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

RG 331, National Archives and Records Service

Allied Operational and Occupation
Headquarters, World War II

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Civil Affairs Section
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
Misc Correspondence File
1945-51

Region Inspection Reports to Field Trip Reports

Box No. 2988

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

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2988

(2) Folder title/number: (1)
Region Inspection Reports

(3) Date: Jan. 1950 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9616	d, e

(5) Item description and comment:
i) Yamaguchi
ii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS **M-11-X**

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	23 Jan 1950	Investigation of Delayed Payment of Wages at Nagato Anthracite Coal Min, Shimononoseki	CCAR
2.	3 Mar 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 20 - 23 February 1950	CCAR
3.	17 Mar 1950	Report of Field Trip to Kawayama, Yanai, Tokuyama, and Ube, 14 - 17 March 1950	CCAR
4.	13 May 1950	Report of Field Trip to Kawayama, 12 - 13 May 1950	CCAR
5.	20 May 1950	Report of Field Trip to Kawayama Mine, Yamaguchi Prefecture on 12 May 1950	CCAR
6.	29 May 1950	Report of Field Trip to Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 23 - 25 May 1950	CCAR
7.	5 July 1950	Field Trip Report on Mine Safety, 18 - 29 June 1950	CCAR
8.	24 Aug 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 14 - 18 August 1950	CCAR
9.	8 Sept 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 28 August 1950 to 1 September 1950	CCAR
10.	18 Sept 1950	Field Trip Report to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11 - 15 September 1950	CCAR
11.	18 Oct 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11 - 13 October 1950	CCAR Econ
12.	30 Oct 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 18 to 24 October 1950	CCAR Econ
13.	9 Feb 1951	FIELD TRIP REPORT - Yamaguchi Prefecture, 5 - 9 February 1951	CCAR Econ
14.	3 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26 - 28 February 1951	CCAR Econ
15.	17 Mar 1951	FIELD TRIP REPORT Yamaguchi Prefecture, 16 - 17 March 1951	CCAR Econ
16.	28 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 22, 23 March 1951	CCAR Econ

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

REGION INSPECTION REPORTS M-11-Y

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
17.	30 Apr 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26, 27 April 1951	CCAR/Econ

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 17-114

File Index No. 17

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C. F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NR Div.) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 25 April 1951 TIME 1600 (5) RETURN DATE 27 April TIME 1800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	26 April	1100	Coal Office Officials	OD #15
b.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	27 April	0900	Okinoyama Mine Officials	"
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

a. Although there was a slight April lull in coal production, in general the price and production of Ube Coal has been increasing continuously since the outbreak of the Korean War. March production of 270,000 tons was the peak figure recorded since the end of World War II.

b. Coal mine accidents have not increased along with production increases. Although all statistics from the mines had not received or evaluated at the time of our visit, coal mine safety inspectors believe that the March-April accident rate will be the lowest since the end of the war.

c. A ceiling price on coal and control of the price and quality of adjustable steel props may be advisable in the near future.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Charles F. Barratt
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

30 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26, 27 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Ube Branch, Hiroshima MITI

March production of 270,000 tons of coal was the peak output since the end of the War. A slight decrease in production during April was attributed to cherry blossom and election activities. MITI officials feel that a ceiling price on coal may be necessary in the near future if present market conditions continue.

Accidents have not increased with production. Although all statistics had not been received from the mines, coal mine safety inspectors believe that the March-April accident rate will be the lowest figure recorded since the end of the War.

The mine timber situation has improved slightly as mine credit is good and cash payments can be made if necessary. The average consumption of timber is now 0.25 koku per metric ton of coal mined.

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This low figure is due not only to the tight timber situation but also because major producers are beginning to use adjustable steel props in the place of timber at the coal faces. After a cut has been mined these props are removed for re-use. Price of the steel props has increased by 350% during the past year. Steel prop construction is monopolized by Mr. Shigemori of the Steel Prop Support Laboratory, Tokyo who holds the basic copy-right. It was reported that iron rails are difficult to obtain. There are now 60 coal mines operating in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. Okinoyama Coal Mine

Owned by the Ube Industrial Company this mine is now the second largest producer in the Ube field. The workings are confined to undersea mining. Three vertical shafts and two slopes are located on reclaimed land along the shore line. Use of adjustable steel props in one section of the mine, has resulted in an average production increase of 50% and an individual efficiency increase of 25% in that section, as compared with results obtained using conventional mine timbers at the working face. Twenty-six percent of the total working of all miners is spent walking in and out of the mine. Three eight-hour shifts per day during March produced 42,000 metric tons, the greatest production since the end of the War. The mine employees 3,300 laborers and has a staff of 400 employees. The ventilation map, posted to the end of March showed .05% methane at the surface outlet; CO_2 at the extreme intake inside the mine was .9%. The accident rate during March was 1.26 men per 1,000 tons of coal mined, the lowest rate since the end of the War. Mine officials want some sort of control which will standardize the price and quality of adjustable steel props and feel that a special iron allocation for prop construction may be necessary.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Although there was a slight April lull in coal production, in general the price and production of Ube Coal has been increasing continuously since the outbreak of the Korean War. March production of 270,000 tons was the peak figure recorded since the end of World War II.

b. Coal mine accidents have not increased along with production increases. Although all statistics from the mines had not received or evaluated at the time of our visit, coal mine safety inspectors believe that the March-April accident rate will be the lowest since the end of the War.

c. A ceiling price on coal and control of the price and quality of adjustable steel props may be advisable in the near future.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Charles F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Chief, Mining Branch
Natural Resources Division

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-112-Y

File Index No. 16

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Allied Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 22 March 51 TIME 0254 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 24 March 51 TIME 1200 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimonoseki Yamaguchi Pref.	22 Mar	0900	Hikoshima Zinc Smelter Officials	O.D. 15
b.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	23 Mar	0900	Coal Office Officials	O.D. 15
c.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	23 Mar	1400	Higashimisome Coal Mine Officials	O.D. 15
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: a. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter - Discussed the progress of NRS suggestion & research projects with the general manager & staff. Retort life during the period 1-17 March was 35.92 days with a zinc recovery of 86.42%. Rapid drying experiments have reduced the moisture content of retorts to 1% in 4 days. The plant has plans for the construction of a 20 ton treatment tank for processing pyrite cinder, to upgrade its value as iron blast furnace feed. The plant is now producing 20 tons of ammonium chloride per month with a purity of 98.5%. b. Ube Coal Office - The first meeting of the newly formed Water Damage Prevention Com-

C. F. Barratt
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

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mittee was held on the day of our visit. We discovered various general coal problems and requested information which will be supplied at the end of the month. Representatives of labor and management of most mines in the area are engaged in collective bargaining activities as present labor agreements expire at the end of this month.

c. Higashimisome Coal Mine - Use of metal supports in one section of the Itsudan seam have reduced mine timber consumption in the section by 90%. 150 tons per day have been mined using the new system developed for using metal props. The mine has been experimenting with the props since July of last year and has found that adequate preparation essential before operations can be started. Some transportation difficulties resulted when the new props were used primarily due to poor planning and the lack of adequate preparation. Total production this month is expected to reach 42,000 tons.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mk

CCAR 319.1

28 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 22, 23 March 1951.

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: C. F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

O.D. #15, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter

Discussed the progress of NRS suggestion and research projects with the general manager and staff. Retort life during the period 1 - 17 March was 35.92 days with a zinc recovery of 86.42%. Rapid drying experiments have reduced the moisture content of retorts to 1% in 4 days. The plant has plans for the construction of a 20 ton treatment tank for processing pyrite cinder, to upgrade its value as iron blast furnace feed. The plant is now producing 20 tons of ammonium chloride per month with a purity of 98.5%.

b. Ube Coal Office

The first meeting of the newly formed Water Damage Prevention Committee was held on the day of our visit. We discussed various general coal problems and requested information which will be supplied at the end of the month. Representatives of labor and management of most

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mines in the area are engaged in collective bargaining activities as present labor agreements expire at the end of this month.

c. Higashimisome Coal Mine

Use of metal supports in one section of the Itsudan seam have reduced mine timber consumption in the section by 90%. 150 tons per day have been mined, using the new system developed for using metal props. The mine has been experimenting with the props since July of last year, and has found that adequate preparation is essential before operations can be started. Some transportation difficulties resulted when the new props were used primarily due to poor planning and the lack of adequate preparation. Total production this month is expected to reach 42,000 tons.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In general the Hikoshima Smelter is making satisfactory progress in the application of NRS suggestion for increased production and improvement in operating efficiency.

b. There may be some labor unrest at Coal Mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture early next month, if present discussions do not arrive at mutually acceptable agreements.

c. Experiments with the use of metal supports to replace mine timber have been successful but proved the necessity of adequate planning and preparation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

C. F. Barratt

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division,
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 16 Mar '51 TIME 0200 (5) RETURN DATE 17 Mar '51 TIME 1200

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimonoseki	16 Mar	1000	NRS Personnel and Company Operators	Surveillance
b.	"	17 Mar	1000	" "	"
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Inspected the Hikoshima Factory, Toyo Koatsu Industries, and a small portion of Hikoshima Zinc Smelter, Kamioka Mining Company with Dr Szeszich, NRS SCAP. As all discussions were of a highly technical nature, a detailed field trip report will not be made.

Nat. Res. Division File No. M-11-Y

File Index No. 15

C F Barratt
Signature

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-Y

File Index No. 14

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 26 February 51 TIME 0252 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 28 February 1951 TIME 1200 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube City	26 Feb	0900	Coal office officials	O.D. #15
b.	Ube City	26 Feb	1330	Coal office officials	O.D. #15
c.	Yamaguchi City	27 Feb	1300	Officials and operators	O.D. #15
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: As all necessary matters were discussed with coal office officials on the morning of 26 February an additional inspection of the Hagimori Coal Mine was made during the afternoon hours. All conferences were successfully held as scheduled with this addition.

C. F. Barratt
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

3 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26 - 28 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economic Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of the mining program.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Conference Ube Coal Office Officials

(1) Freight cars allocations for coal shipment have improved considerably. However, early in February, cars were allowed to remain idle for one day at coal loading stations. For this reason all freight car allocations for coal were cancelled on 8, 9, and 10 February. Conferences clarified the problem and mine operators are now attempting to build up running stocks and to make more realistic allocation requests so that a reoccurance of this situation will be avoided. Water shipments account for 70% of the coal leaving the Ube area. Of this amount 70% is shipped by small, semi-deisel wooden vessels, the remaining 30% going by large vessels of 500 tons or more. Fuel allocations for these small vessels has averaged 7 kilo litres per month, although an additional allocation of 6 kilo litres has been

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granted since December of last year. This 13 kilo-litres allows shipment of coal only as far as the Okayama area. Shipment of coal to Osaka and other areas, by vessels 500 tons and up, necessitates expensive reshipment, discharge and reloading on smaller vessels, thus raising the final delivery price of coal. It was reported that 40% of the small semi-deisels that formerly moved the coal out of Ube have gone to northern Kyushu to haul supplies in connection with the Korean War. Reportedly small semi-deisels in the Ube area, are buying 80% of their fuel on the Blackmarket. Blackmarket price for February reached ¥3,800 for a 200 litre drum.

(2) Stockpiles of timber at the mines now averages 19 - 20 day supply. Timber usage which dropped to 0.27 koku per ton mined during December and January, the lowest figure since the end of the war, rose to 0.28 koku per ton during February. Approximately 80,000 - 90,000 koku per month is available in Yamaguchi Prefecture and suitable for use by coal mines as mine timber. However, of the 65,000 koku needed monthly by the coal mines in the Ube Area, approximately 40,000 koku is locally procured in Yamaguchi Prefecture, the remainder coming from Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures.

A conference held at the Ube Coal Office during the month, attended by Coal Mine Operators and coal office personnel discussed methods for the preventing of a price-war between mine operators and paper and rayon manufacturing companies, but failed to arrive at any conclusions. Mine timber most in demand has a diameter of approximately 6 sun (7.158 inches) which is also the size most desired by paper and rayon manufacturing companies. Timber costs now average 8 - 10% of the total production costs of coal.

(3) The increased demand for anthracite coal which began last August reached its peak during December and has been falling off since then. The 25% freight discount given to coal operators shipping anthracite to points further than 300 kilometers from the point of origin, expires at the end of March. Operators are petitioning the national government railroad for continuance of the rebate.

The increased demand for Ube butuminous coal commenced during October of last year but production and delivery can not meet the demand. Stockpiles at the 57 coal mines now in operation in Yamaguchi Prefecture, have

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decreased from 136,406 tons during July of last year to 36,685 tons at the end of February. All of this amount has been sold, but transportation bottlenecks delay delivery. As stockpiles of coal at the Ube and Onoda steam power plants have fallen dangerously low, plants are paying a bonus for all deliveries over contracted amounts. The Ube plant is currently consuming 1,300 tons of low grade bituminous coal a day, while the Onoda plant is using 800 tons, (30% anthracite) per day. The national government railroad is negotiating for increased deliveries of high grade Ube coal above 5,000 calories. The contract price which expires at the end of March is 800 - 1,000 yen below the current market price. Time elapsed between delivery date of coal and the date of payment to the mine has been reduced from 5 months as of last July and August to an average of 45 days at present time. Average caloric content of Ube bituminous coal is running 4,700 calories while anthracite is running 5,200 calories. It is doubtful that this level will be maintained if present market conditions continue. It was reported that an Osaka coal dealer has been buying up coal residue in the Onoda area. Investigation as to its use found that the residue was being mixed with coal to increase the amount, but sold at the grade and price of the coal ~~and price of the coal~~ prior to mixing.

(4) Mine Safety

Since the joint mine safety-labor standards conference in January, two subsequent meetings have been held. Agreement has been achieved on 3 items: (1) to exchange accident statistics; (2) the Mine Safety and Inspection Division will furnish a detailed, technical explanation covering the background and cause of any accident when so requested by the Labor Standards Bureau; (3) In cases where an accident occurs through the failure of a mine operator to carry out instructions of a safety inspector, the Labor Standards Bureau will force the mine operator to pay the total amount of compensation payment.

b. Hagimine Coal Mine

The present owner commenced mining operations during July 1937. The Yoishi seam with an average caloric content of 4,500 was mined until the end of the war. From then until the dissolution of the Coal Kodan, production came equally from the Yoishi and Oha seams. Since then the Hichika and Oha seams with an average caloric content of 5,000 calories has been mined. Monthly production averages 5,000 tons; 50,000 tons were

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mined during 1950. 60% of the coal produced goes to the National Railway, 40% to Ube Soda and the Ube steam power plant. There has been no stockpile at the mine since July last year. Total reserves are 330,000 tons; 200,000 tons can be economically mined using the short wall mining method. Total employees number 330 including 64 clerks and 168 underground workers. Efficiency has increased from 9 tons per man per month in 1949 to 15 tons per man at the present time. Accidents rates of 3.4 persons injured per 1,000 tons produced and 2.5 men per 1,000 men are high and seem to be primarily due to carelessness and poor housekeeping. It was pointed out that the 17 men injured during January for a loss of 1,232 man-hours was the equivalent of the hours necessary to produce 100 tons of coal. There is no water hazard in the mine and ventilation seems adequate.

c. Conference Yamaguchi City

This was the last in series of conferences held throughout the Region during January by MITI mining officials to explain provisions of the new mining law. We attended as observers and confined our remarks to a brief introductory speech on the importance of the new law.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Freight car allocations for coal shipment seem adequate at the present.

b. Increase in the fuel allocation for small semi-deisel wooden vessels, if possible, would probably alleviate some of the pressure on freight car allocations and would allow coal delivery at a cheaper price.

c. The use of metal props in the two largest bituminous mines in the Ube area suggests a partial solution to the mine timber problem.

d. The recent demand for Ube coal has greatly improved financial conditions in the Ube area.

e. Agreements arrived at by the Yamaguchi Labor Standards Bureau and Ube Mine Safety personnel seem realistic and adequate for the present.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

C. F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division File No. M-11-Y

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 5 February 1951 TIME 1420 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 9 February 1951 TIME 1200 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	6 Feb.	1000	Coal Miners and officials	To show Mine Safety Films
b.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	7 Feb.	1000 1400	"	"
c.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	8 Feb.	1000 1400	"	"
d.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	9 Feb.	1000 1400	"	"
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Two film showings were held on 6 February. The rest of the schedule was followed with minor time changes. The undersigned returned to this headquarters on 7 February after putting the films in charge of a mine safety inspector who will have charge of film showings the rest of the month. The interpreter stayed with the films till 9 February in order to explain them to the inspector as the sound track is in English. A consolidated film showing report will be made at the end of the month.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C F Barratt
Signature

File Index No. 13

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M-10-Y

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/hk

30 October 1950

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 18 to 24 October 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: C. F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Low-Temperature Carbonization of Coal in Japan, NRS Report No. 74.

2. PURPOSE:

To accompany Major Merriam and Dr. Szchsich NRS, SCAP.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Hiroshima Briquette Plant

This plant makes briquettes used for locomotive fuel by the national railroad. Plant commenced operations on 1 July 1949 with a designed output capacity of 27.6 tons per hour using 4 briquetting machines. Weight of each briquette is 45-55 grams. Current production averages 21-22 tons per hour, 5,200 tons per month. Production increases, within the limits of plant capacity depend on monthly allocation orders made by the Hiroshima Railway Bureau Material Office. There are a total of 56 employees working at the plant. Usually 1 shift a day but from 12-21 October working 2 shifts a day, 8-10 hours depending on coal car allocations, to catch up with production goals. The following coal is used:

Mine	Caloric Content	Price per ton cif	Type
Miike	7,000	¥3,800	Bituminous
Sakanooh	6,800	3,800	

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No. 12

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

Mine	Caloric Content	Price per ton cif	Type
Okinoyama	5,500	¥2,760	Bituminous
Sanyo	5,000	2,250	Anthracite

Pitch used as a binding material comes from various sources at a price ranging from ¥7,700 to ¥8,400 per ton; 583 tons were used to produce 5500 ton of briquettes during September, binder percentage averaging approximately 10%. NRS personnel stated that this percentage was excessive and could be reduced to 6-8% by proper experimentation. Detailed research projects involving pitch quality, distribution of coal in the briquettes, temperature of the kneader and press and screen tests on the coal were outlined. Briquettes are currently selling at ¥4,200 per ton; production costs per ton are estimated at ¥3,000.

b. Nippon Briquetting Plant, Iwakuni

Commenced operating July 1948 using a portion of the former Army Fuel Depot. Land released by Yamaguchi MG is 22,000 m^2. Present production is 7500 tons per month; employees number 51. Coal used is as follows:

Mine	Caloric Content	Price per ton cif	Type
Ohmine	7,000	¥3,850	Bituminous
Kokura	6,000	2,900	"
Tendo	6,700	3,500	"
Tagawa	7,100	3,750	"
Sakanooh	6,900	2,500	"

Pitch is purchased from the Yahata Iron Works, Miike and Ube Chisso at ¥8,300 per ton. Percentage of pitch used is 9%. Briquettes were sold to the Railway Bureau during September at a cost of ¥4,345 per ton.

NRS personnel recommended research directed towards: (1) Drum tests for hardness index, (2) a study of coal sizing (3) reducing binder percentage to 6-8%.

c. Sumifuku Briquette Plant, Tokuyama

Commenced operations in 1932. There are two separate briquette plants at this location owned by the same company. One produces briquettes for exclusive railway use;

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the other briquettes for home use. Current production of the No. 1 plant is 5000 tons per month. Total number of workers at both plants is 78. Bituminous coal is purchased as follows:

From Mitsubishi Mining Co.

Mine	Caloric Content	Price per ton cif	Description
Namazuda	6,400	¥3,280	Washed Pulverized
Iizuka	6,400	3,280	" "
Kamiyama	6,400	3,280	" "
Takashima	7,200	3,800	1 mm.
Hojo	6,400	2,300	"
Kamiyama	6,400	2,400	Slack
Namazuda	6,400	2,400	"
Iizuka	5,800	1,600	"
From Nihon Coal Mining Co.			
Onoura	6,900	3,800	Special Slack
"	7,100	2,840	Good "
"	6,600	2,750	" "
Takamatsu	6,500	2,790	" "

Ube Chisso pitch running 8800 calories at ¥7,700 per ton and Yahata pitch running 9100 calories a ¥8,290 per ton is used as a binder. Percentage of pitch used runs 14%. Detailed technical discussions and recommendations will not be included in this report. The No. 2 plant produces briquettes for home use using Sanyo Anthracite running 5500 calories at ¥3,800 per ton, CIF Tokuyama. 30% sulphite pulp costing ¥7,000 per ton is used as a binder. Manufacturing cost is ¥5,500 per ton; selling price is ¥6,500 per ton. Production of home briquettes averages 500 tons per month. In addition 20 tons of "Mametan" is produced per month, containing 65% charcoal dust and 35% anthracite; 7% lime and 5% binder is included in the above percentages. Sales of this article are few because of high production costs, ¥10,000 to ¥12,000 per ton due to the present price of charcoal.

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d. Ube Chisso, Ube Kosan Coal Research Laboratory and Sanyo Chemical Plant

My interpreter accompanied Dr. Szchsich to these locations while Major Merriam, his interpreter and myself carried out a separate schedule. A preliminary discussion was held with Ube Chisso personnel concerning washing of coal from the Kosan mines. Part of the Sanjaku seam production and all of the Hitoeishi seam production is currently washed. Production from the two seams is approximately 120,000 tons per month of which only 4,000 tons is washed. Future plans call for washing all of the Ichidan seam coal. Cha will not be washed, but sold as mined. Very low grade coal from seams other than Cha will be pulverized and used as a fuel in the Chisso Thermal Electric Plant.

Hitoeishi coal has an ash content of 29% which can be reduced to 15-16% after washing. Sanjaku run 30% ash which can be reduced to 16%. A complete inspection was made of all facilities. Coalite demand was reported to be very low with a stockpile of over 20,000 tons on hand. September price was ¥800 per ton; October price is ¥900 per ton. Gas produced from the Koppers plant of the Sanyo Chemical was purchased by Chisso until the end of 1949. Since the price of this gas is now higher than Chisso's production cost of the gas no future purchases are contemplated.

The Ube Kosan Coal Research Laboratory was also inspected. Research is being conducted along the following lines: Chemical utilization and development of new products; daily analysis of coal mined; tests for associated minerals and gangue; weathering properties; dry distillation at low temperatures; ash content, washing and related problems; utilization of coal tar; the use of formic nitrate in briquettes for longer, sustained burning. Experiments with a liquid by-product of the low temperature carbonization of coal in the agricultural field have been encouraging. The liquid is diluted 100-500 times depending on the type of seed. Rice seed placed in the solution for 24 hours before sowing resulted in a 20% increase in yield within a shorter growing time than normal. Professors at Tokyo and Kyoto Universities are cooperating in the experiments. The chief of the laboratory stated that Agriculture Experimental Station officials seem reluctant to cooperate. He feels this new liquid could also contribute to the reforestation program.

e. Higashimisome and Okinoyama Mines

Inspections were made of all surface workings and conferences held with management representatives. A separate conference was held with the Mine Safety Committees of the two mines. Considerable time was spent outlining the organization and functions of committees.

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f. Ohama Mine

A special trip was made to this mine primarily, to confer with the Safety Committee and management concerning the excessive number of slight accidents occurring at the mine. New top management personnel proposed to improve the situation through the following: (1) Appointment of a safety engineer and establishment of an adequate safety section having responsibility for a safety education program; (2) Improvement in general housekeeping conditions both underground and on the surface; (3) Installation of first aid kits underground; (4) Improvement of the dispensory. Doctor at the dispensory is on loan from Kyushu University and has been changed in the past every 3 to 6 months. Management wants to try and keep the same doctor at least one year.

g. Conference with MITI Ube Coal Office officials

It was reported that a "red purge" was successfully carried out on 18 October. Ube Kosan mines fired the following:

Mine	No. and remarks
Okinoyama	8 men including Vice-president of the labor union.
Higashimisome	14
Nishiokinoyama	3
Motoyama	12
Sanyo Anthracite	13 including 2 staff and the Education Chief of the labor union.

In addition one worker was purged by the Okiube mine bringing the total number of workers purged in coal mines in Yamaguchi Ken to 51.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The briquette plants have many problem of a mechanical nature which can be solved through applied research. The amount of pitch used is considered excessive.

b. Experiments at the Ube Kosan Coal Research Laboratory may make an important contribution in the fields of Agriculture and Forestry.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

C. F. Barratt

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section, CCAR

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME G. F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 11 October 1950 TIME 0900 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 13 October 1950 TIME 1800 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube	11 October	1600	Coal Office Personnel	Mine Safety
b.	Ube	12 October	0830	Chama Mine Personnel	Mine Safety
c.	Ube	12 October	1400	Okinoyama, Sanyo, Okiube, Onoda, Sakurayama Mine Personnel	Conference on Mine Safety to reduce accident rate.
d.	Kawagoe Village	13 October	0950	Representatives of Seiko, Taiho & Fujigatani mines	Safety and rehabilitation
e.	Kawayama	13 October	1400	Kawayama Mine Personnel	Safety and rehabilitation
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All conferences were held as scheduled, with minor time changes, except the Kawagoe village manganese conferences which was cancelled due to lack of time. For further details see attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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Nat'l Res. Division
File No. AA-11-Y

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1 (D-Ba) 18 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11-13 October 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: C. F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Monthly Activity Report, June 1950, Annex D, Section 5, a (7).

2. PURPOSE:

Coal Mine Safety to reduce the excessive number of slight accidents.

Mine Rehabilitation at the Ohama and Kawayama Mines.

3. BACKGROUND:

Monthly reports from the Mine Safety and Inspection Division have shown that six of the ten coal mines employing more than 1000 employees in the Ube area consistently account for the majority of the accidents. The Ohama Coal Mine has been the worst offender.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Ube Coal Office MITI

Personnel stated the new electricity allocation system, effective 1 October and based on an ESS SCAP Informal Memorandum for the Director General, Economic Stabilization Board, may favor consumers using more than 500 KW per month. In the Ube area there are 44 coal mines which consume less than 500 KW. Power requirements for these mines during October is 2,441.400 KW and 2,400.630 KW has been allocated. However 21

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of the 44 mines are a total of 458.310 KW short of their actual requirements and 20 other mines were allocated 417.540 KW in excess of their needs. For the remaining 3 mines, allocations equalled their requirements. Interpretation of the ESS memorandum dated 18 September 1950 is that allocations are final and cannot be adjusted within the framework. If adjustments between mines could be made by some responsible government agency which is familiar with the situation such as the Ube Coal Office, there would be no problem. When allocation figures cannot be altered or adjusted, the mines that are short of power must pay the penalty thermal power rate. The fairness of this was questioned, when power is available, as it benefits only the Distribution Company, and acts as a determent to mechanization and increased production. detrrent

It was also reported that labor union officials of the various mines and industries which make up the Ube Kosan organization held a meeting on 5 October at the Sanyo Anthracite Mine to form a federation of unions called the Federation of Kosan Unions (Kosan Rengo Kumiai). The purpose is to form a united union front against the Kosan management. The Kosan management has done its best to discourage the formation of this federation. A bonus given to all workers during August merely delayed the formation by one month. Since formation federation activities have been directed towards forcing management to pay one-half of all local taxes. In some of the branches this may be possible (where the branch is operating at a profit), but as their is an independent accounting system at each branch or company with overall adjustments made at the head office, the same pattern impossed on each branch of the organization would probably bankrupt the company. These tactics are aimed not only at the management of the branch companies but also at the management of the head office.

b. Ohama Coal Mine

The new president of the Ohama Coal Mine Company was interviewed. He was formerly chief engineer of the Coal Section of one of the largest iron and coal mines in Manchuria and recently head of a nationally known Mine Consulting Office in Tokyo. Non-payment of wages to workers has been reduced from 8 million yen to ¥2,700,000 since the last inspection of this mine made during June of this year. The former president of the company was so interested in experimenting with adjustable steel props at the coal faces that preparatory work for developing new seams and efficient money saving operations were forgotten. Present coal production is limited to 5,000 tons per month until preparatory activities are completed. The former president of the mine has resigned, copyrighted the method of using the adjustable steel supports, formed a company in Tokyo to manufacture the props, and left the Ohama Mine Company holding the sack. The efficiency of the new method is

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now recognized by all mines in Japan. Mine operators from Kyushu to Hokkaido are sending their engineers to the mine to observe the system first hand. More than twelve visitors were at the mine at the time of our inspection. In spite of present financial difficulties, custom decrees that food and board must be furnished by the Ohama Company. Ohama is one of two mines in the Ube area consistently producing coal of more than 5000 calories. An operating fund loan of 80 million yen is needed to put the mine back on its feet.

c. Mine Safety Conference

A conference was held with representatives of the Okinoyama, Sanyo, Okiube, Onoda, Sakurayama and Ohama Coal mines. Although the number of deaths and serious accidents in the coal mines of this Region are the lowest of any Region in Japan, the slight accidents are highest making the total number of accidents occurring in this Region 37.8% of all coal mine accidents in Japan. The above six mentioned mines have consistently had the highest accident rate, the Ohama mine being the worst offender.

The representative of the Ohama mine stated that the new management staff is well aware that housekeeping at the mine, especially on the surface, is very poor and will make an all-out effort to improve it. Three new ventilation passages have been constructed and improvement of all electrical equipment is underway (Ohama uses 117.9 KWH per ton of coal the highest rate of the major mines in the Ube area). A new mine safety education program is being planned. A special contributing factor to the high number of slight accidents at this mine has been non-payment of wages. The Workmen Compensation Law allows payments of 60% of the average salary for the last twelve months, during time lost resulting from accidents. With wages going down some miners can actually make more money drawing Workmen Compensation Payments than they are earning as salary. It was pointed out that accidents have strangely increased with salary decreases. It was suggested that the WCL be revised to pay 60% of the current monthly salary earned at the time of injury and that administration and supervision of the law be intensified.

The Motoyama mine representative reported many abuses of Mine Safety reporting in the past when false statements were made by town doctors as to the type and seriousness of the injury. Since first aid kits have been installed at the mine and since employees have been forced to report to the Company doctor, reported accidents have been reduced by 60%. It is pointed out that workers also have responsibilities in connection with mine safety and a request was voiced that some way be found to punish workers for negligence, not only management as the present law allows. With a reduction in wages

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apparent, skilled workers are hard to find. Carelessness at the working faces is becoming more apparent as bonuses are paid on tonnage mined. Safety measures such as timbering reduces the amount of coal mined and therefore the amount of efficiency bonus payments. Compensation payments for time lost through timbering and other safety measures was suggested as one solution.

A representative of the Onoda mine reported that when he operated a mine in Manchuria he instituted a system of charging 10% of all hospital expenses to the miner involved so that accidents almost disappeared. He suggested that a positive system of this type was more effective in eliminating accidents than Accident Compensation Payments which apparently act as an incentive for minor accidents and falsification of accident reporting. He reported that accidents resulting from cave-ins were reduced from 39 last year to 22 this year during a similar months time. And further that during cave-in prevention month a reduction to 11 cases was made. An analysis of the 11 cases revealed that at least 80% were avoidable and due to carelessness and that furthermore 50% of the hanging wall was unsatisfactory at the locations where the accidents occurred. Labor unions were reportedly becoming very cooperative in Mine Safety activities after first being very much against the Mine Safety Law probably due to C.P. influence.

The representative of the Okiube Mine believes safety education to be the most important part of the Mine Safety Program. He hopes to reduce an excessive number of working faces to 2 or 3 at any one time for better supervision of accident prevention. He will also study some incentive for miners to spend more time on timbering operations without workers feeling they are losing bonus payments for increased coal production.

d. Kawayama Mine

A study of the comparative efficiences of detachable bits has been conducted for several months. Comparative technical data will not be included in this report. Results showed the "Nikko" high speed steel bit developed by the mine, to be superior to the tungsten carbide bit. Experiments with pure carbon steel bits showed that a saving of 250 to 300%, as compared with tungsten carbide, could be realized if an adequate supply of carbon steel can be obtained. The pure carbon steel used was imported from the U.S.A. No pure carbon steel is currently produced in Japan.

Experiments with the use of scrapers have been compiled into a 50 page report and have resulted in a gradual improvement in scraper design and efficiency.

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5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. New electricity allocation and billing system may work a hardship on small coal mines and limit mechanization and increased production.

b. New Federation of Kosan Union demands are probably illegal and are apparently another way of asking for wage increases.

c. Ohama mine still faces many problems but gradual progress is apparent.

Lab Standards Inter

d. Abuses of the Workmen's Compensation Law has probably resulted in falsified accident statistics.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That the effect of the new electricity allocation and billing system on small mines be investigated further.

b. That clarification of the legality of the Federation demand on Ube Kosan be obtained.

c. That Mine Safety information obtained as a result of the Ube conference be condensed in the monthly activity report.

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Reference is 6, a, b, c, Recommendations of above report.

1. Recommendation:

a. Mr. Stradley was conferred with on the distribution of electricity to plants under 500 KW consumption since the allocation is made from a Regional level the Chugoku Haiden will be contacted in an effort to equalize the allocation of electricity to the mines.

b. The Tax Section has been contacted in regards to the efforts of labor trying to force the Ube Kosan organization to pay ½ of the employees taxes as reported in 4, a Par. 2 of the above report.

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Pending receipt of information from higher headquarters clarification can not be reported.

c. The information reported on mine safety is of importance in carrying out the program and will be reported in the activities report for the month of October.

G. K. BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 11-1

File Index No. 10

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C. F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 11 September TIME 0830 (5) RETURN DATE 15 September TIME 1800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube	11 September	1500	Ube Kosan Staff	Mine
b.	Sakurago	12 September	1000	Mine Staff	Conference Inspections
c.	Chmine	13 September	1000	Mine Staff	Conference Inspections
d.	Ube	14 September	1100	Coal Office Staff	Conference
e.	Takamori	15 September	1000	Mine Staff	Conference Inspections
f.					

(7) REMARKS: See attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C. F. Barratt
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

18 September 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11-15 September 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of trip: General surveillance of Mining & Geology as required by the current OD.

2. Background: None

3. Discussion:

a. Sakurago Copper & Pyrrhotite Mine

This is an ancient mine which was reportedly the ore source for the Great Buddah of Nara. The Ube Industrial Company (Kosan) bought the mine late in 1949 at a price of 1 million yen and commenced mining operations during March of this year. The mine was purchased for two reasons: (1) As an additional source of sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers at the Ube Fertilizer Plant; (2) To provide employment for experienced mining personnel formerly employed at the Kosan Pyrite Mine in Korea. All companies that previously owned the mine were mining for copper, pyrrhotite was left in the stopes. Monthly production averages 300 tons of pyrrhotite and 50 tons of copper. Analysis of the 2 types of ore is: as pyrrhotite, S 28%, Fe 50% Cu 0.4 - 0.5% and as copper, 4.5 - 5.0%. Company officials plan to increase pyrrhotite production to 500 tons per month the maximum that can be mixed with Yanahara and Kawayama pyrite for roasting, and to increase copper production to the maximum extent possible.

Geological prospecting and drilling to estimate ore reserves has not been accomplished. Based on the outcrop and form of the present ore the manager estimates pyrrhotite reserves at 20,000 tons. A small 75 HP compressor limits the size of drills used for prospecting. Handpicking of the ore is carried out by 17 women employees. There are 15 underground employees and 30 surface workers. Capital investigated in the mine totals 5 million yen. Although the Ube Industrial company

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is demanding increased production of the mine, the head office seems reluctant to make additional funds available for development activities.

The Ube Kosan organization has mining rights for four other mines in the area, all idle at this time. Copper content in these mines was reported to average more than 5% with lead and zinc averaging 27% and 7-8% respectively.

b. Nishioki Land Reclamation Project

The seawall was finished late in 1949 making it possible to mine shallow coal seams in the area. Due to the tropical storm Kesia, early on the morning of 13 September, water broke through the seawall in ten places flooding the reclaimed area and the Nishioki Noyama mine. Damage was estimated at 60 million yen.

c. Sanyo Anthracite Coal Mine

Coal washing experiments, to reduce ~~to~~ the ash content sufficiently so that part of the tonnage mined can be used for blending in metallurgical coke production, have not been carried through as recommended by Mr. MacAfee, NRS SCAP. Evidently the purpose of the experiments was not clearly understood by the Ube Industrial Company main office staff. Experiments at the mine have reduced ash content to less than 20% and raised the quality to 7000 calories. Company officials report little demand for such high quality coal as most of their tonnage is used for briquettes. A carbide manufacturer in Tokyo is willing to take 6,500 tons of the low ash content coal but company officials say that such small orders can not be economically filled as their production is running 240,000 tons per month.

Company officials requested technical information on the possibility of using metal reusable supports on seams where the dip is more than 30° to reduce standard timbering costs.

d. Renge Manganese Mine

The Ochi Manganese Mining Co. is operation 4 mines in the area. The largest and most important mine was inspected. During 7 years of operation 3500 tons of ore have been mined. Primative mining methods such as hand drilling have limited production efficiency for underground workers to 0.3 ton per man per month. Ore analysis is Mn 38%, SiO_2 30%, Fe 2-3% and a trace of sulphur. Ore running under 33% manganese is crushed and used in the manufacture of Manganese fertilizer. As the Mining Right expired in June of this year,

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a renewal application was sent to the Hiroshima MITI on 1 March. As no answer has been received the mine remains in a standby status. A request was made that Civil Affairs expeditue the renewal by contacting the MITI.

An interview with the chief of the Manganese Mining Cooperative Association revealed the following financial problems. All high grade ore is shipped to the Yahata Iron Company which controls the price through its own analysis of the ore, penalties being charged according to the silica content.

The Ochi Mining Company made an application during July 1949, through the Hiroshima MITI and the Yamaguchi Prefectural Government, for a 3 million yen Counter Part Fund Loan to mechanize the mines. No answer has been received concerning the loan. The local bank is not willing to make long term, low interest rate loans to the company as they feel mining loans are too risky.

4. Conclusions:

a. Success of future mining operations at the Sakurago Mine depends to a great extent on adequate geological and drilling explorations.

b. The importance to the nation of coal washing experiments at the Sanyo Anthracite Mine were not clearly understood by Mine officials.

c. Expansion of small manganese mines in the area visited are limited by unability to obtain low term, low interest rates loans.

5. Recommendations:

That contact be made with the Hiroshima MITI concerning the delay in renewal of the Mining Right for the Renge Mine.

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

MITI will be contacted in the near future.

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 11-7

File Index No. 9

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C. F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economic, NRD (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 28 August TIME 0900 (5) RETURN DATE 2 September TIME 1500

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kawayama	28 Aug.	1100	Co's Staff	Conference
b.	Sakurago	29 Aug.	1200	Mine Staff	Inspection
c.	Shimonoseki	30 Aug.	1120	Taiyo Co's Staff	Conference
d.	Hikoshima	1 Sept.	1000	Plant Staff	Conference Inspection
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All conferences were held as scheduled, with minor time changes, with the exception of the Sakurago Mine trip, which was cancelled. The road leading from the Yamaguchi City side was impassible due to the collapse of a bridge. A trip to the Kitabira Mine was therefore substituted. See attached field trip report for details.

C. F. Barratt
C. F. BARRATT
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

8 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 28 August to 1 September 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Purpose:

Surveillance of Mining and Fishing Programs.

2. Background:

None.

3. Discussion:

a. Kawayama Pyrite Mine

During August, 2 triple drum 20 HP hoists, and 3 double drum 10 HP hoists were installed for use with heavier V-type scrapers bringing the total number of scrapers in use to six.

Operation of the shaker conveyor underground gave results identical to the surface tests. The concrete base for the conveyor proved to be too light. A new base has been poured and the conveyor is scheduled to resume operations on 3 September.

On 27 August one, 1½ ton electric battery engine was delivered to the mine. Operation will be delayed until battery charging equipment is received, probably the middle of September. Two other engines are expected to arrive during October.

The present overhead cableway system for transporting the ore to the mill has almost reached its safe capacity and limits ore milling to 10,000 tons per month. Plans to lower mine cars from the top level by cable to a new tunnel leading to the mill seem unnecessarily complicated. Since the mine is 900 meters distant and 150 meters higher than the mill, personnel of this section asked whether a gravity shute or the combination of a gravity shute with a belt conveyor would not be more efficient.

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A 2½ million yen national government subsidy for magnetic separation experiments was approved. Magnetic separation equipment ordered from the Mitsubishi Ofuna Plant, Kanagawa Prefecture was tested at the plant during the month. Officials expect to assemble the equipment at the mine during September. If results prove satisfactory two more of the units will be ordered. Magnetic separation is scheduled to begin officially during February or March 1951.

b. Kitabira Iron Mine

This mine produces 2,000 tons of limonite ore in the open cut, which is gradually being replaced by "Glory Hole" and underground mining. Limonite appears in limestone in a pocket form and was first observed as an oxidized outcrop. Reserves are estimated at 400,000 tons. During August underground mining produced 40 tons of Copper (av 5%) and 100 tons of pyrite. In addition to the Kitabira Mine, the Matsuzaka Sangyo Company owns four other mines in the area, none operating, with reserves reported at 110,000 tons averaging 1.5% copper and 0.2% cobalt. Some ore stockpiles at the mine averaged 40 - 45% copper after handpicking. Mine officials complained bitterly that profits made by the Kitabira Mine were used to purchase mining rights in other areas with no funds available for development or mechanization at this mine. They requested an inspection by and advise from Natural Resources Section Mining personnel, with the president of the company in attendance, as they feel nothing can be accomplished until the President recognizes the value of developing this Mine.

Limestone is roasted into quick lime at the mine, twice a year for the convenience of local farmers. The use of wet stopers was recommended for limestone drilling to reduce the excessive amount of dust in the stopes.

c. Shimonoseki

A problem resulting from an ice shortage in Shimonoseki which will probably have an ill effect on the quality of fish was reported by the Taiyo Fishing Company. They reported the reason as being that fishermen are sending carrier boats from Fukuoka and Nagasaki to buy ice at Shimonoseki apparently because of a breakdown or lack of sufficient facilities to produce ice in those areas. Normally Shimonoseki has the production capacity to provide their own needs and also have the storage spaced required. At the beginning of the heavy fishing season (October) there is usually 3,000 tons of ice in reserve but because of the aforementioned, there is currently only 200 - 300 tons of ice in storage.

d. Hikoshima Smelter

Hikoshima retort zinc plant has four retort banks in operation. Of ten distilling furnaces in the plant four are in

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operation. A fifth furnace under repair could be placed in operation in 90 days. A fifth spirlet roaster, placed in operation on 5 August, takes double the 3 ton charge previously used (6 tons), with the same amount of coal and laborers, and gives an additional 100 tons of sulfuric acid from roaster gases.

still Pyrite concentrates and retort residues are still piled in the open. Plans for the improvement of unloading facilities include a Bridge Crane for which a budget of 9 million yen has been requested. Two million yen has been received for the installation of a conveyor belt by the end of the year, between the Dwight-Lloyd sintering machine and the zinc distillation plant.

A pyrite conveyor at a cost of two million 500 yen should also be completed by the end of the year. Company officials are planning to use the Coal Face Loader developed at Miike on coal stockpiles as a surface loader.

Experiments for the improvement of retort practices and the lengthening of retort life continue to be carried on at Miike but have been made available to Hikoshima increasing retort life to more than 30 days.

Use of the standard high silica retort has not been tried. The Miike plant is studying de-aeration of the clay mix prior to molding of the retort. Quick-drying of molded retorts is being delayed pending the reception of moisture, steam flow, and automatic pilot meters previously ordered.

Final stack-gas still contains 2 - 2.5% sulfur dioxide. Management plans to construct a shower tower to obtain an additional 50 tons of sulphuric acid per month.

Technical officials are studying the use of residue ammonium chloride (Zn 45 - 65%, Cl 42 - 43%, NH_3 4.5%) found at zinc galvanizing plants and completely wasted, as a raw material for the distillation plant to produce 95%, second grade zinc. Management requested technical help on methods to separate Sal Ammoniac into its component parts i.e. ammonia and chlorine.

Management wants to close down its refractory brick plant and get the brick from Miike but finds it difficult to fire the 22 employees. They hope that if a zinc chloride plant can be established that the employees may work there.

4. <u>Conclusions</u>:

a. In general both Kawayama and Hikoshima are making satisfactory progress in the application of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers suggestions for increased production and improvement in operating efficiency.

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b. The development of the Kitabira Mine is evidently being handicaped by the shortsighted policy of the president of the company which owns the mine.

c. The reported ice shortage in Shimonoseki may affect the freshness of fish shipments during the fall months.

5. Recommendations:

a. That frequent trips continue to be scheduled to Kawayama and Hikoshima.

b. That the Shimonoseki problem be reported in the monthly activity report.

c. If possible, that a Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Natural Resources Section Mining trip be arranged to the Kitabira Mine.

CFB

C. F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economic Section

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Recommendation 5a future trips will be scheduled, 5b, c, were included in August Activities Report.

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME G. K. Blackwood ~~G. F. BARRATT~~ (2) SECTION ~~MONDMIOS~~ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL ~~JEEP~~

(4) DEPARTURE DATE ~~14 Aug 1950~~ TIME ~~1500~~ (5) RETURN DATE ~~19 Aug1950~~ TIME ~~1200~~

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	~~Yamaguchi City~~ Ken-cho	~~15 Aug~~	~~1000~~	~~Govt Officials~~	~~Fishing~~
b.	~~Ube City~~ Coal Bureau	~~15 Aug~~	~~1400~~	~~Govt Officials~~	~~Mining~~
c.	~~Ube City~~ Ohama mine	~~16 Aug~~	~~0900~~	~~Operators~~ Labours	~~Mining~~
d.	~~Ube City~~ Higashimisome Mine	~~17 Aug~~	~~0900~~	"	"
e.	~~Hikoshima~~ Zinc Plant	~~18 Aug~~	~~0900~~	"	"
f.					

(7) REMARKS: For details see attached sheet.

G. K. Blackwood

Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Upon return from field trip, Section (7), of duplicate copy will be completed and forwarded to Deputy Chief. Section (7) should include: estimate of success of meeting, conference or inspection, any changes from original schedule and reason thereof, any further remarks person preparing report desires to include.

3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

24 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 14 - 18 August 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of Trip:

Surveillance of Mining and Fishing Programs.

2. Background:

None

3. Discussion:

This writer was accompanied by Mr. Blackwood. Discussions on Agriculture Programs will not be included in this report.

a. Tokuyama City

A meeting was held with Tsuno gun district and city officials to discuss the Fishing Right Reform Program. The Chubu Sea Area covers 2 guns and 3 cities: Tsuno and Kumagei guns, Tokuyama, Hikari and Kudamatsu cities. Fishermen have expressed no reaction to the boundries for their sea area as they feel boundries are designated by the government and not subject to argument, discussion or change. Of 11 candidates who had filed, 2 withdrew on 12 August leaving 9 candidates running for 7 positions. Only one of the candidates is a genuine fishermen, the rest are cooperative officials. Campaigning was conducted by means of posters placed in public locations. Some cooperatives without candidates have invited candidates to visit them and present their views to the general membership. There have been no debates between candidates. All candidates have announced themselves as independents although many are well-known and active

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members of political parties. Through the use of preliminary registration forms distributed through the cooperatives, 700 fishermen who did not fill out the actual registration papers were declared automatically eligible to vote in the election. The 700 reportedly did not fill out the registration papers for fear of added taxes. There are 6,875 eligible voters in this sea area. Approximately 10% are not members of cooperatives. The list of candidates was announced through cooperative officials, newspapers, bulletin boards and old neighborhood association channels.

b. Yamaguchi Prefectural Government

A conference was held with Economic Department personnel. Campaigning was reported to be mild when compared with other important elections. Little money is being spent although the law sets no limitations on campaign expenditures. Candidates are as follow:

Japan Sea Side		Inland Sea Side	
Hokubu	- 11	Tobu	- 10
Chubu	- 7	Chubu	- 9
Nambu	- 7	Seibu	- 10

One candidate registered as a Socialist, 5 as Liberals and the rest as Independents. No CP candidates or activities have been noted. Of the 50,000 eligible voters throughout the prefecture approximately 2,000 had to be registered automatically. 18,017 of the eligible voters are women. Detailed instructions to the Governor concerning his appointment of members to the committees had not been received although a telegram from the MAF reported they had left Tokyo on 12 August. Officials expect a high voter turn out on 15 August as fishermen will not be working because of the Obon Festivals. The Fisheries Mutural Aid Program was found to be similar to that conducted in Okayama Prefecture. Banks are not interested in participating in the program since decontrol. During control, money for the repayment of loans could be obtained by banks from the Shipping Agency even if fishermen refused to pay.

A conference was also held with Commerce & Industry officials concerning Mining and Geology in the prefecture. Officials are making a survey of all mines in other than coal. A conference to be held on 29 August to stimulate small and medium mines will be addressed by a geology professor of Kyushu University.

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c. Ube Chisso Plant

As the Ohama Mine was idle on 16 August an inspection was made of the Ube Chisso Fertilizer Plant. Production increases were reported to be dependent on increased pyrite allocations especially from the Yanahara and Kawayama Mines. Major receipts and chemical analysis by Chisso for the month of July follows:

Mine	Tons	Sulphur	Iron
Yanahara	3500	48% (46.36)	43.04
Kawayama	1400	36% (33.7)	51.75
Kamikita	800	40% (37)	36.06
Hanaoka	1800	39% (37.67)	34.03
Matsuo	1500	34% (29.89)	9.6

Sulphur figures in parenthesis are based on analysis made in the laboratory of the Chisso Company. The plant requested that the Yanahara allocation be doubled to 7,000 tons per month. An average of 2,000 tons of cinder (Fe 56.32%, 54.31%) is shipped to the Yahata Iron Works monthly at a price of ¥360 per ton. The copper content of the cinder has not been investigated. Company officials indicated a willingness to investigate and recover the copper in the cinder.

d. The Higashimisome Coal Mine

Personnel of this section conferred with company officials and made an underground inspection accompanied by the Chief of the Ube Coal Mine Safety and Suspection Division. Technical details will not be included in this report. Production varies between 34-40,000 tons per month. Coal is consumed in the following areas in the percentages shown:

Ube City -	30%
Yamaguchi Prefecture -	15%
Osaka - Kobe Area -	30%
Tokyo Area -	10%
Nagoya Area -	5%
Shikoku (Inland Sea side)-	10%

Management is experimenting with a coal buster. The accident rate has been steadily decreasing since March of this year as shown by the following statistics:

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Month	Rate per 1,000 miners
Jan. 1950	2.06
Feb. 1950	2.42
Mar. 1950	1.65
Apr. 1950	1.68
May 1950	1.66
June 1950	1.76
July 1950	1.57

c. Hikoshima Line Plant

Conferences were held with plant officials and with Mr. Chafey ESS SCAP. Due to Mr. Chafey's illness and inspection of the plant was not made.

4. Conclusions:

a. This trip further strengthened the opinion of this writer that the Fishery Rights Reform Election will not be truly representative.

b. The Ube Chisso plant could probably realize an additional revenue of at least 3 million yen per year by cintering the pyrite cinder and removing the copper by cementation.

c. The Higashimisome Coal Mine is rapidly replacing the Motoyama Mine as the most important coal mine of the Ube Kosan Company and the Ube Coal Field.

5. Recommendations:

That a physical inspection of the Hikoshima Smelter be conducted later this month if time is available.

C. F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economic Section

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

Nat. Res. File No. M-1-14

File Index No. 47

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 June TIME 1300 (5) RETURN DATE 29 June TIME 1400

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yanahara	19 June	1300	Mine officials	Accompany ~~SCAP officials~~
b.	Hibi	20 June	1200	" "	"
c.	Takehara	21 June	1530	" "	"
d.	Hiroshima	22 June	1300	" "	"
e.	Kawayama	23 June	1300	" "	"
f.	Ube (Coal Bureau)	26 June	1400	Bureau officials	"

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled with minor time changes with the exception of the Hikoshima smelter trip which was cancelled. Major Merriam and Mr Hardesting returned to Tokyo on 26 June. Mr Sakamoto accompanied this writer to the Ube and Omine areas and returned to Tokyo on 29 June. For further details see attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Charles F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 June TIME 1300 (5) RETURN DATE 29 June TIME 1400

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	Ube (Coal Mines)	27 June	0900	Mine officials	Accompany SCAP officials
h.	Ohmine	28 June	0900	" "	"
i.	Hikoshima	28 June	1600	" "	"
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182 (Kure, Honshu)

5 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report on Mine Safety

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of trip: To accompany Mr. Hardesting and Major Merriam NRS SCAP on a survey of safety conditions in the mines, smelters and refineries of this region.

2. Background: None

3. Discussion:

a. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

A conference was held with the mine safety committee which has 10 members (2 were absent because they were in the mine). Mr. Arai, assistant manager and chief engineer of the mine is chairman of the safety committee. The committee held its organizational meeting during December 1949; Nine meetings have been held since then. Local mine safety rules have been prepared by the committee and were approved on 10 June by the Regional Mine Safety and Inspection Division. One hundred copies of the local rules have been printed and distributed. Major Merriam pointed out that each miner should have his own copy and that each new miner should receive a copy along with an explanation by the Mine Safety Chief.

Major Merriam discussed the organization and functions of mine safety committees and asked for any questions or problems.

The main problem of this mine is the same as that faced by many mines in Japan - How to increase production and at the same time decrease the accident rate. Merriam pointed out: that the accident rate does not have to increase with production; that many things should and can be done to increase production and to maintain or lower the accident rate. That the main thing was safety education; that a careful analysis of statistics is important; that carelessness and thoughtfulness probably accounts for more than half of the accidents; that a survey in the U.S. in 1947 of all industrial accidents found that 93% were preventable; that the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association gave a safety award to a mine in the States which produced 10 million tons of ore over a 6 year period with no accidents. He suggested that the committee make an analysis of the causes and reasons for each accident at every meeting. He pointed out that too many minor accidents become serious or lost time accidents

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because of improper administration, doctors etc; that a great deal of money is being paid miners under the Labor Compensation Law which safety committees can help to reduce.

Merriam complimented the committee and the management of the Yanahara Mine on their safety program and the useful meaningful statistics prepared for his inspection.

The chairman of the safety committee pointed out that accidents in general and lost time rate in particular had decreased with production increases. The greatest number of accidents at Yanahara are caused by small, heavy pieces of rock at the loading shutes and committee members feel that alterations in shute gate construction will cut down the number of accidents. Merriam pointed out that better illumination around the shutes would probably help too. A comprehensive inspection of surface and underground safety hazards was made.

b. Hibi Copper Smelter

The safety committee members four; 2 members representing management and 2 labor. All suggestions are actually carried out by management section chiefs. The committee discusses only major injury cases. The draft of the company safety rules has not been approved as yet by the Safety Division and at the present time is in the safety section of the Tokyo head office of the Mitsui Mining Co. under study.

This company is being inspected by and makes reports to both the mine safety and the labor standards people. Merriam stated that he will work for an early agreement between the two ministries through the SCAP Labor Division on his return to Tokyo. Merriam encouraged management to make the safety program of personal interest to every worker as essentially every worker is a member of the safety committee as far as accident prevention is concerned.

c. Takehara Refinery

A brief physical inspection was made of the plant. Conferences with management revealed that the Mihara Labor Standards Office and the HMS & ID had both assumed administrative authority without joint responsibility.

d. Hiroshima International Bureau of Commerce and Industry

Major Merriam and Mr. Hardesting gave general remarks concerning the purpose of their trip and their mission. Bureau personnel mentioned the development of the Kawayama Mine through the construction of a national government railway spur through the area. They reported that 108 lignite, non metal and metal mines

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are now in operation throughout the region. New mine inspection reports were received by the Division at the end of May and used at Yanahara for the first time during June. Workmen compensation payments for mines in this region other than coal are not behind.

Merriam asked for specific cases of conflict between the Labor Ministry and the MITI. Bureau personnel reported no conflict at their level but did admit that double standards for machinery, double inspections and reports were confusing and bothering smelter and refinery operators. They further admitted that they did not know where to draw the line between general inspections and inspections for stack or water discharge damage where smelters and refineries are concerned.

No conflict between mine safety committees and management were reported. Merriam reported plans for the formation of a National Safety Council in from 60 to 90 days. The Council would not replace the present safety program organization but merely supplement it on a national scale patterned after the U.S. Holmes Safety Association. The Council at the national level will probably consist of 5 or 6 people with local chapters in Mining, metallurgical, petroleum, quarries and related industries. The Council will incorporate all existing mine safety organizations.

e. Ube Coal Bureau

Conferences revealed further overlapping by Labor Standards officials. Coal mine inspections for sanitation and hygience are being carried out by Labor Standards inspectors. Many of the larger mines belong to the Yamaguchi Ken Safety and Hygiene Association which has 3 branches: Hygiene, Industrial Safety and Coal Mine Safety. The Okinoyama mine contributed ¥100,000 per yr to the association. The association seems to be solely a management group; labor has no voice or representation. Membership is reportedly on a voluntary basis. The association was formed in 1948 after and as a result of the passage of the labor standards law.

There was some evidence of coal operators banding together to control the price of coal. It was reported that Ube Kosan mines were selling coal to member company's within the Ube Kosan organization (paper transaction) at a high price in order to keep the price up on the open market.

f. Okinoyama Coal Mine

We observed a demonstration of coal dust explosions conducted by Mr. Kurata of the Kyushu Nogata Coal Mine Explosion Testing Laboratory. Company safety personnel had arranged and paid the expenses for this demonstration which was held as part of the mine safety educational program for Okinoyama safety technicians.

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g. Ohama Coal Mine

A physical inspection was made of surface and underground workings - Chairman of the Safety Committee is the underground forman and also the safety supervisor. No safety education program is being carried on. Surface installations were found in a dirty, sloppy condition with a general cleanup and improvement in housekeeping obviously needed. Most accidents are minor but the number of preventable accidents is entirely too large.

Management has carried out extensive studies on accident problems. Accident rate was found to be highest from Thursday to Saturday. From Dec 1947 to March 1948 this mine adopted a system of 4 days of work and a day off on every fifth day (average 21 work days per month). Accidents decreased and production efficiency increased. However management was forced to drop this system as miners were required to work 25 days per month to be eligible for incentive goods. The Mitsui Industrial Medical Research Laboratory is sending 15 technicians to the mine to observe the 4 day and 1 day off work system to be repeated under control conditions; Two technicians had arrived to make preliminary preparations. The Ohama mine and the laboratory will split the cost of the experiment 50-50.

Dr. Ishinishi of the Kyushu Yamano Coal Mine is cooperating in another experiment. The president of the mine believes that the present practise of leaving a man on a night shift for only one week and then changing him to the day shift when he has become physically and mentally adjusted to night work is inefficient. Plans call for a rotation between night shifts for one month and 3 months of day shift work. There has been no labor trouble since a 2 weeks strike held 3 years ago. Underground wages average ¥11,000 total salary, and surface wages ¥6,600. Management is ¥8 million in arrears of payment to workers. However the local union is not complaining as it believes in the new mining plan and in managements intention and ability to pay back wages.

The company has made application for a ¥20 million counterpart fund loan for the purchase of 3 ton metal coal cars which will be used inside the mine for the first time in Japan and which are scheduled to be delivered in December. 250 cars at a cost of ¥100,000 each have been ordered.

Management has a coordinated plan for mechanization of the mine i.e: Mechanization of surface workings, transportation and working face mechanization underground. Through further installation of surface equipment management hopes to reduce the present 6:4 ratio of underground workers to surface workers to 8:2. The company hopes to import a cutter loader and/or plough from the US. In order to adopt mechanical loading at the working face the cantilever system of roof support with steel props and beams (an adaptation of the German Stempel - frei abbaut-front,

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or prop-free coaling track) is being used exclusively for the first time in Japan. Mr. Shigemori, president of the mine has taken over Dr. Asabu's Steel Frame Support Experimental Laboratory in Tokyo ~~and~~ which is capitalized at 1 million yen. Twelve employees at the laboratory are producing 2,000 support units per month of the Schwaltz type.

Mitsubishi and Ube Kosan have shown interest in this new mining method and are planning to send laborers and engineers to observe the method for a 2 weeks period. In terms of safety and increased production management reports this new method the best ever used. Research and underground experiments with the new method were carried out from Dec 1949 to Mar of this year. The new method has been used exclusively from the first of June this year. Using the new props miners have advanced 5 meters in a 24 hour period as compared with a previous best 24 hour production record of 1.8 meters. Since adaptation of the cantilever system of roof supports there have been no accidents from roof falls at the face. Roof falls at the face formerlly accounted for 25% of all accidents.

Installation of coal washing facilities has allowed the dismissal of 36 men handpickers and has raised the caloric content from 4,200 to 5,300 calories. Since crushing equipment has been installed slack sizes have increased by 1 or 2%. The price of egg coal is now ¥2,900 per ton FOB; slack sells for ¥2,300 FOB. The mine is now working 4-6 hour shifts. Production next month is expected to reach 10,000 tons. This mine is all underseas, 1 pit and 1 face. Proved reserves are estimated at 2 million tons and possible reserves at 80 million tons. Prospecting has been very poor. Most borings sample were made 20 years ago, the most recent is 10 years old.

h. <u>Sanyo Anthracite Mine</u>

This largest anthracite mine in Japan is owned by the Ube Kosan Co. In mine safety contests conducted between mines owned by Ube Kosan, Sanyo has been a 3 time winner.

Special pulverized coal is running 5,500 calories, ordinary pulverized 5000 calories, and lump from 5500-5850 calories. Special pulverized coal has been selling at a winter price of ¥3,000 per ton, the current summer price is ¥2,800 per ton. Ordinary pulverized coal averages ¥2,300 per ton throughout the year. Coal washing experiments as recommended by Mr. MacAfee NRS SCAP, have reduced ash content from 25-45% to 14-15% but have not proved economically feasible as yet. Special pulverized at the present time is sold with a guaranteed ash content of less than 33% although it has actually been running less than 30%.

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i. Shigeyasu Limestone Quarry, Tokuyama Soda Co.

70% of the limestone mined is used for making cement 30% is used in the manufacture of soda. Production is approximately 10,000 tons per month. Ore being mined is running 98 to 98.5% limestone. Possible reserves are estimated at 10 million tons; probable reserves which can be economically mined are estimated at 3 million tons. 22,638 KWH of electricity is being used per month of which approximately 8,000 KWH is being charged for at the thermal power rate. Management reports further production increases as directly proportional to future power allocation and cost.

j. Shigeyasu Limestone Quarry, Onoda Cement Co.

Inspections at this and the above quarry have been made by Labor Standards Bureau personnel, who have made technical recommendations which apply to mine safety. Handling of explosives is presently under the prefecture Commerce and Industry Section. This quarry is a member of the Yamaguchi prefectural Safety and Hygiene Association. Training and certification for workers handling explosives is needed. Production is from 12,000 to 13,000 tons per month worth ¥250 per ton. The quarry has 108 employees and is using jackhammers in their operation. Probable ore reserves averaging 97% limestone are estimated at 45 million tons of which approximately 40 million tons can be mined economically.

4. Conclusions: None

5. Recommendations: None

C.F. Barratt
C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

File M-11 Y

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C.F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 22 May 50 TIME 1230 (5) RETURN DATE 25 May TIME 2200

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a. Ube	23 May	0900	Coal Bur Safety Div. Coal Assoc Mining Fed.	Coal Reserve Survey project
b. Ube	23 May	1300	Mine Operators Coal Bureau	General discussion coal problems
c. Ube	24 May	0900	Bureau Mine Operators, Union Safety Committee	Inspection of Okinoyama Mine
d. Ube	24 May	1300	Bureau Mine Operators	Inspection of Boring projects and Nishioki Reclamation Project.
~~e.~~				
e. ~~f.~~ Ube	25 May	0900	Coop and local officials	Investigation of project for ammunition Salvage

(7) REMARKS: See attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

File Index No. 4.6

Dist. Res. Division File No. 11-X

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182 (Kure, Honshu)

29 May 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Ube, Yamaguchi Prefecture on 23, 24 and 25 May 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of trip: To accompany Mr. Lewis, NRS SCAP in his inspection of the Ube Coal Fields. To investigate the problem of ammunition salvage as background for an understanding of the "Application for the Disposition of Shells" from the Governor of Yamaguchi prefecture.

2. Background: Request from Mr. Lewis that Economics Section personnel accompany him on his inspection trip. "Application for the Disposition of Shells" received from the governor of Yamaguchi prefecture.

3. Discussion:

a. Ube Coal Fields

On 23 May an allday conference was held with officials of the Ube Coal Bureau, the Coal Mine Safety and Inspection Division, the Coal Association, the Mining Federation, and representative coal mine operators. During the morning session Mr. Lewis gave general background information on coal mine problems and accomplishments in the States. He stressed good salesmanship, good advertising campaigns to obtain public support and acceptance, and the necessity of fulfilling consumer demand as to coal type, shape and condition. He pointed out that profit coal production depends primarily on more coal per man per machine. The chief of the Ube Coal Bureau presented a paper on the present picture of coal mining in the Chugoku Region - Mr. Lewis limited Japanese presentation and discussion of their current problems by trying to anticipate all questions through continuous stress on effecient mining and selling of coal. He side stepped all questions on finance but did announce that the Coal Mine Damage Rehabilitation Program (Law 176, 1950) which went into effect on 12 May and which authorizes the expenditure of 5 billion yen over a 5 year period in 5 prefectures (Yamaguchi is one of the 5) might be helpful to some of the mines in the Ube field.

During the afternoon session the use of new machinery and methods was encouraged through the display of magazines, pictures and photographs.

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Late on the afternoon of 23 May a trip was made to the Ube Kosan Nishioki Reclamation project - Repair work on the dykes was reported to be 80% complete - all water had been pumped out of the 3 flooded mines in the area. Total estimated cost of repairs upon completion was predicated would vary between 50 & 60 million yen.

On the morning of 24 May rather than an inspection of the Okinoyama Mine as scheduled, a trip was made to the Ube Iron Works (Ube Kosan) to ascertain the facilities available for and the procedure used in the construction of Coal Mine equipment. Mr. Lewis showed great interest in learning a shaker conveyor had been constructed for the Kawayama Pyrite Mine by the Ube Iron Works and strongly recommended to Ube Kosan officials that they construct and install similar type of shaker conveyors in Ube Coal Mines. A conference was held with production and geological personnel concerning the status of the Coal Reserve Survey Project in the Ube Area.

On the afternoon a boat trip was made to the site of one of the sea Boring Projects which are used to form a basis for future exploratory and mining operations under the sea.

b. Ammunition Salvage

Mr. Ito formerly of the prefectural Reparations Section and now in the Commerce and Industry Section and Yamane, Deputy chief of the same section accompanied this writer throughout the investigation. A matter of this type was formerly handled by the reparations section which went out of existence 1 May this year. Neither Messrs Ito or Yamane were familiar with the application but believed it had been prepared by the prefectural Marine Products Section.

Two police officials of the Ube Municipal police accompanied this writer in a visit to the Ube Misaki Fish Coop, the originator of the petition. The police reported 10 cases of illegal salvage of munitions in the Ube area during March and April. Mr. Awaya chief of the Coop, Mr. Suzumura chief of the former fishing association, and Mr. Fujii who would be in charge of salvage for the coop if the application was approved were interviewed. After approaching the police, Civil Affairs, the 24th Infantry Division, Yamaguchi Detachment, and various prefectural government sections Mr. Fujii was referred to the Maritime Safety Bureau at Moji. The Bureau informed Mr. Fujii that permission to salvage the shells had already been given to the Matsutani-gumi Co. of Moji. Two members of the Ube coop are working as sub-contractors for Matsutani-gumi as they are familiar with the underwater location of the dumped explosives. The Ube coop primarily uses Sailing

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trawlers, (utase ami sen), wood, 35', no motor, 4 drag-nets to each boat and as such have been truthfully hampered in their fishing activition by the existance of explosives on the bottom in a good fishing area. Estimates of the amount of shells in the area varies from a minimum of 5,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Dumping was done under Occupation Force direction during the period of Oct 1945 to Mar 1946.

A physical inspection was made of a Matsutani-gumi tug boat and barge tied up to the Coop quay. The type of labor on the boats were Korean or a low type of older Japanese worker. No regard for even minimum safety precautions was demonstrated. Many large shells were still fused and armed. Power was being removed from machine gun shells by pounding the shell cases against metal with much left in the bottom of each casing. Salvage operations commenced on 19 April; 23 tons of scrap metal had been recovered as of 25 May and is stored in the Matsutani Warehouse, Moji; at the present price for scrap this would be worth over 1 million yen. Local police officials felt powerless to interfere as salvage operations at sea do not come under their jurisdiction. On the way back through Yamaguchi city we stopped at the Commerce and Industry Section. Prefectural officials quoted SCAPIN 2077 Entitled "Disposal of Explosives and Explosive Ordnance Resulting from Wartime Operations" as proof of their opinion that ammunition salvage did not require Occupation Force approval and further stated that they could not touch the case if permission had been obtained from the Moji Maritime Safety Bureau. They did however agree to contact the Moji Bureau and the regional EIA concerning the approval and agreed to give us a complete report on their findings. Prefectural officials also stated that at an SPB conference held in Tokyo during the end of April that they were told it was necessary to notify the Occupation Forces only when the Occupation would be directly concerned; e.g. explosive ordnance under or near an Occupation Billet.

4. Conclusions:

a. Conferences conducted by Mr. Lewis and this writer were generally believed to be a success.

b. The Coal Reserve Survey Project in the Ube area is progressing satisfactorily.

c. Apparently there is no difference recognized by the Japanese between ammunition disposal and ammunition salvage.

5. Recommendations:

That SCAP clarification of the present policy towards the salvage of ammunition be obtained and passed on to responsible Japanese officials as soon as possible.

C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-H

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

20 May 1950

SUBJECT: Report of field trip to Kawayama Mine, ~~Hiroshima~~ Yamaguchi prefecture on 12 May 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of Trip: To check acceptance of specific suggestions made by Messrs Harrington and Page, NRS SCAP. To check the status of the mine safety program at the mine and other aspects of the mining program.

2. Background: Memo for record on Technical Examination of Kawayama mine received.

3. Discussion:

a. Production and rehabilitation

An inspection was made to check the acceptance of specific suggestions made by Messrs Harrington and Page, NRS SCAP. Heavy V-type scrapers in the stopes with heavy duty motors had been obtained and were in use; Results were highly satisfactory both as to increased production and safety.

ok

The recommendation for the use of jumbo-mounted drifters for the center cut was understood but a request for reference materials in Japanese or English was made in order to properly carry it out.

ok

Four new automatic wet stopers were in operation and working satisfactorily. When 8 more wet stopers are received from the Hiroshima Oriental Industry Co. (Toyo Kogyo) on 15 May the Kawayama Mines plans to use 10 wet stoppers exclusively, with 2 as standby reserves; the use of conventional dry stoppers will be discontinued.

no

A suggestion for use of continuous pillars as in longwall coal mining, instead of small pillars as now in use was not understood. A phone call to Mr. Harrington approved by Mr. Tom clarified recommendations. After leaving the mine both Mr. Page and Harrington agreed that the present small pillars looked weak and dangerous and could possibly shatter and cause a cave-in similar to the one that occured in the Matsuo mine killing 80 miners (same type of ore body).

might not be safe but something should be done

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Mr. Harrington believes that a long, fairly wide ore body strip (15' wide continuous pillar) should be left for greater safety. By leaving alternate rooms and pillars and after the filling has settled they may go in and mine the pillars safety for full recovery of the ore.

A suggestion that tail losses could probably be reduced through the use of slime tables in the tailing circuit was not completely understood. In the flotation mill a PH factor of 7 is being used for the recovery of both copper and pyrite. Mr. Harrington recommends that in the first half of the circuit where Cu is recovered a PH factor of 7, 7-1/2 or 8 be used; that in the last half of the circuit the PH factor be reduced to 6 (more acid) for better results in the recovery of pyrite.

Mr. Harrington believes that magnetic roasting is not practicable due to prohibitive costs.

In the mill rather than setting secondary crushers for finer discharge and installing vibrating screens in a closed circuit with the crushers as recommended, mine operators are planning to install a large gyratory crusher at the top of the mill. Mine engineers had designed and placed in operation a compressed air machine for the construction of clay tampers used with dynamite for blasting. Cost per tamper has been reduced from 1 yen to 18 sen.

OK

Detachable bits are now used exclusively with considerable savings in manpower and increased production apparent.

OK

b. Mine Safety

Conferences with labor union, mine safety committee and company representatives revealed that the mine safety program was proceeding satisfactorily with good cooperation and coordination evident on the part of all concerned. This mine has many slight accidents as compared with other mines but serious accidents and deaths are very few. One death in 1946 none in '47 or '48, two in '49, none so far this year.

OK

The present classification of accidents required by the Mine Safety and Inspection Division gives a very incomplete and misleading picture:

Less than 3 days loss of work	---	not reported
3 days to 2 weeks " " "	---	reported as light or slight
More than 2 " " " "	---	reported as heavy or serious

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The mine reports accidents to the head office of the company as follows:

less than 2 weeks	loss of	work	---	light
2 to 4 weeks	"	"	---	medium
more than 4 weeks	"	"	---	heavy

Considerable time was spent in checking the procedure used following an injury. One doctor and one nurse are stationed near the mine entrance during working hours. The main hospital is located further down the valley.

ok

A new mine safety rescue equipment shack has been constructed near the mine entrance and is well stocked with rescue equipment.

A central system of fire mains and hydrants has been installed.

4. Conclusions:

a. SCAP suggestions for corrective action were not all completely understood nor are they all being followed. However clarification of suggestions will be passed on to mine operators during subsequent trips to the mine as they are received from NRS personnel.

ok

b. Management is aggressive and plans for mechanization of the mine and enlargement of the mill to double the present crude ore capacity are proceeding satisfactorily.

c. The mine safety program is being conducted in a satisfactory and successful manner.

5. Recommendations:

That clarification of NRS recommendations be passed on to Mine Operators as soon as possible.

C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-XX

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No. 34

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C.F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 12 May 50 TIME 0900 (5) RETURN DATE 13 May 50 TIME 0900

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kawayama Mine	12 May	1300	Miners Officials	Surveillance Mining Program
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Departure time due to other activities was delayed 'til 1115. Arrived at mine at 1345. Successful conferences were held with mine operators, the mine safety committee and labor union officials. An inspection was made to check the acceptance of specific suggestion made by Messrs Harrington and Page, NRS SCAP. Further details will be found in detailed field trip report.

C.F. Barratt
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Personnel going on field trips will complete Sections (1) through (6), inclusive, of this form, in triplicate. The original will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief, 24 hours before departure.

2. Upon return from field trip, Section (7), of duplicate copy will be completed and forwarded to Deputy Chief. Section (7) should include: estimate of success of meeting, conference or inspection, any changes from original schedule and reason thereof, any further remarks person preparing report desires to include.

3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-4

File Index
No. 23

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME C.F. Barratt (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 14 Mar 50 TIME 0900 (5) RETURN DATE 17 Mar 50 TIME 2344

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kawayama Pyrite Mine	14 Mar.	1300	Co. officials Regional Mine officials	Conf. with officials
b.	"	15 "	0800		Inspect Mine
c.	Yanai	15 "	1300	Mayor	Uranium report
d.	Tokuyama	15 "	1600	Coop. officials	Fishery Dispute
e.	Ube	16 "	0900	Safety officials	Conf.
f.	"	16 "	1300	Mine officials Regional "	Inspect Okinoyama Mine
g.	"	17 "	0800	"	"

(7) REMARKS Inspection of underground and surface workings was conducted on afternoon of 14 Mar, conference was held on morning of 15 Mar to suit the convenience of co. officials; both were highly successful. As Yanai wasn't reached til 1830, the night was spent there. All day 16 Mar was spent in Tokuyama confering with local govt & Coop officials. Friday from 1030 was spent in the Ube area conferring with Mr MacAfee NRS SCAP, Coal Mine Safety & Inspection Division personnel and inspecting the Okinoyama Coal Mine. Due to a phone call from Mr Keisel on Friday afternoon requesting that we attend Ceremonies welcoming the return of the tanker "Chigusa Maru" from the 4th Antarctic Whaling Expedition, it was necessary to drive to Shimonoseki Saturday morning.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C F Barratt
Signature

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Personnel going on field trips will complete Sections (1) through (6), inclusive, of this form, in triplicate. The original will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief, 24 hours before departure.

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-4

FILE REFERENCE SHEET

Subject of Material:

Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 20-23 Feb 1950.

Dated:

3 March 1950

Office of Origin:

CCAR, NR Division

Filed in File No:

S-6-Y

Other Disposition:

None

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No. 2

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Na[illegible] Res. Division
File No. M-11-Y

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

23 January 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL KOWALSKI

SUBJECT: Investigation of Delayed Payment of Wages at Nagato Anthracite Coal Mine, Shimonoseki

1. Investigation opened, at the Governor's Office, Yamaguchi City, at 1330 hours, 21 January, with Governor Tanaka, Chief of Prefectural Labor Section, Chief of Prefectural Liaison Section, interpreters Sakai and Hayashi and the undersigned present.

2. Representatives of the Company were called first. They were Mr. Wada, Director and Superintendent, Mr. Hisatomi, Chief of Accounting Section and Mr. Fukami of the Ration Distribution Section. In response to questions they gave the following information concerning wages. All employees were paid in full to include 31 August in November. From then on the position of the Company became difficult and payment was made as follows, with part of the payment made up of basic and supplemental rations to insure employees did not go hungry. Company owes nothing to ration point.

September

Office			Miners		
Owed:	¥ 326,303		Owed:	¥ 445,537	
Paid:	239,689	(Includes food)	Paid:	445,537	(Includes food)
Short:	86,614		Short:	0	

October

Owed:	¥ 327,677		Owed:	¥ 446,035	
Paid:	97,458	(In food only)	Paid:	206,703	(In food only)
Short:	230,219			239,332	

November

Owed:	¥ 330,451		Owed:	¥ 444,621	
Paid:	101,130	(In food only)	Paid:	212,847	(In food only)
Short:	229,321		Short:	231,777	

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No. 1

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

Memorandum for Colonel Kowalski
Investigation of Delayed Payment of Wages at
Nagato Anthracite Coal Mine, Shimonoseki

23 January 1950

December

Owed:	¥ 304,145		Owed:	¥ 239,574	
Paid:	90,508	(In food only)	Paid:	180,156	(In food only)
Short:	213,637		Short:	59,418	

The management made a retrenchment in office staff on 20 November and the miners went on strike for non-payment of wages on 21 December. Employees total 113, with 34 office workers and 79 miners.

Accounts receivable of the Company amount to ¥1,165,000. This is owed chiefly by TAIKEI KOGYO and TISEI KOGYO, both of Osaka and both briquette manufacturers. The Central Government or Kodan owe them no money. The Company has a stockpile of 1,832 tons of coal of 3,300 calorie content on hand. It is worth ¥1,500,000 or roughly ¥800 per ton.

The Superintendent stated that this mine was one of five owned by the same company and that to the best of his knowledge the other four were in the same condition or worse.

Accounts payable represent a very dark picture. They are as follows:

¥ 60,000	for steel
1,900,000	for lumber
120,000	for tools
370,000	for electric equipment
350,000	for POL
1,100,000	for dynamite
350,000	for repairs
600,000	for miscellaneous
8,000,000	for Reconstruction Bank Loans *
1,290,318	for wages
400,000	for taxes
¥14,540,318	TOTAL

* ¥5,000,000 spent for housing
3,000,000 spent for improvement of facilities

The Governor next stated that of a total of 73 coal mines, in the Prefecture, 30 were out of business and of the remaining 43, at least 20 were in as bad shape as this company.

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3. Representatives of the employees were called next. They were Mr. Motokawa, who came to Civil Affairs Headquarters, Mr. Nishida and Mr. Fujioka. All three are office workers. Nine miners had accompanied them, but the undersigned explained that he was not in Yamaguchi to take up the labor dispute, but to investigate the delayed payment of wages. The miners were not permitted to remain. The three office workers agreed that in November they had received pay in full through 31 August, but had received nothing for September, October and the portion of November, during which they had worked. This latter statement on further questioning proved to be false. As the individual cases differ, they are shown separately below:

Mr. Motokawa	Mr. Nishida	Mr. Fujioka
7 in family	3 in family	6 in family
¥8,300 pay after taxes	¥7,400 pay after taxes	¥8,102 pay after taxes
Resigned 20/11	Resigned 12/11	Discharged 12/11
4 years service	2 yrs and 2 months	6 years service
	September	
¥ 700 Cash	¥ 700 Cash	¥ 700 Cash
5,193 Food	2,200 Food	4,557 Food
5,893	2,900	5,257
	October	
5,173 Food	2,205 Food	3,538 Food
	November	
4,877 Food	2,380 Food	3,069 Food
	Retirement Allowance Due	
¥98,784	¥ 38,000	¥ 217,968

Retirement allowances are based on the following table:

2 months' pay per year up to 3 years' service

3 months' pay per year up to 5 years' service

4 months' pay per year up to 10 years' service

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Mr. Motokawa and Mr. Fujioka went to the Labor Standards Office, in Shimonoseki, some time after their discharge. To the best of their knowledge it was about December 1. They saw Mr. Mitsui, a supervisor, concerning wages and retirement allowances due them. The supervisor did not seem to understand their case. A week later, they returned and saw Mr. Takagi, another supervisor, who took a statement from them to be turned over to the Office Chief for handling. Again a week later they returned and saw Mr. Takagi again, who assured over to the Office Chief. (See latter's statement in paragraph 4.) Mr. Motokawa returned a fourth time, a week later, about the end of December and was taken by Mr. Takagi to see Mr. Suzuki, Office Chief. Mr. Suzuki, is alleged to have said he could tell the company to pay, but could not make them. Mr. Motokawa said that he had thought of seeing a lawyer or Civil Affairs. After this there was some general talk on world conditions and then the Office Chief is alleged to have said, "You would get better results, maybe, if you went to see the Communist Party." Mr. Motokawa explained that coming from a government official he was inclined to regard the statement as a joke.

The three office workers stated that they did not believe the company was sincere in its statement that it would pay off gradually when it got on its feet. They feel that they are entitled to extra rations for October and November and also the payment that was made at the end of the year (¥500-¥3,000) towards unpaid wages. The company refused both to them on the grounds that they had retired. Five days ago they retained their own lawyers and instructed them to file civil suit against the company. All three of these gentlemen are receiving unemployment insurance.

4. Mr. Suzuki, Shimonoseki Office Chief and Mr. Shigeru, Yamaguchi Bureau Chief were called next.

Mr. Suzuki stated that he had sent Supervisor Mitsui to Yamaguchi Bureau to make a verbal report on this case and ask instructions as the owners of Nagato Mine had other mines outside of his jurisdiction which union officials had told him were in the same condition. He denied that he ever made the alleged remark about the Communists, in fact had never met Mr. Motokawa. After some questioning, remembered he did meet him, but thought he was an employee and they discussed nothing, but the Labor Standards Law.

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Memorandum for Colonel Kowalski
Investigation of Delayed Payment of Wages at
Nagato Anthracite Coal Mine, Shimonoseki

23 January 1950

Mr. Shigeru, began by making a statement that out of 316 wage cases since April 1949, a total of 277 had been settled and 24 sent to the Procurator. Further, that of 20 million yen due in delayed wages, 18.8 million had been paid.

He pointed out that at the time the report reached his office the New Year's holidays were just about to begin. After the holidays, he sent his own representative to the Shimonoseki Office to check. Mr. Shigeru, then had to go off to take the government officials' examination and has not seen his representative since his return. The examinations were held on 15 January, so this is a plausible statement.

5. Conclusions:

a. The Nagato Anthracite Coal Mine is a sub-marginal producer. It existed during the war, when the demand for coal was great and continued in operation as long as government subsidies were available. In a free market it cannot compete due to the poor quality of its product.

b. The Nagato Mine is a typical example of the condition of many other sub-marginal mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture, particularly of the other four mines belonging to the same owner.

c. Analyses of the Accounts Payable of this mine show clearly what is happening in Japanese industry. As an example, the single account of ¥1,100,000 for dynamite, multiplied by the 20 mines reported to be in similar condition, is bound in a short time to have an extremely adverse effect on the explosive producers. (Reference previous report on condition of Nippon Dynamite Company, Asa City, Yamaguchi).

d. That the Labor Standards Bureau is not as active or efficient as it might be. They wait for complaints to come to them rather than making inspections. Friendship with or bribes from owners may play a part in keeping them away in certain cases.

e. That loans from the Reconstruction Bank are made without much investigation as to economic future of the borrower.

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Memorandum for Colonel Kowalski
Investigation of Delayed Payment of Wages at
Nagato Anthracite Coal Mine, Shimonoseki

23 January 1950

6. Recommendations:

a. A complete study be made of the coal mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture, with a view to liquidating those that are sub-marginal producers. This will serve to prevent future straining of credit and wasting of funds available of rehabilitation and expansion of industry.

action taken

b. That the Labor Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs, devote more time to investigation of Labor Standards Offices and industrial concerns that are behind in wage payments and less to firms that are on a going basis.

c. That the requirements for and methods of obtaining loans from the Reconstruction Bank be investigated.

action taken

d. That the political backgrounds of Mr. Motokawa and Mr. Suzuki, Chief of Shimonoseki Labor Standards Office, be thoroughly investigated.

James R. Truden
JAMES R. TRUDEN
Lt Col TC
Deputy Chief