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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

24 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Shimane and Tottori Prefectures
17-21 July 50

TO : Chief, Economic Section

1. Purpose of trip: Surveillance of Mining and Fishing programs

2. Background: None

3. Discussion:

a. Teikoku Iron Foundry (Seitetsu), Minari village, Shimane prefecture. Although the Hiroshima MITI reported that an iron mine was in operation in the area, it was found that all mining conducted by this company in the area was suspended by the Ken Government due to the possibility of sand damage to rice crops further down the river. Iron sand at the present time is shipped by train from the Kaike and Yodoe areas of Tottori prefecture.

The principle income of Nita-gun (where this foundry is located) is derived from charcoal. Since controls were lifted quality has improved considerably. Total charcoal produced in this gun can't supply the needs of the two Iron Foundries located there.

The district office of the prefectural government is encouraging local producers to ship charcoal to Kinki and Kanto regions, in addition to supplying the two companies as they feel there is no guarantee as to how long the iron sand companies will stay in business. Much to the company's regret so called industrial charcoal produced in the gun and delivered to the company in bulk lots is of a lower quality than that shipped to other areas. Over-cutting of timber during the war prohibits the production of more than 6,000 tons of charcoal per year, 5,000 tons were produced in 1949. The company has its own charcoal producers with a production capacity of approximately 2,500 tons per year. The company requires a minimum of 7,500 tons of charcoal per year, and as it is unable to obtain to an adequate supply within the gun imports charcoal from Hiroshima and Okayama prefectures.

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This company has two sister plants in Hiroshima prefecture which manufacture pig iron from iron sand obtained in Chiba and Kagoshima prefectures. The three plants have paid capital amounting to 15 million yen, 4,769.309 tons of pig iron was produced from September 1949 to June 1950 using 8,141.134 tons of the following raw materials in the percentages shown:

Iron ore from Malaya ----------	40.2%
" " " Hainan, China ----	18.7%
" cinder ----------	3.8%
Roasted iron sand ----------	37.8%

This is efficiently designed plant which uses fumes from the blast furnace to make steam which drives 2 air compressors and also pre-heats the furnace blast. One vertical, top feed blast furnace with a capacity of 20 tons per 24 hours is in use. From appearances considerable iron remains and is lost in the slag which is used for land reclamation. Four, eight hour shifts are worked. Total number of employees is 35.

b. The Hitachi Iron Sand Mine and ~~Foundry~~ Plant, ~~Tochigi~~ Iron sand is mined for only 4 months, from December to March of each year when rice plants are not in the ground. Although this company has 20 mining rights in the area, they were limited to working in only 6 locations from Dec 49 to Mar 50. The limitation is imposed by the prefectural government because of the mining method used. Iron sand is washed from Tertiary Granite and the iron content progressively increased through gravety separation from 8% to 85%. The prefecture limits mining to areas where waste sand can be used to reclaim land for agriculture purposes.

From December 1949 to March 1950 2,843 tons of iron sand was obtained which produced 1,100 tons of pig iron. 2½ tons of iron sand and 1.7 tons of charcoal is used to produce 1 ton of pig iron. Experiments are underway to reduce charcoal usage to 1.5 tons.

The company has an iron sand stockpile of 3,000 tons. All pig iron produced is shipped to the Yasugi plant of the same company where it is used for the manufacture of high grade steel.

When the ~~square~~ center type blast furnace is in operation it is charged in the ~~middle~~ every 14 minutes with 120 kilograms of iron sand and 90 kilograms of charcoal. Molten iron is cast into molds every four hours. 5.4 kilo tons of pig is produced every 24 hours.

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The cost of charcoal accounts for 60% of the manufacturing cost of pig iron. The Price Control Board reduced the price of pig iron during March of this year from ¥34,000 per ton to ¥32,000 per ton reportedly based on an anticipated charcoal price of ¥95 per 15 kilogram bale. Present price of charcoal in this area is ¥130-140 per bale. Since controls were lifted charcoal price in this area has not fallen as anticipated.

c. Hitachi Yasugi Plant

The company produces many types of special steel products although its main product is steel bars (85% to 90%). The company is operating at only 15% of total capacity. Raw materials used are as follow:

(1) Steel scrap which is mixed with pig iron to produce low quality steel.

(2) Nickel for the manufacture of alloy steel. During last year approximately 5 tons of imported nickel were allocated to this plant. The company wants to increase its production of 18-8 stainless steel (18% chrome and 8% nickel).

(3) Ferro chrome of which additional sources are needed.

(4) Metallic molybdenum with a carbon content of less than .02%.

(5) Cobalt, which is in very short supply in Japan.

(6) Tungsten.

(7) Binding materials such as good quality Fluorite.

(8) Manganese Clinker.

This plant produces 60% of Japan's high speed steel which is reportedly ~~just as good or better than the~~ equal in quality to the highest quality Swedish steel.

d. Sakae port, Tottori prefecture

A conference was held with representatives of the Tottori Coop Federation, Sakae branch, the Sakae port Coop, the Sakae fish Coop, the Kyuhin fish Coop, the Gyomin fish Coop

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the prefectural Marine products section. All business was suspended for the day because of a fishermen's village festival. No detailed, objective, useful information could be obtained. However reports will be prepared and submitted to and be checked by Mr. Neis during his trip to Tottori 24-28 July.

e. Japan Chrome Industry Company

Mr. Funakoshi president of the company was interviewed. Ore is shipped from the 2 mines now in operation to the Yahata Iron Works, Kyushu and the Harime Brick company, Hirohata (Hyogo prefecture) and used in the manufacture of high grade fire brick. Chrome content varies between 30-35%. Hirose and Wakamatsu ~~the only~~ 2 chromite mines in operation in this region are producing 1500-2100 tons per month. Production is irregular because ore is found in pockets and because adequate exploration and mapping has ~~not been~~ conducted.

2883

f. Wakamatsu Chromite Mine

Underground workers 43, surface 7, temporary 5, clerks 4. Production per month averages 600 tons. Plans to increase production to 1,000 tons per month from October this year will only be possible through an increase in electric power allocations. Present allocation is only 187 Kwh per month; at least 1,000 Kwh are needed. To increase production in October 2,600 Kwh will be needed. The most primitive type of hand drilling was observed. Electric lights used for illumination throughout have had to be replaced with carbide lamps because of power restrictions.

Filling of stopes is not being done and the dangers of caveins are great. Price of ore is ¥2,200 per ton. Management says that the ore price would have to be raised to ¥5,000 per ton to make filling economically possible. The company requested technical information on the refining or concentrating of chromite to increase the chrome percentage to a point where it can be used for steel alloy. The company also requested advise on protective goggles for the prevention of eye injuries from flying rock chips.

Since the passage of the mine safety law, one miner was killed, 1 slighty injured by a mine car on the surface, and one seriously injured (one month in hospital) due to an eye injury from flying rock.

g. Conference with Shimane prefectural officials

A conference was held with the chief of the Economics Department, the chief of the Enterprise Section and the chief of the Mining Division.

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The survey of natural gas in the Hinokawa plain is three-fifths completed and is expected to be completed during Dec 1950. An application for national government subsidy has been made to the Petroleum Development Advisory Council. Surface surveys conducted by the prefectural government are expected to cost a total of 3 million yen.

It was reported that a new pyrite ore deposit was discovered at Inasa village, near the coast approximately 2 miles west of Taisha town. Ore reserves are estimated at 300,000 tons but adequate prospection has not been completed. Any application for prospecting rights has been made to the Hiroshima MITI.

Shimane prefectural government completed a dam up-steam in the Hinokawa river in March of this year at a cost of 3½ million yen to prevent natural sand flow which fills up the river and causes floods in times of heavy rains. They plan to construct 5 additional dams above the present dam at a cost of 1 billion 600 thousand yen. In case of down stream flooding damage is estimated at 2 to 3 billion yen. Officials ~~billion yen.~~ Officials believe that the high cost of dam construction is still cheaper than that which might be caused by floods.

4. Conclusions:

a. Present price of pig iron is low in relation to the price of charcoal.

b. Electric power allocations ~~to~~ will have to be increased for Wakamatsu Chromite mine in order to allow production increases.

c. Construction of dams in the Hinokawa river show a lack of knowledge of the principles of hydrology.

5. Recommendations:

a. That present charcoal and pig iron prices be reported to SCAP with recommendations for an increase in the price of pig iron.

b. That electric power allocations to the Wakamatsu mine be investigated further.

c. That the advise of a competent hydrologist be obtained prior to construction of the 5 dams mentioned above.

C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-9 S-4

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

19 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report

1. Reference: Field Trip Report, Okayama-Tottori-Shimane-Yamaguchi, 9-13 July 1950, Mr Keis, Economics Section.

2. In regards to recommendation contained in Par 5 c of reference report all fish and fishery products were decontrolled 1 April 1950. At that time the requirement for licensing of fish retailers was abolished. Licensing of business in general is a prerogative of the Prefectural Governor and not necessarily a requirement. In case an individual operates a shop he will be required to be certified by the Public Health Section of Prefectural Government as to sanitary conditions.as any other dealer of food. Individual peddlers which is common to Japan as other countries would be difficult to control as well as an undesirable undertaking.

HENRY C KEISEL, DAC
Chief, Economics Section

Information Copy Furhished to:
Chief Natural Resources Division

File Index
No. 2

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

Nat. Res. Sig 6
File No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL BLYTH #2

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 9 July 50 TIME 2359 (5) RETURN DATE 13 July 50 TIME 2344

File Index No. 1

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama ~~city~~	10 July	0830	Ken Fisheries Section	To ascertain status of fisheries programs
b.	Kuban-son ~~Okayama-ken~~	10 July	1330	Fish. Coop. officials	"
c.	Tottori ~~city~~	11 July	0830	Pref. Fish. Coop. Federation officials	"
d.	Tajiri-son ~~Tottori-ken~~	11 July	1330	Fish. Production Coop. officials	"
e.	Matsue ~~city~~	12 July	0830	Ken Fisheries Section	"
f.	Honjo-~~mura~~ Shimane-ken	12 July	1330	Fish. Coop. officials	"

(7) REMARKS: All inspections and conferences were held as scheduled. For complete details see attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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(4) DEPARTURE DATE 9 July 50 TIME 2359 (5) RETURN DATE 13 July TIME 2344

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	Yamaguchi city	13 July	0830	Ken Fisheries Section	To ascertain status of fisheries programs
h.	Ogori Yamaguchi-ken	13 July	1330	Yamaguchi Branch NAF Bank	Fisheries financing
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

17 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi, 10-13 July 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To ascertain through conferences with prefectural officials and spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives and other interested organizations, the progress of fisheries programs.

2. Background: O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

a. Interviewed Mr. Kobayashi, Fisheries Section chief, Mr. Ikeda, i/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Aoki, i/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Hayashi, i/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Okayama Prefectural Government (10 Jul 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Cooperatives - Seventy-two (72) cooperatives have been formed to date in Okayama-ken. This figure includes 1 production Coop. One (1) prefectural federation has also been organized (See field trip report dated 27 Jun 50). A prefectural credit federation has already been approved by the MAF but, they are having difficulty in raising the amount of capital stock required in their Articles of Incorporation. Mr. Ikeda believes this will be accomplished by 31 Jul 50.

Of a total of 65 former Fishing Associations in Okayama-ken, only 11 or 17% have completed the transfer of their assets to the coops. Target date for the completion of this phase has been set at 31 Aug 50 however, actual completion will not be until Nov or Dec 50.

There are 4 areas in Okayama-ken which are having difficulty in the division of assets because they must be transferred to more than 1 coop. These areas are; Tanoura (Shimotsui) with 3 coops. replacing 1 old association, Kotoura with 3 coops. replacing 1 old association, Fukuda with 2 coops.

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replacing 1 old association and Muniage with 2 coops. replacing 1 old association. Difficulties stem from various reasons of minor importance. Mr. Ikeda expects settlement of these disputes by Oct 50. The Ken Fisheries Section has held numerous meetings with coop. officials to encourage and explain the transfer phase. Prefecture clerks are not being dispatched to assist in paper work connected with the transfer unless a specific request is made to the Kencho by the coop. for such assistance. In many areas the fishing associations' assets are very few and of little economic importance to the coop. and the coops. are therefore not very interested in them. The Tanoura Coop. is the only coop. known to be paying rent for the use of old association assets.

Fisheries Rights - The following statistics were obtained regarding the current number, type and ownership of rights in Okayama-ken:

Ownership

Type	Individuals	Fish.Assns.	Companies	Cities,Towns & Villages	MAF	Total
Exclusive	-	75	-	3	-	78
Fixed-Net	14	933	18	-	3	968
Demarcated	39	119	8	-	6	172
Special	-	162	-	-	-	162
Total	53	1289	16	3	9	1380

The 18 fixed-net rights were purchased by construction companies for reclamation however, all rights were not reclaimed. Those rights not reclaimed are still being used by the fishermen. The 9 rights purchased by the MAF were also reclaimed.

Five (5) Sea-areas have been set-up in this prefecture with an estimated total of 20,000 eligible voters. No departures from the law as regards voter eligibility have been made by the Governor. Mr. Aoki states, "The Governor has too much power under the Fisheries Law".

From early March 50 till the end of May 50, the Ken Fisheries Section made the rounds of all fishing villages gathering fishermen together and explaining the provisions and meaning of the new Fisheries Law. In addition to distributing information material forwarded by the Fisheries Agency, the Kencho has published posters and are using the local radio station for spot reports.

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An excellent poster showing the operation of a Fisheries Adjustment Committee and expulsion of the feudalistic bosses was printed in 500 copies and distributed throughout fishing areas on 15 June 50.

Fishing Boat Insurance - The following statistics were obtained on the number of boats and the number insured to date in Okayama-ken:

	Number	No. insured	%
Powered -	3878	775	19.9%
Non-powered -	5609	50	.89%
Total	9487	825	8.7%

Nineteen (19) boats applied for damages during the 1949 fiscal year. Of this number only 1 boat was completely destroyed. Total amount of damages paid was ¥116,470. Fish Coops. are handling the insurance program at the village level and are receiving no compensation for this work. Ken and Coop. officials are making use of every opportunity to encourage fishermen to purchase insurance however, reception by fishermen is still very slow.

b. Kuban-son Fish. Coop. Assn. Okayama-ken (10 July 50)

Date of organization - 23 May 49

Membership - 163

Capital Stock - ¥48,600 (All paid)

Each share - ¥200

the assoc

Membership in this coop. was 222 in 1940 and 230 at time of dissolution. The loss of 67 members during the transition was due to the expulsion of "bosses" and non-fishermen. The Coop. Chief would like to increase the capital stock of the association but because of the poor financial condition of the fishermen, has made no definite plans. No savings or loan programs are in effect at this coop. What little money is saved by the fishermen is either deposited in Postal Savings or the Ag. Coop. which is in the same building as the Fish. Coop. The Coop. has not borrowed any money for purchasing oil and fishing gear but instead, the Coop. Chief puts out his own money to purchase these goods and is not charging any interest. (He is not loaning cash to members). The former association had no assets whatsoever to transfer to the Coop. (not even a table or chair) and no action has been taken to execute a paper transfer as yet.

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Production during the 1949 calendar year totalled 18,130 kan valued at ¥12,355,000. The Coop. market (loaned to them) is approximately 2 kilometers from the office. All fish produced are not sold thru the market but to dealers that come out to purchase the fish. No record of these sales is kept by the fishermen and when the Coop. makes their production report thru channels the direct sales of fish to dealers is estimated. The Coop. Chief reports that at the present time, approximately 50% of the catch is not reported by the coop. This includes both fish sold directly to dealers and fish eaten or bartered by fishermen.

A reported fuel and gear shortage of 80% and 30% respectively was given. Blackmarket supplies are even scarce. Current price of blackmarket oil is ¥4,000 per drum whereas the official price is ¥2,200 per drum. Production has not been greatly affected by the shortage of oil as the boats are very small and can be rowed when necessary.

The total number of boats operated by the members of this coop. include 74 powered (average size - 1 ton, 4 HP) and 70 non-powered (average size - 0.5 tons). Forty-five (45) of the powered boats are covered by insurance.

The principle types of fisheries engaged in are small trawling (by mow-boat), hand cast net, dip net and long line.

Coop. members are operating 3 exclusive fisheries rights and 2 demarcated fisheries rights which are all owned by the former fish. assn. There is a total of 260 eligible voters for the adjustment committee elections in this area. Members of 20 other coops. comprise the total voting strength of this, the Kojima Bay Sea-Area. Meetings have been held with the fishermen to explain provisions of the new fisheries law.

c. <u>Tottori-ken Fish. Coop. Assn. Federation (11 July 50)</u>

Date of organization - 22 Sep 49

Membership - 42 Coops.

Capital Stock - ¥3,900,000 (All paid)

Each Share - ¥5,000

Assets of the old prefectural fishing association were transferred to the Ken federation in Mar 50. This is probably one of the first prefectural association to transfer its' assets to the Ken federation in Japan. These assets totalled ¥64,000,000 in value, of which the main items include the following:

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9 Buildings
1 Marine Motor Repair Shop
1 Shipyard (30 ton boat capacity)
5 Trucks
4 Oil tanks - capacity 150,000 liters, 100,000 liters, 100,000 liters and 80,000 liters.

The federation also took over ¥62,000,000 in liabilities from the old association. These liabilities are nearly all paid now. As of 31 May 50, the federation has borrowed ¥61,000,000 from the MAF Bank and Ken Credit Federation which is being used as a revolving fund for the purchase of oil and fishing gear.

The federation handles approximately 75% of all fish produced in Tottori-ken. Three (3) markets are operated; one each in Tottori, Yonago and Kurayoshi and also consigns fish to Osaka from the port of Sakai. A 5% commission is charged on fish handled by the markets and a 3% commission is charged on fish consigned from Sakai. An average of 8% commission is charged on all other goods such as oil and fishing gear which are handled by the federation.

Information and educational programs conducted by the federation include publishing of a monthly newspaper in 2000 copies (for approx. 7000 members) and printing of various leaflets, posters and pamphlets. Meetings are held with Coop. chiefs and information and guidance is given. Mr. Shimizu, 1/c of Coop. guidance opined that Coops. in Tottori-ken need much assistance especially along management lines since most of the Coop. personnel are new and inexperienced.

This federation has 21 officials of which 7 were officials of the old prefectural association, 71 full-time employee and 19 part-time employees. Full-time employees number 15 less than the old association.

Mr. Hayashibara, vice-president of the federation reported that they are having much trouble with unlicensed fish mongers in Tottori City which are affecting their sales and lowering the sanitary conditions of fish sold to the consumers. These fish mongers receive their fish supplies from fisherman in Hyogo prefecture who bring their fish on the early morning train to Tottori. They cannot purchase fish from the Tottori fish market because they are not licensed retailers. The mongers set up their street-side business on the main street from the R.R. Station between the station and the fish market. Local police bodies have reportedly made many unsuccesful attempts to chase these people away. (This problem was brought to the attention of Mr. Stradley by this reporter).

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d. Tajiri Fish. Coop. Assn., Tottori-ken (11 July 50)

Date of organization - 1 July 49
Membership - 340
Capital Stock - ¥1,069,000 (All paid)
Each share - ¥500
Fishermen's Deposits - ¥130,000 (as of 30 June 50)
(Interest on deposits in 2.8 sen per ¥100 per day)
Loans to Fishermen - None

All assets except fisheries rights have been transferred from the old association to the Cooperative. Total value of these assets was ¥2,505,000. There were no major items other than 3 buildings. There were no liabilities from the old association.

The coop. has borrowed ¥785,000 as of 30 June 50 from the MAF Bank for the purchase of oil and fishing gear.

Production from Jan-Dec 49 was 463,528 kan. Approximately 65% of the catch is landed at Sakai for consignment by the federation. An 8% commission in charged on fish landed at Tajiri. Also 8% is charged on fish landed at Sakai but 3% of this goes to the federation for handling the fish and Tajiri receives the remaining 5%. No commission is charged on fuel oil or fishing gear.

Supplies of oil and lubricants are reportedly 20% short of requirements and are 30% less than that received thru the former link system. The price of black-market oil in this area nearly the same as the official price. Fishing gear supplies are sufficient.

The main types of fishing engaged in by members of this coop. are eastern trawlers and pole and line. From these, an average yearly income of from ¥60,000 - ¥70,000 per fisherman is derived.

The total number of boats owned by coop. members are 127 powered and 15 non-powered. Only 1 powered boat is covered by insurance. Fishermen in this area feel they do not need insurance and the coop. is not applying very much pressure.

Only 1 exclusive and 3 special fisheries rights are operated by this coop. None of the members own individual rights. Meetings have been held with the fishermen by coop. and Ken officials to disseminate information on the rights reform program. Fishermen do not seem very interested because the reform will have very little effect upon them.

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Port improvement work is being carried on at the present time in Tajiri port. This consists largely of repairing and enlarging the breakwaters. It is a national government project and costs nothing to the coop. The Kencho pays approximately 10%.

e. Interviewed Mr. Date, Fisheries Section Chief; Mr. Misaki, 1/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Shindo, 1/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Tomita 1/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Shimane Prefectural Government (12 July 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Coops. - From the 113 former fishing associations, 130 coops, 2 processing coops., 1 prefectural federation, 1 prefectural credit federation and 4 district federations have emerged. Thirty-one (31) of the old associations have transferred their assets to the coops. Target date set by the Ken-cho for completion of the transfer of assets is 30 Sep 50 however, doubts were expressed as to whether or not it would be completed or near completion by that date. The fishing associations of Saigo and Minami located on the Oki Islands are having trouble dividing their assets to 2 and 3 coops. respectively. At Minami, trouble stems from bad bookkeeping by the old association. The trouble in Saigo comes from non-agreement by the 2 parties on division of the assets. Mr. Misaki reports that difficulties in other areas is merely the lack of qualified personnel to effect the transfer.

The 4 district federations in Shimane-ken are superfluous in the minds of ken officials however, nothing has been done by them to encourage dissolution or amalgamation of these federations since they were authorized under the Coop. Law to organize them. One of these federations located in Gotsu (Naka-gun) has only 3 coop. members with a total membership of 317. Another federation in Etomo-cho has only 4 coop. members. The Ken federation has 84 coop. members but is not operating as a federation should in the eyes of this reporter. It has only 2 or 3 employees. Functions such as sale of fish for members and supplying of oil and fishing gear are all sub-contracted to private concerns. It has no information or guidance programs to speak of and is generally speaking, doing nothing.

Fisheries Rights - All of the following fisheries rights in Shimane-ken are owned by fishing associations except 27 which are owned by individuals:

Exclusive -	171
Fixed-Net -	240
Special -	224
Demarcated-	58
Total	693

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Four (4) sea-areas have been formed with an estimated total voter eligibility of 28,000 for the coming Adjustment Committee election. No changes have been made by the Governor regarding voter eligibility requirements. Prefecture, City, town, village and district office personnel have conducted meetings with fishermen in their respective areas regarding the fisheries rights reform and the new Fisheries Law. Posters have been printed and distributed by the Kencho and local radio and newspapers are being utilized. According to Mr. Shindo, fishermen in Shimane-ken are generally not interested in the reform program.

Fishing Boat Insurance- Of the following number of boats in Shimane-ken only 199 powered and 23 non-powered boats have insurance coverage:

Powered - 3,037 (Average size - 6 tons)

Non-powered - 12,246 (Average size - 0.5 tons)

Fish. Coops. handle all paper work on the insurance at their respective level and receive compensation of approximately ¥8 per ¥1,000 of contracted insurance. Boat insurance does not appeal to fishermen in this area because of the high rates. Mr. Tomita reports that everything feasible is being done to point out the economic necessity of this insurance.

f. Honjo-mura Fish. Coop., Shimane-ken (12 July 50)

Date of organization - 8 June 49

Membership - 168

Capital Stock - ¥87,550 (all paid)

Each Share - ¥50

Fishermen's Deposits - ¥197,423.19 (as of 30 Jun 50)
(Interest - Less than 3 mo. - 0.5 sen per ¥100 per day
Over 3 mo. - 4.7% per annum

Loans to Fishermen - ¥8,333 (as of 30 Jun 50)
(No interest)

As of 30 June 50, the coop. owed ¥160,000 to the MAF Bank which is due by Sep 50. Of this amount, ¥100,000 was used to transport fish by boat to the Yonago market.

All assets except fisheries rights have been transferred to the coop. Total value of these assets was ¥373,000. The only major item transferred was the office building.

Production from Jan-Dec 49 totalled 20,906 kan valued at ¥4,481,000 and from Jan-30 Jun 50 totalled 12,973 kan valued at ¥1,424,500. Approximately 5% of the total catch is unreported. According to the coop. chief, this years catch is the

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worst in 40 years. A 5% commission is charged on all fish and fishing gear handled by the coop. Oil is sold at cost price. Average income for full-time fishermen is from ¥30,000 to ¥40,000 per year before taxes are taken out.

Supplies of oil are 50% short and nets are 30% short. This does not seriously affect production because boats are so small they can be operated by oars when necessary.

Of the total number of 4 powered and 130 non-powered boats, none are insured. Fishermen say that do not need any insurance because there is no danger of shipwreck in their fishing grounds in Nakanoumi Lake.

The principle types of fisheries used by these fishermen are:

Beach Seine
Hand Operated Trawl
Gill Net
Small Set Net
Small Dredging Net
Oyster Culture

There are 12 special and 4 fixed net rights operated by this coop. On 28 June 50, a Ken representative gathered the fishermen together and explained the provisions of the new fisheries law. This coop. is in the Nakanoumi Sea-Area and has 237 eligible voters for the coming election. Fear was expressed by the coop. chief regarding the possibility of fishermen from Shinjiko Lake dominating this sea-area adjustment committee. Fishermen of Shinjiko Lake are eligible to vote in this area.

g. Interviewed Mr. Miyauchi, Asst. Fisheries Section Chief, Mr. Nagami, 1/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Sanae, 1/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Iwamoto, 1/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Yamaguchi Prefectural Government (13 July 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Coops. - To date, 140 coops., 3 processing coops., 1 prefectural federation, 1 prefectural credit federation and 1 processing federation have be organized under the Coop. Law. Formerly Yamaguchi-ken had 111 fishing associations. Forty-three (43) of these associations have completed the transfer of assets to the coop. and 8 more are nearly completed. Two meetings have been held by the Kencho with the associations and forms and explanations on the transfer process were furnished but lack of qualified personnel seems to be the only detriment.

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Another reason is that coops. are busy now because of the heavy fishing season. The target date set by the Kencho for completion of the transfers was 15 Jul 50 but as can be seen, this was not accomplished.

Approximately 80% of the coops. were in the red as of 31 Dec 49 at an average of ¥40,000 - ¥50,000 each. Mr. Nagami claims the Coops. need an estimated total of ¥68,000,000 to pay off old association liabilities and for purchasing oil and fishing gear.

Fisheries Rights - The following data is furnished regarding the number, types and ownership of rights in Yamaguchi-ken:

Type	No.	Ownership
Fixed Net	747	Individuals - 9
Demarcated	81	Fishing Assns. - 2,016
Special	1,002	Cities,towns & villages - 1
Exclusive	198	Companies - 2
Total -	2,028	

Six (6) sea-areas have been established in the Ken with an estimated total voter eligibility of 70,000. That part of Article 86 paragraph 1 of the Fisheries Law (Law #267 of 1949) which reads, "operates fisheries by means of a fishing boat or engages, in behalf of a fisheries operator, in gathering, taking or culturing of aquatic animals and plants by means of a fishing boat for a period over ninety days a year, shall have a right to vote and be eligible to election of commissioners of the Sea-area Fisheries Adjustment Commission." has been changed by the Governor of Yamaguchi in accordance with paragraph 2 of the same Article to include those who culture seaweed without a boat and those shellfish divers who do not use boats. This meant an increase of approximately 800 voters. In the field trip report of this reporter dated 16 Jun 50 paragraph 3 b. (3) states that 50,000 fisheries company employees were eligible to vote in the Shimonoseki area and only 1,412 coastal fishermen were eligible to vote in that area. These figures are erroneous claims Mr. Sanae. He claims there are only 3,000 fisheries company employees and 7,000 coastal fishermen eligible to vote in that area therefore making it almost impossible for the company employees to dominate the committee.

Ken officials have held meetings with fishermen in all areas to explain the new law to them. Posters and pamphlets on the subject were and are being printed and distributed and a weekly spot on the local radio is utilized.

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Fishing Boat Insurance - There are 2 insurance associations in Yamaguchi-ken. One (1) is in Shimonoseki which handles deep sea fishing boat and the other is in the Kencho which handles coastal fishing boats. Of the total number of 7,150 powered boats, 1,100 are insured and of the 11,651 non-powered boats, 400 are insured.

Fishing boat owners are constantly being encouraged to insure their boats thru posters, pamphlets and numerous radio reports by the Fisheries Section Chief. The total number of claims during 1949 was 270 for coastal boats only and a total of ¥6,300,000 was paid against these claims. No data regarding deep sea fishing boat insurance claims were available.

h. MAF Bank, Yamaguchi Branch, Ogori (13 July 50)

Interviewed Mr. Nagayama, Vice-President of the Yamaguchi Branch of the MAF Bank regarding a complaint from the chief of the Tamaeura Fish. Coop., Hagi city that this bank refused to give them a loan. Following are the details given by Mr. Nagayama:

In Nov. 49, the Tamaeura Coop. went to the main office of the MAF Bank in Tokyo and requested a loan of ¥15,000,000. They were then referred to the Yamaguchi Bank. At that time the Yamaguchi Branch had very little money and they were informed by the President of the bank it would be impossible to loan that much money to them at this time especially since other coops. needed loans too.

The bank then went ahead with background investigation, etc. and found that books and records of the Coop. were in very bad shape. Negotiations continued between the Coop. Chief and the bank and a loan of ¥700,000 was finally agreed upon. Application was sent by the bank to the Tokyo office for approval. In the meantime, the Tokyo office issued instructions to all branch banks not to loan money to coops. that have not taken over the assets and liabilities of the old fishing associations. At that time the Hagi Fishing Association from which this and 2 other Coops were formed owed this bank ¥11,300,000. Of this amount ¥2,000,000 was overdue and the remaining ¥9,300,000 was due by 31 Jun 51. (According to Mr. Nagami of the Yamaguchi Kencho Fisheries Section, the Tamaeura Coop. is the only Coop. in Hagi objecting to the transfer of assets and liabilities).

Approval on the loan of ¥700,000 was received from Tokyo on 24 May 50. However, just at that time, rumors were heard by this bank that one of the Coop. employees had made off with ¥700,000 and was subsequently convicted and jailed. The loan was then held up by the bank because the net worth of the coop. had decreased because of the loss of funds.

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Approximately 5 more requests for the loan were made by the Coop. chief and finally on 13 Jun 50 the bank agreed to establish a revolving fund for the fish catch of that Coop. which would be limited to ¥200,000 and would require fixed securities to that amount. The Coop. chief agreed to put up his own personal property as security. (This is allowed).

Immediately following, the chairman of the Hagi Fishing Association Property Disposal Board appealed to the bank saying that the Tamaeura Coop. chief was not cooperating in the transfer of assets and requesting the bank to use its' influence in employing the Cooperation of that Coop. in the transfer of assets. The loan of ¥200,000 was then cancelled in view of the instructions from Tokyo previously mentioned.

Following this, the Coop. chief told the bank that he would take his problem to Civil Affairs and that he would never apply for a loan from this bank again.

The following information regarding loans available to coops. and terms were obtained:

(1) Revolving funds for fish catch and fishing gear are available at 2.6 sen per ¥100 per day interest. This type of loan is limited according to past production figures, etc. of the coop. These loans run on a 2 to 3 months basis.

MAF

(2) Loans for construction of facilities such as offices, warehouses, ice plants, boats, etc. can be had at from 9.5% - 10% per annum. Terms are all set according to the type of facility constructed and the annual return from such facilities. Terms on this type loan average 2-3 years.

MAF

If loans are not paid by the due date, investigation is made and when found that more time is needed to raise the money, terms are prolonged and 0.5 sen per ¥100 per day is added to the interest rate. However, when found that loans were not repaid for any substantial reason, the interest rate is boosted to 4 sen per ¥100 per day. During the 11 years that Mr. Nagayama has worked for this bank there has never been an occassion where securities were attached and sold at public auction for non-payment.

4. <u>Conclusions</u>:

a. Generally speaking all fisheries programs are progressing satisfactorily with the exdeption of the transfer of assets from old fishing associations to the new coops.

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b. The cooperative movement in Shimane is extremely poor. Very little attention is being paid to the economic condition of the coops. by the Prefectural Government.

c. From all outward signs, the MAF Bank in Yamaguchi was entirely within their rights according to their policies, etc. in refusing loans to the Tamaeura Fish. Coop. (Ref. par. 3 h.).

5. Recommendations:

a. That closer coordination be maintained with Shimane-ken on the cooperative movement. (This reporter has tentatively scheduled to appear and talk to all coop. chiefs in Shimane-ken at a meeting to be held in Matsue o/a 31 July 50).

b. That the complaint of the Tamaeura Coop. (Hagi city) mentioned in paragraph 3h. be dropped as far as C.A. is concerned.

c. That the problem regarding unlicensed fish mongers in Tottori city mentioned in paragraph 3c. be followed up by the Price and Distribution Division of this section.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

S-6-H

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
#1	10 Nov 49	Field Trip to Onomichi City	CCAR
2.	15 May 50	Report of Field Trip to Kusatsu, Hiroshima Pref.	
3.	22 May 50	Field Trip Report on Surveillance of Fisheries Programs in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 15-19 May 1950	
4.	27 Jun 50	Field Trip Report - Okayama City, Kasaoka-cho and Hiroshima City	
5.	7 Jul 50	Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Ken-cho 27 and 28 June 1950	
6.	24 Jul 50	Field Trip Report, Hiroshima Pref. 17-21 July 50	
7.	5 Aug. 50	Field Trip Report - Hiroshima City Central Market, 1 August 1950	CCAR, Econ. Sec.
8.	19 Sept. 1950	Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Prefecture, 1 and 2 September 1950	CCAR, ECON.
9.	19 Sept. 1950	Field Trip Report - Hiroshima City, 19 September 1950	CCAR, ECON.
10.	1 Sept. 50	Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Pref. 28 - 30 August 1950	CCAR, Econ.
11.	23 Jan. 1951	Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture, 15 - 17 January 1951	CCAR, Econ.
12.	23 Jan. 1951	Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefectural Government, 19 January 1951	CCAR, Econ.
13.	12 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture, 8 and 10 March 1951	CCAR, Econ

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION ~~Economics (NR)~~ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 8 March 1951 ~~10 March 1951~~ TIME 0900 hrs (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME Return each day

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiroshima ~~City~~	~~8 Mar 51~~	~~1000~~	Hiroshima City ~~Fishermen's Coop.~~ Association	Accompany ~~Prefectural~~ officials
b.	Hiroshima ~~City~~	~~10 Mar 51~~	~~0900~~	Hiroshima Prefecture Fishermen's Cooperative ~~Asan. Federation~~	Accompany Prefectural officials
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All inspections were attended as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. Conclusions:

a. At the Hiroshima City FCA, a long discussion was held with the prefectural representative on the shortcomings of the new Fisheries Law (Law #267 for 1949) regarding the method of distributing demarcated fishing rights however, it all dwindled down to the fact that oyster (who appear to be doing very well) are afraid of losing some of their rights to current part-time fishermen.

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

(Cont'd on reverse side)

Nat. Res. Division File No. S-6-4

File Index No. 13

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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Remarks: (Cont'd)

b. The managing director of the Hiroshima-ken FCA Federation is of the opinion that too many "bosses" still exist in the coops. due to the lack of membership interest. He also suggested that the coop. law (Law #242 for 1948) be amended so that a national federation can be formed for the purpose of purchasing material on a larger scale at cheaper prices.

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mk

CCAR 319.1

12 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture, 8 and 10 March 1951.

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1951.

b. Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Economics", dated 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

To accompany Hiroshima Prefectural fisheries officials on inspections of FCAs.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Hiroshima Prefectural fisheries officials were accompanied on inspection of the Hiroshima City FCA and the Hiroshima-ken FCA Federation both of which are located in Hiroshima City.

b. The Hiroshima City FCA is a rather large coop. with 1,060 members. One-third of the membership are engaged in oyster culture. The coop. conducts all types of business activities such as credit, savings, marketing of fish and handling of materials. Their Capital Stock is considered

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

sufficient but could be increased. A long discussion between the prefectural representative and the coop. officials was held on the shortcomings of the new Fisheries Law (Law #267 for 1949) regarding the method of distributing demarcated fishery rights under the reform provisions of the law. This discussion boiled down to the fact that oyster culturers (who appear to be doing very well) are afraid of losing some of their rights to current part-time fishermen.

c. The Hiroshima-ken FCA Federation is handicapped by the fact that another prefectural federation exists giving it much competition. This federation has only 50 members (coops) and has an extremely small capital investment of ¥250,000. Their main business activity at present is handling a few materials however, ground-work is being laid to handle all material required by its members. A loan is currently being negotiated with the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry for operational funds. The managing director of the federation is of the opinion that too many "bosses" still exist in the coops. due to the lack of membership interest. He also suggested that the law be amended so that a national federation can be formed for the purpose of purchasing material on a larger scale at cheaper prices.

5. CONSLUSIONS:

a. At the Hiroshima City FCA, a long discussion was held with the prefectural representative on the shortcomings of the new Fisheries Law (Law #267 for 1949) regarding the method of distributing demarcated fishery rights however, it all dwindled down to the fact that oyster culturers (who appear to be doing very well) are afraid of losing some of their rights to current part-time fishermen.

b. The managing director of the Hiroshima-ken FCA Federation is of the opinion that too many "bosses" still exist in the coops. due to the lack of membership interest. He also suggested that the coop. law (Law #242 for 1948) be amended so that a national federation can be formed for the purpose of purchasing material on a larger scale at cheaper prices.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Reis (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 19 January 51 TIME 1230 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 19 January 1951 TIME 1700 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiroshima City	19 Jan 51	1315	Hiroshima Pref. Fisheries Section Officials	Progress of fisheries programs.
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Conference was held as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. Assurance was received that the Fisheries Section will take corrective action to implement distribution of information material received from the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo.

b. The Fisheries Section feels that the budget for Sea-area Adjustment Committees is insufficient and that compensation money for fishing rights will have to be more than doubled.

c. Transfer of assets and liabilities of old fishing associations to cooperatives is progressing satisfactorily.

Richard A. Reis
Signature

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Nat. Res. Division File No. S-6-H

File Index No. 2

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefectural Government, 19 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To confer with the chief and staff, Hiroshima Prefectural Government Fisheries Section to determine status of the fisheries reform program and the progress in liquidation and registration as being liquidated, of the old fishing associations in Hiroshima Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

Improper distribution of information material found on field trip in Hiroshima Prefecture on 15 - 17 January 1951 and reported in paragraph 4e. of field trip report dated 23 January 1951.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. The Fisheries Section had initiated a new system for distribution of information material on the fisheries reform which flows down from the Fisheries Agency. As a result, the information material is not reaching the fishermen as determined by actual checks made by the undersigned. Under the new system, leaflets, pamphlets, etc. would be sent by the Fisheries Section to respective sea-area committees; they in turn would hand carry the material to the Fishing Rights Administration Committee located at each association and explain the contents of the material who would disseminate this information to fishermen. The hold-up was in the hand carrying of the material. It was pointed out to the Section Chief that while this method is probably more effective it does not provide for

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timely distribution of the material. Corrective action was assured by the Section Chief by reverting to the former system of forwarding the material direct to the cooperatives.

b. A temporary allocation of ¥208,000,000 as compensation for fishing rights has been received. The prefectural government will ask for ¥490,000,000 as compensation money at a national meeting of representatives of all prefectures to be held in Tokyo on 23 January 1951. Budget for the three sea-area adjustment committees totals ¥3,478,460. This theoretically covers all expenditures to 31 March 1951 however, it is estimated that twice this amount will be required. A training program (18 - 19 January 1951) sponsored by the Fisheries Section is under way for the 17 administrative personnel employed by the Prefectural Fishing Rights Compensation Committee after which they will commence operations. The Prefectural Sea-Area Adjustment Committee has been organized with five members serving from each of the three sea-area committees.

c. Thirty four (34) of the 59 old fishing associations have transferred assets and liabilities to respective cooperatives. The old Prefectural Association and the old Marine Products Manufacturing Association are the only ones in the prefecture which do not possess fishing rights and can register liquidation after the completion of the transfer of assets and liabilities. The latter is the only one registering liquidation at the present time.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Assurance was received that the Fisheries Section will take corrective action to implement distribution of information material received from the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo.

b. The Fisheries Section feels that the budget for Sea-area Adjustment Committees is insufficient and that compensation money for fishing rights will have to be more than doubled.

c. Transfer of assets and liabilities of old fishing associations to cooperatives is progressing satisfactorily.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

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

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

File Index No. 1

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Weis (2) SECTION Economics (N.R. Div.) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 15 January 1951 TIME 0800 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE each day TIME 1700 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a	Inokuchi-mura Hiroshima Pref.	15 Jan 51	0930	Inokuchi-mura Fisherman's Cooperative Association	Routine visit.
b	Itsukaichi-machi Hiroshima Pref.	15 Jan 51	1315	Itsukaichi Fisherman's Cooperative Association	"
c	Ono-mura, Hiroshima Pref.	16 Jan 51	0930	Onokami Fisherman's Cooperative Association	"
d	Ono-mura, Hiroshima Pref.	16 Jan 51	1315	Marubayashi Fisherman's Cooperative Association	"
e	Takata-mura, Hiroshima Pref.	17 Jan 51	1000	Uchinoumi Fisherman's Cooperative Association	"
f	Mitaka-mura, Hiroshima Pref.	17 Jan 51	1300	Mitaka Fisherman's Cooperative Association	"

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. Although three of the cooperatives visited have savings programs, deposits are very small. Increased membership interest in savings is needed.

b. The Hiroshima Prefecture Oyster Fishermen's Cooperative Association is taking away much of the business and income of the smaller unit cooperatives which have members who are oyster culturers.

c. Requests were made for long term, low interest loans for working fishermen.

d. Officials of the Inokuchi Cooperative claim their members are purchasing much of their cotton good requirements through the black-market and received better quality goods at lower prices.

(Over)

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Richard A. Weis
Signature

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

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(7) REMARKS: Continued.

e. Information material distributed by the Fisheries Agency on the fishing rights reform is not reaching the fishermen in Hiroshima Prefecture.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture, 15 - 17 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To conduct routine inspections of six Fishermen's Cooperative Associations in Hiroshima Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. The following Fishermen's Cooperative Associations were visited:

(1) Inokuchi-mura Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Inokuchi-mura, Hiroshima Prefecture.

(2) Itsukaichi Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Itsukaichi-machi, Hiroshima Prefecture.

(3) Onokami Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ono-machi, Hiroshima Prefecture.

(4) Ono-cho Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Ono-machi, Hiroshima Prefecture.

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(5) Uchinoumi Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Takata-mura, Hiroshima Prefecture.

(6) Mitaka Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Mitaka-son, Hiroshima Prefecture.

b. Liquidation of old fishing associations (except fishing rights) has been approved by the prefectural government in all areas visited except Ono-machi. The transfer is being held up at Ono-machi because of plans to amalgamate the four cooperatives and because of disagreement over the division of ¥430,000 of old association liabilities. One cooperative (the Marubayashi) was amalgamated with the Ono-seto cooperative which now forms the Ono-cho cooperative on 27 December 1950. It is anticipated that the other two cooperatives will amalgamate with the Ono-cho cooperative in the very near future. Only three of the six cooperatives visited are conducting savings programs however, deposits are very small. Nearly all services required by oyster culturers such as, marketing and supplying materials, are being conducted by the recently organized Hiroshima Prefecture Oyster Fishermen's Cooperative Association. Consequently, the smaller unit cooperatives are losing much income and members are beginning to show lack of interest. The Inokuchi Cooperative has invested its' entire capital stock plus an additional ¥130,000 borrowed from the local agricultural cooperative into seaweed culture. In all areas visited, tax payment by fishermen was not a major problem.

c. The Uchinoumi and Mitaka Cooperative officials requested long term, low interest loans for working fishermen and that the "red tape" involved when getting a loan from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Central Cooperative Bank be minimized as much as possible.

d. The usual complaints were registered regarding the shortage of fuel and cotton goods although many fishermen are still unable to purchase cotton goods because of high prices. The Inokuchi Cooperative officials state that their members are purchasing much of their cotton good requirements through the black-market and receive better quality goods at lower prices.

e. It was noted that five of the six cooperatives visited had not received the information leaflet and pamphlet on fishing grounds planning which were distributed by the Fisheries Agency in late November 1950.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Although three of the cooperatives visited have savings programs, deposits are very small. Increased membership interest in savings is needed.

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b. The Hiroshima Prefecture Oyster Fishermen's Cooperative Association is taking away much of the business and income of the smaller unit cooperatives which have members who are oyster culturers.

c. Requests were made for long term, low interest loans for working fishermen.

d. Officials of the Inokuchi Cooperative claim their members are purchasing much of their cotton good requirements through the black-market and receive better quality goods at lower prices.

e. Information material distributed by the Fisheries Agency on the fishing rights reform is not reaching the fishermen in Hiroshima Prefecture.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The distribution of information material to fishermen in Hiroshima Prefecture which is published by the Fisheries Agency, should be investigated.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining & Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Distribution of information mentioned in paragraph 6 reported in Mr. Neis' field trip report dated 23 January 1951.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME George K. Blackwood / Richard A. Reis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Boat

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 28 August TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 30 August TIME 1630

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Setoda Hiroshima-ken	28 Aug.	1300	Fish Coop. Officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
b.	Onomichi	29 Aug.	0930	General Meeting at Yoshida Coop.	Coop. Problems
c.	Habu	30 Aug.	0830	Fish Coop. Officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All meetings and inspections were conducted according to schedule. For details see the attached field trip report.

Richard A. Reis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

1 September 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Ken, 28 - 30 August 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose:

To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives the progress of fisheries programs and to attend the general meeting at the Yoshiwa Fishermen's Cooperative, Onomichi City.

2. Background:

O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950 and information obtained on a previous field trip to Onomichi City.

3. Discussions:

Following is a summary by programs of information gathered at the Ikuchi Fishermen's Cooperative, Setoda-machi, Ikuchi-shima Island, Hiroshima-ken and the Hakosaki Fishermen's Cooperative, Habu-machi, Inno-shima Island, Hiroshima-ken.

a. Organization of Cooperatives and Financial Conditions

Assets of the old association have been transferred to the Ikuchi Cooperative. Neither the Hakosaki Cooperative nor any of the 4 other cooperatives on Inno-shima Island have received assets from the old association. According to a director of the Hakosaki Cooperative the Property Disposal Board, made up of 9 members is controlled by the Habu Cooperative which has five members on this Board. It appears that these five members from the Habu Cooperative are "bosses" and are overruling all suggestions brought up by other representatives of the Board. This problem is of much concern to the 4 other cooperatives as they are not allowed to use fishing rights of the old association. It is also interesting to note that the President of the Habu Cooperative has been arrested for black-marketing his cooperative member's oil allocations.

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Both cooperatives visited were small in membership and capital stock however, the Ikuchi Cooperative President is very progressive and has the right idea of the principles of cooperative organizations. He expects to build an office and to start economic services for the members by the end of this year. Proper evaluation of the Hakosaki Cooperative could not be made because it was just organized on 23 June 1950 and is not registered as yet.

b. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies

At the two cooperatives oil shortages of from 50% to 70% were reported. The Hakosaki Cooperative complained of fishing gear shortages as they have not received any allocations since they were organized. Mr. Hada of the Hiroshima Kencho who accompanied this reporter will take up this matter with the Ken Materials Section.

c. Fishing Boat Insurance

None of the boats at either cooperative have insurance coverage. Cooperative officials claim they are doing everything possible to encourage subscriptions.

d. Fisheries Rights Reform

Interest in the Adjustment Committee elections and the reform is very high in this area mainly because of the effect it will have on their fishing operations in Shikoku waters. One candidate for the election was registered from the Habu Cooperative but was defeated. Members of the Ikuchi Cooperative supported candidates from Saizaki and Osaki-minami. Voting percentages were very high. Satisfaction in the caliber of the persons elected was expressed by both cooperative Presidents.

e. Problem at the Yoshiwa Cooperative, Onomichi City

In paragraph 3h. of field trip report of the undersigned dated 24 July 1950 the problem regarding a complaint that Mr. Genba, President of the Yoshiwa Cooperative is not a fisherman and should not be in office was reported. As a result it was suggested by this reporter that a debate between the two parties be held at a general membership meeting and then let the members decide. The meeting was called on 29 August 1950 with the undersigned, the Fisheries Section Chief of Hiroshima Kencho and representatives of the Onomichi City Office in attendance. The membership attendance was 384 of the total of 669 members or 57.4%. Short talks were given by the undersigned and the Ken Fisheries Section Chief explaining the urgency in settling this problem and what is defined in the cooperative law as a fishermen. A very wild debate for a period of nearly two hours

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

S-6-H

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 19 September 50 TIME 1230 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 19 September 50 TIME 1700 hours

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiroshima City	19 Sept. 50	1300	Prefectural Fisheries Officials	Discuss monthly report and status of fisheries programs.
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Conference was held as scheduled however, because of time limitations, the status of fisheries programs was not discussed very deeply.

Richard A. Neis
Signature

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. SE-6-H

File Index No. 8

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

DEPARTURE DATE 1 Sept. 1950 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 3 Sept. 1950 TIME Return each day

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Jigozen-mura Hiroshima-ken	1 Sept.	0930	Fish Coop. officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
b.	Kuba-machi	1 Sept.	1330	Fish Coop. officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
c.	Ono-mura	2 Sept.	0930	Fish Coop. officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
d.	Ogata-mura	2 Sept.	1330	Fish Coop. officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Program
e.	Otake-machi	3 Sept.	1000	Fish Coop. officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Program
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Inspections at Jigozen, Ogata and Otake were cancelled. Inspections at Kuba and Ono were held as scheduled. See attached field trip report for details.

This report is late because of activities report and continuous field trips.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Neis
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

19 September 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Prefecture, 1 and 2 September 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Purpose:

To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives the progress of fisheries programs.

2. Background:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

Inspection of the Kuba Fishermen's Cooperative, Kuba-cho was made on 1 September 1950 and a conference held with representatives of the four cooperatives of Ono-machi on 2 September 1950 from which the following information was obtained:

a. Organization of Cooperatives and Financial Conditions

Assets of the old fishing association at Kuba were transferred to the cooperative on 3 October 1949 and is known as the first to complete this phase in Hiroshima Prefecture. Assets of the Ono-machi Association have not been transferred as yet because of some difficulty over the large amount of liabilities. The four cooperatives of Ono-machi have decided to consolidate into one because they have realized they cannot survive and be of service to the fishermen as separate units. As a result few economic services are afforded the fishermen of Ono-machi at this time.

The Kuba Cooperative is very well organized and managed. Here, a full-time managing director is hired. The cooperative handles all fish catch of its' 163 members of which 159 full-time fishermen. From the sale of fish, 5% is taken as commission and 5% is taken for deposit in the cooperative in the account of the fisherman concerned. One interesting point is that the majority of the fish retailers to whom the cooperative sells fish are wives of the cooperative members.

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The cooperative President explained the reason for this as being that the members of the cooperative realize the necessity of selling their fish through the cooperative in order to strengthen it and maintain fish prices at favorable levels. The Kuba Cooperative also has a fairly good information and education program. A monthly newspaper is printed and distributed to each member, monthly discussion meetings are held and two or three educational films are shown each year depending on availability.

b. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies

Kuba Cooperative reports an oil shortage of 20% and Ono-machi Cooperative reported a 25% deficiency. These cooperatives are well off as far as oil supplies are concerned because normal oil shortage reports are from 40 to 50% and sometimes higher. Sufficient supplies of fishing gear were available at both places but complaints of high prices were made.

c. Fishing Boat Insurance

Kuba Cooperative has two boats insured (these are owned by the cooperative) of a total of 133 however, they plan to have 30 insured by the end of the year. None were insured at Ono-machi.

d. Fish Conservation

During recent years, one of the major projects of Ono-machi has been the construction of rock caves along the shores of Miya-jima for spawning purposes with a view toward increasing fish resources. To date, 15 caves have been built and plans call for construction of eight more. To complete the project they require 1.5 million yen. Work has been temporarily suspended because of the proposed amalgamation of the cooperative of Ono-machi.

4. Conclusions:

a. The Kuba Cooperative is very well organized and managed and is definitely an asset to its' members.

b. Amalgamation of the four cooperatives of Ono-machi is an excellent move especially since no outside interference was given and they came to realize the necessity of it themselves. There should be more of this.

5. Recommendations:

None.

Richard A. Neis

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section, CCAR

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

noted

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 6-6-41

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

5 August 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima City Central Market, 1 August 1950

TO : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose:

To check conditions of the fish market and quality of the fish being received.

2. Background:

O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

a. Accompanied by an official of the Hiroshima-ken Fisheries Section, the Hiroshima City Central Market was inspected on 1 August 1950.

b. This market does not handle a very large volume of fresh fish since it just started handling fish from 1 April 1950. Large amounts of canned and otherwise processed fish are sold through the market. An average of 200 kan of fresh fish are handled daily at the market which comes mostly by truck from Hamada (Shimane-ken), by train from Shimonoseki and a small amount by three-wheeled motorcycle from local ports. All fresh fish are reported to be in excellent condition. An 8% commission is charged by the market on all fish handled.

c. No refrigeration facilities are available at the market and according to market officials, are not currently needed since all fish are sold on the day received and none are held over. However, in case of an emergency arrangements have been made with the Nippon Refrigeration Company, Hiroshima City to store fish for them. Future plans call for the construction of a 100 tsubo refrigeration room.

d. Sanitary conditions appeared to be very good. The floor was concrete, not broken and was well flushed with water.

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Fish boxes had been washed and were neatly stacked criss-cross to allow drying by aeration.

4. **Conclusion:**

Everything appears satisfactory as far as fish quality and sanitary conditions are concerned.

5. **Recommendation:**

None.

Richard A. Neis

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division - H
File No.

File Index No. 6

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 17 July TIME 0830 (5) RETURN DATE 22 July TIME 1100

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Nigata-cho Hiroshima-ken	17 July	1000	Fish. Coop. Officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
b.	Kawajiri Hiroshima-ken	17 July	1330	"	"
c.	Yasuura Hiroshima-ken	18 July	0830	"	"
d.	Akitsu Hiroshima-ken	18 July	1330	"	"
e.	Takehara Hiroshima-ken	19 July	0830	"	"
f.	Mihara Hiroshima-ken	20 July	0830	"	"
g.	Onomichi Hiroshima-ken	21 July	0830	"	"

(7) REMARKS: All conferences were successfully completed. On 19 July a conference was held at the Itozaki Fish Market and the afternoon of 20 July was spent at the Sanba Cooperative of Onomichi City. Due to a festival being held on 21 July the conference at Onomichi City Cooperative was advanced to the evening of 20 July. On 21 July a conference was held with 5 fishermen of the Yoshiwa Cooperative, Onomichi City and City officials reference a complaint they had regarding the recent election of Yoshiwa Coop. officials. Mr. Hada, l/c of Fishermen's Coops. of Hiroshima Kencho accompanied this reporter on the entire trip.

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

24 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report, Hiroshima Prefecture, 17-21 July 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives, the progress of fisheries programs.

2. Background: C.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions: The following information on the fisheries programs were obtained through visits and conferences at the various installations listed below:

Nigata Fish. Coop Assn., Kure City
Kawajiri Fish. Coop. Assn. Kawajiri-son
Yasuura Fish. Coop. Assn, Yasuura-cho
Akitsu Fish. Coop. Assn, Akitsu-son
Takehara Fish. Coop. Assn, Takehara-cho
Itozaki Fish Market, Mihara City
Mihara Fish. Coop. Assn, Mihara City
Sanba Fish. Coop. Assn, Onomichi City
Onomichi Fish. Coop. Assn, Onomichi City
Onomichi City Office

a. Fishermen's Coops. - The Coops. at Kawajiri, Yasuura, Akitsu and Takehara have not had the former association assets transferred to them as yet. All except at Kawajiri where the police have confiscated the books for an alleged act of extortion, reported that they would have the assets transferred by 31 Aug 50. The only appreciable fluctuation in membership was found at the Onomichi Coop. where there has been an increase of 170 making a total of 289 members since organization of the Coop. in Oct 49. These new members were members of the former fishing association but at the time of dissolution they broke away from all organizations and later decided to join the Coop.

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The Coop. at Takehara has established a market for its 21 members in competition with the town operated market. This is not too difficult because the town market sells only cold storage fish from Shimonoseki whereas the Coop. market sells fresh fish. The Nigata Coop. will soon be designated as a "MODEL COOP" by the Hiroshima Kencho. This Coop. is exceptionally well managed by a middle-aged fisherman who volunteered for the job without pay.

b. Financial Conditions - None of the coops. visited have sufficient capital stock. The Kawajiri Coop. has no capital stock. The Coop. members refuse to purchase stock in this Coop. because of the alleged misappropriation of funds of the former association as mentioned in the previous paragraph. At the time of registration of the Coop., a clerk made out the papers stating the coop. had ¥26,000 in capital stock and used the Coop. president's signature stamp without his permission. Legally, the Coop. is not registered and should not be operating. The only Coops. with credit and savings programs are Nigata and Mihara. Members of the Yasuura, Nigata, Onomichi and Sanba Coops. are participating in the MAF Bank savings program. This consists of purchasing ¥1,000 bonds for a fixed period of 1 year which earns 3% interest for annum. There is also a lottery connected with this program with cash prizes ranging from ¥30 to ¥150,000. This program appears to be very popular in Hiroshima-ken. None of the Coops. visited have borrowed money except for revolving funds for fish catch and fishing gear and all are cognizant of the current necessity for economizing.

c. Production and Non-reported Fish Catch - Comparison of production figures for Jan-Dec 1949 and those for Jan-30 June 1950 reveal production to be considerably higher than that of last year. One reason for this is that much fish was black-marketed last year because of the controls and resultantly was not reported. Listed below are the Coops. and current percentages of the fish catch which is not being reported through channels:

Mihara	- 10%	Akitsu	- 35%
Kawajiri	- 10%	Yasuura	- 5% - 10%
Onomichi	- 30%	Takehara	- 1%
Nigata	- 10%	Sanba	- none

d. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies - Fuel shortages ranging as high as 50% were reported by all Coops. except Sanba which has no powered boats. This has not seriously affected production because when the fishermen run out of oil they either row the boats by hand or buy oil on the black-market. Supplies of fishing gear are sufficient since fishermen are not buying as much as before because of the high prices.

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e. Fishing Boat Insurance - Of the 8 Coops. visited the only one participating in the fishing boat insurance program was at Nigata where all 28 powered boats are insured and 5 of 51 non-powered boats are insured. The other coops. have reportedly done everything in their power to encourage their members to use this insurance without any response. In some areas, the fishermen had insurance on their boats before but since there were no damages they let it drop.

f. Fisheries Rights Reform - A very high degree of interest in the Fisheries Rights Reform program was found in all areas. Numerous meetings have been held with fishermen to explain provisions of the new law. In the areas visited, 3 candidates, 1 from Mihara and 2 from Onomichi, have registered for election to the Bingo Sea Area Adjustment Committee. No campaigning is expected. Information material from the Kencho and the Fisheries Agency are being distributed to the fishermen.

g. Itozaki Fish Market - This is a private concern with a capital stock of ¥2,000,000. It supplies fish to Mihara City, the northern district of Kamo-gun, the central district of Toyota-gun and the southwest district of Mitsugi-gun totalling approximately 15,000 residents. Main supplies of fish are brought in from the Inland Sea Area during the months from April thru September and from Nagasaki, Oita, Miyazaki, Ehime and Shimane-kens during Octover through March. Most of the fish is sent to the market by boats except that from Shimane which is sent by truck or rail. All fish arrive in excellent condition. Fish are currently bringing a little higher price than when controlled but these are slowly going down.

h. Problem at the Yoshiwa Coop. (Onomichi City) - At the request of the Hiroshima-ken Fisheries Section representative who accompanied this reporter on the trip and the Economics Section of Onomichi City Office, a conferance was held with 4 fisherman members of the Yoshiwa Coop. regarding a complaint an illegal election whereby a Mr. Genba was elected as the Coop. president. Full details of the election were obtained and it appears that the entire complaint lies in whether Mr. Genba is a fisherman or not and whether he is eligible for regular membership in the Coop. The Ken Fisheries Section has previously agreed that he is a fisherman and the Economics Section of the City Office and the 4 fishermen present feel he is not. This problem stems from friction started a few years ago. Many substantial accusations against Mr. Genba were made which even the Ken Fisheries Section knew nothing about however, no opinion or definite conclusions were given by the undersigned until further investigations have been made.

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4. Conclusions:

a. Although the transfer of assets from fishing associations to the Coop. has not been completed in all areas visited, there is reason to believe they will be completed within the next 2 months.

b. As usual, the Fishing Boat Insurance program is not being accepted by the fishermen.

c. Continued instruction by the Kencho on Coop. management is essential.

d. Large amounts of fish production are not being reported through official channels resulting in lower fuel allocations. This includes fish eaten by fishermen's families and those sold or bartered through outlets other than the Coops. or fish markets.

5. Recommendations:

That the problem mentioned in paragraph 3h. above be completely investigated for any breaches of the law.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Economics Section
Natural Resources Division

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-6-44

File Index No. 5

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 27 June TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE Return each day TIME

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiroshima	27 June	0900	Ken Fisheries Section	Discussion of current fisheries programs
b.	Hiroshima	28 June	0900	Ken Fishing Boat Insurance Assn.	Status and plans for Fishing Boat Insurance program
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Conferences were very successful. For full details, see attached field trip report.

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

7 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Kencho 27 and 28 June 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To confer with Hiroshima Prefectural Officials on the status of fisheries programs in Hiroshima-ken.

2. Background: O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions: Interviewed Mr. Hayashi, chief of the Aquatic Section, Mr. Murakami, i/c of fisheries rights and Mr. Hada, i/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives and obtained the following information:

a. Fishermen's Cooperatives - From the former 57 fishing associations, 106 new cooperatives have emerged to date. This includes 4 special type fishing cooperatives. 28 old fishing associations (50%) have completed the transfer of their assets to the cooperatives except for the fishing rights. The Kencho is encouraging the completion of this phase of the program by 31 Aug 50. Six clerks from the prefectural office are travelling around to the fishing associations to help them out with any problems they are having in the transfer of assets. This eventually amounts to the prefecture clerks doing most of the paper work for the fishing association. The fixed assets are being utilized by the cooperatives and since no rent is being charged for their use, the cooperatives and fishing associations are in no particular hurry to transfer them because of the voluminous paper work involved and because fishing associations do not have sufficient qualified personnel to expedite it. No difficulties regarding the division of assets where more than one cooperative replaced the old fishing association have been reported.

Two rival prefectural cooperative federations were formed on 1 June 1950. Each is backed by a group of political factions in the prefectural assembly with one of their members as chairman of each federation. Mr. Hayashi opined that no action should be taken at present to amalgamate these federations as "the situation is very touchy" and since previous attempts by him were futile. The two groups of politicians are as follows:

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* Democratic Liberal	Socialist Party
Prefectural Administrative	*Green Breeze Party
Deliberating Committee	Farm Labor Party

*Indicates chairman of each federation

b. Fisheries Rights Reform - The prefectural Aquatic Section has held numerous meetings with cooperative officials to explain sea-area boundaries and provisions of the new Fisheries Law. This information was reportedly passed on to fishermen at meetings on this subject held in each fishing village by the cooperatives. (All areas visited to date in Hiroshima-ken have accomplished this). All information material (pamphlets, posters) received from the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo have been disseminated to the fishermen. Numerous spot-reports have been made over the local radio station by Mr. Hayashi and a well planned and intergrated information program is in progress.

Three sea-areas have been designated in Hiroshima-ken with an estimated voter eligibility of 30,000 in the coming sea-area adjustment committee election. Listed below are these areas with the total number of fisheries rights in each:

Area	No. of Rights
Western	2498
Central	387
Eastern	613
Total	3498

No changes have been made by the Governor as to voter eligibility as yet and there is considerable doubt as to whether any changes will be made.

A special sea-area committee to be officially known as the Seto Inland Sea United Sea-Area Fisheries Adjustment Council is to be set up. This council will be composed of 1 member from each of the following 11 prefectures to be elected by members of the sea-area adjustment committees within each prefecture:

Hyogo	Ehime
Okayama	Kagawa
Hiroshima	Tokushima
Yamaguchi	Wakayama
Fukuoka	Osaka
Oita	

The principle objectives of this council are the same as those of the committees within each prefecture except that it will deal only with disputes between the prefectures mentioned above. According to the law, its' office is to be established in Kobe but attempts are being made by Hiroshima to have it established in Hiroshima city since it is closer to the center of their Z/R.

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

Listed below are the type number and ownership of rights in Hiroshima prefecture:

Type	Number	Ownership	Number
Exclusive Rights	171	Individual	- 1,228
Demarcated Rights	1,394	Fishing Assns.	- 2,251
Special Rights	1,048	City, town or village	- 15
Fixed Net Rights	885	1 Textile Factory	- 4 (Demarcated)
Total	3,498	Total	3,498

Entry Rights - 176 (not included in total)

c. Fishing Boat Insurance - This insurance program started in 1939 based on Law #23 of 1937. It covers all types of boats and fishing with varying rates which are determined by the following:

(1) Tonnage
(2) Age of boat
(3) Fishing area (whether deep sea or coastal)
(4) Horsepower
(5) Type of fishery

The estimated yearly premium for a 6 year old, 2 ton (current value - ¥50,000) boat which operates in the Inland Sea area is ¥840. This example can be used as an average for fishing boats in this area. Coverages include complete loss and/or damages caused by natural phenomenon and towing charges in case of breakdown at sea. Maximum coverage is 80% of insured value of the boat.

Premiums are payable yearly and can be paid to the designated representative in each area (this can either be the cooperative or any designated individual). These premiums are forwarded to the Kencho who sends 90% to the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo and keeps 10% for overhead expenses, etc. When damages are claimed by individuals, 90% is paid from Tokyo and 10% by the prefecture.

The Prefectural Fishing Boat Insurance Association is physically a part of the Ken Aquatic Section. It is not a strong financial organization as can be presumed from its' name but is basically very weak. Designated agents in fishing areas can be almost any person or persons who may or may not receive compensation. This presents a very weak link in the chain. Cooperatives do not like to handle it because it is troublesome and "not worth their while".

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Hiroshima-ken has appropriated ¥270,000 in the 1950 Japanese Fiscal Year budget to further promulgate and encourage usage of this insurance. It is reportedly the first prefecture in Japan to give such financial support to the program.

Of a total number of 4,835 powered fishing boats in Hiroshima-ken only 258 or 5.33% carry insurance. Insurance coverage figures on non-powered boats were not available but is virtually nil.

4. Conclusions:

a. A bitter political battle may easily develop from the organization of two rival prefectural cooperative federations backed by political factions since they are so strongly opposed to each other at the present time. This is not in accordance with accepted concepts of the Fishermen's Cooperative Law.

b. All programs seem to be progressing satisfactorily with strong support from the prefectural government.

5. Recommendations:

That Civil Affairs keep "hands off" the problem mentioned in paragraph 3a. and 4a. above unless it develops into a detriment to the cooperative movement. Civil Affairs interception at this time may become involving.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat'l Res. Div. File No. S-6-4

File Index No. 4

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 June TIME 2359 (5) RETURN DATE 22 June TIME 1630

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama	19 June	0800	Ken Fisheries ~~officials~~	Accompany ~~SCAP officials~~
b.	Kasaoka	20 June	0800	Town & Fish ~~Coop officials~~	"
c.	Hiroshima	21 June	0800	Ken Fisheries ~~officials~~	"
d.	Hiroshima	22 June	0800	Fish Coop & ~~Market officials~~	"
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: ~~Activities scheduled~~ for 22 June were accomplished on 21 June. For details of the inspections see the attached field trip report.

Richard A. Neis
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

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

27 June 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Okayama City, Kasaoka-cho and Hiroshima City

TO : Chief Economics Section

1. Purpose of trip: To accompany Mr. Gordon, visiting expert, Mr. Yoe and Mr. Smith of NRS, SCAP Fisheries Division.

2. Background: Operational Directive #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

a. Ushimado Fishermen's Coop, Ushimado-cho, Okayama-ken - 19 June 50

Membership - 320 (50% are part-time farmers)

Capital Stock - ¥425,100 (1/2 paid)

Each Share - ¥300

No. of Boats - 180 powered
110 non-powered } Average size 1-2 tons

Fishermen's Deposits - ¥2,800,000 as of 31 May 50
Interest - 4.5% on long term deposits
3.0% on short term deposits

Loans to Fishermen - ¥900,000 as of 31 May 50

Average Income - ¥70 to 80,000 per year

Fish Coop borrowed ¥658,000 from the Central Ag. & Forestry Bank for boat repairs and reloaning to fishermen.

Catch from 18 Jun 49 (date of organization) to 31 Mar 50 - 113,000 kan valued at ¥27,000,000.

60% of the catch is sold directly to retailers registered with the Coop. Remaining 40% is sent to the Ken Federation in Okayama City.

Approximately 5% of the catch is not reported through official channels.

All assets except fisheries rights have been transferred from the old fishing assn.; these constitute:

3 buildings (1 office and 2 warehouses)
2 fish carrier boats (1-8 ton and 1-2 ton)
5 recharging stations

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This coop has 10 elected officials. Only one (the chief) was an official of the old assn. There are also 12 employees.

Types of fisheries used by members of this coop include:

Sail boat trawlers (licensed as sail boats but were converted to motor driven)
Small set net
Gill net
Long line
Single line

b. Okayama Prefecture Fish.Coop. Assn. Federation, Okayama City - 19 June 50

Membership - 62 Coop. Assns. (there are 73 coops. organized in Okayama-ken)

Date of organization - 10 Sep 49

Capital Stock - ¥6,000,000 (1/2 paid)

Member's Deposits - None

Federation has borrowed ¥1,790,000 from the Central Ag. & Forestry Bank which is to be repaid by Dec 1950.

Loans to members - None

Assets of the old prefectural assn. have not been transferred as yet. These assets include:

1 fish carrier (13 ton)
1 ice plant (capacity - 7 ton per day)
1 Oil tank
3 buildings (1 office and 2 warehouses)
(Total value - ¥3,400,000)
Old Assn. debts total ¥3,500,000

Fish handled by the federation from Sep 49 to 31 Mar 50 - 79,640 kan. A 5% handling fee is charged on all fish handled.

Fishing materials handled during the same period - ¥15,950,000 which earned a commission of 5%.

Fuel Oil shortage of 20%
Manilla shortage of 50%

All other supplies are sufficient. Deficiences in the supply of oil are made up through purchases on the black-market with prices ranging over 200% of the current official price.

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There is one man in charge of information and education programs for the fishermen. Principle media at present is meetings because money is not available for the printing of posters, pamphlets, etc.

This federation has 20 elected officials of which 8 were officials of the old assn. There are 37 employees and 1 manager.

c. Konoshima - Uchimura Fish. Coop. Assn., Konoshima Island (off Kasaoka), Okayama-ken - 20 June 50

Membership - 596

Date of organization - 25 Aug 49

The old assn. had 475 members. The reason for the increase was because the old assn. allowed only the principle member of the family to join whereas the coop. has no limit on the number of members of each family that can join. There were 23 members of the old assn. that were ineligible as members of the coop. because they did not meet the requirement of 30 days fishing per year.

Capital Stock - ¥1,000,000 (¥211,000 pd. as of 31 Mar 50)

Each Share - ¥500

Fishermen's Deposits - ¥1,975,500
Long term - ¥ 775,500
Short term - ¥1,200,000

(Proceeds of the fish catch are deposited in each fishermen's account)

Loans to Fishermen - ¥183,000 (10.5% Interest)

All assets of the old assn. except fisheries rights have been transferred; these are:

5 buildings (2 warehouses)
3 fish carrier boats (less than 10 tons)
(No debts were transferred)

Fish catch handled by the coop. from Aug 49 to 31 Mar 50 was 13,578 kan valued at ¥2,174,000. Only about 70% of the catch is handled by the coop. The remainder is taken directly to the market by fishermen. Approximately 60% of the catch is shellfish. Handling charge on fish is 5%. Fish catch is about 20% less than 1940 and there are 30% more fishermen.

Fishing gear handled by the coop. during this same period totalled ¥2,360,000 and earned commissions up to 10%, depending on the item.

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Types of fisheries according to importance -

Small Fixed Net
Shellfish Culture
Small Trawling (by motor driven sailboat)

Fisheries Rights controlled by this coop. -

1 Exclusive right (jointly operated by 10 coops.)
1 Exclusive right (jointly operated by 6 coops.)
84 Fixed Net Rights
55 Demarcated Rights
16 Common-of-Piscary Rights
(None of these are individually owned)

Number of Boats -

134 powered (total gross tonnage - 184)
205 non-powered

There are 9 elected officials in this coop. of which 3 (including the chief) were officials of the old assn. There are also 17 employees and 1 manager.

Under the fisheries rights reform program, 233 members of this coop. all eligible to vote in the election of the Sea Areas Fisheries Adjustment Committee to be held Aug 15th. There are 10 other coop. in this sea area with an estimated voter eligibility of 1300. Registration of voters has not been completed and there has been no change made by the Governor in regards to voter eligibility. The coop. chief feels that this area is being overfished and recommended that the number of demarcated rights be increased to conserve fish resources. (Note: Demarcated rights are for the culture of shellfish, seaweed and other aquatic plants only.)

d. Inland Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the Fisheries Agency, Yoko-shima Island (off Kasaoka), Okayama-ken - 20 June 50

The main project of this installation is the study of a certain specie of shellfish the seed for which is obtained from Nakanoumi, a large lake between Shimane and Tottori prefectures. Seeds are abundant in the aforementioned area and according to the head of this station can be cultured profitably in this area. The only detracting factor is that this shellfish cannot reproduce in these waters because of the high salt content. The larval are gathered when they are about 6 months old and then transplanted into the salty water where it takes an additional 14 to 16 months to reach maturity.

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e. Hiroshima Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, Hiroshima City - 21 June 50

Because of the large amount of oysters grown in this vicinity their work is centered around oyster culture. During recent years large numbers of oysters have been killed for some mysterious reason and they are therefore attempting to find out the cause for this. This station seemed to be very well equipped and staffed.

f. Hiroshima City Fishermen's Coop, Kusatsu Branch, Hiroshima City - 21 June 50

Membership - 964

Date of organization - Nov 49

There are 3 other general type coops. in this city with a total membership of 543. There was formerly only one assn. with 1300 members.

Capital Stock - ¥300,000 (all paid)

Each Share - ¥300

Fishermen's Deposits - None

Loans to Fishermen - None

Average monthly income - ¥3 to 7,000

This coop. has borrowed ¥6,000,000 from the Central Ag. & Forestry Bank for land reclamation and harbour improvement. The land reclaimed and the harbour improved is that which connects directly behind the recently constructed Hiroshima Fish Market in Kusatsu and is only used by the fishermen of this coop. because of the fact that they sell their fish to this market and make their landing here.

Approximately 500,000 kan of fish were caught by members of this coop. during the 1949 fiscal year. Only estimates could be given as all fish are sold directly to the market as previously mentioned. Production has decreased to 1/3 that of 1940 even though there are twice as many fishermen.

Fishing gear handled totalled ¥2,000,000 which earned from 3-5% commission. Other revenue included ¥300,000 fees for use of fisheries rights. All rights are individually operated.

Assets of the old assn. have not been transferred as yet however, this coop. expects to get most of them becuase of the large membership. The only main assets are 3 buildings.

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Types of fisheries according to importance -

Oyster Culture
Seaweed "
Sailboat Trawling (for sardines)
Long Line
Trawling (General type)
Hook and line

Number of boats -

200 powered
700 non-powered

Supply of fuel oil is reportedly 1/3 of requirements. Deficiences in oil supply are purchased on the black-market at prices over 200% of the official price. Supply through the black market is sufficient.

This coop. has 18 elected officials, 2 of which are non-fishermen and 6 of which were officials of the former assn. There are only 2 employees. Management, etc. is handled by the officials themselves.

4. Conclussions:

a. The liquidation of old fishing assns. and the formation of cooperatives is progressing satisfactorily.

b. Reported shortages of fuel oil and supplies could not be readily justified. The main reason for oil shortages is due to the fact that the sailboat trawlers were originally licensed as boats without motors requiring no fuel and they were illegally converted to motor craft but are still not entitled to fuel allocations.

c. Something very suspicious took place when the Hiroshima Fish. Coop. borrowed ¥6,000,000 to reclaim land and improve the harbor which is now the site of the Hiroshima City fish market.

d. No significant fluctuation in membership of cooperatives was found.

e. All coop. officials conferred with, agreed that the Inland Sea is being overfished and that there are too many fishermen.

5. Recommendations:

That further investigation be made into the situation mentioned in paragraph 4c. above.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-6-H

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

22 May 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report on Surveillance of Fisheries Programs in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 15-19 May 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To check Fishermen's Cooperative status and progress of all other fisheries programs.

2. Background: Operational Directive #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussion:

a. Given below are discussions on each fisheries program taken from information obtained from the following installations:

(1) Hinase Fishermen's Coop, Hinase-cho, Okayama ken
(2) Ushimado " " , Ushimado-cho, " "
(3) Ohatake " " , Ohatake-cho, " "
(4) Shimotsui " " , Shimotsui-cho, " "
(5) Tanoura " " , " " , " "
(6) Oto-shima " " , Tamashima-cho, " "
(7) Yorishima " " , Yorishima-cho, " "
(8) Tomo " " , Tomo-cho, Hiroshima ken
(9) Yoshiwa " " , Onomichi city, " "

b. Liquidation of Old Fishing Assns. - Of all Coops. visited, three had completed the transfer of all assets (except fisheries rights) and the remainder were in various stages of transfer with most of them nearing completion. No disputes over the division of assets where more than one Coop. replaced the old assn. were noted although it is feared by some coop. officials that disputes will arise over the transfer of fisheries rights in conjunction with the fisheries rights reform program.

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totals for 9 areas

c. Fishing Boat Insurance - The general attitude of fishermen toward the fishing boat insurance program in the areas visited is negative. There are two reasons for this disinterest; firstly, because these fishermen very seldom go outside the protection of the Inland Sea except those from Onomichi which fish as far south as Nagasaki and sometime go as far as the Japan Sea area and secondly, because during the war, an insurance program similar to this one was in effect and when application for damages were made, little or no compensation was given them. The size of boats in these areas average 1-3 ton and of a total of 1510 powered and 1098 non-powered boats only 250 or 9.58% of the combined total are currently covered by insurance. Highest rates of insurance were at Yorishima Coop. and Tomo Coop. with 26% and 20% respectively. Lowest rates were at Shimotsui Coop. and Yoshiwa Coop. which had no boats insured and which have a combined total of powered and non-powered boats of 126 and 760 respectively.

d. Financial Condition of Coops. and Fishermen - Most Coops. were found to be struggling through financial difficulties and approximately 90% of the fishermen in these areas are in tight financial condition. All but two coops. have insufficient capital stock and in many of these coops. shares are only 1/2 or 1/3 paid up. Fishermen are mounting huge debts because of the increase in price of fishing gear and the decrease of income since decontrol of fish. Fish prices are currently about 1/3 the old official price. Only 6 of the 9 Coops. visited have banking facilities for fishermen with very small deposits and virtually no loans being made by Coops. to fishermen. Three coops. are deducting 10%-20% of income from the catch and depositing some in the coops. for the fishermen so they can meet tax payments and other debts at least partially. Most fishermen are delinquent at least one year in their tax payments. Coop. and Ken officials feel it is very difficult to encourage fishermen to deposit money or even pay their debts because they are traditional prodigalists' and because of the current non-parity of income and fishing gear prices. A very dangerous financial condition was found at the Tomo Coop. The net loss on business activities at the end of the 1949 Japanese Fiscal Year (31 Mar 50) was ¥225,304.33. The reason for this according to the Coop. chief is that the coop. officials felt sorry for the fishermen because prices of fish were so low and therefore paid fishermen a higher price for fish landed here than the prevailing wholesale market price. In addition to the loss previously mentioned the coop. is in debt ¥2,600,000 to various banks. From the following statistics other financial hazards can be noted:

Capital Stock - ¥187,000 (each share ¥500.)
Value of Fixed Assets - ¥789,017.20
Fishermen's Deposits - ¥417,968.66
(Interest - 0.6% per day)

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Individual fisherman is in bad straits if fee not charged

Loans to Fishermen - ¥1,002,724.54
(Interest - 4 sen per ¥100. per day)

Miscellaneous income:

4% handling fee for catch (not always taken)
5% handling fee for fishing gear and other commodities.

All other coops. managed to make some profit at the end of the fiscal year. The Yorishima Coop. came very close with only ¥29.40 profit. Fishermen in Okayama-ken are utilizing the Fisheries Bill System however, loans made to them in Dec 49 and Jan 50 which are due in May and June were found to be only 30%-50% repaid with payment of the remainder by the due date very doubtful. Both fishermen and coop. officials complain that terms of 6 months on these loans are too short especially because by the time loans are approved, received by the fishermen and fishing gear etc. purchased, 2 to 3 months have elapse leaving only 3 to 4 months in which to repay the loan.

e. Fisheries Rights Reform - The rights reform program is a topic of general discussion amongst both fishermen and Coop. officials. Meetings have been held with fishermen to explain basic points of the program however, these are barely sufficient as explanations are not very detailed leaving doubt and misunderstanding in the minds of the fishermen. Coop. officials are not entirely at fault as Ken officials do not completely understand the program as yet and therefore are disseminating very general type information only. A situation peculiar to the Inland Sea area is the apparent reason for the great degree of interest in this program. It seems that for many years there has been constant friction between these fishermen and those of Kagawa and Ehime prefectures on Shikoku Island because of the proximity of fishing waters between them. According to Coop. and Ken officials, prefectural boundaries are in favor of the other prefectures and because the number of fishermen are small in the other prefectures in proportion to the size of fishing areas, large fish resources are available. However, in order for fishermen of Okayama and Hiroshima to obtain entry rights to these waters they must pay the legal fee for these rights (which is nominal) plus a huge "under the table" cooperation fee to the fishermen of Kagawa and Ehime. They realize they are not required to pay this fee but if they want to fish unmolested, they must pay. Since other pre-war fishing areas are limited by the MacArthur line, the fishermen of Okayama and Hiroshima are forced to stay within the Inland Sea most of the time. This problem pertains particularly to the central and southern shores of Okayama prefecture more than in other areas visited.

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f. Supplies - There are no shortages of nets, rope and other fishing gear. Coop. officials say that the quality (as well as the price) has increased tremendously. Shimotsui, Tomo and Yoshiwa Coops. reported a shortage of diesel oil. Shortages range from 50%-70% with an average loss of 10 fishing days or 20% of catch per month.

4. Conclusions:

a. Liquidation of old fishing assn. assets is progressing satisfactorily in the areas visited.

b. The Fishing Boat Insurance program is not being accepted by the fishermen because in most cases it is not actually needed or desirable and only causes additional monetary hardships to the fishermen.

c. Both fishermen and coops. are heavily in debt and financially insecure. Especially in the case of the Tomo Coop. as mentioned in paragraph 3d above, guidance is needed to put coops. on sound financial grounds. Fishermen are unable to repay loans under the Fisheries Bill System under present circumstances.

d. Fishermen and Coop. officials are very much in favor of the Fisheries Rights Reform program but sufficient detailed information is not being furnished.

e. Supplies of fishing gear are of good quality and sufficient. Isolated cases of diesel oil shortages as mentioned in paragraph 3f. above can be corrected at the prefectural level since from 1 May allocation of oil and fishing gear has been transferred to the prefectural government from the Central Government Material Adjustment Office. More effective allocation of oil may be realized.

5. Recommendations:

a. That Prefectural Governments initiate a program to assist coops. by teaching them good management practices, methods of encouraging fishermen to deposit money and other principles and fundamentals in the operation of cooperatives.

b. That Prefectural Governments show a more aggressive attitude toward the dissemination of detailed information to the fishermen on the Fisheries Rights Program.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 5-6-11

File Index No. 7

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 11 May 1950 TIME 1100 (5) RETURN DATE 11 May 1950 TIME 1800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kusatsu	11 May	1400	Fishermen ~~Officials~~	Surveillance ~~Fisheries~~ program
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: The Kusatsu market supplies Hiroshima city plus 6 guns (750,000 people, 1/3 population of Hiroshima ken). The Hiroshima Fish Market Business Cooperative Association owns and runs the Kusatsu market. This Business Coop is made up of 18 companies engaged in receiving, selling and processing fish, paid up capital is 7 million yen, 1,000 yen per share. Coop charges a commission of .003% or 3 yen per 1000 yen. A 6% dividend was paid members for the FY 1949 ending last March. Information received indicates that a more complete investigation of this business may be advisable. From 1500 till 1730 a conference was held with prefectural marine products section officials to determine the status of the Fisheries program in Hiroshima Pref.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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

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INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

division file
Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-H

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

15 May 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima Prefecture, 11 May 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of Trip:

To check the facilities of the Kusatsu fish port and to confer with prefectural Marine Products Section officials concerning the status of the Fisheries Program.

2. Background:

None

3. Discussion:

a. Kusatsu fish market

An official of the prefectural Marine Products section accompanied this writer. An hours conference was held with Mr. J Mishima concurrently president of the Hiroshima Marine Products Central Market Company and the Hiroshima Fish Market Business Cooperative Association. The Kusatsu market supplies Hiroshima city plus 6 guns (750,000 people, 1/3 population of Hiroshima Ken). The Hiroshima Fish Market Business Cooperative Association owns and runs the Kusatsu market. This Business Coop is made up of 18 companies engaged in receiving, selling and processing fish. Paid up capital is 7 million yen, 1,000 yen per share. Coop charges a commission of .003% or 3 yen per 1000 yen. A 6% dividend was paid members for the FY 1949 ending last March. ~~4 groups of companies make up the Business Coop as follows:~~

80% of the fish handled by this Coop comes from outside of Hiroshima Prefecture; 50% of the 80% coming from Shimonoseki by rail or carrier boat.

Almost all fish goes out of the market by truck 3 wheeled motor cycles or bicycle. Delivery speed has improved tremendously since the lifting of price and distribution controls. Prices for luxury fish formerly under control have dropped considerably. Several days ago a 4,000 kan catch of tai was sold at an average price of 20 yen per 100 mome. When tai is scarce the average price is 100 yen per 100 mome.

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The president is wary of the Hiroshima Central market which originally handled fruits and vegatables as it is now handling fish. He feels that lack of sanitary equipment in the central market resulting in spoiled fish may affect the price and reputation of the fish sold in the Kusatsu market. The central market was constructed with the aid of city funds.

The business coop is carrying on no credit or savings program. Their seemed to be no clear out difference in the president mind between his company (the largest company in the Business Coop) and the Business Coops; employees work for both his company and the Coop. His company handles fish from Hagi, Hamada etc for a 5% handling commission. Company clerks are paid out of the difference between the 5% handling commission and the 3 yen per 1000 yen coop handling commission charge. 8 clerks on the books as coop clerks are paid out of the .003% coop handling commission. Duties of the 2 types of clerks seem to be similar, the only major difference in their status being the funds from which they are paid.

This so called Business Coop would appear to be a loose-knit federation as 2 of the member units are Business Coops themselves. 850 retailers and processors plus 83 receivers representing 18 member units make up the actual Business Coop.

Coop has been in operation for 20 months. Facilities were constructed with the help of a 1,300,000 yen Ken Govt. subsidy. There are 80 processing plants in Kusatsu area.

b. Conference with prefectural officials

The present Marine Products section is divided into 6 divisions: General Affairs, Cooperatives, Allocation and Planning, Production, and Fishery Adjustment (Established 1 May '50).

Materials obtained at the NRS conference in Tokyo were discussed.

Plans are being developed for coordination with the prefectural Public Health section through joint inspections of fish handling facilities or the hiring of inspectors who will work for both sections.

There are 103 coops now in operation in the Ken. Of 57 former local associations holding fishing rights which won't be finally dissolved until 1952 only 24 have transferred their assets or liabilities to newly formed coops. Prefectural officials have visited all coops twice to explain the procedure

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for the transfer of assets but still considerable misunderstanding exists. The Ken has set a deadline of 31 August for the transfer of assets by all former fishing associations. The situation in Tomo and Yoshiwa was said to be the worst in the prefecture as regards the transfer of assets.

During 1949 only 305 boats owners participated in the fishing boat insurance program.

107 Fishermen have participated in the Fisheries mutual aid program to the tune of 6 million yen.

Article 86, paragraph 2, of the Fisheries Law gives prefectural governors authority to increase or decrease the number of voters in any sea area by changing the qualifications for voter eligibility set forth in the Fisheries Law. The chief of the fisheries section has recommended to the Hiroshima governor that certain fishermen engaged in bait digging without boats be considered eligible to vote. The governor has not acted upon this recommendation as yet.

4. Conclusions:

a. Although the prefectural official and Mr. Mishima were not clear in their own mind concerning the status of the socalled Hiroshima Fish Market Business Cooperative Association a close check of the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law revealed that it could not have been legally formed under this law.

b. The loose use of the word cooperative by the various companies operating the Kusatsu fish market has undoubtedly caused confusion in the minds of many as regards organization, functions and status.

c. The fishing boat insurance and mutual aid programs are not proceeding satisfactorily in Hiroshima prefecture.

5. Recommendations:

a. That thought be given to the necessity or practicability of prefectural or national legislation which would forbid organizations from using the name cooperative association in their business title when they can't qualify as coops under existing laws.

b. That continuous advice and guidance be given to prefectural officials for the implimentation of the fisheries program.

c. That the cooperative situation in Tomo and Yoshiwa be investigated in the near future.

C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Subject File

S-6-41

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

10 November 1949

~~MEMORANDUM FOR Record~~

SUBJECT : Field Trip to Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture on the Fisheries Program

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this field trip was to check the fishermen's cooperative movement, status of supplies for fishermen and to become familiar with officials and conditions in Onomichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture.

1. Installations visited and personnel contacted:

a. Onomichi City Office - Mayor, Mr. Ishihara, Vice-mayor, Mr. Tamagawa, Economic Chief, Mr. Kihara, Police Chief, Mr. Nakatsu and City Assembly member and concurrently advisor to the Yoshiwa Fishermen's Cooperative, Mr. Genba.

b. Yoshiwa Fishermen's Cooperative - Chief.

2. Details of inspections and conferences:

a. There are approximately 1500 families in Onomichi engaged in full-time fishing. This totals about 6000 in all and is said to be the largest concentration of fishermen in the entire country of Japan. The most important types of fishing in this area are long-line and pole and line with very little net fishing.

b. Because there are so many fishermen in this area and the present fishing grounds are so small, many fishermen are migrating to other prefectures where larger fishing areas are available. There are 10 boats (owners) at this port which would like to go fishing in the Japan Sea area (Tottori and Shimane) where they can catch almost 5 times as much fish. In this respect, the mayor requested that these fishermen be allowed to draw their supplies etc. in advance because they will be out to sea for long periods and will be unable to obtain supplies at other ports. According to the mayor, this can be accomplished by application to the prefectural government. These boats (10) would like to depart

#1

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in December and require an advance distribution of approximately 600 lbs. of cotton yarn. Sufficient stocks are on hand at the local dealer and all they need is the ration tickets authorizing them to purchase these goods. Fishing in the Japan Sea area by these fishermen will not affect the fishing of other prefectures since these people use only long-line and pole and line fishing whereas the other prefectures use mostly nets.

c. Effective 1 November 1949 the system of link distribution of oil to fishermen has been changed. Instead of linking the amount of oil with the amount of catch, it is linked against the horsepower, hours in use, estimated catch and actual catch. Allocations from the MAF are also made in this manner. The mayor complained that this system is unfair to the smaller scale fishermen (as in Onomichi) because larger operators such as trawlers can produce more catch with less fuel than the line fishermen. This seems to be a very good argument. Under the new system, fishermen in this area obtain only 60% of fuel requirements, the remainder being purchased through the black-market.

d. There are 3 Fishermen's Cooperatives (Ordinary) in this city which took the place of 2 fishing associations. The largest of the 3 is the Yoshiwa Cooperative with 578 members (all full-time fishermen). It has a capital stock of ¥ 456,500 and is the largest in capital of all the cooperatives in Hiroshima Prefecture. Following is a breakdown of the type of fishing and the approximate number engaged in each:

Pole and Line	-	423
Net	-	150
Long Line	-	60
		633

There are 432 motored vessels working from this cooperative and range in size from 2½ to 5 tons. There are no large vessels. The business of this cooperative embraces buying and selling of fish and handling of supplies. No membership fees or dues are taken but handling charges are made at the following rates:

5% for nets etc.
10% for clothing and long boats
3% for fuel
4% of fish catch

Due to insufficient capital this cooperative is unable to extend credit at the present time. The Fisheries Bill System is virtually unknown to both cooperative officials and fishermen. A general meeting is to be convened on 20 November 1949 at which time, information will be disseminated to all. The cooperative chief complained that fishermen do not receive sufficient staple food rations. It was explained by him that ocean-going fishermen receive a link ration and since they are classified as heavy laborers, they

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TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
#1	31 Oct 49	Field Trip to Okayama, Shimane & Tottori	CCAR
2.	20 May 50	Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima Pref. 15-20 May 50	
3.	22 May 50	Field Trip Report on Surveillance of Fisheries Programs in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 15-19 May 50	
4.	22 Aug. 1950	Field Trip Report - Okayama Prefecture, 14 - 18 August 1950	CCAR Econ. - Mr. Nels
5.	6 Feb 1951	Report of Field Trip, Okayama Prefecture, 29 - 31 January 1951	CCAR Econ

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File Index No. 5

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 29 January 1951 TIME 0800 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 31 January 1951 TIME 1800 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama City	29 Jan 51	1400	Prefectural Fisheries Officials	Progress of fisheries programs.
b.	Okayama City	30 Jan 51	0900	Prefectural F.C.A. Federation	Routine visit.
c.	Nadasaki-cho, Okayama Pref.	30 Jan 51	1345	Fishermen's Cooperative Association	Routine visit.
d.	Kojo-son, Okayama Pref.	31 Jan 51	0900	Fishermen's Cooperative Association	Routine visit.
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

All conferences and inspections were conducted as scheduled. Following is a brief summary of findings:

a. Liquidation of old fishing associations in Okayama Prefecture has made much progress in the last month. Of the total associations, 75% have completed the transfer of assets and liabilities.

b. Although approved in March 1950, the Okayama Prefecture Credit Federation is not registered or functioning because promoters and other local cooperatives are not purchasing capital stock.

c. Complaints were registered regarding difficulty in obtaining allocated fuel and cotton sail cloth from producers.

d. The two local cooperatives visited are virtually inactive and are of very little economic importance.

(over)

Res. Division File No. 0-9-5

(Instructions on reverse side)

Richard A. Neis
Signature

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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.

(7) REMARKS - Continued.

e. The budget received for fisheries rights adjustment committees is sufficient; however, the temporary allocation of compensation for fishery rights will have to be more than doubled according to Okayama Prefectural officials.

f. The amount of compensation to be given fishermen of Kojima Bay when the bay is cut-off from the Inland Sea has resulted in a major dispute between the fishermen and the Okayama Agricultural Land Office. However, it appears that work is going ahead on the project before a settlement is reached.

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/RAN/mn

CCAR 319.1

6 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Okayama Prefecture, 29 - 31 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Richard A. Neis, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

To confer with fisheries officials of Okayama Prefectural Government on general progress of fisheries programs, visit the Okayama Prefecture general purpose fishermen's cooperative association federation and make routine inspections of two local cooperatives located in Nadasaki-cho and Kojo-son.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Liquidation of old fishing associations in Okayama Prefecture has made much progress over last month. Transfers approved up to 29 January 1951 are 51 out of 68 or 75% completed. The only three of the old associations which did not possess fishing rights have been completely liquidated and registered. Okayama prefectural officials complained of a handicap arising from the fact that in many old associations, all of their members were not eligible for membership in the cooperatives. Those not eligible for membership in the new cooperatives refuse to accept their share of the old association assets at the old book value. This situation then requires a re-evaluation of assets to current price levels necessitating borrowing of money (which is virtually impossible) to refund assets to non-members of cooperatives. Approximately 10 such cases exist in Okayama Prefecture.

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b. Although approval was given by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on 8 March 1950 to establish a prefectural credit federation in Okayama Prefecture, none of the unit cooperatives (including the promoters) have purchased capital stock in the federation and it is therefore neither registered or functioning. No action is being taken by prefectural officials to encourage support of the credit federation.

c. The Okayama Prefecture Fishing Association received approval from the MAF on 27 December 1950 to transfer its' assets and liabilities over to the general purpose fishermen's cooperative association federation and is now in progress. Old association liabilities total ¥3,546,519.18 (old book value) however, these can be covered by re-evaluation of assets. The federation is currently ¥500,000 in the red as a result of the poor fishing season during the past 3 months. They expect to balance their budget when the fishing season begins again in March or April. The prefectural federation reported difficulty in obtaining fuel and cotton sail cloth allocations from producers. This is not affecting production at present because of the slackened fishing season but may have some effect when operations are accellerated. Emphasis was placed on information activities to stimulate membership interest in the federation which is definitely lacking at present.

d. The two local cooperatives visited are virtually inactive as such. The two combined, represent 802 farmer-fishermen and only 20 full-time fishermen. Approximately 90% of the total production is consumed in the fishermen's homes. Business of the cooperatives is limited to pooling orders for materials. Credit and savings activities are conducted by local Agricultural Cooperatives.

e. A budget of ¥1,654,000 (to 31 March 1951) has been received for the five local fisheries rights adjustment committees. This will be sufficient if wisely administered. Each committee has employed two clerks. The temporary allocation of ¥108,436,000. as compensation for fishing rights was reported as insufficient. Request will be made at a conference in Tokyo on 30 January 1951 to increase this allocation to ¥230,000,000. All clerical work for the Prefecture Fishery Rights Compensation Committee will be done by personnel of the Prefecture Fisheries Section. No additional personnel are being hired.

f. The undersigned was approached by Mr. Asagoshi, Chairman of a committee organized in Okayama Prefecture for the purpose of determining compensation to be paid to fishermen for loss to be sustained when they dam up the outlet of Kojima Bay and convert the bay to fresh water for irrigation purposes in accordance with a project already approved by the Central Government. According to Mr. Asagoshi, the Okayama Agricultural Land Office, administering the project, has calculated the total compensation at ¥34,000,000. based on official prices and production records at the Fisheries Agency for the period 1947 - 1949. Affected fishermen want the compensation based on production recorded at their local cooperative

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plus that eaten by their families and sold on the side (presumably black-market). They also want fish prices increased. Fishermen state they will accept nothing less than a total of ¥200,000,000. Another committee has been formed, including representatives of the Okayama Agricultural Land Office to review the estimate of ¥34,000,000. However, irregardless of the finding of this committee, the Agricultural Land Office claim they cannot pay any more compensation. Evidently this project is not being held up because of the dispute over compensation since an allocation of ¥100,000,000 to 31 March 1951 has been made by the Central Government. This problem effects a total of 1200 fishermen of which 200 are full-time fishermen.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Liquidation of old fishing associations in Okayama Prefecture has made much progress in the last month. Of the total associations, 75% have completed the transfer of assets and liabilities.

b. Although approved in March 1950, the Okayama Prefecture Credit Federation is not registered or functioning because promoters and other local cooperatives are not purchasing capital stock.

c. Complaints were registered regarding difficulty in obtaining allocated fuel and cotton sail cloth from producers.

d. The two local cooperatives visited are virtually inactive and are of very little economic importance.

e. The budget received for fisheries rights adjustment commitees is sufficient; however, the temporary allocation of compensation for fishery rights will have to be more than doubled according to Okayama Prefectural officials.

f. The amount of compensation to be given fishermen of Kojima Bay when the bay is cut-off from the Inland Sea has resulted in a major dispute between the fishermen and the Okayama Agricultural Land Office. However, it appears that work is going ahead on the project before a settlement is reached.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommend that the dispute over compensation money for Kojima Bay fishermen mentioned in Paragraph 4f., be brought to the attention of SCAP, CAS by including in the monthly activities report for January 1951.

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Mining and Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Recommendation included in Monthly Report for February 1951.

George M. Manley
for SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

File Index No. 4

Red Division 5-0-0

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (NR) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 14 August 1950 TIME 1000 (5) RETURN DATE 18 August 1950 TIME 1700

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama City	15 Aug.	0800	Ken Election Committee Rep.	Adjustment Com. Elections
b.	? ?	15 Aug.	0900	Various polling places in vicinity of Okayama	"
c.	Shiraishi son	16 Aug.	0900	Fish Coop. officials	Progress of fisheries program.
d.	Konoura-son	16 Aug.	1400	"	"
e.	Kotoura-cho	17 Aug.	0930	"	"
f.	Hikisami-son	17 Aug.	1315	"	"
g.	Okayama City	18 Aug.	0800	Ken Fisheries officials	"

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were held as scheduled. For full details of the trip see attached field trip report.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

22 August 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Okayama-ken, 14 - 18 August 1950

TO : Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose:

To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives and polling stations the progress of fisheries programs and election of Sea-area Fisheries Adjustment Committees.

2. Background:

O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, Subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

The following information on the fisheries programs was obtained at the Fishermen's Coopratives listed below:

Mitsu Cooperative, Shiraishi-son, Okayama-ken
Koura Cooperative, Koura-son, Okayama-ken
Kotoura Cooperative, Kotoura-cho, Okayama-ken
Hikiami Cooperative, Kotoura-cho, Okayama-ken

a. Organization of Cooperatives and Financial Condition

Assets of the old association at Koura have been transferred to the cooperative. In all other places the transfer process will be completed in the very near future. All the cooperatives visited had been in operation a year or more but were small in membership and capital stock. The Koura Cooperative was the only one which conducted any economic services for its members. They currently have ¥210,000 deposited in varying amounts by all 82 members and are purchasing and selling fish, oil and gear through their market facilities. No loans had been made to fishermen of this cooperative and it can therefore be concluded that these fishermen are financially secure at the present time. One financial hazard noted at the Koura Cooperative was that they are using part of the fishermen's deposits to purchase oil and fishing gear keeping only 10% of the deposits on hand for daily withdrawls. The Ken representative accompanying this reporter stated

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that this practice is steadily increasing in Okayama-ken. The Ken Fisheries Section is not worried about this because most nets and fishing gear are peculiar to each respective district and the fishermen place their orders through the cooperative which practically guarantees purchase by the fishermen. It was further stated that there is little or no outside competitions.

All cooperatives except Koura have a pessimistic outlook on the current financial situation. They are doing there utmost to keep from going in debt and are more or less waging a battle of survival. As a result of this, capital stock is practically nil. and they are conducting none of the economic services originally intended, such as, credit and savings programs, buying and selling of fish catch and fishing supplies and information and education programs, all because they are afraid to hire personnel. All this merely proves that cooperative officials still have not grasped the meaning and ways of a cooperative and the lack of good management personnel.

Although complaints of high taxes are common very few fishermen in the areas visited are having difficulty in paying them.

b. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies

The Kotoura Cooperative and Hikiami Cooperative reported shortages of oil and nets and rope at 50% and 30% respectively. The oil shortage is reportedly due to the fact that fish are scarce in the immediate locale and they must go further to catch fish.

c. Fishing Boat Insurance

Members of 2 of the 4 cooperatives visited are currently participating in the insurance program. At the Mitsu Cooperative, 30 of the 140 powered boats and 10 of the 140 non-powered boats have insurance and at the Kotoura Cooperative, 12 of the 34 powered boats are insured.

d. Fisheries Rights Reform

In Okayama-ken there were 82 polling stations located in 53 localities with a total voting strength of 17,513 for the election of Sea-Area Adjustment Committees on 15 August 1950. There were at least 8 candidates to fill the 7 seats in each committee of each sea-area. The highest number of candidates for one area was 11 in the Kojima Bay Sea-Area.

Surveillance was carried out on election day at 5 places with the largest number of voters. No irregularities were noted. A very high voting percentage was evident in most places visited which tends to show knowledge and interest in the election. It is also interesting to note that none of the candidates in Okayama-ken had

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any political party affiliations and had all outward signs of being representative fishermen.

e. Kojima Bay Reclamation Project

Reclamation of Kojima Bay has been in progress for many years. A recently approved scheme will cut off the bay from the Inland Sea making it fresh water. This cut off will not be accomplished for 4 more years but current reclamation activities are already having a very bad affect on the fish catch compelling fishermen to go farther out to sea to catch fish as pointed out in paragraph 3.b. above.

In addition to cutting off the sea it is planned to reclaim about two-thirds of the bay. One-third on the eastern and western ends respectively, leaving an opening in the middle. This will be devastating to members of 16 Cooperatives in that area unless some measures are taken. Current plans of cooperatives in that area are to cooperatively culture fresh water fish and/or shellfish. Numerous other plans are being considered but the aforementioned seems to be the only logical solution.

It was recommended by the undersigned that the 16 cooperatives should come together and form a maximum of 3 - 4 cooperatives so as to create stronger economic organizations to overcome this problem. They are talking of establishing a federation for the 16 cooperatives but it was pointed out by the undersigned that organization of the federation would only create another organization for fishermen to support and it could not achieve the same degree of cooperation that financially sound and successful cooperatives can. These recommendations were very well taken and there is reason to believe that they may be carried out.

4. Conclusions:

a. Cooperative officials have not grasped the meaning of a cooperative and what it can do through good management for the fishermen especially during times such as these. This tends to uphold the belief that cooperative officials are non-progressive and feel that the fishermen always have and always will be the lowest class of people in Japan and that there is a dire need for qualified management personnel.

b. Prefectural Government Fisheries Officials realize the necessity of eliminating unnecessary small cooperatives by encouraging them to amalgamate however, according to the Cooperative Law, they are not allowed to do anything unless specifically requested by one or more parties. Of course, this is never done because none of the cooperatives want to close up for fear of "losing face". Most cooperative officials worry more about losing their job than they do about the fishermen.

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5. Recommendations:

a. That prefectural governments be given authority through MAF Ordinance to make a survey of cooperatives in each prefecture to determine possibilities of success of each cooperative and as a result of this survey made recommendations for amalgamation of any unsound cooperatives after consideration of all existing circumstances.

b. That prefectural governments also be given authority to increase qualified personnel wherever necessary to complete the survey and follow it up as mentioned in paragraph 5.a. above and to educate cooperative management personnel. This appears to be the only method by which the fisheries cooperative movement can be a success.

Richard A. Neis

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-0

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

22 May 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report on Surveillance of Fisheries Programs in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 15-19 May 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To check Fishermen's Cooperative status and progress of all other fisheries programs.

2. Background: Operational Directive #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussion:

a. Given below are discussions on each fisheries program taken from information obtained from the following installations:

(1) Hinase Fishermen's Coop, Hinase-cho, Okayama ken
(2) Ushimado " " , Ushimado-cho, " "
(3) Ohatake " " , Ohatake-cho, " "
(4) Shimotsui " " , Shimotsui-cho, " "
(5) Tanoura " " , " " , " "
(6) Oto-shima " " , Tamashima-cho, " "
(7) Yorishima " " , Yorishima-cho, " "
(8) Tomo " " , Tomo-cho, Hiroshima ken
(9) Yoshiwa " " , Onomichi city, " "

b. Liquidation of Old Fishing Assns. - Of all Coops. visited, three had completed the transfer of all assets (except fisheries rights) and the remainder were in various stages of transfer with most of them nearing completion. No disputes over the division of assets where more than one Coop. replaced the old assn. were noted although it is feared by some coop. officials that disputes will arise over the transfer of fisheries rights in conjunction with the fisheries rights reform program.

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No. 3

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c. Fishing Boat Insurance - The general attitude of fishermen toward the fishing boat insurance program in the areas visited is negative. There are two reasons for this disinterest; firstly, because these fishermen very seldom go outside the protection of the Inland Sea except those from Onomichi which fish as far south as Nagasaki and sometime go as far as the Japan Sea area and secondly, because during the war, an insurance program similar to this one was in effect and when application for damages were made, little or no compensation was given them. The size of boats in these areas average 1-3 ton and of a total of 1810 powered and 1098 non-powered boats only 250 or 9.58% of the combined total are currently covered by insurance. Highest rates of insurance were at Yorishima Coop. and Tomo Coop. with 26% and 20% respectively. Lowest rates were at Shimotsui Coop. and Yoshiwa Coop. which had no boats insured and which have a combined total of powered and non-powered boats of 126 and 760 respectively.

d. Financial Condition of Coops. and Fishermen - Most Coops. were found to be struggling through financial difficulties and approximately 90% of the fishermen in these areas are in tight financial condition. All but two coops. have insufficient capital stock and in many of these coops. shares are only 1/2 or 1/3 paid up. Fishermen are mounting huge debts because of the increase in price of fishing gear and the decrease of income since decontrol of fish. Fish prices are currently about 1/3 the old official price. Only 6 of the 9 Coops. visited have banking facilities for fishermen with very small deposits and virtually no loans being made by Coops. to fishermen. Three coops. are deducting 10%-20% of income from the catch and depositing some in the coops. for the fishermen so they can meet tax payments and other debts at least partially. Most fishermen are delinquent at least one year in their tax payments. Coop. and Ken officials feel it is very difficult to encourage fishermen to deposit money or even pay their debts because they are traditional prodigalists' and because of the current non-parity of income and fishing gear prices. A very dangerous financial condition was found at the Tomo Coop. The net loss on business activities at the end of the 1949 Japanese Fiscal Year (31 Mar 50) was ¥225,304.33. The reason for this according to the Coop. chief is that the coop. officials felt sorry for the fishermen because prices of fish were so low and therefore paid fishermen a higher price for fish landed here than the prevailing wholesale market price. In addition to the loss previously mentioned the coop. is in debt ¥2,600,000 to various banks. From the following statistics other financial hazards can be noted:

Capital Stock - ¥187,000 (each share ¥500.)
Value of Fixed Assets - ¥789,017.20
Fishermen's Deposits - ¥417,968.66
(Interest - 0.6% per day)

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Loans to Fishermen - ¥1,002,724.54
(Interest - 4 sen per ¥100. per day)

Miscellaneous income:

4% handling fee for catch (not always taken)
5% handling fee for fishing gear and other commodities.

All other coops. managed to make some profit at the end of the fiscal year. The Yorishima Coop. came very close with only ¥29.40 profit. Fishermen in Okayama-ken are utilizing the Fisheries Bill System however, loans made to them in Dec 49 and Jan 50 which are due in May and June were found to be only 30%-50% repaid with payment of the remainder by due date very doubtful. Both fishermen and coop. officials complain that terms of 6 months on these loans are too short especially because by the time loans are approved, received by the fishermen and fishing gear etc. purchased, 2 to 3 months elapse leaving only 3 to 4 months in which to repay the loan.

e. Fisheries Rights Reform - The rights reform program is a topic of general discussion amongst both fishermen and Coop. officials. Meetings have been held with fishermen to explain basic points of the program however, these are barely sufficient as explanations are not very detailed leaving doubt and misunderstanding in the minds of the fishermen. Coop. officials are not entirely at fault as Ken officials do not completely understand the program as yet and therefore are disseminating very general type information only. A situation peculiar to the Inland Sea area is the apparent reason for the great degree of interest in this program. It seems that for many years there has been constant friction between these fishermen and those of Kagawa and Ehime prefectures on Shikoku Island because of the proximity of fishing waters between them. According to Coop. and Ken officials, prefectural boundaries are in favor of the other prefectures and because the number of fishermen are small in the other prefectures in proportion to the size of fishing areas, large fish resources are available. However, in order for fishermen of Okayama and Hiroshima to obtain entry rights to these waters they must pay the legal fee for these rights (which is nominal) plus a huge "under the table" cooperation fee to the fishermen of Kagawa and Ehime. They realize they are not required to pay this fee but if they want to fish unmolested, they must pay. Since other pre-war fishing areas are limited by the MacArthur line, the fishermen of Okayama and Hiroshima are forced to stay within the Inland Sea most of the time. This problem pertains particularly to the central and southern shores of Okayama prefecture more than in other areas visited.

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f. Supplies - There are no shortages of nets, rope and other fishing gear. Coop. officials say that the quality (as well as the price) has increased tremendously. Shimotsui, Tomo and Yoshiwa Coops. reported a shortage of diesel oil. Shortages range from 50%-70% with an average loss of 10 fishing days or 20% of catch per month.

4. Conclusions:

a. Liquidation of old fishing assn. assets is progressing satisfactorily in the areas visited.

b. The Fishing Boat Insurance program is not being accepted by the fishermen because in most cases it is not actually needed or desirable and only causes additional monetary hardships to the fishermen.

c. Both fishermen and coops. are heavily in debt and financially insecure. Especially in the case of the Tomo Coop. as mentioned in paragraph 3d above, guidance is needed to put coops. on sound financial grounds. Fishermen are unable to repay loans under the Fisheries Bill System under present circumstances.

d. Fishermen and Coop. officials are very much in favor of the Fisheries Rights Reform program but sufficient detailed information is not being furnished.

e. Supplies of fishing gear are of good quality and sufficient. Isolated cases of diesel oil shortages as mentioned in paragraph 3f. above can be corrected at the prefectural level since from 1 May allocation of oil and fishing gear has been transferred to the prefectural government from the Central Government Material Adjustment Office. More effective allocation of oil may be realized.

5. Recommendations:

a. That Prefectural Governments initiate a program to assist coops. by teaching them good management practices, methods of encouraging fishermen to deposit money and other principles and fundamentals in the operation of cooperatives.

b. That Prefectural Governments show a more aggressive attitude toward the dissemination of detailed information to the fishermen on the Fisheries Rights Program.

Richard A. Neis

Richard A. Neis, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division
File No. S-6-0

File Index No. 2

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Richard A. Neis (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 15 May 50 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 20 May 50 TIME 1200

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hinase-cho Okayama-ken	15 & 16 May	1500	Fishery Coop and Govt Officials	Surveillance of Fisheries Programs
b.	Ushimado-cho Okayama-ken	16 May	1100	"	"
c.	Ohatake-cho Okayama-ken	17 May	0800	"	"
d.	Shimotsui-cho Okayama-ken	17 May	1300	"	"
e.	Tamashima-cho Okayama-ken	18 May	0800	"	"
f.	Yorishima-cho Okayama-ken	18 May	1300	"	"
g.	Tomo-cho Hiroshima-ken	19 May	0800	"	"
h.	Onomichi-shi Hiroshima-ken	19 May	1300	"	"

(7) REMARKS: Conference and inspections were very enlightening. Ken Marine Products Section personnel accompanied this reporter on all inspections. Coop management is generally fair however, most coops are still in early stages of development and are meeting some difficulty expecially along financial lines. The Ushimado Coop has an excellent and effective savings program for the fishermen. The coop itself realized ¥68,000 net profit from 1 Sep 49 - 31 Mar 50. As of 31 Mar 50 the Tomo Coop was in the red ¥225,304 besides owing ¥2,600,000 to various financial institutions. Fishermen of the Tomo coop are also in debt ¥1,002,724. Poor financial management was apparent and appropriate

Richard A. Neis
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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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.

recommendations were made to the Ken official present. The Fishery Bill System is being used by most fishermen in Okayama-ken but neither of the areas in Hiroshima-ken were utilizing it. Ability of fishermen to repay these short term loans is negative in most instances. Fishermen in Shimotsui and Onomichi are 1 to 2 years delinquent in tax payments. Supplies of fishing gear are sufficient with the exception of diesel oil at Shimotsui, Tomo and Onomichi. Shortages range from 50-70% with an average loss of 10 fishing days or 20% of catch per month. The fishing boat insurance program has not been accepted by most fishermen in these areas since they very seldom go beyond the protection of the Inland Sea with the exception of fishermen from Onomichi who sometimes go as far as the Japan Sea. Coop officials have been disseminating information on the Fisheries Rights Reform program very well however, the flow of detailed information from the Kencho could easily be improoved. Much friction was noted with fishermen of Shikoku because of the small fishing area between the islands and will definitely create a problem in the rights reform program.