sugar, edible oil and raw materials for making candy. Release has been made during April for 700 tons of sugar, 135 tons of edible oil and 743 tons of caramel candy. These items will reach the mines during May.

3. The allocation of cigarettes has been doubled by inclusion of U.S. cigarettes making the miners total ration nearly three times the general standard ration. Release of U.S. cigarettes has been made in April and enough stocks will be on hand during May to satisfy the miners claims.

4. The allocations of textile goods to miners in the aggregate are 10 per cent larger than those of 1947, allocations for work clothes and underwear accounting for the increase, while other items have been revised downward in view of the difficult supply situation.

5. According to the point system provided in the plan no demands will arise before June because a certain number of work days must be accumulated. Meanwhile distribution of the U.S. surplus clothing is taking place. Sufficient stocks of clothing allocated under the 1948 plan will be available in time to honor the new demands.

(Prepared by Price & Distribution Division, ESS)

COPY

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

COPY

STATEMENT
on
COAL MINERS HOUSING PROGRAM

28 May 1948

The coal miners' housing program, commenced in early 1947, has involved loans from the Reconstruction Finance Bank totaling 7,712,125,000 yen. The construction work, which will be practically completed by 15 June 1948, involves the following improvements in coal miner's housing throughout Japan:

	Dwellings	Dormitories	Welfare Buildings
New Structures	32,585	570	5,006
Major repairs	18,189	215	248
Minor repairs	37,082	89	25

It is estimated that 87,754 families (estimated one worker per family) and 67,200 single workers, or a total of 154,954 workers, have benefited from the construction. Actual number of workers at the mines is around 458,870, including surface workers. Accordingly approximately 34 percent of the total workers have been provided at least improved housing conditions. It has been observed in field trips however, that "minor repairs" are sometimes scarcely more than current maintenance of housing.

Housing conditions at mines vary greatly, and much remains to be done to bring living conditions at some mines up to even the Japanese national average.

(Prepared by Engineering and Construction Unit, CSU Branch)

COPY

TAB D

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

1 June 1948

Coal Mine Machinery Rehabilation Program

1. Coal mining machinery was in critically short supply during the early part of 1947. Production was low and there was no integrated program to rehabilitate the coal mines. As a result of neglect during and immediately after the war, the mechanical equipment was in a bad state of repair. At the request of the Machinery Branch of the Industry Division, a program was initiated through the agency of the Japanese Government to designate certain key plants to build and repair the necessary machinery. These plants were granted priority in raw materials. A system of Japanese Government expediters was installed to assist the plants in achieving high production goals. Large amounts of machinery were needed in a short time and program was deemed of sufficient importance to place it under Military Government surveillance.

2. On 5 April 1947 a command letter was sent to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, for Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (AG 004.C3) entitled: Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production, Raw Material Allocations and Expediter Activities. The purpose of this letter was to request the assistance of Military Government in a program to increase the production of coal mining machinery. Military Government through its teams periodically inspected the Designated Plants, supervised the expediters, facilitated the flow of raw materials, expedited the production of machinery when urgently needed for a given mine, and kept ESS informed on the program's progress through a monthly report.

3. In March of 1947 production in this program totalled ¥48,386,520. Production completed during April 1948 amounted to ¥395,091,540. Production completed from 1 April 1942 to 30 April 1948 totalled ¥2,891,366,287. Production still continues at a high rate. Coal mining machinery is available now in large quantities to the Japanese coal mine operators with quick delivery possible whenever the occasion demands it.

Concurrently every effort was made to secure funds to finance this huge program of rehabilitation. Listed below is the schedule of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Bank for machinery and equipment. All of this money did not go into the purchase of machinery, large sums were used for opening new galleries, and for repairing existing shafts.

Equipments Loans (unit: 1,000 yen)

Period (Fiscal Year)	Loan Authorized	Released
1st half 1947	1,713,304	1,660,665
2nd half 1947	5,921,375	5,193,300
1st half 1948	5,681,727	

With such substantial help the mines are now generally considered to

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

be rehabilitated mechanically to their pre-war condition. During the first half of the fiscal year of 1948 with equipment being delivered with increasing momentum, the mechanical condition should steadily improve over pre-war Japanese Standards. Coal production is no longer hampered by lack of machinery.

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

STATEMENT BY JAMES S. KILLEN, CHIEF, LABOR DIVISION
FOR ORIENTATION MEETING OF COAL PRODUCTION TEAMS

4 May 1948

SCAP coal teams are again preparing to visit the Hokkaido and Kyushu coal fields to encourage the attainment of production goals set for the 1948-9 fiscal year. During the months of December, January, February and March the increased efforts of Japanese coal miners resulted in new production levels in the coal industry. During April, unfortunately, production has fallen off sharply causing a corresponding reduction in industrial activity and production of goods and services. We shall discuss this morning briefly certain aspects of labor's part in the production of coal. However, I should like to emphasize at the very beginning that workers are frequently held solely responsible for production losses and that other conditions contributing to the failure to maintain necessary production levels are either overlooked completely or given only cursory attention. Coal production in Japan is dependent upon the wholehearted efforts of three major segments of the economy - workers, coal mine management, and the Japanese Government. Adequate output of the coal industry is dependent upon the well coordinated efforts of all three groups and in exploring the reasons for losses in production the accomplishments and shortcomings of each group must be given careful scrutiny.

The rapid growth of labor unions in Japan has introduced an entirely new concept of employer-worker relationships. The term, labor relations, is applied generally to the activities and problems growing out of this new employer-worker relationship. In the coal industry the attitudes both management and unions bring to bear on labor relations is reflected in the measure of production coming from the mines themselves.

It is inevitable that under the circumstances prevailing in Japan today many issues arise between the operators and the miners. Good labor relations enable both management and workers to find satisfactory and prompt solutions to these problems. The elimination of all problems is well nigh impossible but the development of satisfactory techniques for effecting equitable settlements is both possible and highly desirable.

During recent months the Labor Division has sought to encourage Japanese unions and Japanese employers to adopt the policy of grievance procedures and to develop techniques for putting such procedures into effect under the terms of collective bargaining agreements. The Tanro union of coal miners has followed this course. It has provided in its newly negotiated agreement with the operators a provision calling for the development and application of grievance machinery procedures for the two-fold purpose of minimizing crippling work stoppages and also of protecting the interests of its members without loss of production and pay. May I commend the increasing responsibility and maturity of this organization as it is reflected in this new agreement.

Grievance machinery may be established and applied in many different ways. Wide latitude exists in the particular techniques which unions and employers may follow in putting into practice the concept of voluntary arbitration of unresolved issues. The basic principle, however, is that these problems arising between the employer and the union during the life of the agreement which cannot be readily settled by direct negotiation between the parties will be submitted to a third impartial party for consideration of the facts, circumstances and conditions surrounding the disputed issue and a decision which will be accepted in good faith by both parties as final.

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

Press Conference (Cont'd)

The new agreement recently signed by the coal mine operators and Tanro also calls for a very substantial increase in wages to all the members of that union. These new wage rates coupled with the large measure of supplemental rations provided the coal miners of Japan put these workers in a relatively favorable position insofar as pay and rations are concerned as compared with the vast majority of other industrial employees. Approval has been given to both the increased wages and the supplemental rations by the Japanese Government because of the crucial need for increased coal production. These new wage rates will be in large measure financed out of Japanese Government funds which are in turn provided by the Japanese tax payers, a large portion of whom are Japanese wage earners. This financial assistance is being provided by the government in order to make possible the payment of these new wage rates and at the same time lessen the increases in the price of coal to the consumers.

Strikes and other acts of dispute in Hokkaido were responsible for a large share of the production losses during April. The unions in Hokkaido have, like Tanro, been in negotiation with the operators for the last several weeks. It is reported to me that these unions have indicated a willingness to accept the wage proposals accepted by Tanro but have refused to accept the principle of grievance procedure for settlement of disputes arising during the life of the agreement. It is difficult to understand the justification for such a position. Does this mean that the leaders of these unions are opposed to peaceful methods for settling employer-worker issues? Does this mean that this union desires to continue the activities which have so seriously crippled coal production in Hokkaido for the past month?

The Japanese Government, faced with the responsibility that goes with obtaining the maximum possible coal production, at the same time protecting the democratic rights of both the employer and the workers has approved the following policies with reference to the labor relations problems in the coal industry. First, that the availability of government funds to pay recent proposed increases in coal miners wages will depend in large measure on the unions agreement to minimize work stoppages through the use of grievance procedures and, second, that government funds should not be used to pay the wages of coal miners while production is stopped as a result of acts of dispute. These policies, as expressed, are in complete accord with employer-worker relationships the world over and in no way injure the legitimate and democratic rights of workers and their unions. It is to be hoped that the coal miners themselves will voluntarily recognize the reasonableness and logic of the government's position and renew their efforts to speedily provide other Japanese workers and Japanese industry with the basic material so badly needed to secure jobs, wages and improved living standards.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

319.9 (30 Apr 48) ESS/IN 30 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Second Phase of Accelerated Coal Production Program

1. General.

a. Reference is "Plan for the Acceleration of Coal Production" approved by the Chief of Staff 1 December 1947 and Memorandum from Chief of Staff on general policy in connection therewith, same date. The basic objective of this program was to attain a consistent production of coal to accomplish an annual production for 1948 of 36,000,000 tons. The plan provided for combined Japanese and SCAP coal production teams in Hokkaido and Kyushu, which teams continued in operation through December, January, and February.

b. The above program was highly successful; however, participation of SCAP teams terminated in March. Subsequent lack of surveillance, together with work stoppages and labor difficulties, has reduced coal production to a point where it is considered necessary to reestablish field surveillance for the next six weeks during which period final determination will be made regarding 8th Army Military Government teams continuing such surveillance.

2. Organization. In general, teams will be organized along the same lines as those in the field in the first phase of this program, and various divisions of ESS will provide personnel for the limited time necessary. NRS, ATIS and CIE will be requested to cooperate in their respective fields.

3. General Approach by Teams

a. The scope and instructions indicated in the reference memorandum will be observed.

b. Team members other than labor representatives are at no time to enter into labor discussions. Every effort will be made to encourage production, break up bottlenecks with respect to supplies and operating materials, and to educate the miners and management in the realization that work stoppages cannot be allowed to interfere with production even though negotiations of disputes are in progress. The accomplishment of the goal of 36,000,000 tons will be stressed as an essential requirement to get Japan on a self-supporting basis. Problems of finance and management will be handled by the representatives from Finance Division and technical problems by the technical

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

personnel. Incentive programs generated by the recent establishment of the new incentive program by Price Control and Rationing Division will receive special attention, and both labor and management will be clearly informed on the workings of this plan. Transportation problems will be referred to the transportation members of the team for study and resolution. The Coal Coordinator and Chief of Industry Division, ESS, will handle all details with respect to the physical organization, orientation, and movement of these teams.

4. Action Program. Military Government will be informed immediately of this emergency field work, and the organization of permanent coal production teams by 8th Army Military Government to take place by 1 June or thereabouts will be discussed and completed. It is intended that necessary arrangements be made by 8th Army Military Government for full time production teams to be attached to Military Government teams in Kyushu and Hokkaido and subsequently that members of the Coal Group, NRS and other SCAP sections concerned with coal production will limit their activity to periodic contacts in the field with those Military Government teams. If possible, 8th Army will select their personnel for these teams in time to accompany the field teams during the month of May in order to become oriented and informed on the method of operation of SCAP surveillance teams.

5. Action on Rations and Incentives. On 8 April 1948, Price and Distribution Division announced the new incentive program. Particular attention will be given to instruction and education of management and labor at each mine in the working of this incentive plan. In addition, Military Government teams in both areas will be contacted and the plan and its workings explained to them so that they may know how to apply surveillance to its operation.

6. Action on Finance. Much progress has been made by Finance Division in the last two months with respect to the financial problems of the coal mining industry. Finance representatives will check local financial situations now existing with respect to deficits, to the application of funds already made available to the mining managements for rehabilitation, etc.

7. Action on Labor. Labor representatives will be in charge of all discussions wherein labor relations are involved and shall be responsible for promotion of agreeable relations between management and labor and shall strive to insure maximum working hours within the scope of labor-management contracts. Particular attention will be accorded by labor representatives to acts of sabotage and interferences with production caused by union personnel.

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

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, ESS, 319.9 (29 Apr 48) ESS/IN, dtd 30 Apr 48, subj: Second Phast of Accelerated Coal Production Program

8. Information Program. CIE will revive immediately national information programs in accordance with the basic reference, using all media and the same modus operandi as existed during December, January and February.

9. Action with the Japanese Government. On 23 April, the Director-General of ESB in conjunction with the Minister of Commerce & Industry appointed Mr. Teizo Horikoshi, an executive of the Bank of Japan, as their personal representative responsible for carrying out approved programs. Mr. Horikoshi will work directly with Mr. Ormond Freile, personal representative of the Chief of ESS, with respect to matters concerning this program. Mr. W.S. Vaughan, Chief of the Industry Division, and Mr. C. Gottschalk, Coal Coordinator, will be responsible in conjunction with a representative of Mr. Horikoshi for supervision of the field team operation.

10. Timing. Target date for departure of these teams in the field is 5 May.

11. Approval is requested.

s/W.F. MARQUAT
t/W.F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

"Approved
Deputy c/s SCAP
1 May 1948
Initials "AFF"

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

COPY

Headquarters Eighth Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

15 June 1948

MEMO FOR: General Marquat, Chief, ESS

SUBJECT: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

1. Discussion with Mr. Friele, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Adams of your section of 10 July 1948 indicates that special and continued surveillance by Eighth Army is desired in order to aid the Japanese Government in attaining its goal in coal production. Active surveillance by Eighth Army through its military government teams has been continuous since the beginning of the occupation within the limit of personnel authorized. Certain specialized personnel required has never been available to Eighth Army.

2. Surveillance over coal production by Eighth Army MG units has been a number one priority for economic surveillance within the scope of the military government units as organized. Surveillance directives covering mine rehabilitation, production of mine machinery, transportation and distribution of coal, and labor relations have resulted in measurable achievements in removing restrictions on coal production.

3. Active surveillance, in addition to being limited by the total personnel available for all MG activities, has been handicapped greatly by:

a. Lack of adequate accomplishment on a nation-wide level of a program establishing financial stability for management and labor both in price and wage relationships and in the provision of desired incentive goods as an inducement to increased production.

b. Lack of an adequate continuous flow of information to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, relative to instructions given by SCAP to the Japanese Government regarding coal production and plans and actions taken by interested SCAP sections in this regard.

4. While it is believed that the major causes of the Japanese Government's inability to meet the production quotas can be solved only on the national level in connection with basic economic problems, it is considered possible to insure a closer attainment of maximum effort in the coal mine areas by special surveillance of a more intensive nature.

5. Special surveillance will require the assignment of additional personnel to the military government units concerned. This personnel must be technically qualified in a sense not usual to non-specialized surveillance activities of the MG teams. It is believed that the following augmentation of MG units will initially supply the required needs in personnel for such surveillance:

TAB G

COPY

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

Memo For: Gen Marquat, Chief, ESS, dtd 15 Jun 46, subj: "Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof".

Hokkaido MG District	- 1 coal mining engineer 1 labor officer 1 man to handle transportation 1 man to handle incentive goods and finances
Fukushima MG Team	- 1 engineer
Fukuoka MG Team	- 1 coal mining engineer 1 labor officer 1 man to handle transportation 1 man to handle incentive goods and finances
Nagasaki MG Team	- 1 engineer
Saga MG Team	- 1 engineer
Yamaguchi MG Team	- 1 engineer

Coal mining engineers are desirable throughout, but any good engineer will suffice in the subordinate areas.

6. The continued efforts of the Japanese coal teams used by SCAP in the "Second Phase of Accelerated Coal Production Program" are considered essential to the special surveillance contemplated. These teams should be directed by the Japanese Government to work under the supervision of the military government teams concerned. This will require: (1) that no change in present personnel be effected without MG approval; (2) arrangements be made for their moving to and living in the areas in which they will work; and (3) special rail car be provided for their sole use.

7. In order for special surveillance to be effective, it is mandatory that no directives be given to the Japanese Government and that no action be taken by SCAP which affects production at the coal mine level without complete and timely information being forwarded to the Commanding General, Eighth Army. A periodic publication of an informational nature containing such details as financial subsidies, incentive goods and allocation of critical materials would expedite surveillance action. This could be mailed directly by SCAP to all military government units concerned much as information is transmitted in the Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary. It is important, however, that such direct communication carry no directive to the units and that all coordination of MG activities on coal production be done through the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

8. In order to effectively carry out special surveillance by MG units, it is necessary that:

a. Specialized personnel be made available to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, as indicated in paragraph 5 above, to include Mr. Gottschalk, ESS, for assignment as mining engineer to Hokkaido. (In case

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

personnel to fill all spaces noted cannot be made available from presently assigned SCAP personnel, it seems likely that, through SCAP's aid, early release of suitable personnel by MG in Korea might be effected).

b. The present Japanese coal teams be placed on duty with the MG teams concerned as indicated in paragraph 6 above, and the Japanese Government be directed to replace inefficient members of coal boards and coal teams when requested by this headquarters.

9. The following comments are made on the recommendations contained in the draft of GHQ, SCAP memorandum for: Chief of Staff, 1 June 48, 319.1 (1 Jun 48) ESS/IND, subject: "Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof":

a. With completion of action indicated in paragraph 8 above, the recommendation contained in paragraphs 12 a, b, c and d of your memorandum for the Chief of Staff can be carried out.

b. Direct communication as indicated in paragraph 12e should be limited to the publishing of information as indicated in paragraphh77 above. Command responsibility of the Commanding General, Eighth Army, makes it highly undesirable for communications on team activities to bypass subordinate commands. Either SCAP or Eighth Army must be responsible for the surveillance. It cannot be successfully divided.

c. The draft command letter, as indicated in paragraph 12g, should be amended by delimiting the type of special surveillance required in coal production so that this headquarters can determine the adequacy of personnel assigned. Complete checking of every aspect of such production could entail the use of more personnel than are presently assigned and projected for the work.

d. The draft command letter should further be amended by the deletion of paragraph 2 for the reasons indicated in b, above.

10. General Eichelberger has read and approved this memorandum.

/s/ Rex W. Beasley
REX W. BEASLEY
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Military Government Section.

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AC 319.1 (7 Jul 48)ESS/IND

7 July 1948

SUBJECT: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Commanding General, Eighth Army, will establish specific surveillance over coal production in the four coal producing areas of Japan, establishing, particularly in Hokkaido and Kyushu areas, qualified personnel on a fulltime assignment basis to this duty.

2. The scope of this surveillance will encompass general surveillance in proportion to the personnel indicated in the reference memorandum, Headquarters Eighth Army, Military Government Section, 15 June 1948, to Chief, Economic and Scientific Section, subject: Accelerated Coal Production and Field Surveillance Thereof.

3. Specific surveillance will encompass disposition of rationed goods and incentive rations to coal miners; assistance to management and labor in coordination with Labor Division of Economic and Scientific Section with respect to labor relations and labor problems; investigation of the financial aspects affecting coal production and of the performance of mine management in accordance with existing financial directives regarding the expenditure of funds allocated, payment of wages; capital and operations expense of deficit financing; surveillance with respect to the movement of coal from the mines and operating supplies to the mines in full coordination with the practices and procedures of Civil Transportation Section; technical assistance to the mines with respect to coal production; overall coordination with Economic and Scientific Section, Coal Production Unit and the Coal Coordinater, in developing increased efficiency of operation and resultant accelerated coal production.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

/s/ R. M. Levy
R.M.LEVY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl.
Memo, Hq, 8A, MG Sec,
15 Jun 48, subj: Accel
Coal Prod & Field Surv
Thereof

Approved by C/S, 7/3/48 /s/ P.J.M.

COPY

TAB H

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

NR File No 15

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 8th Army, APO 343, AGMGEN 004, dtd 31 Jul 49, subject: "Coal Mine Finances."

CMGR 004 (D-K1) 1st Ind

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, Japan, 6 August 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 317

Forwarded for your information and assistance in surveillance.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

JERRY W. TOM
1st Lt, USAF
Adjutant

(9)

RC&I	
1	SEC.
2	NR.
3	C&T.
4	L.
5	CC.

Your File

(8)

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

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

AGMGEN 004

31 JUL 1948

SUBJECT: Coal Mine Finances

TO : Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 317

1. References:

a. Letter, Hq 8th Army, AGMGX 300.1, 15 June 1948, subject: "Priority of Military Government Activities."

b. Operational Directive Number 36, this headquarters, 24 April 1947, subject: "Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production."

c. Operational Directive Number 26, this headquarters, 9 April 1948, subject: "Mine Rehabilitation."

d. Operational Directive Number 35, this headquarters, 19 May 1948, subject: "Delivery of Mine Timbers."

2. Coal mining companies have consistently complained of poor financial conditions of their companies, high cost of labor, and low price of coal as one of the major reasons for low production. This has also been an excuse offered in their delinquency in paying their debts to machinery manufacturers and producers of mine timbers. These debts total two billion and nine hundred million yen (yen 2,900,000,000).

3. In order to assist these mine equipment and material suppliers, and alleviate the financial situation of the coal mines, the Japanese Government granted loans totaling one billion yen (yen 1,000,000,000) to the coal mines on 13 July 1948. In order to assure that the loans are used to pay the debts described above, the money will be made available to the local banks with which the coal mining companies do business. The producers of machinery, mine timbers, and other supplies can draw directly from the banks upon presenting certificates of outstanding bills issued by coal mining companies. The loans are broken down as follows:

8286

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

Ltr, Hq 8th Army, file AGMGEN 004, subj: "Coal Mine Finances."

Mine timbers	Yen 420,000,000
Mining machinery	170,000,000
Explosives	110,000,000
Rubber	15,000,000
Safety-lamps	20,000,000
Wire ropes	20,000,000
Steel plate	40,000,000
Electric wire	5,000,000
Other repairs, etc.	200,000,000
Total	1,000,000,000

4. In addition to the above, coal mining companies benefited from an increase in the price of coal, effective 10 July 1948 as follows:

	Producer's Price	Consumer's Price	Consumer's Special Price
Coal	Yen 2,388.53	Yen 3,344.86	Yen 1,000.00
Lignite	1,073.70	1,891.09	

5. The above information is furnished to give assistance to military government teams in their surveillance of the programs indicated in the references of paragraph 1 above.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

P. 1.

file M-2-G

1	NAME OF MINE	TAIHŌ COAL MINE	HIGASHIMISOME COAL MINE
2	NAME OF OWNER	TAIHO NENRYŌ Co. LTD.	UBE KŌSAN Co. LTD.
3	LOCATION OF MINE	AJINA, FUJIKAWA-MURA, KUGA-GUN, YAMAGUCHI-KEN.	526 OKIUBE, UBE-SHI YAMAGUCHI-KEN
4	ESTIMATION OF DEPOSIT TO BE MINED	1,450,000 TONS.	29,880,000 TONS
5	MONTHLY PRODUCTION FOR OCTOBER	30 TONS	23,590 TONS.
6	ANTICIPATED INCREASE OF PRODUCTION FOR COMING 6 MON.	1,500 TONS.	NOV. -590 TONS FEB. -90 TONS DEC. +210 " MAR. +1,910 " JAN. +510 " APR. + 10 " STANDARD PROD. IN OCT.
7	FULL SHIFT OF WORKING 24HR ?	NO.	YES. 3 SHIFTS OF 8Hr. WORKING ADOPTED. NET 18 Hr. WORKING.
8	No. OF MINERS	23.	3,905.
9	PROP, CEMENT & CARBIDE, NECESSARY ?	NECESSARY.	MONTHLY REQUIREMENT. PROP. 7,000 KOKU. CEMENT 200 TONS. CARBIDE 2.5 TONS.
10	No. OF TRUCKS	NONE.	9
11	DISTANCE TO NEAREST RAILWAY STATION	8 km.	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION UNNECESSARY, COAL IS TRANSPORTED BY SHIPS ONLY.
12	RAILWAY-TRUCK AVAILABLE, WHEN NEEDED ?	YES.	RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION UNNECESSARY.
13	WHAT ARE THE TROUBLES ?	SHORTAGE OF FUND & MATERIALS.	1. SHORTAGE OF MINERS, 190 MEN. & THEIR RESIDENCE 2. COAL TRANSPORTATION CARRIAGES, 200. 3. ACCIDENTS DUE TO LONG MAIN TUNNEL & NOT GOOD RAIL.
14	ARE ANY OTHER TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR MINING ?	NONE.	WE NEED THE FOLLOWING; COAL DRILL 3/4HP×15, 1.5HP×8 COAL PICK 80. COMPRESSOR 100HP×2, GEAR MOTOR 15HP×8. PLUNGER PUMP 1HP×10, 5HP×8. LATHE 10FT×2. FUGAL PUMP 20HP×10. FAN 15HP×15 6HP×3
15	WAGE PAID	DAILY. UNDERGROUND { MINING. Y. 100. SUPPORTING. Y. 80. TRANSPORTING. Y. 60. OUTSIDE MISCELLANEOUS Y. 50.	UNDERGROUND; DIRECT Y.164.69 INDIRECT 125.08 MEAN 149.02 OUTSIDE; MALE 92.62 FEMALE 65.49 MEAN 84.13 MALE MEAN 129.27 FEMALE MEAN 65.49 TOTAL MEAN 120.49
16	AVERAGE CALORIFIC VALUE OF COAL	4,000 CAL.	WAGE PER TON: Y. 477.11. BONAS NONE. 4.167 CAL. (FOR OCTOBER)
17	HAS ANY PETITION EVER BEEN PRESENTED TO COAL MINE SEC. OF PREF. GOV'T ?	NO.	NO.
18	IDEAS TO IMPROVE COAL SITUATION	NONE.	(1.) COAL PRICE. ORIGINA COST OF PRODUCTION IS ABOUT Y.1,200 EXCEEDING THE COAL PRICE (Y.800) BY Y.400. SO, ALTERATION OF COAL PRICE OR LOAN ARE NECESSARY. (2) PURGE OF VILLAINOUS LABOURERS. WE ARE ENDEAVOURING TO ELLIMINATE THEM, BUT WE PETITION M.G. WARNINGS MOREOVER.
19	BLACK MARKET OF COAL IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD	NONE.	NONE.

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

OKITA COAL MINE	TAKANE LIGNITE (COAL) MINE.	ITAZU LIGNITE MINE
OKIICHI MIYAZAKI.	SUSUMU IKUMI	YŌICHI NAKAJIMA
FUNAKI-MACHI. ASA-GUN YAMAGUCHI-KEN.	KITATAKANE, UETSUKI-MURA KATSUTA-GUN, OKAYAMA-KEN	SUNAKO. KŌNAN-MURA HIKAWA-GUN. SHIMANE-KEN
1,972,000 TONS.	300,000 TONS	380,000 TONS
3,974 TONS.	834 TONS	6 TONS/DAY. DECREASED BY HARVEST SEASON.
16,000 TONS.	3,600 TONS	250 TON/MON.
NO.	NO. 8 Hr.	NO. 9 hr. ACTUAL WORKING Hr.
UNDERGROUND 188, OUTSIDE 243.	97.	20.
NECESSARY.	YES.	YES. DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN.
5.	1.	NONE.
FUNAKI STATION 1,400 m. ASA STATION 5,200 m.	TO HIGASHITSUYAMA STATION 13 km	FROM NO. 1. TUNNEL 2 km. FROM NO. 2. TUNNEL 1.3 km.
YES	NO.	YES.
SHORTAGE OF LOAN. DEPRESSION OF LABOUR-WILL. DETERIORATION OF LABOUR-DISCIPLINE.	SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS-ALLOTED. SHORTAGE OF LOAN. LOW PRICE OF COAL. (OFFICIAL PRICE)	IMPOSSIBILITY OF TRANSPORTATION FROM TUNNEL TO RAILWAY STATION ~~DURING~~ FOR WINTER SEASON. FOR FIVE MONTHS, BECAUSE OF ROAD-WIDENING, THE TRANSPORTATION IS DIFFICULT.
NONE.	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS. DRAINAGE pumps ROCK DRILL	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS. (NOW NO FACILITIES).
UNDERGROUND Y. 149.55. OUTSIDE Y. 94.83 OFFICE STAFF (MONTH) Y. 3453 WAGE PER TON Y. 704.40 BONUS 138.31 PER TON	UNDER GROUND Y. 135,059.80 OUTSIDE (MALE) Y. 26,937.00 OCT. " (FEMALE) Y. 19,440.00	(NO INFORMATION)
4,050. CAL.	5,000 CAL.	5,020 CAL.
YES, EVERY TIME NECESSARY.	NO.	SUBMITTED RECENTLY.
TO ELLIMINATE THE TROUBLES MENTIONED ABOVE (13)	ABOLISHMENT OF COAL DISTRIBUTION ASS.. DIRECT CONNECTION TO CONSUMERS. INCREASE OF ASSIGNMENT OF DAILY USE COMMODITIES & RICE UP TO COAL MINE LEVEL	TO MAKE THE LABOURERS TO ABOLISH THE IDEA THAT THEY ARE EMPLOYED BY CAPITALISTS. CONTRACT SYSTEM IS PREFERABLE FOR EXAMPLE.
NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

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

P.3.

O	Y	H	Y
KATSUDA MINE	KANIORI COAL MINE	MIFUKU COAL MINE Co. MIRASAKA MINING DEPOT	MIYA COAL MINE
RIKIO FUJIMOTO	MASASHI KOBAYASHI	PRESIDENT. RYŌTARŌ NAKATANI.	HIROSHI FURUKAWA
KITATAKANG UETSUKI-MURA KATSUDA-GUN OKAYAMA-KEN	FUNAKI-MACHI. ASA-GUN YAMAGUCHI-KEN	MIRASAKI-CHO FUTAMI-GUN HIROSHIMA-KEN	KAMISHIROTA OFUKU-MURA MIYA-GUN YAMAGUCHI-KEN
UNDER ESTIMATION	414,225 TONS	500,000 TONS	11,000,000 TONS
NONE NOW TRIAL MINING ONLY.	3,044 TONS	10 TONS	60 TONS
600 TONS	NOV. + 200 TONS MAR. + 200 " TOTAL DEC. + 300 " 700T APR. + 200 " JAN. − 100 " FEB. − 100 "	300 TONS	NOV. 100 TONS APR. 150 TONS DEC. 150 " JAN. 100 " FEB. 100 " MAR. 100 "
NO.	NO. 8 Hr.	NO. 8 Hr.	NO. 8 Hr.
NO INFORMATION.	UNDER GROUND 165 LABORER 128 TOTAL 293.	16	24
WE GET THE NECESSARY PROPS. CEMENT 10 BALES/MONTH. CARBIDE 450 KG/MONTH.	NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY CARBIDE AND MINING TIMBERS.	NECESSARY. ESPECIALLY FOR CARBIDE.	NECESSARY.
NONE	JAP. MAXIMUM 6. U.S. ARMY RELEASE TRUCK 2½T. 2	NONE	2
7 km.	TO ASA STATION 6.2 km. TO FUNAKICHO ST. 2.1 km.	2 km	9 km.
NO INFORMATIONS	FREIGHTERS AVAILABLE.	YES. AVAILABLE	NOT ENOUGH.
NO INFORMATIONS	CAPITAL & MATERIAL.	(a) NEED OF FOREMAN (b) " ELE. POWER (c) " DORMITORY (d) PRICE SHOULD BE DETERMINED CONSIDERING THICKNESS OF COAL SEAM	NEED OF CAPITAL. SHORTAGE OF "TATAMI" (mat.) "FUTON" (mattress) AND HOUSING MATERIAL
NO INFORMATIONS	NONE	NONE	NONE. WE WANT SUFFICIENT ELECTRIC POWER
WAGES ARE PAID STEADILY EACH MONTH.	UNDER GROUND; IN PROPORTION TO PERFORMANCE. OCT. Y. 191.[illegible] OUTSIDE; DAILY AVE. OCT. Y. 106.25 Y. 384.66 PER TON, IN OCT.	DAILY BASE Y. 90. BONUS; MONTH. " Y. 1540 DAILY BASE PER TON Y. 280 MONTH 100% 100%	UNDER GROUND. Y. 100 PER DAY OUTSIDE Y. 60 " OFFICE STAFF Y. 2,100 PER MONTH
4,500 CAL.	A, 4,700. C, 3,600. B, 3,900. D, 3,000. CAL.	5,000 CAL.	5,000 CAL
NO INFORMATIONS	NONE.	NO.	NO.
DO.	TO STRENGTHEN THE TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY TO ELIMINATE STOCKPILES AT MINE AND TO AVOID THE WEATHER-BEATEN OF COAL AND DEPRESSION OF MINERS PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY	CONDUCTED BY GOV'T CONTROLL IS NECESSARY. MINERS NEEDED WOULD BE PROCURED BY A KIND OF LAW.	PRICE OF COAL TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON THE KIND OF USAGE, NOT ON THE CALORIFIC VALUE.
NONE	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

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

P. 4.

		O	Y
1	NAME OF MINE	KAWAKAMI COAL MINE No. 1. SUZUKI-SANGYŌ LTD PARTNERSHIP.	Funaki Coal Mine
2	NAME OF OWNER	MASUJIRŌ SUZUKI. REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER.	Shiro MURATA
3	LOCATION OF MINE	SHITAHARA NARIHA-MACHI KAWAKAMI-GUN OKAYAMA-KEN	Yamaguchi-Ken
4	ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT TO BE MINED	630,932 TONS	288,208 Tons
5	PRODUCTION FOR OCTOBER	41 TONS	2,980 Tons
6	ANTICIPATED INCREASE OF PRODUCTION FOR COMING 6 MONTHS	600 TONS	18,000 Tons
7	FULL SHIFT OF WORKING 24 HR.?	NO. 9 Hr.	NO
8	No. OF MINERS	UNDER GR. 18. OUTSIDE 7.	Under Gr. 270, Outside 124 male 79 female
9	PROP, CEMENT & CARBIDE NECESSARY ?	PROPS 50 KORO, CEMENT 5 TONS CARBIDE 1 TON NECESSARY PER MONTH.	Yes, especially for carbide and cement.
10	No. OF TRUCKS	NONE	4
11	DISTANCE TO NEAREST RAILWAY STATION	21 km TO BITCHU-TAKAHASH ST.	From mining depot 800 m. From branch " 2,000 m.
12	RAILWAY-TRUCK AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED ?	NOT SUFFICIENT, ABOUT 50 OR 60%.	Yes, but not sufficient.
13	WHAT ARE THE TROUBLES ?	NO INFORMATIONS.	Except for the foregoing materials rails, lubricant & dynamite are in shortness, too. It is difficult to complement the miners because of housing shortness.
14	ARE THERE ANY OTHER TOOLS & EQUIPMENTS NECESSARY FOR MINING ?	NONE	Rock-drills
15	WAGE PAID	UNDER GR. Y. 90/DAY. OUTSIDE Y. 50/DAY.	Monthly Income (Average) Under Ground Miner ¥ 4,293 Outside Labotet ¥ 2,098 Under Gr. Labotet ¥ 3,889 Overall Average of Miners & Labotet ¥ 3,266 Office Staff ¥ 3,058 ¥ 564.10 Per ton of production
16	AVERAGE CALORIFIC VALUE OF COAL	3,950 CAL	4,000 Cal
17	HAS ANY PETITION EVER BEEN PRESENTED TO THE COAL MINE SEC. OF PREFEFECTURAL GOV'T ?	YES, DESCRIVED AND PRESENTED IN THE WRITTEN APPLICATION OF MATERIALS, CEMENT AND CARBIDE	NO.
18	IDEAS TO IMPROVE COAL SITUATION	NONE	None.
19	BLACK MARKET OF COAL IN NEIGHBOURHOOD	NONE	None.

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

	H	O	O
1.	TAKASAKA Mine	MANIWA Mine	SANYO Mine
2.	Sankin Kogyo Co. Ltd.	TSUGUYA ANPO	Tokyo Nenryo-sha Co. Ltd.
3.	Hiroshima-Ken	OKAYAMA-Ken	OKAYAMA-Ken
4.	15,000 Tons	50,000,000 Tons	5,000,000 Tons
5.	5.5 Tons	3,000 Tons (?)	50 Tons
6.	1,200 Tons	It will be unesimable, depending upon the general situation.	2,500 Tons
7.	No.	No; no more than 8 hrs. per day	No; 8 hrs./day
8.	13	30	18
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10.	None	1.	None
11.	10 Kilometers	29 Km.	30 Km.
12.	Yes.	Yes.	We have never sent out any production, yet.
13.	Want of miners	(a) Long distance of transportation (b) Heavy Snow in winter.	Want of capital
14.	NO.	Cable ~~Rope~~ way equipment.	Having started operation, recently any kinds of tools & equipt. are necessary
15.	Under Ground ¥110/day Outside ¥70/day ¥370/ton of prod.	For miners ¥100/ton of performance For officers ¥2,000 to ¥5,000/month	For miner MEAN ¥95/day For officer MEAN ¥3,110/day
16.	For cake 4,500 cal For powder 3,800 cal	2,900 cal	Now under investigation. Estimated as 5,000 cal.
17	NO.	Concerning the plan of operation & installation of cable way.	No.
18	None	None	(A) Settlement of housing problem. Full working shift. for Labor. (B) Decrease in tax rate. Efficiency allowance system.
19	None	None	NONE.

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

P.6

	S	O	O
1.	Shimane Hokoku - Mine	Katsukuri Mine	Tomihara Lignite Mine
2.	Shojiro TANAKA	Nentyo Kogyo Co. Ltd. President : Masami SHIMASAKI	Tohiya OKADA
3.	Shimane - Ken	Okayama - Ken	Okayama - Ken
4.	10,000,000 Tons	600,000 Tons	700,000 Tons
5.	260 Tons	136 Tons	456 Tons
6.	Nov. 500 Ton Dec. 1,000 " Jan. 1,000 " Feb. 1,000 " Mar 1,500 ton Apr. 2,000 " Total 7,000 "	120 Tons (Net Increasement)	3,500 Tons
7.	No.	No; 8 hrs/day	No.
8.	Under Ground 35 Outside 103	26	62
9.	For props :— Received the allocation ticket, trying to get the spots. For the time being, Nothing trouble.	Yes.	Yes.
10.		None	2
11		23 Km	6 Km
12	Above all, the labor campaign is considered to effect too much to promote the laborers, presenting such a counter-influence as to stimulate their ill-nature, only to protect themselves with the favorable lines of Labor Stadard Measures neglecting their own duties. It will be difficult to expect their self-awakening for the present urgent situation.	Yes.	Yes.
1.		1. The price for low grade coal is too low. 2. Shortness of oils. 3. Rough road for transportation.	No ele. equipment for winches and drainage.
1.		None	None.
15.		Under Gr. ¥31,794 (Total) Outside ¥ 6,006 " Office ¥16,050 " ¥ 396/Ton of production.	Under Gr. ¥ 120/day Outside ¥ 70/day ¥230/Ton of production
16		2,500 Cal	more than 4,000 Cal
17.		No.	No.
18.		Capital and Site problems are the major bottle neck.	None
19.	Heard of nothing.	None.	Heard of nothing.
	Note : The reason of the many outside laborers is caused by starting a new mine depot.		

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

P.6

	S	O	O
1.	Shimane Hokoku - Mine	Katsukuri Mine	Tomihara Lignite Mine
2.	Shojiro TANAKA	Nentyo Kogyo Co. Ltd. President : Masami SHIMASAKI	Tohiya OKADA
3.	Shimane - Ken	Okayama - Ken	Okayama - Ken
4.	10,000,000 Tons	600,000 Tons	700,000 Tons
5.	260 Tons	136 Tons	456 Tons
6.	Nov. 500 Ton, Dec. 1,000", JAN. 1,000", Feb. 1,000"; Mar 1,500 Ton, Apr. 2,000", Total 7,000"	120 Tons (Not Increasement)	3,500 Tons
7.	No.	No; 8 hrs/day	No.
8.	Under Ground 35, Outside 103	26	62
9.	For props :— Received the allocation ticket, trying to get the spots. For the time being, nothing trouble.	Yes.	Yes.
10.		None	2
11.	For cement ;— Similar to the case of props.	23 Km	6 Km
12.	For carbide ;— The major trouble is along this line, wanting even for to-day's demand.	Yes.	Yes.
14.	1. The present demand is 20 Kg daily, and will be increased in proportion to performance of operation by 2, 3, or 4 fold.	1. The price for low grade coal is too low. 2. Shortness of oils. 3. Rough road for transportation.	No ele. equipment for winches and drainage.
15.	5 sets - 1/5 HP EACH. 1 set of belt conveyer 7.5 To 10 HP (Size of belt : 1m W x 40m L) 1 set of chain conveyer 7.5 HP (Trough : 40m. chain : 100m) Under gr. ¥ 98.99/day, Outside ¥ 63.72/day, Officer ¥ 2,050/month. ¥1,230.55/Ton of production	None	Under Gr. ¥ 120/day, Outside ¥ 70/day
		Under Gr. ¥ 31,794 (Total), Outside ¥ 6,006 ", Office ¥ 16,050 ", ¥ 396/Ton of production.	¥ 230/Ton of production
16	For cake selected 4,500 cal, For mixture unselected 3,800	2,500 CAL	more than 4,000 CAL
17.	Appealed for the meditation concerning site problem against the landowner, but still under suspension but for some exceptation.	No.	No.
18.	The biggest trouble is along the site problem. The landowners in this area, unconsious of the situation, don't want to negotiate with our proposal, intending to get unreasonable profits of land releasement.	Capital and Site problems are the major bottle neck.	None
19.	They are not only trying to postpone the negotiation by the way of unreasonable protest but even against the temporary utility of land they are standing intensionally.	None.	Heard of nothing.
	The improvement of Mine Site Measures will be appriciated for the desirable ~~operation~~ progress of operation.		
	Materials, market price of coal, circulating capital and labor problem are the principal factors of the major bottleneck against the performance.		

(P. T. O)

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

	H	H	H
1.	Onuka Mine	Dogoyama Mine	Yugi Mine
2.	Nichiwa Kogyo Co. Ltd.	Sanyo Tanqyo Co. Ltd.	Sanyo Tanqyo Co. Ltd.
3.	Hiroshima-Ken	Hiroshima-Ken	Hiroshima-Ken
4.	350,000 Tons	1,200,000 Tons	2,000,000 Tons
5.	75 Tons	456 Tons	None
6.	750 Tons	3,300 Tons	650 Tons
7.	No; 8 hrs/day	2 shifts of 16 hrs.	No! 8 hrs./day
8.	15	30	20
9.	No.	Want for carbide	No.
10.	None	None	None
11.	3 Km.	2 Km	5 Km.
12.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
13.	Minor trasportation to railway station is difficult, especially impossible in rainy weather.	Minor transportation to railway station is difficult, especially impossible in rainy weather.	Same to the left column.
14.	None.	None.	None.
15.	(Total monthly) Original / Bonus Under Gr. ¥7,200 / ¥1,800 Outside. ¥3,600 / ¥600 Others ¥1,050 / — ¥190/Ton of production	(Total monthly) Original / Bonus Undergr. ¥36,000 / ¥9,200 Outside ¥14,700 / ¥2,100 Office ¥17,800 / — ¥170/Ton of production	No operation in Oct.
16.	2,000 cal	2,000 cal	2,000 cal.
17.	No:	No	No.
18.	1. Full quotas of materials. 2. Promotion of subsidy system. 3. Enlargement of supply commodity for laborers 4. Settlement of delayed distribution on staple foodstuff.	Similar to the left column.	Same to the left.
19.	None.	None.	None.
	Note: Underground miners consisting of males, while outside laborers of female only.	Note. Underground miners of males, while outside of females only. For the wage for office, 3 4 mine depots included.	

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

	H	H	S
1.	Saijo Mine	Kumano Mine	Ono Mine
2.	Sanyo Tangyo Co. Ltd.	Sanyo Tangyo Co. Ltd.	Goro Matsumiya
3.	Hiroshima-Ken	Hiroshima-Ken	Shimane-Ken
4.	450,000 Tons	400,000 Tons	1,000,000 Tons
5.	None	None	None
6.	150 Tons	150 Tons	300 Tons
7.	No; 8 hrs/day	No; 8 hrs/day	No operation
8.	8	8	Male 27 Female 15 Total 42
9.	No.	No	Yes.
10.	None	None	None
11.	4 Km	4 Km	3.5 Km.
12.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, but delaying
13.	Same to the left.	Same to the left.	Stagnation of circulating capital.
14.	None	None	No information
15.	No operation in Oct.	No operation in Oct.	Underground ¥90/day Outside ¥75/day
16.	2,000 cal	2,000 cal	4,800 cal
17.	No.	No.	No.
18.	Same to the left	Same to the left.	No information.
19.	None.	None.	None.

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

P.9

	Y	Y	Y
1.	Hoko Mine	Sakurayama Mine	Wakaoki Mine
2.	Takematsu Inada	Tsuchito Nojima	Tsuneichi Oishi
3.	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	1,500,000 Tons	5,000,000 Tons	~~9,0~~ 2,090,000 Tons
5.	Anticipated to start operation in Nov.	8,246 Tons	1,350 Tons
6.	2,650 Tons	55,000 Tons	Nov. 1,200 Tons; Dec. 1,350 ; Jan. 1,700 ; Feb 1,700 ; Mar. 1,350 Tons; Apr. 1,400; Total 7,700 Tons
7.	Planned to adopt the full working shift.	2 working shift ; 18 hrs/day	No. 8 hrs/day
8.	20	Direct laborers 309 Indirect " 336	183
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes, especially for carbide.
10.	1.	4	2
11.	2 Km.	1.5 Km	Water transportation only
12.	No experience.	Yes.	"
13.	None	Ele. machinery & metallic material in shortness. Declined eagerness of labor.	Few skilled miner, suitable for thin coal seam of 1.5 ft.
14.	None	Coal picks & other materials	Air compressor 100 HP. Iron pipe of 10 in. dia. 370 m. Pump, 200 HP x 2 sets.
15.	Office month base system Miners performance base system	Underground ¥200/day Outside ¥100/day ¥420/Ton of production	5,000 cal (ICHINOE COAL) 4,300 cal (SANTOKU COAL) Undergr. ¥231.59/day Outside. ¥105.73/day Office ¥3,473.75/month. ¥632.56/Ton of production
16.	5,000 cal	5,800 cal	
17	No.	No (1) Promotion of working eagerness. (2) Modified capitalism intending fair distribution of profit. (3) To reject vagueness on administration. (4) Fair distribution of duty and responsibility.	Concerning the coal ~~pr~~ price to be purchased.
18	Especially nothing		Labor offensive.
19.	None.	None (5) Severe punishment against gambling, secret distilling and other illegal behaviors (6) Ele. power. & materials.	None

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

p.10.			
1	Yamaguchi Mine	Mitomo Mine, Taityo Muen.	Kojima Mine Association.
2	Iwao Mitsui	Toshio Furuya	Katsumasa Kojimo
3	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken.	Yamaguchi-Ken
4	392,000 Tons	900,000 Tons.	922,000 Tons
5	1731 Tons	2,257 Tons	None
6.	3,580 Tons	1,000 Tons	6,800 Ton
7.	No: Now under plan.	No.	No.
8.	71	Undergr. 103 Outside 126	8
9.	Yes.	Want for cement & carbide	Yes.
10.	1	7	1
11.	2 Km.	5 Km	2 Km
12.	Yes.	Yes, but not sufficient.	No experience
13.	(a) Capital (b) Cheap price of coal (c) Housing	(a) Fuel, Tyre & Tube (b) Lubricant (c) Circulating capital	Rouch road
14.	No information	Air compressor equipment.	Pipes & Air compressor
15.	Undergr. ¥108/day Outside ¥65/day	Undergr. ¥130 to ¥191/day Outside ¥42 to ¥143/day ¥518.69/Ton of production	Undergr. ¥135.48/day Outside ¥81.54/day Office ¥1,900/mon.
16.	4,200 cal	4,500 cal	5,000 cal (Est.)
17.	No.	1. Concerning tyres & tubes, pipes, and rails etc. 2. Concerning increase allocation of railway cas for transportation.	No.
18.	Harmonious meditation between capital & labor	Housing.	To get mine machinery & Tools.
19.	None.	None.	Heard of nothing.

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

	Y	Y	Y
1.	Nagato Anthracite Mine.	NAGASAWA Mine	No.2 Shin-Okinoyama Mine
2.	Tadato Sho	Ube KOSAN Co. Ltd.	Kikuichi Moku
3.	Yamaguchi-Ken.	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	2,888,000 Tons.	4,263,500 Tons	797,000 Tons
5.	790 Tons	7,525 Tons	None (Because of strike)
6.	2,550 Tons (Net increase)	Nov. 7,000 Tons Feb. 7,200 Tons Dec. 7,458" Mar. 8,950" Jan. 7,150" Apr. 8,000"	29,000 Tons
7.	No: 8 hrs/day	Partly full shift.	No
8.	132	881	617
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10.	2.	Large type: 4 Small: 2	5
11.	6 Km.	200 M.	200 M.
12.	Yes.	Yes, sufficient.	No.
13.	(a) Geologic metamorphism (b) Housing (c) Material shortage	No information.	(a) Laborers protect themselves, neglecting their duties and responsibilities. (b) Material shortage. (c) Labor shortage
14.	No.	Nothing for the time being	Air compressor. Coal pick. Rock drill. Auger motor.
15.	Officer Monthly base. Laborer Daily base or Permance base.	Under gr. ¥136.19 to ¥224.75 Outside ¥91.28 to ¥120.04 Daily.	Undergr. ¥4,297/Mon Outside ¥3,128 " Office ¥2,979 " ¥1,597/Ton of prod.
16.	4,100 Cal	4,200 Cal	4,000 Cal
17.	No.	No information	Regarding ele. power shortage.
18.	None.	"	None
19.	None.	"	None.

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

LG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
i. Is the labor supply equal to the demand?		
j. Is labor being efficiently used?		
k. Are there mounting difficulties in obtaining labor?		
l. Do the local labor authorities cooperate in submitting the following reports required by:		
(1) Circular 313, Headquarters Eighth Army, 8 Dec 45?		
(2) Operational Directive #1, Headquarters Eighth Army 5 Jan 46?		
7. RESOURCES, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY		
a. Agriculture		
(1) Is the rice collection program being carefully followed?		
(2) Are suggestions being given to activate it?		
(3) Are monthly reports made by the Agricultural Bureau as to its progress?		
(4) Are fertilizer needs computed?		
(5) Have shortages been reported and assistance requested by the Agricultural Associations?		
(6) Has the Japanese Imperial Ordinance #88 concerning hidden resources been received and is it being complied with?		
(7) Has the Japanese Rural Land Reform Act been discussed with Prefectural authorities and is it understood?		
(8) Is 8th Army Operation Directive #4, subject: "Release of Japanese Airfield" being taken advantage of and are released airfields under cultivation?		
(9) Is the Land Reclamation Program in effect and are efforts being made to accomplish it?		
(10) Are farmers receiving, implements, fertilizer, clothing, consumers goods, at legal prices as an incentive to turning in hoarded rice quotas?		
b. Fisheries		
(1) Has the following memorandum been effected: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from SCAP, file AG 720 (15 Nov 45) ESS/PC, subject: "Collection and Distribution of Perishable Foods."?		
(2) Are authorized fishing associations and agencies collecting all perishable sea foods to be sold by producers in accordance with par 2a of above reference?		
(3) Are authorized dealers from urban areas negotiating with fishery associations for the bulk purchase of perishable seafoods in compliance with par 2b of the above reference?		

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

Y	Y	O
1. Okibe Mine	Toyota Mine	Omachi Mine
2. Nisuke Ko	Zenichi Noguchi	Nichitin Rubber Co. Ltd.
3. Yamaguchi-Ken.	Yamaguchi-Ken	Okayama-Ken
4. 3,770,000 Tons	3,600,000 Tons	25,000 Tons
5. 1,699 Tons	No information	60 Tons
6. 8,269 Tons.	500 Tons	360 Tons
7. 2 working shift	No.	No
8. 132	30	33
9. Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10. 3.	None	None
11. 6.5 Km.	6 Km.	10 Km.
12. No.	No.	Yes.
13. Material shortage, steel, props, cement and carbide.	Difficult to secure the material for the present construction of enlargement.	Low market price of coal
14. Pick hammer Air compressor.	No information	None
15. Undergr. ¥180.71/day Outside ¥78.36/day Office ¥3,190.62/Mon.	Undergr. ¥110 daily Outside ¥80 (Male) " ¥50 (Female) "	Miner ¥80 daily Laborer ¥60 (male) " ¥38 (Female) " Officer ¥1,300 monthly
16. 3,800 Cal	4,800 Cal	3,000 Cal
17. No.	No.	No.
18. Difficulty of operation without raising coal price	None.	None.
19. Heard of nothing.	None	None.

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
(4) Are the fishermen provided with daily necessities and materials necessary for fishing activities at legal prices in proportion to the amounts of seafoods sold to authorized purchases in accordance with par 2f of the above reference?		
For example: Has the Japanese link system of food and fuel oil distribution been put into efficient operation?		
(5) Are the Japanese agencies reporting to the Military Government companies the situation on collections and input requirements?		
c. Lumber		
(1) Has a quota for delivery been established for the Occupational Construction Program?		
(2) Has a quota been established for the local Welfare Program?		
(3) Has production of these quotas been met?		
(4) Has labor been available?		
(5) Have compensations been advanced to labor?		
(6) Have transportation facilities been available in accordance with priorities?		
d. Coal		
(1) Are coal shortages and requirements measured and reported centrally?		
(2) Are coal allocations established and met?		
(3) Are actions taken to keep labor on the job?		
e. Mining		
(1) Is mining active in the Prefecture?		
(2) Would its reactivation solve an unemployment problem?		
(3) Are local industries dependant upon its reactivation?		
f. Utilities		
(1) Is activity in program to restore local utilities?		
(2) Is maintenance on existing utility services satisfactory?		
(3) Are fuels and raw materials available?		
(4) If not is action planned to correct this situation?		

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

	O	S	Y
1.	Bizen Mine	Kimiya Mine	Hirabara Mine
2.	Genzaburo Yamato	Mineo Kusunoki	Masa Kobayashi
3.	Okayama Ken.	Shimane-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	128,000 Tons	1,200,000 Tons	2,100,000 Tons
5.	614 Tons	270 Tons	2,912 Tons
6.	3,600 Tons	2,400 Tons	18,900 Tons
7.	2 working shift; 16 hrs/day	No: 8 hrs/day	No.
8.	Undergr. 68 Outside 24	37	576
9.	Yes	Yes.	Yes.
10.	2.	None	6
11.	8 Km.	12 Km.	2.8 Km
12.	Yes.	Yes, but not sufficient (1/4 of demand)	No.
13.	Supplment food rationing is as half as it of ordinary coal mine. (Lignite Mine here)	Trouble in circulating capital.	Capital & material
14.	None	None	None
15.	Monthly Mean Max Undergr. ¥2,280 (¥5,680) Outside ¥2,060 (¥2,890) ¥337.57/Ton of prod.	¥75/day ¥160/Ton of prod. (Mean for the last 3 month)	Undergr. ¥121.13 to ¥195.79/day Outside ¥81.68 to ¥121.04/day ¥798/Ton of production.
16.	No. information	3,000 CAL	4,500 CAL
17.	No Under investigation	No.	No
18.	NONE	The collection of coal by the COAL DISTRIBUTION BOARD, would be held at respective mine depot.	To secure the circulating capital. To Adopt LONG WALL MINING METHOD.
19.		None.	None.

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

	Yes	N
g. Manufacturing and Industry		
(1) Is marked improvement demonstrated in the reconversion program?		
(2) Is production increasing?		
(3) Are raw material and transportation becoming more easily available?		
(4) Are materials being released from arsenals for immediate production?		
(5) Is the Home Ministry releasing materials turned over?		
(6) Have the Occupational Forces expedited release of war materials to the Home Ministry?		
(7) Is the Home Ministry Organization capable and active?		
(8) Is it cooperative and cognizant of its responsibilities?		
(9) Is there a backlog of reconversion applications to be processed?		
(10) Is the procedure for distributions of permits and applications thoroughly understood and complied with?		
(11) Are the provision of 8th Army Operation Directive Number 5 being carried out particularly pars 18 and 34?		
(12) Do the Japanese officials operate a check system regarding equipment removals, maintenance of equipment, adequacy of plant guards, storage and care of equipment as required by 8th Army Operational Directive #5?		
h. Price Control and Distribution		
(1) Are the local officials aware of their responsibility under SCAP Directive #3, 22 Sept 45 regarding maintenance of a strict rationing program?		
(2) Is the distribution of perishables controlled thru authorized channels?		
(3) Are rice surplus from the area earmarked for rice deficiency areas?		
(4) Is the shipment of such surpluses controlled?		
(5) Are food deficiency areas arranging transportation for necessary sufficiency importation?		
(6) Have cultivation programs be started to make deficiency areas self sustaining?		
(7) Have transportation requirements been measured and is an active program in progress to supplement present facilities by vehicular, water, and rail transportation?		

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

p.14

	Y	Y	O
1.	Takiguchi Mine, Taityo Myen.	Konan Mine	Takashimizu Mine
2.	Etsukichi Hirakawa	Hiromi Furuya	Chimaji Washimi
3.	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Okayama-Ken
4.	570,000 Tons	330,000 Tons.	900,000 Tons
5.	1,131 Tons * See footnote.	3,118 Tons	56 Tons
6.	600 Tons	17,200 Tons	560 Tons
7.	2 shift 16 hrs/day	No.	No; 8 hrs/day
8.	Undergr. 76 Outside 86 Total 162	Undergr. 250 Outside 247 Total 497	Under 10 Outside 3 Total 13
9.	Yes, especially for cement & carbide	Yes.	Yes.
10.	2	7	No
11.	2.2 Km	1 Km	10 Km
12.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
13.	(a) Capital. (b) Material (c) Housing.	The price of collection is too low, compared with productive expense.	Capital
14.	None	None.	New Tools because of ~~New operation.~~ starting operation lately.
15.	Undergr. ¥78.80 to ¥164.7/KATA Outside ¥50.96 to ¥72.80/KATA	(Total for Sept.) ~~2,000,3~~ ¥2,003,185	Undergr. ¥45.5/day Outside. ¥37 "
16.	¥908.57/TON of prod. ∴ KATA ≒ 5.9 cub. meter 4,000 CAL	Cake .... 3,600 CAL Powder ... 3,000 CAL.	5,000 CAL
17.	No.	No	No
18.	None	None	It takes 2 moths to get allocation of designated material after the demand. (a) Promotion of material ~~allocation~~ distribution
19.	None	None.	None (b) Conduct for the various procedure including the credit of capital. (c) Guidance for exploration of New mine.

Note: Produtions quota for Oct. 2,200 Tons.

※ Due to the walkout since 19/Oct, the production was declined as above figure.

Desirous to encourage the activity of the Official along the above lines.

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
1. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT		
a. Is there a complete file of ordinances current in the Prefecture?		
b. Have laws been abrogated as directed by SCAP?		
c. Are ordinances checked against SCAP Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government to determine degree of compliance?		
d. Has a procedure been established to check directives received by Military Government against directives received by Prefectural authorities?		
e. Has the cooperation of Japanese authorities been satisfactory in carrying out investigations directed by this headquarters?		
f. Has the activity of political parties been observed?		
g. Are any of these subversive?		
h. Have Labor Laws been investigated and are they being adhered to?		
i. Have election trends been followed and are methods legal?		
j. Are there civil cases pending, between United Nationals and Japanese?		
k. Has action been taken for their disposition?		
2. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION		
a. Are translations made of local press and other influencential publications and are these periodically observed?		
b. Are the influences of these publications constructive to public opinion?		
c. Are they subversive to the occupational aims?		
d. Is close liaison maintained with CIC as a source of information and investigation?		
e. Are political meetings covered by CIC and is information determined in this fashion available to the Military Government companies?		
f. Does an informal relationship exist with the G-2 of local tactical forces and are G-2 reports available?		
g. Are the influences of radio and motion pictures in conformity with the occupational objectives?		
h. Has progress been made in democratizing education?		
i. Does it receive public support?		
j. Does the education officer follow the local education programs closely?		
k. Is he able to make positive recommendations relative to its developement?		
l. Does he have internal organizational duties which limit his activity in the education field?		

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

	H	Y	Y
1.	Futami Mine	Higashi-ube Mine	Daimyo Mien Mine Association
2.	Takata Sangyo Co. Ltd. president : Kumaichi Nitta	Susumu Yanagi	Zibuzo Ishikawa
3.	Hiroshima-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	40,000 Tons	847,850 Tons	2,850,000 Tons
5.	208 Tons	87 Tons	220 Tons
6.	1,650 Tons	◎Net of increasement. Nov. 163 Tons, Dec. 513 ", JAN. 913 ", Feb 913 ", Mar. 1,113 Tons, Apr. 1,113, Total 4,728 Tons	4,200 Tons
7.	No.	2 working shift : 16 hrs/day	No: 8 hrs/day
8.	35	Undergr. 35, Outside 57, Total 92	104
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10.	1 (Common property with other 2 mines)	1.	One truck & one tri-auto.
11.	7 Km	4.5 Km	6. Km
12.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
13.	Food Staff Housing Material	(a) Capital confused by inflation. (b) Material shortage (c) Housing shortage.	(a) Housing (b) Material (c) Capital (cheap price of collection) (d) Trasportation by track
14.	Winches & Pumps for enlargement of operation.	For drainage :- Pumps — 30HP x 5, 15HP x 5, 10HP x 10, 5HP x 10, 3HP x 10 For draft :- Fans — 15HP x 4, 5HP x 10, 3HP x 10.	Auger motors — 10 sets Compressor — 2 " Jack hammer — 5 " Coal pick — 25 "
15.	Undergr ¥150 to ¥200/day Outside ¥55 to ¥90/day Office ¥1,835/Mon. ¥378/ton of prod.	Undergr. ¥80 to ¥110/day Outside ¥50 to ¥80/day Office ¥2,200 to ¥2,300/mon.	Undergr. ¥3,530 to ¥3,990/mon Outside ¥3,631/mon Office ¥3,220/mon.
16.	3,700 cal (Lignite)	For cake 5,450 cal " powder 4,700 cal	For cake — 6,000 cal
17.	No.	No.	No
18.	No information	(a) To secure capital & materials (b) Stabilization of laborers' daily life.	(a) Priority of Material (B) Coorperation of labor & management.
19.	None	Heard of nothing.	None

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
m. Have the activities of religious orders been investigated?		
n. Have the directives controlling Shintoism been complied with?		
3. MONEY AND BANKING		
a. Have the objectives of SCAP Memo AG 410.2 (12 Feb 46) ESS/FI SCAPIN 732 been carried out?		
b. Are all assets referred to therein now collected into the vaults of the Bank of Japan?		
c. Have proper inventories been made and have these inventories been spot checked?		
d. Have all the banks classified in the above referenced directive been liquidated?		
e. Were the policies on currency exchange complied with?		
f. Has there been any black market activity in illegal currency?		
g. Are the local banks solvent?		
h. Do those banks lend constructive influence to public welfare and rehabilitation programs?		
i. Is currency recirculating in normal channels?		
j. Does the public show confidence in the financial system?		
4. PUBLIC HEALTH		
a. Does the Public Health Officer have confidence in the Prefectural statistics made available?		
b. Does he spot check them?		
c. Is there a check system on rates of increase and is action taken to prevent spread to epidemic proportion?		
d. Do such actions result in assistance from other prefectures, cities, Japanese Red Cross etc., in emergency supply of medicines, vaccines, nurses, doctors, etc.		
e. Is there a standby supply of medicines and vaccines to meet disease increases of emergency proportions?		
f. Are hospital facilities being improved?		
g. Do prefectural agencies cooperate towards this objective?		
h. Are present facilities sanitary?		
i. Is there a program for the improvement of local sanitation in progress?		
j. Are the prefectural authorities aware of prevention methods of disease spread?		
k. Are these methods resorted to?		
l. Does the prefecture investigate foods to determine if it is contaminated?		
m. Is the public informed of the foods necessary to a neutritious diet under present conditions of limited food supply?		

p.16

1. Shinmizome Mine	Momoyama Mine	Niga Mine
2. Katsumasa Ito	Same to the left	Hinomaru Kogyo Co. Ltd.
3. Yamaguchi-Ken	"	Okayama-Ken
4. 3,380,250 Tons	2,878,000 Tons	760,000 Tons
5. 9,669 Tons	None. (To be start in the near future) (~~Started recently~~)	1,249 Tons
6. 3,400 Tons	1,200 Tons	7,200 Tons
7 No : 8 hrs./day		2 working shift ; 16 hrs/day
8. 1,000		154
9. Yes	Yes	Yes, especially for cement.
10. 10	None	7
11. 2.5 Km	500 m.	23 Km
12. Yes.		Yes.
13. Material shortage.	Arrangement of site.	Ele. power shortage
14. Compressor, pump, winch, rail, wire rope, lumber, etc.		Piping for compressed air.
15. Underg ¥ 200.67/day Outside ¥ 71.12/day ¥ 350.90/ton abroad	Officer ¥ 2,803	Under gr. ¥ 158/day Outside. ¥ 89/day Office ¥ 2,663/Mon. ¥ 6.75/ton abroad (?)

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

13.	[illegible] shortage.	[illegible] of size.	Ele. power shortage
14.	Compressor, pump, winch, tail, wirerope, lumber, etc.		Piping for compressed air.
15.	Undergr ¥200.67/day Outside ¥ 71.12/day ¥357.90/TON of prod.	Officer ¥2,803	Undergr. ¥158/day Outside. ¥ 89/day Office ¥2,663/MON. ¥6.75/TON of prod. (?)
16.	4,500 CAL	5,500 CAL	4,000 to 5,000 CAL
17.	NO	NO	No.
18.			Improvement of ele. power situation.
19.			None.

Regarding Yamaguchi coal field ;—

General speaking, the coal produced from Ube Field, is different from those of Kyushu & Hokkaido for the qualities, low cal. value, NONCAKING, and high content in volatile matter & ash.

As to such a coal, it will be difficult to make best use of it without the reasonable regulation for the both views of production and distribution—, Even with the possible assistance by the Gov't.

1. As to production ;—

Deviding the field into united groups of each productive capacity of about 30,000 TON/MON, the reasonable collective mobilization of labor, material and transportation etc. is most recommendable for the high efficiency of overall performance.

(P. T. O)

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

13.	used widely for low carbonization.		Ele. power shortage
14.			Piping for compressed air.
15.			Under gr. ¥158/day Outside. ¥89/day Office ¥2,663/mon. ¥6.75/TON of prod. (?)
16.			4,000 to 5,000 CAI
17.			No.
18.			Improvement of ele. power situation.
19.	None	None	None.

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

p.16

	Y	Y	O
1.	Shinmizome Mine	Momoyama Mine	Niga Mine
2.	Katsumasa Ito	Same to the left	Hinomaru Kogyo Co. Ltd.
3.	Yamaguchi-Ken	"	Okayama-Ken
4.	3,380,250 Tons	2,878,000 Tons	760,000 Tons
5.	9,669 Tons	None. (To be start in the near future) (~~Started recently~~)	1,249 Tons
6.	3,400 Tons	1,200 Tons	7,200 Tons
7	No ; 8 hrs./day		2 working shift ; 16 hrs/day
8.	1,000		154
9.	Yes	Yes	Yes, especially for cement.
10.			7
11.			23 Km
12.			Yes.
13.			Ele. power shortage
14.			Piping for compressed Air.
15.			Under gr. ¥158/day Outside. ¥89/day Office ¥2,663/Mon. ¥6.75/Ton of prod. (?)

2. As to distribution ;—

Sellection & distribution of coal will be performed at respective grand yards of collective stocking.

On the other hand, those low grade coal out of the categories, would be used widely for low carbonization.

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

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	N
5. PUBLIC WELFARE		
a. Do unit COs and PWOs understand the mission of the Public Welfare program?		
b. Is the Public Welfare Officer free to make inspections required by Operation Directives 9 and 35 of this headquarters?		
c. Is the Public Welfare Officer aware of his supervisory responsibilities in carrying out the program?		
d. Does the prefectural administrative machine appear adequate to meet needs of the local program?		
e. Are the objectives of the welfare program popularized by cooperation of press, radio, banks, and influencial persons and institutions?		
f. Has housing and clothing of the needy been accomplished?		
g. Have politics entered the program to divert its benefits from needy cases?		
h. Are supplies available locally for the execution of the program?		
i. If not, are they obtainable from outside sources on request?		
j. Are public and private agencies coordinating in a common effort?		
k. Are Foreign Nationals benefitting by the program?		
l. Is the repatriation program properly supervised to accomplish the purposes of SCAP Memo to the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 822) 16 Mar 1946?		
m. Are all current 8th Army Operational Directives on file?		
n. Are Japanese officials at reception centers cooperating satisfactorily with the Occupational Forces?		
6. PROCUREMENT		
a. Is the procurement procedure understood and operating in accordance with directives?		
b. Are channels being followed?		
c. Are there evidences of preemption on the part of tactical forces?		
d. What is the attitude of tactical forces regarding critical items.		
e. Are local troops receiving their operational requirements even tho they come from outside sources?		
f. Is the visit of a Procurement Inspection desirable?		
g. Are there constructive suggestions for expediting or procedure improvement?		
h. Are sources of supply readily obtained by the Japanese?		

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

P.17.

O	Y	Y
1. Toyokuni Mine	Ohama Mine	Hagimori Mine
2. Tomoyuki Hisayama	Ohama Mine Co Ltd. pr. Shinkichi Osaki	Hagimori Mine Co. Ltd.
3. Okayama-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken.
4. 204,000 Tons	50,000,000 Tons	1,361,000 Tons
5. 244 Tons.	473 Tons (Decreased by the strike)	17,650 Tons
6. Prod quota / increase Nov. 250 Tons / 50 Tons Dec. 300 / 80 Jan. 400 / 50 Feb. 450 / 100 Mar 500 / 100 Apr 500 / 80 Total 2,880 / 480	48,000 Tons	Nov. 6,700 Tons Feb. 6,600 Tons Dec. 6,800 " Mar. 7,000 " Jan 6,800 " Apr. 6,500 "
7. No ; 8 hrs/day	Full Shift working.	No: 12 hrs/day by means of lapped 2 shift.
8. 39	Undergr. 442 Outside. 308 Total 895 (included Office)	Undergr. 478 Outside 373 Total 851
9. Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10. 1	3.	9
11. 6.4 Km.	2 Km.	2.5 Km.
12. Yes, but not sufficient.	Water transportation only.	Yes but for those allotted by Railway Deport.
13. Capital for. installations.	Transportation tunnel is cofused as a result of random mining during the war. Shortness of drainage equipt. for the present much under ground water.	Chain conveyer ... 3 sets Air compressor (100 or 150 HP) Galvanized Sheet ... 1 " #28 x 50 Dynamite 4,000 boxes.
14. Ele. power. equipt. Winch (20 HP) Pump (10 HP)	Coal cutter	(1) Material Shortage (2) Allotment of railway freight car (3) Housing
15. Undergr. ¥132/day Outside ¥85/day (Not including ~~bad~~ family allowance) ¥699.36/ton of prod.	Undergr. ¥183.33/day outside. ¥133.46/day ¥1,062/ton of prod. (Data of Aug.)	Undergr. ¥3,627/~~day~~ Mon Outside ¥1,585 " Office ¥3,671 " ¥558/ton of prod.
16. 4,599 Cal	5,100 Cal	3,300 Cal
17. No.	Concerning Ele. power and material.	No.
18 (1) According to the present measure, Hiroshima-Ken & Okayama-Ken are designated as A ~~area~~ and B area respectively and the collection price of coal is ¥680 for A, while ¥570 for B area, considering the difference of labor expense between them. The present wage situation, however, will not depend upon the areal difference, especially in accordance with the LABOR STANDARD MEASURES.	(a) Governmental management. (b) The authorities concerned to the actual operation, would have (the) mighty management right.	(1) Reestimation based on the expense of productio. (2) Reajustment of wages with reference to the price exponent of the present Time. (3)
	UnKNOWN.	UnKNOWN.
		Perfect distribution of allocated material.

(T. O.)

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

O	Y	Y
1. Toyokuni Mine	Ohama Mine	Hagimori Mine
2. Tomoyuki Hisayama	Ohama Mine Co Ltd. Pt. Shinkichi Osaki	Hagimori Mine Co. Ltd.
3. Okayama-ken	Yamaguchi-ken	Yamaguchi-ken.
4. 204,000 Tons	50,000,000 Tons	1,361,000 Tons
5. 244 Tons.	473 Tons (Decreased by the strike)	17,650 Tons
6. Prod quota / increase Nov. 250 Tons / 50 Tons Dec. 300 / 80 Jan. 400 / 50 Feb. 450 / 100 Mar 500 / 100 Apr 500 / 80 Total 2,880 / 480	48,000 Tons	Nov. 6,700 Tons Feb. 6,600 Tons Dec. 6,800 " Mar. 7,000 " Jan 6,800 " Apr. 6,500 "
7. No ; 8 hrs/day	Full Shift working.	No: 12 hrs/day by means of lapped 2 shift.
8. 39	Undergr. 442 Outside. 308 Total 895 (included Office)	Undergr. 478 Outside 373 Total 851
9. Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10. 1	3.	9
11. 6.4 Km.	2 Km.	2.5 Km.
12. Yes, but not sufficient.	Water transportation only.	Yes but for those allotted by Railway Deport.
13. Capital for. installations.	Transportation tunnel is confused as a result of random mining during the war. Shortness of drainage equipt. for the present much under ground water.	Chain conveyer ... 3 sets Air compressor (100 or 150 HP) Galvanized Sheet ... 1 " #28 x 50 Dynamite 4,000 boxes.
14 Ele. [illegible] be unreasonable. Coal is collected at same price regardless of calorific value as the higher the grade, the higher the productive expense, so far as the lignite is concerned.	Coal cutter	(1) Material Shortage (2) Allotment of railway freight car (3) Housing
	Undergr. ¥ 183.33/day Outside. ¥ 133.46/day ¥1,062/Ton of prod. (Data of Aug.)	Undergr. ¥3,627/MON Outside ¥1,585 " Office ¥3,671 " ¥558/Ton of prod.
	5,100 Cal	3,300 Cal
	Concerning Ele. power and material.	No.
18.	(a) Governmental management. (b) The authorities concerned to the actual operation, would have mighty management right. (the)	(1) Reestimation based on the expense of production. (2) Reajustment of wages with reference to the price exponent of the present Time. (3)
19 Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
		Perfect distribution of allocated material.

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

	Yes	No
g. Manufacturing and Industry		
(1) To marked improvement demonstrated in the reconversion program?		
(2) Is production increasing?		
(3) Are raw material and transportation becoming more easily available?		
(4) Are materials being released from arsenals for immediate production?		
(5) Is the Home Ministry releasing materials turned over?		
(6) Have the Occupational Forces expedited release of war materials to the Home Ministry?		
(7) Is the Home Ministry Organization capable and active?		
(8) Is it cooperative and cognizant of its responsibilities?		
(9) Is there a backlog of reconversion applications to be processed?		
(10) Is the procedure for distributions of permits and applications thoroughly understood and complied with?		
(11) Are the provision of 8th Army Operation Directive Number 5 being carried out particularly pars 18 and 34?		
(12) Do the Japanese officials operate a check system regarding equipment removals, maintenance of equipment, adequacy of plant guards, storage and care of equipment as required by 8th Army Operational Directive #5?		
h. Price Control and Distribution		
(1) Are the local officials aware of their responsibility under SCAP Directive #3, 22 Sept 45 regarding maintenance of a strict rationing program?		
(2) Is the distribution of perishables controlled thru authorized channels?		
(3) Are rice surplus from the area earmarked for rice deficiency areas?		
(4) Is the shipment of such surpluses controlled?		
(5) Are food deficiency areas arranging transportation for necessary sufficiency importation?		
(6) Have cultivation programs be started to make deficiency areas self sustaining?		
(7) Have transportation requirements been measured and is an active program in progress to supplement present facilities by vehicular, water, and rail transportation?		

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

P.18.

	Y	Y	O
1.	Chofu Mine	Kanda Muen Mine	Kayama Mine
2.	Hayata Yoritaka	Ichizo Yoshitake	Kanji Tsukiji
3.	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Okayama-Ken
4.	27,500,000 Tons	1,300,000 Tons	100,000 Tons
5.	None	1,800 Tons	None To be to start Mining in Dec.
6.	JAN. 250 Tons APR. 700 Tons Feb. 350 " MAY. 1,000 " Mar. 400 " JUN. 1,300 "	9,000 Tons	Dec 30 Tons Mar 50 Tons JAN 50 " Apr 75 " Feb 50 "
7.	No.	No: 8 hrs/day	No: 8 hrs/day
8.	Underg'd 75 Outside 58 Office 49	168	Miner 30 Office 3
9.	Yes	Yes	Yes.
10.	1	5	None
11.	2.5 Km.	4.1 Km	6 Km
12.	Yes.	No.	Expectable
13.	Capital & Material	Capital, Material & Food-stuff	No ele. equipt. All operation by means of hands including drainage.
14.	No information	No information	Want of carbide, wire rope, Rail & footgears None.
15.	Inside ¥71.20/day Outside ¥40.85	Inside ¥140.27/day Outside ¥87.10 Office ¥3,529/Mon ¥468.70/Ton of prod.	Office: Monthly base Miner: daily base
16.	Cake ..... 5,000 Cal Powder .... 4,000 Cal	4,400 Cal	No. information
17.	No information	No.	No.
18.	"	None	(a) Considering the special features of lignite, it would be in accordance with a different measure from the case of coal. In another word, for example, the
19.	Unknown	None	None
			definition for price & bargain would be out of controll. (b) Simplified procedure for credit of circulating capital. (c) Allocation of materials for New operation.

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
(4) Are the fishermen provided with daily necessities and materials necessary for fishing activities at legal prices in proportion to the amounts of seafoods sold to authorized purchases in accordance with par 2f of the above reference?		
For example: Has the Japanese link system of food and fuel oil distribution been put into efficient operation?		
(5) Are the Japanese agencies reporting to the Military Government companies the situation on collections and input requirements?		
c. Lumber		
(1) Has a quota for delivery been established for the Occupational Construction Program?		
(2) Has a quota been established for the local Welfare Program?		
(3) Has production of these quotas been met?		
(4) Has labor been available?		
(5) Have compensations been advanced to labor?		
(6) Have transportation facilities been available in accordance with priorities?		
d. Coal		
(1) Are coal shortages and requirements measured and reported centrally?		
(2) Are coal allocations established and met?		
(3) Are actions taken to keep labor on the job?		
e. Mining		
(1) Is mining active in the Prefecture?		
(2) Would its reactivation solve an unemployment problem?		
(3) Are local industries dependant upon its reactivation?		
f. Utilities		
(1) Is activity in program to restore local utilities?		
(2) Is maintenance on existing utility services satisfactory?		
(3) Are fuels and raw materials available?		
(4) If not is action planned to correct this situation?		

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

	H	Y	O
1.	Hongo Mine	Motoyama Mine	Mishima Mine
2.	Masashiro Toyoshima	Ube Kosan Co. Ltd.	Kikuo Okada
3.	Hitoshima-ken	Yamaguchi-ken	Okayama-ken.
4.	1,300,000 Tons	37,760,000 Tons	500,000 Tons
5.	100 Tons	5,000 Tons	None. Will start mining in Dec.
6.	2,500 Tons	33,000 Tons	300 Tons
7.	2 shifts ; 16 hrs/day	No ; 15 hrs/day	No.
8.	23	1,539.	9
9.	Yes.	Yes	Yes.
10.	None	3	None
11.	3 Km	Equipped with railway spur	800 m.
12.	Yes.	Yes.	No experience.
13.	(1) Capital (2) long period of the procedure for credit.	Concern of collapse.	Materials. Ele. shortage.
14.	None	None	Winch 5 HP x 1 pump 5 HP x 1
15.	Labores ¥80/day	Total. Underg. ¥3,008,149 Outside ¥1,217,519 ¥1,080.50/ton of prod.	Performance base & daily base
16.	3,800 cal.	5,250 cal	4,970 cal
17.	No.	No	No
18.	General speaking not only for the case of coal mine, the ill-intension of laborers should be removed. The trade uid of the present Japan looks like the	(A) Raise of coal price (B) Amendment of wages measures :— without taking account of individual efficiency. the working eagerness of	(A) 24 hr supply of ele. power. (B) Credit for capital
19.	None	None	Unknown
	organization for the higer wages, but demand would be negotiated after the completion of the duties. The consiousness of the administratives would be desirable along this line.	laborers of high efficiency will be unexpectable.	

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

	Yes	
i. Is the labor supply equal to the demand?		
j. Is labor being efficiently used?		
k. Are there mounting difficulties in obtaining labor?		
l. Do the local labor authorities cooperate in submitting the following reports required by:		
(1) Circular 313, Headquarters Eighth Army, 8 Dec 45?		
(2) Operational Directive #1, Headquarters Eighth Army 5 Jan 46?		
7. RESOURCES, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY		
a. Agriculture		
(1) Is the rice collection program being carefully followed?		
(2) Are suggestions being given to activate it?		
(3) Are monthly reports made by the Agricultural Bureau as to its progress?		
(4) Are fertilizer needs computed?		
(5) Have shortages been reported and assistance requested by the Agricultural Associations?		
(6) Has the Japanese Imperial Ordinance #88 concerning hidden resources been received and is it being complied with?		
(7) Has the Japanese Rural Land Reform Act been discussed with Prefectural authorities and is it understood?		
(8) Is 8th Army Operation Directive #4, subject: "Release of Japanese Airfield" being taken advantage of and are released airfields under cultivation?		
(9) Is the Land Reclamation Program in effect and are efforts being made to accomplish it?		
(10) Are farmers receiving, implements, fertilizer, clothing, consumers goods, at legal prices as an incentive to turning in hoarded rice quotas?		
b. Fisheries		
(1) Has the following memorandum been effected: Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from SCAP, file AG 720 (15 Nov 45) ESS/PC, subject: "Collection and Distribution of Perishable Foods."?		
(2) Are authorized fishing associations and agencies collecting all perishable sea foods to be sold by producers in accordance with par 2a of above reference?		
(3) Are authorized dealers from urban areas negotiating with fishery associations for the bulk purchase of perishable seafoods in compliance with par 2b of the above reference?		

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

	H	Y	Y
1.	Geibi ~~Tanka~~ Mine.	Asahi Mine Industry Association.	Hokoku Mine.
2.	Suetaro Matsumoto	Gisuke Fukuda.	Toshio Tokunaga
3.	Hiroshima-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	100,000 Tons	1,400,000 Tons	583,363 Tons
5.	126 Tons	125 Tons	3,899 Tons
6.	1,150 Tons	Nov. 200 Tons Mar. 250 Tons Dec. 250 " Apr. 250 Tos Jan. 250 " Total 1,700 Tons. Feb. 250 "	6,00 Tons (quota of prod.: 20,520 Ton)
7.	No.	No; 8 hrs/day	No; 8 hrs/day
8.	32	Inside 13 Outside 14	Inside 213 Outside 232
9.	Yes.	Want for cement and carbide.	Yes.
10.	1 (common property with other 2 mines)	None .... Now. 2 (Expected) after Nov.	7
11.	10 Km	5 Km.	1.5 Km.
12.	Yes.	Yes, but not enough.	No.
13.	Want of labor, food-stuff, materials	Ele. power. Capital.	Materials Circulating capital
14.	None	Winch x 2, (5 HP each) Transformer x 2 (15 KVA each) Ele. line .... 3,000 m.	None
15.	Daily base ¥422/Ton of prod.	Inside ¥85 to ¥90/day Outside ¥60 to ¥80/day ¥302.24/Ton of prod.	Inside ¥5,694/Mon. Outside ¥3,542 ¥630.23/Ton of prod.
16.	4,500 Cal (lignite)	3,622 Cal	~~No~~ #1 cake 5,100 Cal #2 " 4,200 " #3 " 3,600 " #4 powder 3,300 "
17.	No.	No.	No.
18.	No information	(A) Supply of necessary equipment. (B) Daily necessities for miner. (C) Accomodation of fund for enlargement.	(A) Counter-measures for the ~~inflation~~ financial inflation. (B) Raise of coal price.
19.	None.	None.	Unknown.
		(D) Equal treatment of brown coal mine and ordinary mine.	

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	N
5. PUBLIC WELFARE		
a. Do unit COs and PWO understand the mission of the Public Welfare program?		
b. Is the Public Welfare Officer free to make inspections required by Operation Directives 9 and 35 of this headquarters?		
c. Is the Public Welfare Officer aware of his supervisory responsibilities in carrying out the program?		
d. Does the prefectural administrative machine appear adequate to meet needs of the local program?		
e. Are the objectives of the welfare program popularized by cooperation of press, radio, banks, and influencial persons and institutions?		
f. Has housing and clothing of the needy been accomplished?		
g. Have politics entered the program to divert its benefits from needy cases?		
h. Are supplies available locally for the execution of the program?		
i. If not, are they obtainable from outside sources on request?		
j. Are public and private agencies coordinating in a common effort?		
k. Are Foreign Nationals benefitting by the program?		
l. Is the repatriation program properly supervised to accomplish the purposes of SCAP Memo to the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 822) 16 Mar 1946?		
m. Are all current 8th Army Operational Directives on file?		
n. Are Japanese officials at reception centers cooperating satisfactorily with the Occupational Forces?		
6. PROCUREMENT		
a. Is the procurement procedure understood and operating in accordance with directives?		
b. Are channels being followed?		
c. Are there evidences of preemption on the part of tactical forces?		
d. What is the attitude of tactical forces regarding critical items.		
e. Are local troops receiving their operational requirements even tho they come from outside sources?		
f. Is the visit of a Procurement Inspection desirable?		
g. Are there constructive suggestions for expediting or procedure improvement?		
h. Are sources of supply readily obtained by the Japanese?		

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

p.21

	O	Y	Y
1.	Nishi Nippon Mine	No. 2 Nizome Mine	Sanyo Muen Mine
2.	Yoroku Katita	Katsumasa Ito	Ube Kosan Co. Ltd. pre.: Akita Tawatada
3.	Okayama-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken	Yamaguchi-Ken
4.	20,000 Tons	450,000 Tons	57,737,000 Tons
5.	273 Tons	2,245 Tons	15,732 Tons
6.	1,470 Tons	3,030 Ton.	1,800 Tons
7.	No.	Yes.	2 shift.
8.	40 (Male 30 Female 10)	289.	Inside 1,473 Outside 1,051 Total 2,524
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
10.	1 (loan)	4	7
11.	10 Km	3.5 Km	800m To the railway spur.
12.	Not enough	Not at all.	No information
13.	(A) Geological trouble (B) Want of skilled miner (C) Site trouble (D) Capital (E) Nearest Railway station (6 K.M) has no coal yard.	Chain conveyer Coal cutter.	(A) Capital (B) Difficulty of settlement of working measure. (C) Material & Housing
14.	None	Housing. Transportation (Railway car)	Loader (for to inside of tunnel)
15.	Inside ¥130 to ¥149/day Outside ¥48 to ¥88 ¥341.43/Ton of prod.	Inside ¥4,831 ~~¥3,505~~/Mon. Outside ¥2,391/Mon Office ¥3,304/Mon ¥628.68/Ton of prod.	Inside ¥4,07[illegible] to 3,255/Mon Outside ¥3,649 to 1,109/Mon ¥525.54/Ton of prod.
16.	4,000 Cal	4,370 Cal	5,344 Cal
17.	No.	No.	Concerning the raise of coal price.
18.	(A) Exploration for mine coducted by Gov't. (B) Increase of allocation of daily necessities for laborers (lignite mine would be treated similar	(1) Direct gov'tal management. (2) Abolition of controll for general purpose coal.	Settlement of following factors: (1) Housing (2) Foodstuff (3) Fund (4) Material (5) operation measures
19.	None. (to ordinary coal mine).	Unknown.	Un Known

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

MG FORM #10011

	Yes	No
1. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT		
a. Is there a complete file of ordinances current in the Prefecture?		
b. Have laws been abrogated as directed by SCAP?		
c. Are ordinances checked against SCAP Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government to determine degree of compliance?		
d. Has a procedure been established to check directives received by Military Government against directives received by Prefectural authorities?		
e. Has the cooperation of Japanese authorities been satisfactory in carrying out investigations directed by this headquarters?		
f. Has the activity of political parties been observed?		
g. Are any of these subversive?		
h. Have Labor Laws been investigated and are they being adhered to?		
i. Have election trends been followed and are methods legal?		
j. Are there civil cases pending, between United Nationals and Japanese?		
k. Has action been taken for their disposition?		
2. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION		
a. Are translations made of local press and other influencential publications and are these periodically observed?		
b. Are the influences of these publications constructive to public opinion?		
c. Are they subversive to the occupational aims?		
d. Is close liaison maintained with CIC as a source of information and investigation?		
e. Are political meetings covered by CIC and is information determined in this fashion available to the Military Government companies?		
f. Does an informal relationship exist with the G-2 of local tactical forces and are G-2 reports available?		
g. Are the influences of radio and motion pictures in conformity with the occupational objectives?		
h. Has progress been made in democratizing education?		
i. Does it receive public support?		
j. Does the education officer follow the local education programs closely?		
k. Is he able to make positive recommendations relative to its developement?		
l. Does he have internal organizational duties which limit his activity in the education field?		

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

P.22

	S	Y	Y
1.	Izumo Mine	Chosin Mine	Matsuzu Mine
2.	Nobuzo Hitomi	Shinmatsu Yamada	Hitomi Furuya
3.	Shimane-ken	Yamaguchi-ken	Yamaguchi-ken
4.	500,000 TONS	2,557,000 TONS	590,000 TONS
5.	150 TONS	5,003 TON (Days of operation: 20)	501 TONS
6.	1,800 TONS	Nov. 6,000 TONS Mar. 7,000 TONS Dec. 6,300 " Apr. 7,000 " JAN. 6,500 " Total 39,300 TONS Feb 6,500 "	Nov. 550 TONS Feb 650 TONS Dec 650 " Mar. 700 " JAN 650 " Apr 750 "
7.	NO.	NO	16 hrs/day
8.	Male 40 Female 12	Inside 395 Outside 380 Total 775	Undergr. 38 Outside 41
9.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes
10.	1	12.	2
11.	8.5 KM	1.3 ~ 4.5 KM (Depend on different mine depots)	5 KM
12.	Yes	Yes, but within allocation.	Yes.
13.	Materials & its high price. Supplemental supply of food etc. for laborers' would be at same rate to coal mine. (Lignite mine)	Trouble in stock yard.	1) Capital 2) Material 3) Housing
14.	Ele. equipt. etc.	Coal pick x30	Gum Hose for pick-hammer
15.	Inside ¥57 to 120/day Outside ¥62 to 92/day Female ¥41 to 75/day	Inside ¥90 to 190/day Outside ¥65/day ¥550/TON of prod.	Inside ¥2,260 to 4,620/MON Outside ¥2,008/MON Office ¥2,974/MON
16	4,000 CAL	4000 CAL	3,900 CAL
17.	Active operation urged by Gov't subsidy. Raise of coal price.	NO.	NO.
18.	NO.	1a) Utilization of low grade for local demand 1b) Settlement of capital problem (c) Release of frozen money	Settlement of problems of capital & Materials.
19	None	None	None.
		(d) Improvement of coal price. (e) Gov't subsidy (f) Settlement of compensation for emergency (Fall down)	

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

	Yes	No
m. Have the activities of religious orders been investigated?		
n. Have the directives controlling Shintoism been complied with?		
3. MONEY AND BANKING		
a. Have the objectives of SCAP Memo AG 410.2 (12 Feb 46) ESS/FI SCAPIN 722 been carried out?		
b. Are all assets referred to therein now collected into the vaults of the Bank of Japan?		
c. Have proper inventories been made and have these inventories been spot checked?		
d. Have all the banks classified in the above referenced directive been liquidated?		
e. Were the policies on currency exchange complied with?		
f. Has there been any black market activity in illegal currency?		
g. Are the local banks solvent?		
h. Do those banks lend constructive influence to public welfare and rehabilitation programs?		
i. Is currency recirculating in normal channels?		
j. Does the public show confidence in the financial system?		
4. PUBLIC HEALTH		
a. Does the Public Health Officer have confidence in the Prefectural statistics made available?		
b. Does he spot check them?		
c. Is there a check system on rates of increase and is action taken to prevent spread to epidemic proportion?		
d. Do such actions result in assistance from other prefectures, cities, Japanese Red Cross etc., in emergency supply of medicines, vaccines, nurses, doctors, etc.		
e. Is there a standby supply of medicines and vaccines to meet disease increases of emergency proportions?		
f. Are hospital facilities being improved?		
g. Do prefectural agencies cooperate towards this objective?		
h. Are present facilities sanitary?		
i. Is there a program for the improvement of local sanitation in progress?		
j. Are the prefectural authorities aware of prevention methods of disease spread?		
k. Are these methods resorted to?		
l. Does the prefecture investigate foods to determine if it is contaminated?		
m. Is the public informed of the foods necessary to a neutritious diet under present conditions of limited food supply?		

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

P.23

1.	Noguchi Mine	HANYU Mvem Mine	ASA mine
2.	Moto Noguchi	NAOshige OSAWA	TADAYOshi TAKEmoto
3.	YAMAguchi-Ken	YAMAguchi-Ken	YAMAguchi-Ken
4.	217,506 TONS	12,000,000 TONS	1,360,050 TONS
5.	390 TONS	2,131 TONS	2,517 TONS
6.	18,200 TONS	14,600 TONS	1,200 TONS
7.	NO.	2 shift.	NO
8.	No information	Inside 115 Outside 05	248
9.	Yes	Yes.	Yes
10.	1	6	3
11.	Equipped with railway spur.	5 KM.	0.7 KM
12.	Yes, but 60% of demand	Yes.	Yes.
13.	(1) Ele. wires (2) Footwears (3) Gasoline	No inform.	(a) Housing (b) Material	Capital. Housing. Footware
14.	(a) Ele. lines (b) Footwears (c) Gasoline	None	Air compressor Pick hammer
15.	No information	Underg outside ¥376.00/TON of prod.	Inside ¥88.8 to 142.5/day Outside ¥92.2 to 121.9/day Office ¥2,804/MON ¥527.22/TON of prod.
16.	3,800 CAL	5,260 CAL	For CAKE 4,200 CAL For powder 3,900 "
17.	NO.		NO
18.	The collection price of COAL does NOT match the productive cost without the raise by 30%.		To permit the free market for those more the productive quotas.
19.	None		UNKNOWN

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

	Yes	
g. Manufacturing and Industry		
(1) To marked improvement demonstrated in the reconversion program?		
(2) Is production increasing?		
(3) Are raw material and transportation becoming more easily available?		
(4) Are materials being released from arsenals for immediate production?		
(5) Is the Home Ministry releasing materials turned over?		
(6) Have the Occupational Forces expedited release of war materials to the Home Ministry?		
(7) Is the Home Ministry Organization capable and active?		
(8) Is it cooperative and cognizant of its responsibilities?		
(9) Is there a backlog of reconversion applications to be processed?		
(10) Is the procedure for distributions of permits and applications thoroughly understood and complied with?		
(11) Are the provision of 8th Army Operation Directive Number 5 being carried out particularly pars 18 and 34?		
(12) Do the Japanese officials operate a check system regarding equipment removals, maintenance of equipment, adequacy of plant guards, storage and care of equipment as required by 8th Army Operational Directive #5?		
h. Price Control and Distribution		
(1) Are the local officials aware of their responsibility under SCAP Directive #3, 22 Sept 45 regarding maintenance of a strict rationing program?		
(2) Is the distribution of perishables controlled thru authorized channels?		
(3) Are rice surplus from the area earmarked for rice deficiency areas?		
(4) Is the shipment of such surpluses controlled?		
(5) Are food deficiency areas arranging transportation for necessary sufficiency importation?		
(6) Have cultivation programs be started to make deficiency areas self sustaining?		
(7) Have transportation requirements been measured and is an active program in progress to supplement present facilities by vehicular, water, and rail transportation?		

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

p.24

Y	S	O
1. Yasakae Mine	Chugoku Mine	Hideya Mine
2. Rokuichi NAKAMURA	Shinzo Kuwabara	Hideya Coal Mine Co. Ltd. Pr.: Yoshiharu Zennyu
3. Yamaguchi-Ken	Shimane-KEN	OKAYAMA-Ken
4. 300,000 TONS	150,000 TONS	1,868,588 Tons
5. None (Now under preparation)	150 TONS (Days of operation: 25)	62 TONS
6. Now under investigation	1,500 TONS	200 TONS
7. ~~No.~~	No; 8 hrs/day	No.
8. Undecided	31 males 5 females	18
9. Yes	Yes	Yes
10. ~~No~~ None	None	None
11. 16 Km	7 Km	24 Km
12. Yes.	Yes	Yes
13. The bridge on the Pref. Highway is unfinished for reconstruction.	Material	(a) Capital (b) Housing.
14. Yes. (No name)	Winch, pump & motors etc.	None
15.	¥76/day --- male ¥56/day ---female	Inside ¥~~54.34~~ to 82.51/day Outside ¥36.17 to 42.00 " Office ¥2,600/MON ¥563.48/TON of prod.
16. 3,700 cal	4,000 cal	2,500 cal
17. No		No.
18. Yes (No detail)	Improvement of material situation.	None
19. None.	None.	None.