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

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2987

(2) Folder title/number: (16) (end)
Region Inspection Reports

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

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9616	d, e

(5) Item description and comment:
i) Chugoku
ii) Includes Contents Lists

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS

M-11-G

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	25 Apr 1950	Field Trip Report	
2.	17 June 1950	Report of Field Trip to the Tatsuyama Copper-Silver Mine, Iwami Copper Mine Udo Copper Mine	
3.	24 July 1950	Field Trip to Shimane and Tottori Prefectures, 17 - 21 July 1950	CCAR/Econ (Mr. Barratt)
4.	14 Aug 1950	Combined Field Trip Report to show Films, 3 - 4 August, 9 - 11 August 1950	CCAR/Econ, (Mr. Barratt)
5.	5 Oct 1950	Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori and Shimane Prefecture, 18 September - 29 Sept 50	"
6.	30 Nov 1950	Report of Field Trip, Okayama and Shimane, 13 - 28 November 1950	"
7.	2 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi, 4 - 21 December 1950	"
8.	31 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures, 15 - 26 January 1951	"
9.	20 Feb 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi & Hiroshima Prefectures, 10 through 16 Feb ruary 1951	CCAR/Econ, Mr. Tokuno
10.	21 Feb 1951	FIELD TRIP REPORT (Shimane & Tottori Prefs. 18 - 21 February 1951)	CCAR/Econ, Mr. Barratt
11.	15 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 6 - 10 March 1951	CCAR/Econ, Mr. Barratt
12.	4 Apr 1951	Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures, 28 - 31 March 1951	CCAR/Econ, Mr. Barratt

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 28 March 1951 TIME 1130 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 31 March 1951 TIME 1730 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hibi Okayama Pref.	29 Mar	1000	Smelter Staff	O.D. 15
b.	Takehara Hiroshima Pref.	30 Mar	1400	Refinery Staff	O.D. 15
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were successfully held as scheduled. Implementation of technical improvements recommended by SCAP specialists is generally proceeding satisfactory, although both plants are suffering due to the present price of scrap metal.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-67

(Instructions on reverse side)

C. F. Barratt
Signature

File Index No. 12

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

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
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

4 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures, 28 - 31 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

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

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

Previous SCAP Memorandum for Records and field trip reports, this headquarters covering inspections of the Hibi Smelter and the Takehara Refinery.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Hibi Copper Smelter

Main products continue to be blister copper and sulphuric acid. Blister copper production varies from 330 - 390 tons per month. There is no chance for production increases unless larger amounts of copper concentrates and brass or copper scrap can be obtained. Due to the present policy of the general manager in failing to subsidize or encourage increased shipments of copper concentrates and due to the present abortive price of brass and copper scrap this seems unlikely. The present stockpile of 5,900 tons will last approximately 11 months at the present smelting rate. Recovery of zinc in the stack discharge is still in the experimental stage. Present lost is estimated at 120 tons per month, worth approximately 3 million yen.

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b. Takehara Refinery

Since the end of last year gold and silver production has increased considerably due to the reopening of the Kushikino Mine in southern Kyushu and also to the high percentage of silver in the copper anodes supplied by the Hibi Smelter. The plant is planning to raise the present production of 300 T/M electrolytic copper to 400 T/M for the new Japanese fiscal year 1951. This is doubtful unless an additional source of copper other than the Hibi Smelter is obtained. Refined lead production is running approximately 400 tons per month but the present supply of scrap lead will last for only 10 months. Present price of brass scrap is quoted at ¥300,000 per ton while electrolytic copper processed from the scrap is selling for ¥250,000 per ton. Lead scrap price is ¥260,000 per ton and electrolytic lead ¥200,000 per ton. The refinery staff considers price control on scrap and the elimination of brokers and speculators to be the only way to prevent an inflation in lead and copper prices.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Speculation in metal scrap, which forms the major part of raw material for the Hibi Copper Smelter and the Takehara Refinery, has forced the price of brass, copper and lead scrap above the price of the finished product processed from the scrap.

b. In general both plants are making satisfactory progress in the application of Natural Resources Section suggestions for increased production and improvement in operating efficiency, although both are handicapped due to the present price of scrap metal.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

C F Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

S Tokuno

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG 775013

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 6 March 1951 TIME 1100 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 9 March 1951 TIME 1800 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiro-machi, Aki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	6 Mar	1130	SCAP, Japanese officials.	Inspection
b.	Mitsuishi, Wake-gun, Okayama Pref.	6 Mar	1800	SCAP, Japanese officials.	Inspection
c.	Ukura, Atetsu-gun, Okayama Pref.	7 Mar	1100	SCAP, Japanese officials.	Inspection
d.	Okayama City Okayama Pref.	8 Mar	0900	SCAP, Japanese officials.	Inspection
e.	Yanahara Kume-gun, Okayama Pref.	9 Mar	0900	SCAP, Japanese officials.	Inspection
f.					

(7) REMARKS: All conferences and inspections were succesfully held as scheduled. Personnel of this headquarters did not attend the Mitsuishi conference, which was conducted by SCAP and Japanese officials, as time did not permit. The SCAP official did not attend the Yanahara Mine inspection, but returned to Tokyo.

File Index No. 1

(Instructions on reverse side)

CHB
Signature

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INSTRUCTIONS

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mk

CCAR 319.1

15 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 6 - 10 March 1951

TO : Chief,
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. OD #15, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

b. Notification of Visitors, dated 28 February 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed references.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. General

Main purpose was to accompany Mr. Solomon, NRS, SCAP, on visits to mines which have recently come under provisions of the new mining law. The visit to the Hiro limestone quarry was poorly coordinated by Mr. Solomon and government officials. This representative was not informed of the visit until the night before and was not asked to coordinate or expedite arrangements in any way. Consequently it was impossible to get up to the quarry in the time available. Mr. Solomon obtained some general information in a driving rain, from local inhabitants living approximately 2 miles from the quarry. Time did not permit the attendance of the undersigned at the Mitsuishi conference, which was conducted by SCAP and Japanese officials, as we travelled to Okayama by jeep.

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b. Onoda Cement Co., Atetsu Limestone Quarry and Cement Plant, Niimi Town, Atetsu-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Operations were started in this area in 1929. Proven limestone reserves were reported as 58,000,000 tons; 34,400,000 tons can be economically mined. As no boring, surface trenching or mapping has been accomplished the above estimates have no factual basis. Limestone production has averaged approximately 8,000 tons per month. Total production is used by the cement plant on the property. Planned production for the JFY 1951 is 10,000 T/M. The labor force at the mine consists of 64 miners and 7 clerks. On big open cut and a smaller "glory hole" are now in operation. Because of lower cost and higher efficiency the mine is planning to open several new "glory holes" in approximately 6 months time. Production of the cement plant is limited by kiln capacity to 9,000 T/M. Approximately 14,500 tons of raw materials are used as follows:

Limestone	10,000 T/M
Red clay and locomotive coal ash	2,000 T/M
Pyrite cinder from the Hibi Smelter	500 T/M
Soft silica	2,000 T/M
Gypsum	300 T/M

The company is still unable to evict Koreans occupying company housing on company land. The manager reported the NRP has been collecting evidence on illegal brewing of sake by the Koreans and may move against them soon.

c. The Nittetsu Mining Company, Ikura Limestone Quarry, Ikura Town, Atetsu-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Total production is approximately 16,000 T/M; most of it goes to the Hirohata Iron Works, Hyogo Prefecture. Total reserves are estimated at 30 million tons. Both open cut and "glory hole" mining methods are used. There is a stockpile of 10,000 tons of limestone at the mine. Freight car allocations and small storage bin capacity at the station are the two most important problems at the present time. The company employes 9 clerks and 80 workers at the mine

In addition to having Koreans in company housing, there is also a Korean school on Company property. The undersigned accompanied the general manager

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of the Ikura Limestone Quarry on a visit to the Prefectural Superintendent of schools. The building now used by the Koreans as a school, was built during the war by Omuta Gumi, a sub-contractor of the Nittetsu Mining Company on company property. In 1946 the building was reportedly given to the Koreans by Omuta Gumi. The Nittetsu Mining Company allowed the Koreans to use the land, rent free, on the condition that the land must be returned to the company when needed and asked for. The Koreans refused to evacuate the school or to move the building. The school has never been closed although the title of the building was transferred from the disbanded Korean League to the Attorney General's Office in October 1949. The Superintendent of schools was obviously not aware of the facts and did very little talking. The following information was obtained from Mr. Kawakani, Chief of the Superintendent's Office. The building in question is now called a branch of the Ikura Primary School but is administered as a separate school, exclusive for Korean children. In spite of the fact that there are only 25 Korean children attending the school from Ikura Town, (who could be accomodated in the Ikura Primary School), the Board of Education is interpreting Article 31 (Kagai Kyoiku) of the School Education Law as legal authority to allow approximately 140 children from Ikura, Niimi and 8 surrounding villages to attend the school. In addition to 6 Japanese teachers. the school has 3 Korean teachers reportedly teaching the Korean Language and History as elective subjects. These 3 teachers are not certified and have attended no re-education or teacher training courses. They are classified as lecturers by the Board of Education. It

It was reported that the governor, who is the responsible person for the building, will put up the building for public auction in the near future without evicting the Korean children. No matter who makes the highest bid and gets the legal title to the building, the mining company will still be in the impossible situation of being unable to force the children out of the building. For this reason, if the building must be put up for public auction, the general manager of the mining company wants the local prefectural office through the NRP to evict the children prior to the date of the auction.

d. <u>The Yanahara Pyrite Mine</u>

We accompanied the Chief of the Mining Section, Hiroshima MITI and the executive secretary of the Mining Association on an inspection of the Hisage deposit. As the size of the deposit apparently continues to increase due to

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exploration, the company is compelled to change its original plan for the construction of a new mill. Plans will not be finalized until the president of the company returns from the States. Production increase, planned to begin in April, may be delayed for a short period. In the new Yasumiishi deposit, when sinking a shaft to the main haulage adit a new deposit was discovered at the foot wall of the shaft. Logically this shaft should be extended further downward to help define the limits of the new ore body. If this is done the present haulage adit can not be used as a main haulage way. Analysis of the new deposit shows it to be almost identical to the Yanahara main deposit. Sulphur content of the sample submitted averaged 49.5%.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Mr Evans and Mr Bauguess be contacted on the Korean problem at Niimi and Ikura.

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 February 1951 TIME 2326 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 21 February 1951 TIME 0237 hrs

File Index No. 10

File No.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Matsue City Shimane Pref.	19 Feb.	1300	Prefectural Officials Mine Operators	Surveillance
b.	Tottori City Tottori Pref.	20 Feb.	0900	Prefectural Officials Mine Operators	Surveillance
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Matsue conference was cancelled as interpreter did not report aboard Blyth until morning of 20 February. He was delayed by the late departure of Dr. Park and his party. Conference was successfully held on the same pattern as previously reported.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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COPY

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 11-1-9

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

20 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures, 10 through 16 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives Number 12, 13 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Weekly Summaries, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe progress being made in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Kogushi-machi ranks fourth in Yamaguchi Prefecture as a fishing port and roughly 40% of the population is engaged in fishing activities or related fields. Discussions with fisheries cooperative officials and fishermen disclosed that (1) the financial status of the cooperative is reasonably sound (2) loans are made to fishermen with boats as collateral (3) all seven directors of the cooperative comprise the Fishing Rights Management Committee (4) activity on the part of the fisheries cooperative to stimulate member interest is lacking and (5) the president of the cooperative is selected by the directors.

File Index
No. 9

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b. A sardine gill net operation off of Kogushi-machi was observed. The present run of sardines is proving profitable to the gill net fishermen but landing operations showed that no statistics are compiled while unloading.

c. Shimonoseki City officials stated that (1) fishing grounds plans are expected to be completed by 31 March 1951 (2) a survey is to be carried out beginning 1 April 1951 to determine the effects of ammonium, carbonic acid and tin to marine life in waters surrounding the city and (3) although the Taiyo Fishing Company is the largest fishing concern in Japan with primary operations located in Shimonoseki, its landing comprise only about 20% of marine products landed in Shimonoseki.

d. Although Shimonoseki is noted for its fishing industry there are 4,230 families engaged in agriculture who cultivate 3,300 cho of land. City agricultural officials stated that (1) there is a trend towards landlords selling their land due to the increased fixed assets tax and removal of ceiling prices on agricultural land (2) progress in written contracts is 89% completed with completion expected in the near future (3) there are 14 agricultural cooperatives with a total membership of 4,500 but no acute problems are encountered at present and (4) fertilizer purchases have decreased due to encouraged use of house measures.

e. The use of 15 city officials and 2 prefectural officials to encourage control of the pine bark beetle in Shimonoseki City is expected to totally exterminate infestations by 28 February 1951. As of 31 January there were 9,370 koku infested over a total forest area of 4,000 cho or 10,000 acres within the city.

f. Mr. M. Watada, Standing Director, Taiyo Fishing Company stated that (1) fishing areas including the East China, Yellow and Japan Seas should be considered along with Pacific areas in the proposed peace treaty (2) fixed net rights when turned over to fisheries cooperatives will work undue hardship on them as they will not be able to finance their operations and loans for such operations will be risky (3) Taiyo will lose 28 fixed net rights but a few cooperatives have approached the company to propose joint use (4) continued coal strike will effect fish catches as coal burning trawlers have supplies through 20 February and (5) Taiyo is desirous of obtaining waste oil from JOSCO.

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g. A discussion with Tsuno-gun forestry officials disclosed that (1) fear of forest reform following the end of the last war retarded reforestation in the gun (2) another important factor retarding reforestation has been the lack of finance this is especially noted among large private forest owners (3) the lack of interest on the part of small forest owners who are employed part-time in industries in the Tokuyama area is working a hardship on forestry guidance and extension agents (4) there has been a trend towards increased cutting of trees due to increased fixed assets tax and drawing up of management plans, and (5) a regulation is desired governing the cutting age of timber to establish management plans.

h. The visit to Jigozen-mura in Hiroshima Prefecture showed that (1) there has been no transfers of land since the outbreak of the Korean incident due to fear of food shortage (2) progress in the land reform program is satisfactory except the written rental contract phase but this is expected to be completed by 28 February 1951 (3) capitalization of the local agricultural cooperative is low compared to the value its fixed assets and investments but no difficulty is anticipated in meeting its goal of 1,250,000 by 1955 and (4) administration and management of the cooperative has not been carried out to conform to aims pointed out by SCAP experts.

i. Mr. Okada, Chief Forestry Department, Hiroshima Prefectural Government pointed out to Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno that (1) pine bark beetle presents no serious problem in Hiroshima (2) the chestnut gall fly inflicts an annual loss of 1,000,000,000 yen to chestnut growers in Hiroshima but preventive measures through grafting of resistance strains is proving successful and (3) revision of the Forest Association Law so that it will be definite and concrete is desirable.

j. During the aforementioned discussion period concerned section chiefs of the Land and Economics Departments stated that (1) there has been a slight increase in the sale of agricultural land (2) the registration phase of the land reform program will be completed by 31 March 1951 (3) no decision has been reached on the amalgamation of agricultural cooperative federations (4) liquidation of old nogyokai will be completed by 31 March 1951 (5) prefectural officials concerned with cooperatives are coordinating their efforts and (6) prefectural agricultural extension officials are encouraging the organization of 4-H clubs.

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k. Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno visited canning factories of the Nippon Pure Food Products and Chugoku Canning Companies. No special discrepancies were pointed out.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agricultural and fisheries cooperatives visited showed good financial standing but proper action towards increasing member interest is lacking.

b. Revision of local tax legislation has effected both agriculture and forestry in that there is a trend towards increased sale of land both agriculture and forest.

c. Comments and views of the officials of the Taiyo Fishing Company are worthy in that they express to a great extent the desires of large Japanese fishing interests.

d. Control of pine bark bettle is progressing according to schedule with eradication making good progress in Shimonoseki.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Natural resources personnel in future trips must generalize their questions with a view towards obtaining general trends and problems. Specific questions relative to methods employed to stimulate interest should be asked.

b. JOSCO should be contacted to determine disposition of waste oil. If possible a portion of the waste oil should be turned over to fisheries interests.

/s/ S. Tokuno
/t/ SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-11-9

File Index No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME **Charles F. Barratt** (2) SECTION **N.R.D. Economics** (3) MODE OF TRAVEL **Jeep**

(4) DEPARTURE DATE **15 January 1951** TIME **0900 hrs.** (5) RETURN DATE **20 January 1951** TIME **1800 hrs.**

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	**Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.**	**15 Jan.**	**1500**	**Coal Office Officials**	**Conference**
b.	"	**16 Jan.**	**0900**	**Higashimisoue, Motoyama Mine Staff**	**Surveillance**
c.	"	**17 Jan.**	**0900**	**Kaminbe Mine Staff Sunawada Mine Staff**	"
d.	**Shimonoseki City Yamaguchi Pref.**	**18 Jan.**	**1100**	**Hikoshima Zinc Smelter Staff**	"
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: **See reverse side.**

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

77 5013

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

(7) REMARKS:

Because of the joint labor standards - mine safety conference scheduled for 22 January preliminary discussion with Coal Office personnel evolved around the two laws. As government mine safety personnel were not familiar with the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Program it was necessary to obtain detailed information from the mines direct. Inspections at the coal mines and the smelter were routine so details are not included here.

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77 5013

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 22 January 51 TIME 0257 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 26 January 51 TIME 1700 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Ube City Yamaguchi Pref.	22 Jan	0900	Coal Office and Labor Standards Officials	To discuss Workmen Compensation Payments for the Coal Industry.
b.	Yoshioka Village, Kume-gun, Okayama Pref.	25 Jan	0900	(Mine Operators and Workers	Mine Rehabilitation and Safety
c.	"	26 Jan	"	(	
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: See reversed side.

Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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(7) REMARKS:

a. The undersigned and the Labor Officer held a preliminary conference with MITI Ube Coal Office Mine Safety Personnel. A general conference held in the afternoon for safety representatives of coal mines was addressed by Labor Standards and Mine Safety representatives and by the two representatives of this headquarters. Later in the afternoon the undersigned and the Labor Officer held a joint conference with the two government agencies to discuss statistical discrepancies in data previously reported to this headquarters. It soon became apparent that there was no liaison, cooperation or coordination between the two agencies. Headquarters representatives encouraged future conferences for further understanding and mutual assistance in carrying out individual responsibilities.

b. At Yanahara a physical examination was made of the new Yasumiishi area. Conferences were held with appropriate representatives on all phases of the mining program.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

31 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures, 15 - 26 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCES:

a. Annex D Economics Summary, December 1950, Section 7d(2) Accidents and Insurance Payment.

b. Annex D Economics Summary, November 1950, Section 7c(4) Operations.

c. Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of the mining program.

3. BACKGROUND:

Above listed references.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Conference Ube Coal Office

Because of the joint labor standards - mine safety conference scheduled for 22 January preliminary discussion evolved around the two laws. It soon became apparent that there was no liaison and very little coordination and cooperation between the two government agencies. Furthermore as government mine safety personnel were not familiar with the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Program, it was necessary to obtain detailed information from the mines direct.

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

b. Higashimisome Coal Mine

The average accident rate from July to November 1950 was 163 men per million hours worked. During December this rate was reduced to 99 men per million hours or 1.77 men per 1,000 tons mined or 0.8 men per 1,000 workers. A competitive system in effect in this and other Kosan mines has undoubtedly played a large part in the reduction of accidents. All workers are divided into groups of seven and the group making the best safety record during the month gets a prize of ¥3,000. Every tenth day is designated as "safety day" at which time eleven inspection teams make spot inspections of safety conditions throughout the mine area. At the conclusion of the inspections, a round table conference is held to discuss conditions observed, and recommendations for the improvement or removal of unsafe working conditions. The average number of working days lost by an injured worker has been reduced from 19 during 1949 to 9 days during 1950 which is reflected in the amount of compensation payments received by the individual worker. This mine makes advance compensation payments to injured workers ammounting to approximately ¥750,000 per month. Government reimbursement to the company, generally is three months behind the date of the application.

c. Motoyama Coal Mine

Continuous monthly progress in the reduction of accidents was apparent. In January 1950 87 accidents gave an injury rate of 2.66 men per 1,000 employees. By December 1950 accidents were reduced to 22 for a rate of 0.64 men per 1,000. This mine won the safety prize among the five coal mines in the Kosan organization, for the third time during December. The prize of ¥40,000 was used to procure motion picture facilities andtto give cash bonuses to workers who had had no accidents in more than 3 years. Of the 150 workers awarded, 80 were underground workers. Two of the underground miners awarded had had no accidents in 10 years, 7 miners had none in 7 years, 8 in 5 years and 34 miners had no accidents in 3 years.

d. Suzumeda Coal Mine

The mine is one of eight mines owned and operated by the Furutani Mining Company. Operations commenced in 1935; the Furutani Company took over in 1942. The mine is located in an extensive farming area and surface land subsidence damage after coal is mined is a serious problem. Three seams, Nanako, Oha and Santoku are being worked. Proeuction during 1950 averaged 3,000 tons per month with an average caloric content of 4200. Proven reserves are 800,000 tons; 60% is

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considered recoverable using the room-and-pillar system. Total employees number 249 of which 158 work underground. Production per man per month is 16 tons, high for the Ube area. Management is indeavering to raise this figure to 18.5 tons per month through the installation of an additional 100 HP compressor and the use of 25 more penumatic picks. Seventy mine accidents, including one death during 1950 gave the mine an accident rate of 2.19 men per 1,000 tons or 1.34 men per 1,000 men.

e. Kamiube Coal Mine

This mine is under the same management as the Suzumeda Mine, and originally opened during February 1948. In the past the Oha, Itsudan, Futadan and Sanjyaku seams were worked, but the main tonnage to be mined is now planned from the Itsudan seam which has a calorific value of 5,700. The mine was closed from July to September when water from an adjacent, abandoned mine seeped through the Oha seam and flooded the mine. Production from October through January has averaged 650 tons per month while the mine is being drained. A new vertical shaft has been sunk to promote mining of the Itsudan seam. The Oha seam will be sealed off when the mine is drained. Planned production commencing during February is 1,000 tons per month. Estimated reserves in the Itsudan seam are 470,000 tons; one-half can be mined economically using the room-and-pillar system. Surface land subsidence damage has ammounted to 3 cho of which 1.5 cho has already been reclaimed by the mine at a cost of ¥60,000 per tan. Compensation to farmers unable to cultivate the remaining 1.5 cho is based on the official price of rice and mugi using yield figure of 2.8 koku per tan and 2.4 koku per tan respectively, which is considerably higher than the yield figures set by the local Agriculture Adjustment Committee. For this reason many farmers in the Ube area would prefer to continue drawing compensation for not working the land rather than to have the mining companies reclaim the land.

Accident statistics follow:

Year	Per 1,000 tons	Per 1,000 men
1948	2.92	1.24
1949	5.37	2.14
1950	4.93	3.49

f. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter

Mechanical difficulties continue to account for

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most operating problems. In the retort zinc plant, a shortage of Kamioka mine zinc concentrates during the winter months forced the use of Ikino mine zinc concentrates containing more than 5% iron. Distillation data for the two concentrates follow:

Zinc Concentrate	Recovery	Retort Life
Ikuno	88.42%	18.92 days
Kamioka	90.13%	22.52 days

Construction of standard high silica retorts as used in the United States has been tried on an experimental basis but all cracked before drying was complete. Although technical instructions furnished were followed to the letter, plant experts feel that some ingredient that prevents cracking was not included in the instructions. It was pointed out that the clay used in the mix probably was not identical to that used in the States and that a study of the nature of the two clays might prove beneficial. Previous ceramic research to develop a mix suitable for retort use from clays available in Japan, does not appear to have been carried through to a satisfactory solution. By using thermostatically controlled circulated heated air drying time of molded retorts has been successfully reduced from four months to four days. Experiments involving the de-aeration of the clay mix prior to molding of the retort are being carried on at the Miike Plant. An increase in the allocation of Yanahara pyrite was requested so that spirlet roasters can supply additional calcine for the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Since the price of pyrite cinder was officially set at ¥640 per ton by the ESB, Yanahara has been asking customers for a rebate of ¥500 per ton. However, Yahata and Hirohata refuse to pay the official cinder price so that Hikoshima is losing ¥260 per ton on all cinder sent to the above steel plants. In order to get a better price for pyrite cinder the plant is designing a 30 ton filter tank to recover the copper contained in the cinder and upgrade its value as iron blast furnace feed.

g. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

Planned improvements continue but with many changes and variations from the original plan reported to Messrs. Harrington and Page during March of last year. As final plans do not seem firm they can not be reported at this time. A new vertical shaft for the main ore body is ready for the installation of a skip but necessary equipment will not be received before April. A 2 by 8 feet Blake type crusher has been installed underground for primary crushing. A conveyor belt between the top skip pocket and the outside secondary crushing plant will reportedly not be installed for reasons of economy. Re-

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

building of the first two sections of the crushing plant is 80% complete. Heavier V type 1½ ton scrapers are gradually replacing the light mucking machines previously used. A geological exploratory party of eight men has been formed as a part of the Mining Section. Strip maps along the Yoshii river and other maps recommended by Mr. Page will be started after the arrival of an additional geologist during March of this year. A physical examination of the new Yasumiishi area was conducted. Removal of ore will reportedly begin during March of this year.

h. Joint Labor Standards - Mine Safety Conference

Statistical data previously reported to this headquarters prepared by the Yamaguchi Labor Standards Bureau has shown that mining accidents and compensation payments for the coal mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture were gradually growing, while data prepared by the Ube Branch of the Hiroshima Mine Safety and Inspection Division has shown a diminishing trend in the frequency and severity of coal mine accidents. For this reason the Mining Natural Resources Officer and the Labor officer of this headquarters requested a joint conference with the two government agencies to discuss statistical discrepancies. Preliminary talks by both officers were with Ube Coal Office personnel as the Labor Standards Bureau officials did not arrive until early afternoon. A general conference held in the afternoon for safety representatives of coal mines was addressed by Labor Standards and Mine Safety Officials and by the two representatives of this headquarters. The importance and need of greater safety precautions in the mines was stressed. At a later conference with representatives of the two government agencies it became apparent that liaison cooperation and coordination were non existant. Civil Affairs representatives encouraged future conferences for further understanding and mutual assistance in carrying out individual responsibilities.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

77 5013

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE **1 December 50** TIME **0900** (5) RETURN DATE **23 December 50** TIME **1800**

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	**Yoshioka-mura**, Kume-gun, Okayama Pref	**4 Dec.**	**1000**	**Mine Operators and staffs**	**Examination, technical assistance**
b.	"	**5 Dec.**	**1000**	"	"
c.	**Kawahigashi-mura**, Maniwa-gun, Okayama Pref	**6 Dec.**	**1000**	"	"
d.	**Tsuga-mura**, Mitsu-gun, Okayama Pref	**7 Dec.**	**1000**	"	"
e.	**Kasagawa-cho**, Mitsu-gun, Okayama	**8 Dec.**	**1000**	**Mine Operators**	**Examination, Technical assistance**
f.	**Kawayama-mura**, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi Pref.	**11 Dec.**	**1200**	"	"

(7) REMARKS:

All conferences and inspections were successfully held as scheduled. In addition, visits were made to five installations not scheduled, for the convenience of Mr. Hoskins.

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

File Index No.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

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

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

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	Kawayama Mura, Kusa-gun, Yamaguchi Pref	12 Dec.	1000	Mine Operators	Examination, Technical assistance
h.	Oda Cho mine-gun, Yamaguchi Pref.	13 Dec.	1000	"	"
i.	Shimonoseki City	14 Dec.	1000	Smelter	"
j.	Shimonoseki City	15 Dec.	1000	Smelter Operator	"
k.	Ube City	18 Dec.	1000	Mine Operators & Government Officials	Inspection of Mine Safety & mechanization
l.	"	19 Dec.	1000	"	"

(7) REMARKS: _____

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Signature

77 5013

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Uba City	20 Dec.	1000	Mine Operators & Government Officials	Inspection of Mine Safety & Mechanization
b.	Ohmine Town, Mine-gun, Yamaguchi Pref.	21 Dec.	1000	"	"
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

(Instructions on reverse side)

_____
Signature

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

2 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 4 - 21 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Report of field trips to Okayama, Yamaguchi and Shimane Prefectures for the months of August, September and November.

2. PURPOSE:

To accompany Mr. Hoskins, Natural Resources Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on a trip to make examination of and give technical assistance to mines and smelters within this region. To carry out the requirements of Operational Directive Number 15.

3. BACKGROUND:

Requests from the Japanese and this headquarters for technical assistance by Mr. Hoskins.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

A complete examination of surface and underground installations was accomplished. So far no attempt has been made to mine the pillars. The cyprus method of "Top Slicing" (retreating long wall) was discussed. The new copper ore body is still in the development stage. Although a half million tons have been blocked out the mining method has not been decided. A technical discussion on new mill design, including flow sheets and component parts and a suggestion that an electro photeric type of filtering might be used in the water treatment plant were the main points covered.

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b. Kochi Chalcopyrite Mine

Ore occurs in lens along a tight shear zone and varies from one meter at the widest portion to thin seams on the ends. Under hand stopping is in use. Dumping, hoisting and cobbing is all by hand. Two foot operated jigs were in operation. Hoskins suggested surface mapping and trenching but found that Yanahara geologists will give assistance to this mine.

c. Kiyama Zinc Mine

A short trip was made to this mine which had been sold for non-payment of taxes to the owner of the Kochi Mine. There is a legal squabble over ownership. The property needs development and work. Past operations removed only ore that could be seen. Marmatite was visible at 3 exposures over a wide area. It will be necessary to determine whether the three exposures are a continuation of the same ore body or separate outcrops.

d. Sano Pyrrhotite Mine

The need for geological exploration through surface trenching and mapping was stressed. Maps and verbal information indicate that Mitsui mined only for zinc in the past.

e. Kamo Quartzite and Molybdenum Mine

Continues to mine only for silica which is sent to Kobe iron plants, the Hitachi Iron Works in Kokura and glass manufacturing plants. Plans to install equipment to recover molybdenum were discussed. Additional information received subsequently from Hoskins will be sent when copies are made. It was suggested that silica rock be washed prior to crushing to remove the adhering clay.

f. Hibi Copper Smelter

Work on sintering of pyrite cinder and electric furnace fuming of zinc continues. Sintering of pyrite cinder is especially important as all iron imports from the States to Japan will probably cease from March of next year, and as the price of pyrite cinder has been decontrolled.

g. Kawayama Pyrrhotite Mine

Plans for increased production include: speeding up the main hoist by installing a new motor although it is questionable if the old equipment will stand it; a new shaft to be raised from the development drift up close to the location of the present mill; installation of a gyratory crusher underground for primary crushing and increased mill

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capacity. In the present mill the gyratory crusher is worn so that the feed going to the ball mill is too large. As a temporary expedient it was suggested that the coarse be screened out and oversize crushed in an auxillary crusher. Although mine personnel were planning to change the excentricity of the gyratory, Hoskins suggested a rod mill. Present copper and pyrrhotite separation is successful. Magnetic separation of pyrrhotite has not been successful but experiments will continue. Final tailings are high in sulphur content. Mill technicians have not tried dropping the PH factor in the pyrite circuit as recommended by Mr. Harrington.

h. Seikyu and Daito Molybdenum Mines

Detailed technical information on floatation has been received from Mr. Hoskins and will be furnished when printing is complete.

i. Kitabira Mine

It was recommended that the mine concentrate on development of the potential copper ore body. Lack of cooperation and understanding was apparent between the owner and head office in Shimonoseki and the mine staff. (The head office is bleeding the mine.) At the time of inspection profit on limonite was ¥80 per ton and on copper ¥800 per ton. The mine has a working force of 67 employees and a staff of 22.

j. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter

During recent months retort life has dropped but recovery has increased. This is due to the use of higher temperatures and marmatite ore with a higher iron content, which has a tendency to slag and combine with silica in the retort. It was suggested that a little silica added to the charge might help.

k. Okiube Coal Mine

One new Baum jig unit was installed during February 1950 to wash the fines, which increased the caloric content by 15%. Of the labor force of 850 employees, 70% work underground. Mining efficiency last month was 12.9 tons per man. Two coal seams, Nidan (Futaeishi) and Sanjaku, are mined. Proved reserves, all mineable are 1.6 million tons. Cement is used in the main haulage level to save timber and for greater safety. Planned production for 1950 was 140,000 tons but liquidation of the Kodan and poor selling conditions early in the year has reduced this estimate to 120,000 tons. There is no trouble now in selling the coal. As a part of wage negotiations with the union, management is willing to try and bring tonnage and timbering payments closer together for increased safety. Timbering payments are now ¥20 per frame and tonnage payments ¥50 per kan.

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e. Conference with Ube Coal Office Personnel

Accidents increased in all mines during November with increased coal production, but have returned to the October level during December. All mines are now analyzing the salt content of mine water to help anticipate sea water leakage and possible cave-ins. There still remains a two months delay before accidents statistics are corrected by town doctors as to the type and seriousness of the injury. The present vague classification of a slight injury as any injury which a doctor feels will require three days to two weeks to heal, allows workers a two weeks vacation with pay for any injury classified as slight. Freight car allocations for coal shipment are now only 5% short of requirements. An acute shortage of mine timber is developing at most mines which are buying on a day to day basis. The usual 30 day stockpile has disappeared. Paper manufacturing companies are paying ¥200 - 250 per koku more for any timber, than mines are paying for specification sizes and shapes. Twenty one mines are ¥138,150,000 behind in timber payments which further aggrevates the situation. All mine unions are negotiating for year end payments, but no strikes are expected.

m. Tokiwa Coal Mine

Began operations in February 1947 in the Tokiwa lake area that was formerly a park. Proven reserves are 2,819,000 tons of which 812,000 tons can be economically mined without working underneath the Lake. If permission can be obtained to construct a dike across the lake and mine one-half of the reserves at a time, most of the reserves could be recovered. Water in the Lake is used by local farmers and Ube Soda. The mine has an office staff of 36 including 3 women. Of 222 workers, 64% work underground. Production in 1947 was 8,275 tons, in 1948 26,447 tons in 1949 36,138 tons and 15,183 tons through August of this year. Four seams are mined. The bottom or #4 seam is 50 meters below the surface, has an average thickness of 80 cm and a caloric content of 5,226. Seams have a 3° dip. The retreating longwall system of mining is used with pneumatic picks to break coal. All cars are wooden with a ½ ton capacity and are moved by hand to the main haulage way where they are hoisted by endless rope to the surface. Management has plans to install a conveyor belt in the main shaft. The mine has two, 100 HP compressors and one, 6½ HP main ventilation fan. Accidents average 6 men per 1000, 80% are slight. All coal dressing is by hand; there are no washing facilities. Ash content is 14.7%, efficiency is 16 tons per man per month. There best coal is selling for ¥3,600 plus freight per ton; 50% is used in the Ube area, 30% in Osaka and 20% by the railway.

n. Matsuhama Coal Mine

Although listed as an independent mine the manager is a director in the Ube Kosan Organization and most important staff members

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are former Kosan employees. This mine appears to be acting as an experimental mine for the Kosan Organization. Is mining only the Hitoeishi seam under the sea and the land. Width is approximately 0.7 meters and caloric content averages 5,400. Of a total of 270 employees, 60% work underground. Planned production is 5,000 tons per month. Hitoeishi proven reserves are 450,000 tons of which 180,000 tons can be economically mined. Officials expect to work the Hitoeishi seam for the next five years and then to concentrate on the Hakamagoshi seam. A variation of the room and pillar system has reportedly resulted in greater efficiency and safety, coal residues are used for back filling. The usual wooden box type ½ ton car with plain wheel bearings is used on 45 cm tracks. Three, 100 HP compressors (one is a standby) and a main ventilation fan of 50 HP are in use. Timber used per metric ton mined is .069 koku. Three 100 HP and one 150 HP pumps are in use. One incomplete bulkhead has been constructed and 2 more are planned. This mine won a national safety award this year. Accident rate is 1.5 men per 1,000 men. Wages are slightly higher than the Ube average.

o. Wakaoki Coal Mine

Since the disaster at the end of October no coal has been mined. Pumping continues but no bodies have been recovered. On 20 December water in the main vertical shaft had been reduced from a height of 50 meters to 10 meters with a completion date estimated at 25 December. Bodies will probably not be removed till 10 January 1951 because cave-ins may necessitate timbering and other safety precautions before the mine is entered. Two 75 HP and one 50 HP pump were in operation in the Wakaoki mine at the time of inspection. A 100 HP pump was in use to drain the adjoining, abandoned Shinoki Mine. Management is planning to commence operations after all water and bodies are removed. It is expected that a loan of 2 - 3 million yen will be needed.

p. Sanyo Anthracite Mine

This property of the Ube Industrial Company, located in the town of Omine, is the largest anthracite producer in the Onime Field and in Japan. Recent plans are toward a steadily larger continuous production. The coal seams are developed for mining by running rock entries paralleling the strike of the seams. Plans call for the use of jumbo mounted drifters and possibly loaders in the hard rock entries. Experiments with 2 meter tungsten carbide drills have resulted in 100 meter advances with three sharpenings. Two battery locomotives have been ordered for use in the main haulage tunnel to speed up hauling time for coal and waste. Types of two-ton all metal coal cars are also being investigated. A briquette plant located on the property is producing 300 tons of commercial briquettes per month. A request was again made for a visit by Mr. C. C. Boley NRS, SCAP for technical assistance on coal washing experiments.

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5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Large scale improvements at Yanahara effected during 1950 without stopping production, should permit increased output during 1951. It is too early to predict when mining and treatment of the new copper ore body will begin.

b. Necessary exploratory and development work at the Kiyama zinc mine may prove it to be the most important source of marmatite in this region.

c. Development of the Sano mine is probably dependent on a change in ownership and management.

d. The Kawayama Mine is letting profits go out in the tailings while they fool with magnetic separation. Technicians have not followed Mr. Harrington's recommendation probably because they are afraid of losing face when it is successful. National government subsidies for expensive magnetic separation experiments have encouraged neglect of the cheaper, more practical method recommended by Mr. Harrington and seconded by Mr. Hoskins.

e. Material received from Mr. Hoskins on molybdenum separation, will probably prove helpful to mines in this region. However, what they really need is some one to stay in the mill for a week to teach the operators.

f. The critical shortage of mine timber, due the low selling price of coal up to October, will probably not affect production but may have an adverse effect on safety conditions.

g. The technical assistance offered by Mr. Hoskins is of the practical, down-to-earth kind most needed by the Japanese and the undersigned. Unfortunately his return to the States, early next year will deprive us of his guidance. Reduction of personnel in the Mining Division of NRS, SCAP will probably virtually eliminate this type of assistance in the near future.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That a request be included in the December Activity Report for a visit by Mr. C. C. Boley, NRS, SCAP.

C. F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Favorably consider recommendation requesting visit by Mr. C. C. Boley, NR/MG, GHQ, SCAP.

Shiro Tokuno

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

77 5013

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 13 November TIME 0900 (5) RETURN DATE 24 November TIME 1800

File Index No. 6

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a	Okayama	13 Nov.	1300	Mine Operators	Mine Rehabilitation and Safety
b	Yanahara	14 Nov.	1000	"	"
c	Tatsuyama	15 Nov.	1000	"	"
d	Awakura	16 Nov.	1000	"	"
e	Hosho	17 Nov.	1000	"	"
f	Daito	20 Nov.	1300	"	"

(7) REMARKS:

Hosho mine trip was cancelled as mine was not operating. Spent 4 days in Shimane Prefecture due to jeep trouble. Kawayama visit was on 23rd and Ube on 24th and 25th. A second trip was made to Yanahara on the 27th to show mine films, which will be included in a separate film report.

Nat. Res. Division File No. 1

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Signature

File Index No.

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

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kuri	21 Nov.	1000	Mine Operators	Mine Rehabilitation and Safety
b.	Kawayama	22 Nov.	1600	"	"
c.	Ube	23 Nov.	1400	"	"
d.	"	24 Nov.	0900	"	"
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

30 November 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Okayama and Shimane Prefecture, 13 - 28 November 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of Mining and Geology.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Yanahara Pyrite Mine, Okayama Prefecture

Production remains at 35,000 tons per month pending installation of the skip and completion of the road to the Yasumiishi area. Installation of an Ingersoll type Jumbo is under way. The manager has asked the Kobe Steel Works to study the possibility of making a small loader similar to the joy type, but no definite reply has been received. The performance of new 2 ton, automatic dump cars, designed after seeing the "Anaconda Copper Film", was observed. Eight were in use and an additional 18 are expected to be received during November. Eight cars carrying 16 tons can be automatically dumped in 4 seconds. The cars are used at the present time to haul waste rock used in filling. They are the first automatic dump cars to be designed or used by any mine in Japan. The mine has caught up with filling of the stopes to the extent that filling efficiency is far ahead of mining efficiency. The mine plans to convert completely

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to all automatic dump cars in the future.

b. <u>The Awakura Pyrite Mine, Okayama Prefecture</u>

The mine is located in Aida Gun near the Hyogo - Tottori border and started operations in February of this year. The Nakagawa Fertilizer Development Company of Osaka operates the mine. Prospecting is conduced in the main audit, 590 meters above sea level, drift prospecting is planned 40 meters below. Three outcrops are visible 10 meters above the main audit. The ore body presently being worked is 1½ m by 90 meters with a dip of 50 degrees and an EW strike. Ore reserves are estimated at 50,000 tons although estimates are not based on borings or other adequate prospecting methods. No machines are used, even the overhead cableway is operated by man power. 290 tons were mined in August, 150 tons in September - October. Total number of workers is 33 permanent and 5 casual including 2 women. Management has never had a complete chemical analysis of the ore made. Ore is shipped to the Nisshin Chemical Works, Niihama, Shikoku which reports sulphur content as 36%. The mine operator was not aware that iron and possibly copper in the ore could be sold. The operator and all employees are amateurs, only one with any previous mining experience. The Company has not been paid for any ore shipments because the price has not been set by the Price Adjustment Kodan.

c. <u>The Tatsuyama Copper-Silver Mine, Okayama Prefecture</u>

This mine was first inspected in June of this year. A new vein had been discovered by sinking a vertical shaft 40 meters below the No.3 audit. The new vein averages 8% Cu and Ag 131 g/t. Discovery of the new vein has increased the estimate of total proven reserves to 1.3 million tons. The power situation has not improved although the Haiden is running line tests to see if additional electric motors can be installed. Mechanization plans, most dependent on increased electric power are as follows:

<u>Present</u>	<u>Planned</u>
50 HP Motor Driving 75 HP Compressor	100 HP Compressor with 75 HP Motor
2" Air Pipes	4" Air Pipes (already at mine)
6 Kilo Track	10 Kilo Track
5 HP Hoist	20 HP Hoist

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Present	Planned
600 Kilo Mine Cars	1 ton Mine Cars
Drifters S4 9-2 CC 11-2	TYX 4 - 2 TY 40 - 1 stoper ASD 41 - 2 small stoper
Ore Handpicked	20 T/day flotation plant

Management hopes to raise the present production of 3.5 tons per month to 7 tons per month by May of next year.

d. Hosho Copper Mine, Okayama Prefecture

Although this mine was reported as being in operation since September of last year, the owner informed us that the mine was closed and all workers transferred to the more promising Kochi Mine.

e. Seikyu Molybdenum Mine, Shimane Prefecture

Recommenced operations during August of this year after being closed since 1947. Estimated ore reserves are 33,000 tons and ascertained reserves 11,000 tons averaging 2% Mo. Copper and pyrite content has not been analyzed. A flotation plant with a daily capacity of 35 tons is in operation. Through the end of September 650 tons of ore concentrated into 15 tons of 85% molybdenum containing approximately 2% pyrite. Ore is crushed to - 200 mesh and a PH factor of 0.75 is used without a table. Management is having difficulty separating the pyrite and molybdenum. The specific gravity of Mo was reported as 4.8, Pyrite as 4.1. There are 6 technicians, 4 clerks and 60 miners presently employed. As this mine just recently reopened prospecting techniques and equipment are far from perfect. However management has realistic plans to mechanize the mine and increase production if funds can be obtained.

f. Taiyo Daito Molybdenum Mine, Shimane Prefecture

Recommenced operations during September this year. Probable reserves are estimated at 200,000 tons. From September to 20 November 378.5 tons of ore, averaging 1.33% Mo was floatation concentrated to 5 tons containing 85% Mo. Capacity of the flotation plant is 10 tons per day. Mining methods are primative, no machines are used. Plans call for the installation of a 75 HP compressor if electric power can be obtained. There are 110 tons of Mine ore cobbed

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to 2% Mo and 3 tons of concentrate molybdenite containing 85% Mo stockpiled at the mine. Ore is crushed to - 150 mesh. A PH factor of 0.73 is used.

g. Other Molybdenum Mines in the Area

It was reported that the Kamitani Mine will reopen in the near future with the help of the Seikyu Mine which will mill and flotate the ore. Yamasa, Komaki, Sase, Kakeai and Osa mines are considering reopening if capital can be obtained. Operators complained of the apparent preference in Japan for higher priced, imported American Molybdenum and stated that the small member of molybdenum refineries in Japan effectively control the price paid for ore produced in Japan.

h. The Eiki Mine, Shimane Prefecture

Produces a complex ore containing Cu, Zn, Pb, Au and Ag. An estimate of ore reserves reported by the owner classified 250,500 tons as probable and an additional 50,000 tons as possible. Ore stockpiled at the mine is as follows:

High grade ore 3 tons.....Cu 10%, Ag 500 g/t, Zn 8%, Pb 6%

Pulverized ore 5 tons.....Cu 7%, Ag 250 g/t, Zn 8%, Pb 6%

Ore from #3 audit 250 tons.....Cu 2.5%, Ag 80 g/t.

Ore sold to date is 120 tons high grade (Cu 9%, Ag 350 g/t) and 80 tons of medium grade ore (Cu 5%, Ag 200 g/t). This mine shut down in 1944 and reopened during July 1948. The mine employees 25 permanent laborers and two casual workers. Drilling is by hand at a rate of 40 tons per month. Management is negotiating with various buyers.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Yamahara automatic dump cars are an important achievement which should be made available to other mines. The filling problem has been licked.

b. Efficient prospecting and mining can not be accomplished at the Awakura Pyrite Mine until technically qualified personnel are hired.

c. Mechanization of the Tatsuyama mine continues to be handicapped by a lack of electric power.

d. Molybdenum mines in Shimane Prefecture need help

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in mill and flotation plant construction.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That section personnel incourage the solution of electric power problems at this level.

b. That SCAP, NRS personnel be asked to visit Molybdenum mines in Shimane Prefecture.

C. F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section, CCAR

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

File Index No. 5

(1) NAME C. F. BARRATT (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep, Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 September 50 TIME 0900 (5) RETURN DATE 29 Sept. 1950 TIME 1700

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
Okayama Prefecture	a. Okayama	18 Sept.	1500	Prefectural Officials	Conference
"	b. Futomi	19 Sept.	1000	Mine Operators	Conference & Inspection
"	c. Tsuga	20 Sept.	1000	"	"
"	d. Ochiai	21 Sept.	0900	"	"
"	e. Yanahara	22 Sept.	0900	"	"
"	f. Hibi	25 Sept.	1300	Smelter Staff	Accompany GHQ official

Nat. Res. Division File No. M-114-G

(7) REMARKS: All conferences were held as scheduled, with minor time changes, with the exception of the Usagi Mine trip which was cancelled due to lack of time.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C F B
Signature

77 5013

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
Tottori Prefecture	a. Oda	26 September	1700	Mine Operators	Conference
"	b. Oda	27 September	0900	"	Conference & Inspection
"	c. Sekigane	28 September	1100	"	"
Shimane Prefecture	d. Manibuchi Usagi	29 September	1000	"	"
	e.				
	f.				

(7) REMARKS: _____

(Instructions on reverse side)

C. Barrett
Signature

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1 (D-Ba) 5 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori and Shimane Prefecture, 18 September - 29 September 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of Mining and Geology.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Sano Pyrrhotite Mine, Futomi Village, Okayama Prefecture

This mine produces pyrrhotite (S 29-31%) and sphalerite (Zn 8%, S 20%, Fe 50%). 200 to 300 tons of pyrrhotite is sent monthly to Hibi Smelter for the manufacture of Sulphuric acid. 2,000 tons of sphalerite is stockpiled at the mine, as no buyer has been found. This mine was originally opened 400 years ago to mine copper. Ore remaining at the mine averages 4-5% copper. At the present time, all mining is open cut using hand drills and dynamite. No machines at all are used. Management has a plan to increase production, if additional markets can be found, by using a vertical shaft, already sunk, as a chute to the main adit, 70 meters below the present working face. Previous prospecting by the Mitsui Mining Company reported proved pyrrhotite reserves as 100,000 tons and sphalerite reserves as 50,000 tons. Prospecting for copper or garnet was not accomplished. No experienced mining technicians are employed at the

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

mine. Eleven employees, working 24 days a month have produced an average of 239 tons of pyrrhotite per month during the period January to August 1950. Maximum production using present methods, is limited to 350 tons per month. The present owner, a soy sause maker, is losing interest in the mine because of the limited market for pyrrhotite and the additional capital needed to mine copper, and wants to return to his original occupation if a buyer for the mine can be found.

b. Kamo Quartzite and Molybdenum Mine, Tsugamura Village, Okayama Prefecture

During the War molybdenum was mined by the Imperial Development Company although the present owner held the mining right. Molybdenite from Shimane prefecture, and Korea was milled at the mine and sent to Kobe Steel Works for refining. At the end of the War the mill was dismantled, although all equipment remains at the mine. Only quartzite has been mined since that time.

Copper ore was reported in the vicinity of the mine but no definite information on reserves could be obtained.

The mine is honeycombed with adits, constructed during the war to follow the thin quartzite veins. Quartzite is mined on a very small scale. The owner of the mine was in Osaka at the time of the inspection negotiating a loan to resume the mining and milling of Molybdenite. Wartime concentrates after milling averaged 80% Molybdenum but mine officials claim that handpicked concentrates from this mine will run more than 90% molybdenum. If loans can be obtained and buyers found the mill will be rebuilt to handle ores from Shimane and Tottori prefectures. Capacity of the new mill will be 100 tons per month.

c. Kochi, Tomochika, Hirooka, Komi and Nishigawa Mines, Kume-gun, Okayama Prefecture

These five mines are owned by one individual. Kochi mine, the most important, was purchased for ¥100,000 and commenced operations during September 1949. It was reported that 2,000 tons of copper ore was mined in the past. An analysis of the copper ore sample submitted averaged 13% copper, 400 g/t silver and a trace of gold. A small amount of pyrite mined is reported to average 20-25% sulphur and 30% iron but none has been shipped because of the high percentage of gangue minerals. A five ton stockpile of Sphalerite at the mine averages 30-40% Zn. Approximately 50 tons of copper ore is sent to the Hibi Smelter monthly. Mining is all by hand. Power allocation limits the mine to one 2½ HP electric motor used for pumping water. Five women are crushing and

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handpicking the ore. Two manually operated jigs are in operation.

The Tomochika Mine is producing a complex ore which contains 6-10% Copper, 20% Sulphur, 400-500 g/t Silver, and 20% Lead-Zinc. During September of this year the first shipment of 30 tons was made to the Hibi Smelter.

The Hirooka Mine commenced operations early in August of this year and has mined 30 tons of Copper-Pyrite ore analyzed as follows: Copper 6%, Sulphur 40%, Iron 30%, Gold 6 g/t and Silver 20-30 g/t.

The Fomi Mine started operating in July of this year producing Pyrite and Copper ore. Pyrite ore containing 30-35% Sulphur, 40% Iron and 3-4% Copper is stockpiled at the Mine. Fifty tons of copper ore containing 15-20% copper after handpicking has been sent to the Hibi Smelter to date.

All the above mines are using primitive mining methods. The total number of workers employed is 110. The owner of the mines desires to mechanize the Kochi Mine first and the others as capital permits. An application made to the Okayama Branch of the Chugoku Electric Distribution Company for a 2 kilometer extension of a power line to the mine, with the mine owner paying all expenses for the installation, was rejected without explanation. A request for an allotment of 10 railway cars a month to the Ochiai Station for the hauling of ore has been made. Allotment has varied from one to four cars a month making planned shipment impossible.

d. <u>The Yahahara Pyrite Mine</u>

A Koken Diamond Drill was used for the first time during September to prospect for copper ore. Mine officials are planning to install a 600 ton copper flotation plant when production reaches one million tons a year. The present monthly production of 35,000 tons of pyrite will be kept constant for the next 8 months pending prospecting for copper. Company officials requested a visit by SCAP, NRS personnel to discuss copper prospecting methods and flotation plant design. Ore will be hauled to the surface by skip, instead of the mine cars now used; a conveyor belt will transport the ore from the skip to the mill. Improvement of the crushing plant and development of the Hisagi and Yasumiishi veins are also planned. The above improvements are expected to be completed during May or June 1951, at a cost of ¥15,000,000 raising production to 50,000 tons a month. Improvement in ore shute mouth design has been accomplished in 10 of the 30 chutes for safety reasons. The remaining 20 shutes are being converted as quickly as possible.

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Plans for a mine road were drawn up and submitted to the Okayama Prefectural Government which rejected them and requested new plans. This is the main factor holding back the mining of ore from the Yasumiishi vein. Equipment can not be haulded in until the road is finished. Boring conducted a Yasumiishi unexpectedly discovered a 2 feet thick copper vein, 4 meters below the surface which may make open cut mining possible.

e. Iwami Copper Mine

Continues to produce slime by cementation only. A 200,000 ton ore reserve below the water level was reported to contain only 0.7% copper, which would make mining and milling expenses prohibitive. Mine officials were encouraged to continue prospecting. No accidents had occured since the last inspection. This mine received a national commendation from the Mine Bureau as a part of Safety Week activities.

f. Toho Copper Mine

This small mine is producing approximately 20 tons of 8% Cu ore per month which is sent to the Saganoseki Refinery. Mechanization of the mine is difficult for the individual owner, because of lack of capital. Financial and technical aid, in limited amounts, is given by the manager of the Iwami Mine.

g. The Wanibuchi Gypsum Mine

A ¥180,000 prospecting subsidy for 1950 will supplement earlier core drillings, prospect crosscutting, raising and winzing. Production from January to August 1950 is 7,489 tons.

Of four similar mines in the area only the Tanaka mine is in operation. Although ore reserves are estimated at 700,000 tons the grade varies from 9.31% - 38.54% necessitating a very troublesome milling, washing and separation process. An average analysis of the Crude Gypsum ore is as follows:

S_1O_3	FeO_3	Al_2O_3	SO_3	CaO	MgO	H_2O	S
14.33%	2.92	4.74	25.38	17.77	20.88	11.42	3.56

At the present time all gypsum is shipped to customers by train. However, a harbor improvement plan begun in 1948 and now one-half complete will allow water shipments from October, this year at a considerable saving in transportation costs. The mine employees 33 underground workers,

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47 surface workers, 11 employees engaged in transportation and 15 clerks for a total of 106: Underground wages average ¥8054 per month. Surface wages average ¥6025 for men ¥4329 for women.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Power allocation are handicapping exploratory and developmental activities at most of the small mines visited.

b. Planned shipment of ore from the five mines mentioned in par. 4c has been difficult due to freight car allocations.

c. Expansion plans at the Yanahara Mine are adequate and realistic but some help will probably be needed for the new copper flotation plant. Development of the Yasumiishi vein is being delayed pending approval of road building plans by the Civil Engineering Section, Okayama Prefectural Government.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That a request be made to NRS SCAP for technical advise on the design, location and installation of a flotation plant at the Yanahara Mine, preferably through a trip to the mine.

b. That this headquarters encourage solution of the other problems mentioned above, at this level.

C F B

C. F. BARRATT
Mining & Fisheries Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

1. Recommendation (5,a). Request for NRS SCAP personnel to visit mines was made in September Monthly Activities Report.

2. Recommendation (5,b). Conference has been held with Industry Division, this Headquarters, to try an solue problems mentioned.

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

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

DOS Division
File No. M-11-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

14 August 1950

SUBJECT: Combined Field Trip Report to show Films, 3 - 4 August, 9 - 11 August.

TO : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip:

To show films.

2. Background:

None.

3. Discussion:

a. Takehara Refinery, 3 August 1950

In addition to showing the films a technical discussion was held to evaluate the status of corrective actions under taken as the result of suggestions made by Messrs Hoskins and Kidd NRS, SCAP. The discussion will not be included in this report. The anaconda copper film was shown to staff members and 200 workers and their families. Comments and questions concerning the film will be included in the film report which will be forwarded to CAS, SCAP.

b. Kawayama mine, 4 August 1950

Two showings of the anaconda copper film were held attended by 300 employees and their families.

c. Hibi Smelter, 9 August 1950

Further discussion was held with the staff concerning the acceptance of suggestions made by Mr. Hoskins NRS, SCAP. Details will not be included in this report. The copper film was shown to 200 employees and their families.

d. Yanahara Mine, 10 August 1950

In addition to the anaconda copper film, a film entiled Lead Mining in Missouri was shown attended by 1000 employees.

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e. Shimane and Tottori, 11 August 1950

A special film showing was held in Yonago City for 7 mine operators of Shimane and Tottori Prefectures.

4. Conclusion:

The films were helpful to mine, smelter and refinery operators in terms of inspiration as to what has been done in American. As operations shown were on a large scale and as technical details and explanations were lacking the films were not immediately helpful or applicable to installations in this Region.

5. Recommendation:

That this headquarters be given at least one months notice on the names, number, contents and return dates of films to be shown by this headquarters. Lack of coordination at the SCAP level was apparent in the dispatch and scheduling of the films received.

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

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 9 August 1950 TIME 1000 (5) RETURN DATE 12 August 1950 TIME 1200

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Nibi Smelter	9 August	1700	Laborers officials	Show films
b.	Yanahara mine	10 August	1200	"	"
c.	Yonago City Hall	11 August	1600	"	"
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

C. F. BARRATT, DAC
Signature

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77 5013

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 3 August 1950 TIME 1300 (5) RETURN DATE 4 August 1950 TIME 2330

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Takehara Refinery	3 Aug.	1500	Refinery Personnel	Confer. Inspect show film.
b.	Kawayama Mine	4 Aug.	1500	Mine Personnel	"
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

(Instructions on reverse side)

C F Barratt
Signature

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. 11-5

File Index No. #3

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 17 July 50 TIME 1400 (5) RETURN DATE 21 July 50 TIME 1800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Hiro-gun Torikami-mura Hidachi mine Mitsunari "	18 July "	0900 1400	Mine Operators Laborers	O.D. #13
b.	Kenchoe	19 July	0900	Ken officials	O.D. #13
c.	Sakae	20 July	0900	Fishermen Coop officials	O.D. #15
d.	Hinokawa Plain	21 July	0900	Officials	Investigation of natural gas O.D. #13
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Conferences on 18 July ~~were held as scheduled. On 19 July a~~ visit was made to the ~~Yasugi Iron Works, Hita-~~chi Ltd. On 20 July in ~~addition to the Sakae~~ trip a conference was held ~~with the president of the~~ Japan Chrome Industry Company. ~~On 21 July an in-~~spection of the Wakamatsu ~~Chromite Mine was made and~~ a conference was held with ~~Shimane prefectural offi-~~cials. For further details ~~see attached field trip~~ report.

C F Barratt
Signature

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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 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. Hitachi Iron sand mine and Foundry, Torikami 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 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 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 pockets and because adequate exploration and mapping has not been conducted.

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 ore price would have to be raised ¥5,000 per ton to make filling economically possible. The company requested technical information on the refinering 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.

5. 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 complected 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. The 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

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

Int. Res. Division M-11-9
File No.

File Index No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 12 June 1950 TIME 1630 (5) RETURN DATE 16 June 1950 TIME 1700

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a. Tatsuyama Mine	13 June	15-1800	Mine operators, workers	Mine Safety & Rehabilitation
b. Iwami Mine	14 June	09-1100	"	"
c. Wakamatsu Mine	14 June	13-1500	"	"
d. Hirose Mine	14 June	15-1700	"	"
e. Utoke Mine	15 June	09-1200	"	"
f. Uro Mine	15 June	13-1630	"	"

(7) REMARKS: Conference was held with Yanahara officials on 13 June from 15-1800 in order to give last minute instructions for the preparation of accident statistics for Major Merriams inspection. The Tatsuyama mine was inspected on 14 June from 11-1400. The Iwami mine was inspected on 14 June from 10-1430. The Udo mine was inspected on 16 June from 1130-1530. The Hirose and Utoke inspections were cancelled due to lack of time. For further details see attached field trip report.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C.F. Barratt
Signature

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

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)

17 June 1950

SUBJECT: Report of field trip to the Tatsuyama Copper-Silver mine, Okayama prefecture, the Iwami Copper mine, Tottori prefecture, and the Udo Copper mine, Shimane prefecture

TO : Chief, Economics Section

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

2. Background: These small but important mines had not been previously visited.

3. Discussion:

a. Tatsuyama Mine

This mine was very difficult to find and is located at end of a narrow rough road. Two previous inspections had been made by Okayama MG personnel. Production in 1948 after smelting and refinery was 32 tons of copper 143 kg. of silver. Production in 1949 was 43 tons of ore and 180 kg of silver. Production in 1950 at the end of May reached 21 tons of copper and 84 kg of silver. Ore is sent to the Hibi smelter and processed into Copper Anodes which are sent to the Takehara Refinery where silver is recovered from the Copper Slime. The company has 40 employees including management of ~~which~~ whom 15 are underground workes. Possible ore reserves are estimated at 3,546 tons of which 525 tons can probably be mined with silver averaging 300 gr/ton and Copper 8% resulting in 157 kg of silver and 42 tons of copper. The remaining 2,940 tons of ore averages 5% copper and 200 gr/ton silver giving 693 kg of silver and 173 tons of copper. The above figures were based on mathematical assumptions and have not been verfied by scientific geological or boring investigations. Mining was started at the outcrop and has been following the outcrop vein ever since. The ore is shipped by truck to Yuge station thence by rail to Hibi. Price of the ore varies monthly according to silver and copper content.

Management wants to increase production but is limited by the Chugoku Electric Distribution Company to one 50 H.P. motor using a maximum of 65 kilowatts per month. The 50 H.P. motor is used to drive a 75 H.P. compressor which can furnish compressed air to only 2 jack hammers or 2 stopers or 1 jack hammer and one stoper at the same time. The present power line was laid to the mine in January 1950 at a total cost of ¥650,000 - ¥580,000 paid by the company and 70,000 paid by the Haiden. The present power line is carrying it's maximum load for the area. A new power line from Takabe would cost the company 4 or 5 million yen which they can't afford. Prior to the installation of the power line a diesel generator was used. The new power line has cut electrical costs by 50%.

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This mine has been inspected 3 times by Mine Safety and Inspection Division personnel; the most recent inspection was in October 1949. This mine was one of 46 commended last year for no accidents. So far this year there have been two accidents resulting in 2 light injuries. There is no safety committee but there are 3 safety technicians. An application for qualification has been made to the Bureau for 4 safety technicians.

The mine is working 2-7 hour shifts.

The upper half of the road leading to the mine belongs to Tatsuyama village and the lower half to Kane village. Neither village will repair the road as they expect the company to do it.

Width of the vein varies between 25 to 30 cm and is 50 cm at the widest point so far mined. Strike is NS, approximately 600 meters in length. An inspection inside the mine found 5 men at work using 2 jackhammers. Dynamite and fuses were stored in an open mine car at an upper level unattended.

b. Iwami Mine

No mining or dressing has been done since the earthquake of 1943 which destroyed the mill. Since then the low ore grade and price has prohibited the company from rehabilitating the mill.

Cement copper is the only product now which is obtained by precipitating copper on scrap iron from solution. The cement copper is dried by natural methods and is shipped from Iwami Station by train to the Saganoseki Smelter when the moisture content reaches 20-30%.

Production for 1949 JFY was as follows:

Slime		
Concentrates	----------	273,609 tons (59.3% Cu)
Pure Copper	----------	162,472 "

An analysis of the slime is as follows:

Au	Ag	Cu	S_1O_2	Fe	Al_2O_3	MnO
trace	2	64.21	0.93	10.52	2.51	0.04

CaO	MgO	Zn	Pb	As	Sb	S
0.17	0.11	0.07	trace	0.31	trace	2.67

5 cubic meters per minute / 5m3/minute. Water is being pumped into the upper and middle shaft at a rate of 1 cubic meter per minute. Natural seepage averages 1.0m3/minute. The top cementation trough is 230 meters in length; the botton one 210 meters. Precipitated Cu is shaken off the iron scrap several times daily. Scrap located in the trough for the first 100 meters from the mine entrance is removed once a month, further back in the mine, twice a month. Drying of high grade Cu Slime (70-80%) requires 2 months; low grade slime requires 4 months. Value of the Cu Slime sold in May was ¥1,900,000.

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One cubic meter per minute is treated with lime and discharged into the Oda river. A complete explanation was ~~given~~ obtained concerning mine water pollution in the Oda river.

This mine is reporting to and being inspected by both Mine Safety and Labor Standards personnel.

The prefectural government is constructing a dam below the mine on the Oda river to prevent floods such as the disasterous one that occured in 1944. national govt funds

c. Udo Mine

The manager of the mine, Mr. Noda is president of the Shimane-ken Mining Association and a member of the standing committee of the regional association. He reported that 19 mines (other than coal) employing 800 people are now in operation in Shimane Ken. In the Udo area their are also two gypsum mines. The Cugoku Gypsum Co. mine produces 800 tons per month and the Nakayama Sugitani Sangyo mine produces 200 tons per month.

The Udo mine is currently producing 60-70 tons of crude Cu per month which averages 10-12% Cu as a concentrate. Mining is all by primative hand methods. Management is concentrating on prospecting of ore reserves for future increased production. Mining was started in the area during the Hoei period more than 120 years ago. Past records of high grade ore plus discovery of high grade ore containing 40% Cu has encouraged the company to engage in elaborate exploratory activities.

Spontaneous polarization prospecting has discovered considerable quantities of ore reserves. Resistance and Electric Current methods developed in the Tokyo Nippon Mining Co. Laboratory are being used for the first time in the field at this mine.

As types and qualities of ore reserves are unknown drill samples will be obtained in 5 locations from Aug to Dec used an American Sullivain diamond drill now being modified in Tokyo.

Chemical analysis of the Ore is as follows:

Au 0.3, Ag 20, SiO_2 27.73%, Fe 24%. Al_2O_3 5%,
CaO 0.1%, Mn 0.09%, MgO 0.56%, S26.5%, Pb tr,
Cu 7%, As tr, Sb tr, Zn 0.6%

Concentrates:

Au 0.3, Ag 25, SiO_2 19.8%, Fe 29%,
Al_2O_3 3.5%, CaO 0.1%, Mn 0.06%, MgO 0.38%,
S 33.9%, Pb tr, Cu 11%, As tr, Sb tr, Zn 0.9%

Ore is sent to Saganoseki for smelting and refinery.

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4. Conclusions:

None

5. Recommendations:

None

C.F. Barratt
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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N[illegible]. Res. Division
File No. M-11-6

FIELD TRIP REPORT

25 April 1950

1. Purpose:

A conference with the Japanese Officials of Ube Coal Bureau and Ube Coal Mine Safety and Inspection Division.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with O.D. [redacted].

3. Discussion:

Conferees,

Ube Coal Bureau,

Mr. Yamada, Director,

Mr. Sato, Chief Coal Administration Department,

Mr. Oyama, Chief General Affairs Department,

Ube Coal Safety and Inspection Division,

Mr. Nara, Chief

Mr. Nakano, Administration Section,

Mr. Asada, Inspection Section.

a. Organization.

52. 1. 7
53. 9.
16. 6
17

File Index
No. 1.

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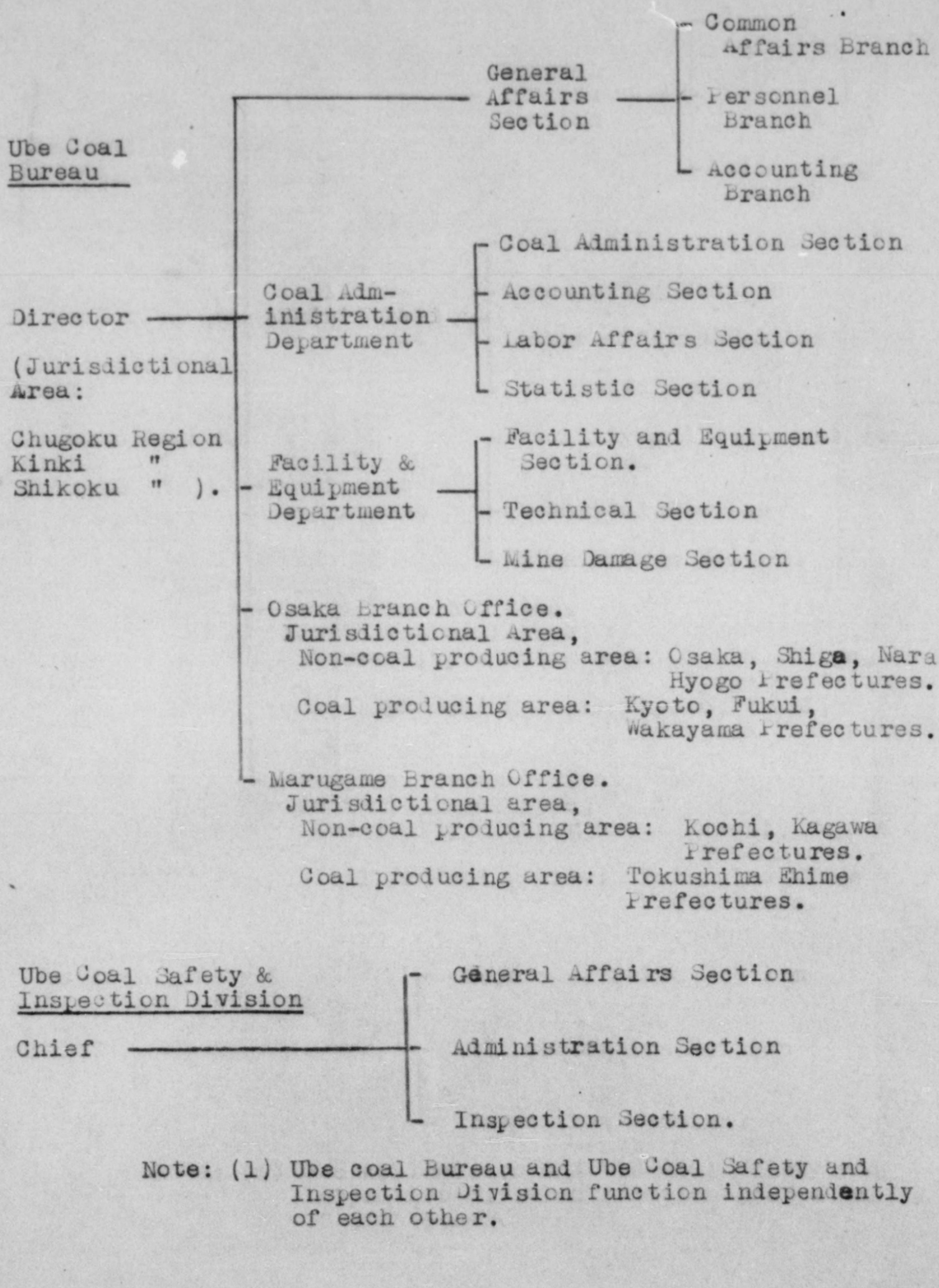

Note: (1) Ube coal Bureau and Ube Coal Safety and Inspection Division function independently of each other.

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(2) However, the General Affairs Section does its work concurrently for both the Ube Coal Bureau and the Ube Coal Safety and Inspection Division.

b. Functions of two departments of Ube Coal Bureau

(1) Coal Administration Department.

Matters concerning the enforcement of Temporary Coal Mining Industry Control Law.

Matters concerning the District Coal Mine Control Council and Production Council.

Matters concerning production of coal and demand and supply of coal.

Matters concerning investigation of coal market, funds of coal mines, prices of coal.

Matters concerning accounting and bookkeeping system.

Matters concerning distribution of goods for miners, labor and welfare problems.

Matters concerning compilation of statistics.

(2) Facility and Equipment Department.

Matters concerning allocation of controlled materials.

Matters concerning transportation of coal and production materials.

Matters concerning mechanization of coal mining industry.

Matters concerning effects of electric power rate on coal mining industry.

Matters concerning betterment of quality of coal and analysis of coal, and investigation of resources.

Matters concerning countermeasures against the damage caused by coal mines, (Mediation for petitions, etc.)

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c. Status of coal mine casualities in Chugoku Region.

	Period	Surface	Under ground	Total
Total No. of Mine Workers in Chugoku Region.	December 1949	11,284	14,498	25,782
	March 1950	10,726	14,071	24,797

Classification	Period	Surface	Under ground	Total
Total No. of workers Killed, seriously and slightly injured	January-December 1949	1,952 prs	12,536 prs	14,488 prs.
" "	January-March 1950	383	2,551	2,934
Total		2,335	15,087	17,422
Killed	January-December 1949	6	44	50
	January-March 1950	0 ✓	9	9
Total		6	53	59
Seriously injured,	January-December 1949	619	3,071	3,690
	January-March 1950	91 ✓	414 ✓	505
Total		710	3,485	4,195
Slightly injured	January-December 1949	1,327	9,421	10,748
	January-March 1950	292 ✓	2,128 ✓	2,420
Total		1,619	11,549	13,168

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NOTE: Seriously injured: Those who are out of work more than two weeks.

Slightly injured: Those who are out of work more than three days.

d. No. of coal mines in Chugoku Region. (as of 28 February 1950).

Name of Prefecture	Classification	Not in Operation	In Operation	Total
Yamaguchi	Bituminous	16	49	65
	Anthrasite	15	13	28
Shimane	Bituminous	2	3	5
	Anthrasite	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tottori	Bituminous	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Anthrasite	1	Nil	1
Okayama	Bituminous	Nil	1	1
	Anthrasite	5	2	7
Total in Chugoku Region	Bituminous	18	53	71
	Anthrasite	21	15	36

e. Status of coal production in Chugoku Region, January - March 1950.

Classification	January	February	March
Bituminous	170,300 ton	180,711 ton	170,959 ton
Anthrasite	30,157	31,658	28,069
Total	200,457	212,369	199,028
Classification	January	February	March
Yamaguchi Prefecture			
Bituminous	169,203	179,536	169,993
Anthrasite	29,492	31,021	27,429
Total	198,695	210,557	197,422

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Classification	January	February	March
Chugoku Region	100%	100%	100%
Yamaguchi Prefecture	98.5%	99.5%	99.0%
Ube city and its vicinity (22 Mines)	48% (95,899 ton)	47.5% (100,947 ton)	44.2% (88,006 ton)

f. Calory of Ube Coal.

(1)

Classification	April - June 1949 (Average)
Bituminous	4,277 cal.
Anthrasite	4,909 cal.
(Average)	(4,356 cal.)

NOTE: Total production amount of Bituminous coal is much higher than that of the anthrasite.

(2) Comparision (January 1949 average)

Classification	Ube	Joban	Hokkaido	Kyushu.	Others	Average
	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.
Bituminous	4,167	4,907	6,112	6,127	4,100	5,845
Anthrasite	5,010	Nil	Nil	5,110	5,422	5,130

NOTE: Joban includes coal mines in Fukushima and Ibaragi Prefectures.

Usually the calory of the Hokkaido coal is an average of 400 calory higher than that of the Kyushu coal.

g. Effects of the abolishment of the Kodan on the quality of Ube Coal.

Since the abolishment of the Kodan the total production amount of the Ube Coal decreased but the quality of it has become higher by an average of 400 calory per month due to the following reasons:

The mine operators are striving to produce better and most marketable coal in these days of free competition by concentrating their efforts on the high quality seams only whereas in the past they simultaneously exploited on the low quality coal seams.

Hand-picking separation
Method has been newly adopted in the pit.
The coal selecting machines in the washing plant

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have been, improved and enlarged.

h. Coal mine safety inspection.

The exemption procedure for mine safety law has been completely processed in Chugoku Region by 12 Feb 1950 and a total of number of coal mine inspectors has been increased as follows:

No. of Inspectors, March 1950	No. of Inspectors April 1950	Allocation of Duty Chugoku Region	Shikoku Region	Kinki Region
16 men	25 men	23 men	1	1

No. of coal mines inspected from 12 February to 26 April 1950. 39 Coal Mines

No. of mines where violations found out of 39 coal mines inspected, 8

No. of violation cases revealed, 31 cases

No. of violations referred to Procurator's Office (From 12 August 1949 - 26 April 1950) in Ube Area 2 "

Action taken on violation cases,

2 cases have been referred to Yamaguchi and Ube Procurator's Offices respectively but they have not been indicted as yet.

Nature of violations:	An upper underground tunnel had been flooded by water and felldown on a lower tunnel, 7 miners were killed, the operator was sent to court.
One case referred to procurators' office in January 1950.	
One case referred to Procurator's Office in March 1950.	A pump carrier operated a winding machine violating the regulations, a tub's (push car) brake was loosend and went down an inclined underground truck killing one miner, the pump carrier was sent to court.

i. Mine safety measures.

The operator and miner are subject to prose-cution if,

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They do not comply with the previously given corrective instructions from the coal mine safety inspection division. They are habitual type of violators. They commit a violation with an intentional action or an accident has occured dur to violation or negligence.

In case when a violation is revealed by the inspector the Operator will be requested to submit a plan specifying the period during which a corrective measure will be taken, a special method to be followed etc. to the Division and the inspector will periodically inspect the mine concerned.

j. In accordance with Temporary Coal Mining Industry Control Law the Ube Coal Bureau was established on 1 April 1948 and its term of existence was thereby set forth from that date to 31 March 1951.

On 20 April 1950 a Bill for the abolishment of the Coal Bureau was submitted to the Diet by the Liberal Party.

According to telegram received by the Ube Coal Bureau at 1500 hours on 25 April 1950 from Jiji Tsushin a final decision was reached by the cabinet meeting to abolish the present set-up of the Coal Bureau and the Coal mine safety and inspection Division and a new system will come into effect from August 1950. According to Mr. Yamada the new system will call for the following changes;

The present Ube Coal Bureau will become the Coal Department of Hiroshima Bureau of MITI. There will be a local office of the above coal department of HBITI in Ube.

The Shikoku and Kinki Coal Bureaus will come under the Mining Departments of Shikoku and Osaka Branches of MITI respectively.

The Ube Coal Mine Safety and Inspection Division will be incorporated into the Hiroshima Mine Safety and Inspection Office (for coal and metal mines) which will come under the Mine Safety Bureau, (Kyoku) of Natural Resources Board (Cho) directly under the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

4. Conclusion:

The Ube Coal Bureau and the Coal Mine Safety and Inspection Division are to be abolished by August 1950.

Although the number of mine casualties has been slightly decreasing.

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The overall picture of mine safety measures still leave much to be improved both on the part operators and government officials concerned.

5. Recommendation:

Mr. Nara, Chief of Coal Mine Safety and Inspection Division was advised to request the Operator to submit a progress report to the Division on the corrective action being taken after a violation has been revealed.

It was recommended to the official present to analyze the trend and figure out the ways of correction in order to cut down the number of accidents as it is the only way to justify its existence.

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TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS M-11-H

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	9 Mar 1950	Inspect Plant Confer with Capt. Hamilton	CCAR/Econ/ Mr. Barnett Mr. Colehour
2.	19 Apr 1950	Report of Field Trip to Takehara	CCAR/Econ/Mr. Colehour

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

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

File Index No. 2

FIELD TRIP REPORT
Economics

(1) NAME Mr. Colehour (2) SECTION ~~Geog~~ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE ~~17 Apr 50~~ 18 Apr 50 TIME 1100 (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	~~Takehara~~ Sachi, ~~Hiroshima~~ Pref.	~~17 Apr~~	~~1000~~	Mr. Colehour, officials of Takehara Electrolytic Refinery, Mitsui Mining Co., and Mr. Robert ~~Tims~~ NRS, SCAP. KDD	To determine if Refinery is complying with Recommendations of SCAP inspecting officials for improvement of plant's production & safety program.
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					
b. x	Chigirijima, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	17 Apr	1300	Mr. Colehour, officials of Toho Zinc Co., Chigirijima Refinery	To check on production program. (Applicable OD-No. 48)

(7) REMARKS: Itinerary was changed at request of Mr Kidd who came to Kure at 0320 17 Apr 50 to join this reporter and his interpreter instead of arriving at Takehara at 1400 17 Apr 50 as planned. The former plant of Imperial Mining and Development Co. Ltd. on Chigirijima Island which has been purchased by the Toho Zinc Co. Ltd., Tokyo, for possible treatment of lead concentrates in a lead smelter - was inspected between 1330 and 1700 on above date. Mr Kidd metallurgical consultant, NRS, SCAP, informed this reporter that the poor condition of operating and auxiliary facilities at the Chigirijima Island plant would result in considerable delay in starting operations under the new management.

(over)

Morris S. Colehour
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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

Section 7. (Cont'd)

Some of the equipment at the Imperial Mining Plant was damaged from bombs during the war. The remainder has not been maintained in any condition for early resumption of operations. It is recommended that detailed report of the proposed Toho lead smelting operations be delayed until Mr Kidd has completed a study of the project.

Conference with Mitsui Mining Co. Refinery officials was very successful. Mr Kidd commended R. Kurima, plant manager, and his staff for adopting numerous suggestions he made on a previous inspection about 18 months ago. Mr Kurima submitted a detailed statement of changes made or contemplated in the Takehara Refinery following visits to the plant of Mr Hoskins and Capt Hamilton, both of NRS, SCAP.

The Takehara Refinery is expected to be operated after 1 May 50 by a new company, Kamioka Mining Co. Ltd. No important personnel or operations changes are contemplated under the new firm, Mr Kurima stated. The change in ownership results from a SCAP directive (1363) that the huge Zaibatsu trust had to be liquidated and independent companies formed.

Mr Kidd stressed lower power consumption per ton of refined metals to reduce plant costs and also urged the refinery to establish a metallurgical control and research department patterned after the larger smelters and refineries in the U.S.

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

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

19 April 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field to Takehara, Hiroshima Pref. 17-18 April 1950.

TO : Chief, Economics Section
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Purpose of Trip:

a. To inspect the Chigirijima Island plant of the Toho Zinc Co. (off the harbor of Takehara, Hiroshima Pref.) which has recently been acquired from the Imperial Mining and Development Co. Ltd., as a possible lead smelter, with Mr Robert Kidd, NRS, SCAP, metallurgical consultant.

b. To attend conference with officials of Mitsui Mining Co. Electrolytic Refinery at Takehara conducted by Mr Kidd for the purpose of suggesting improvements in reducing costs and increasing operating efficiency in the copper refining section of the plant.

c. To determine if the Takehara Refinery has complied with suggestions made b Mr Hoskins and Capt. Hamilton, both of NRS, SCAP, for overall improvements at the plant.

2. Background:

The Takehara Refinery has been visited several times in recent years by SCAP technical consultants to aid the plant in meeting minimum operating standards for similar firms in the U.S. Mr Kidd was among the first of SCAP personnel to visit the Refinery. His present inspection was a follow-up and was combined with a preliminary inspection of the Chigirijima Island plant of the Toho Zinc Co. which is expected to begin lead smelting operations about 1 Nov 50.

The Chigirijima Plant was operated formerly by the Imperial Mining and Development Co. Ltd., and was placed on the list of Reparations Industries at the request of the Phillipine Government which received a considerable amount of operating and loading equipment. Most of the key equipment is in fairly-good condition for resumption of operations when the Toho Co. obtains SCAP approval for sufficient finances to start smelting lead or whatever other type of metal-processing the firm carries out. The island was bombed several times during the war and a considerable amount of key equipment will have to be replaced as it is in such a deteriorated state that it cannot be repaired.

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3. Discussion:

Mr K. Ishihara, formerly manager of the Chigirijima plant, represented the Toho Co. on the inspection. Mr Kidd and this reporter comprised the inspecting party which was transported to the island by launch from the Takehara Refinery dock.

Most of the island comprising 76,684 square meters was inspected on 17 April 1950 between 1330 and 1700. A short discussion of the plant's history preceded the inspection and disclosed that the former owners were engaged in treating lead and copper ores until V-J day.

Mr Ishihara stated that two adjacent islands due southwest from Chigirijima had been purchased by the Imperial Mining Co. as a precaution against any disputes with farmers or residents of these islands over sulphur fumes carried by the wind to the neighboring islands, Mizuusushima and Ushushima which is the larger of the two.

Details of the Toho Co.'s plan to use the Chigirijima plant are very meager. Mr Kidd indicated that he had been approached in SCAP by Toho representatives who indicated they wanted a lead smelter to faciliate the conversion of lead ore into refined lead. It is understood that the ore for the Chigirijima plant would probably come from the Toho mine at Tsushima Island off the coast of Kyushu.

The inspecting party returned to the Takehara Refinery at 1800 on 17 April and in company with plant officials including K. Shimazaki, chief of the refining section, made a quick inspection of all operating departments.

Mr Kidd made numerous suggestions for further improvements in the plant's overall production efficiency. They included:

a. Considerable quantity of dust is stacked in the open in the area where copper slimes have been treated to obtain gold and silver. All waste material from the letharges should be kept in metal boxes to prevent wind or individuals scattering or carrying out minute quantities of the precious metals from the plant.

b. Never allow the waste material to accumulate as dust as described above. It should be maintained instead as mud as another precaution against loss of precious metals.

c. ESS should be contacted to determine if a market can be found for quite a large quantity of manganese dioxide (iron-resembling metal product) which the plant has accumulated.

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Plant officials state that no market for this material has been available in Japan since August 1949. The stockpile at present totals about 13 tons of which 6 tons are already crushed.

d. All processing at the plant should be completed in a cycle extending from 48 hours to 2 weeks. This is good management as it keeps raw materials as represented by capital constantly moving and reduces the amount of interest and other cost-plus expenses which the company pays for upkeep of the plant.

e. Guard rails are needed immediately to protect workmen from falling into circular or othertype of tanks, or to prevent workmen from serious injury if they fell from platforms which are without any type of protection at present.

f. Begin small-scale operations to use antimony or other metals obtained in refining lead. Caustic (lye) is a good method of separating arsenic, anitmony or tin from the lead slimes. The stockpile of crude lead at the plant is quite excessive and will probably be sufficient for two years' operation. If the refining of antimony can be speeded up, this stockpile can be quickly reduced and more income obtained for the plant.

g. Seek to eliminate the electrolytic process of refining metals and use instead the Pattison process except for gold and silver refining.

h. The molds used for copper anodes had a very rough surface. They should be kept smooth to obtain cleaner anodes. Lime wash is the best method to accomplish this. Such a change would improve tank house efficiency and also save the plant considerable expense.

i. Protect the material which is dropping from the copper anode tanks at present to the spillage below the wash tanks as it contains quantities of precious metals. The rest of the floor under the tanks in the remainder of the copper refining section was very clean, indicating that the firm has found the importance of utilizing the material which previously had been lost when the tide washed away the debris.

J. Seek constantly to reduce power comsuption for the refining of copper. At present, Mr Kidd indicated that the power consumption was about 25% higher than normal. A metallurgical research and control department with a full-time metallurgical engineer checking all of these and other suggestions would bring the firm a many-fold return for the cost of his salary.

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4. Conclusions:

a. Mr Kidd indicated that the early resumption of operations at the Chigirijima plant would be handicapped because of the excessive cost required to renovate the plant. He furtner stated that he was not thoroughly convinced that the Toho Zinc Co. should be given a SCAP approved loan for the project until he has discussed all of the operating problems with Toho officials.

b. The Takehara Refinery is making excellent progress in improving plant efficiency by utilizing technical suggestions made by SCAP personnel.

The change about 1 May 50 to new management by the Kamioka Mining Co. Ltd. is not expected to impede this progress. R. Kurima, present plant manager, assured Mr Kidd and this reporter that is general, most of his suggestions would be carried out within the next year. He and his staff appear very cooperative and technically qualified to adapt western refinery methods to the Takehara plant. Most of the suggestions made by Mr Hoskins and Capt. Hamilton, also of SCAP, appear to have been carried out or will be utilized as soon as conditions permit.

5. Recommendations:

a. The NRS division should keep in close touch with Mr Kidd to determine his opinion on the feasability of operating the Chigirijima smelter. It may be necessary to revisit this plant about 15 Sep 50 to see what progress is being made by Toho Zinc Co. to use the plant.

b. Officials of the Mitsui Mining Co. and possibly the Kamioka Mining Co. Ltd. will visit the Takehara plant soon. Suggest that NRS keep in touch with any SCAP personnel who make visits to the Refinery in connection with the change of ownership.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

File Index No. /.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME BARRATT COLEHOUR (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Private Vehicle

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 9 March TIME 1230 (5) RETURN DATE 9 March TIME 1900

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Takehara Refinery Hiroshima Ken.	9 March	1430	Capt. Hamilton NRSSCAp Co. Officials	Inspect plant Confer with Capt.
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: Arrived 1445 Conferred with Capt.Hamilton and Co.Officials til 1730. Capt. had changed his schedule so that he would not depart 'til 11 March..Inspection of plant was set up for the morning of 12 Mar. The Capt. asked us to stay over for the inspection. Conferences and Inspections were a success but a dangerous fact was discovered. The Capt. being from ESS had not seen the NRS recommendations made by Mr. Hoskins and planned to make corrective suggestions without this background. Luckily I had a copy of the NRS suggestions and was able to effect coordination, The Capt's interpreter, from the companies Tokyo office was completely inadequate.

(Instructions on reverse side)

C B Barratt
Signature

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

TEAM INSPECTION REPORTS M-11-0

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	27 Feb 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 12 - 16 February 1951	CCAR/Econ, Mr. Barratt
2.	16 April 51	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 10 - 13 April 1951	"

77 5013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. M-10-0

File Index No. 2

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME **Charles F. Barratt** (2) SECTION **Economics (N. R. Div.)** (3) MODE OF TRAVEL **Jeep**

(4) DEPARTURE DATE **10 April 1951** TIME **1300 hours** (5) RETURN DATE **13 April 1951** TIME **1700 hours**

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	**Hisagi-town Kume-gun Okayama Pref.**	**11 Apr.**	**0800**	**Yanahara Mine Officials**	**O. D. #15**
b.	**Ochiai-town Maniwa-gun Okayama Pref.**	**12 Apr.**	**0800**	**Kiyama Mine Officials**	**O. D. #15**
c.	**Kawahigashi-town Maniwa-gun Okayama Pref.**	**13 Apr.**	**0800**	**Kochi Mine Officials**	**O. D. #15**
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: **All conferences were successfully held as scheduled.**

Labor troubles at the Yanahara mine may affect production this month.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Charles F. Barratt
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

16 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 10 - 13 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCE:

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

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

Two new gyratory crushers have been installed at the mill. An April production goal of 40,000 tons seems doubtful. Labor trouble has resulted in some slow-downs. The union is demanding an average salary of ¥20,000 per worker per month including allowances. Deadline for reply by management has been set for 20 April. Union says they will strike on 23 April if reply is not satisfactory. All recommendations previously made by SCAP experts are being followed.

b. Kiyama Zinc Mine

Legal ownership of the mine by court action remains unsettled. Stockpile of sphalerite, previously

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mined is 3,000 tons averaging 15% Zinc. Ore reserves based on the outcrops only, are estimated at 400,000 tons averaging more than 15% Zinc. Surface trenching, mapping and prospecting are scheduled for May if court approval can be obtained.

c. Kochi Copper Mine

Present hand drilling mining methods limit production to 30 tons per month after hand-picking and upgrading of the ore by jigs. A compressor has been ordered and when received should increase production by 5 times or more. Kochi ore contains a silver content of 350 G/T.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Labor troubles at the Yanahara mine may affect production this month.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Charles F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

S. Tokuno

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