

海 I
1
9-55

『邦人事業概況報告』

海-0010

0303

邦人事業概況報告

Report for the ^GList of Business of
Japanese Civilians.

The same copy in English language as submitted
to Australian Army and N.I. C.A. in regard to
gist for situation of 105 Companies of Non-
Official circles.

セレス民政部

Civilian Administration Celebes.

海-0010

0304

No. 1 (1)

Name of firm: ASO KOGYO KABUSHIMI KAISHA.

Name of representative: T. TADA.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE.

1) Kinds of enterprise. Digging coal and making cokes.

2)-----

Place	Clerk	Employee Labourer	Total	Aimed output	Real output
Tondongkoera coalfield	18	2,000	2,018	monthly 4,500 tons	2,000 tons
Barroe coalfield	5	400	405	monthly 1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Kadjewara cokes factory	5	300	305	yearly 1,000 tons	--

(only during constructing period)

3) Re equipment.

a) Tondongkoera coalfield.

By present accomodations we expect to be digged for two years producing 2,000 tons monthly; but it must be accomodated with new machines if we want aimed productions and continue further more.

b) Barroe coalfield.

As we are digging at open coalfield, we can work only during dry season. If we desire to continue working, we must arrange fair good many equipments.

c) Kadjewara cokes factory.

We made already two ovens, one completed and the other 80% completed, but if we want to reach our aimed production, we must build further three ovens.

4) Re labour.

We must employ the labourers who can continue works longer period, because if we employ short time labourers, it is not so skilled labourers.

5) Re cost of production.

After the completion of equipments and sufficient supply of labourers, cost of production will be reduced, but as coalfields are far away from consuming place and inconvenient transportation cost of transporting are very expensive. So without constructing railway or taking adapted protective policy, it is no value to continue works.

REMARKS:

1) We digged the coal from Tondongkoera as materials for cokes, but quality is not good for cokes because of few cohesion and containing many sulphate, we can use only as fuel. After the war in considering the quality and cost of transporting charges we must decide the works will be continue or not.

2) Barroe coalfield: If we furnish necessary accomodations, it is fairly hopeful to dig the coals for fuel, but we must investigate about transportation of coals.

3) Cokes factory:

We think there is no value of cokes production in peace time.

海-0010

0305

No. 4 (4)

REPORTS OF OUTSTANDING JAPANESE ENTERPRISE:

NAME OF FIRM: ABE SHOTEN MAKASSAR SHITEN.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: T. ABE.

(A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE:

KIND	PLACES	LABOURERS			REAL OUTPUT	DISTRIBUTION
		CLERK	LABOURER	TOTAL		
Real - shop	Lodjangiroe Weg 159, Makassar.	6	-	6	Average monthly buying amounts for last July & Aug. f 73,000.00 (about)	Average monthly selling amounts for last July & Aug. f 79,000.00 (about)

海-0010

0306

10-5 (93)

Name of Firm: BOETON SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

Name of Representative: G. ITOO.

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE.

1. Kind.	2 Place	3 Employee			4 Aimed output monthly	5 Real output.	6 Distribution
		clerk	labourer	Total			
Felling & sawing	Makassar	25	2,300	2,325	(Timber 3,000 cubic meters Product 1,000 "	1,500 c.m. 600 "	1,200 c.m. 600 "
	Boeton	20	1,800	1,820	(Timber 2,000 " Product 900 "	1,000 " 500 "	900 " 500 "
Natural Asphalt.	Boeton	25	1,200	1,225	(Natural 1,500 tons Crushed 900 "	100 tons 150 "	100 tons -
Gathering Mangrove.	"	5	150	155	300 "	100 "	100 "
Mangrove Catch	"	3	40	43	30 "	-	-

B). RE MATERIAL.

1). Asphalt: There are abundant asphalt in Boeton. As we can dig in open field, we can easily dig when we are supplied sufficient dynamites and machines for digging.

2). Bark of Mangrove: As all Indonesian knows well to take off the bark of mangrove, we can easily gather these barks.

海-0010

0307

No. 6 (74) Name of firm: BEISEI SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
Name of representative: M. OKAZAKI.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE.

- 1) Kinds of enterprise: Manufacturing of cigarettes and cultivation of tobacco.
2) Place of factory: a) No. 128 Akagi doofi, Makassar.
b) Watansoppeng.

3) Employees.

	Clerk	Labourer	Total
Makassar	15	150	165
Watansoppeng	7	120	127

4) Re-material Aimed and real output.

	Aimed output monthly cigarettes	Real output monthly cigarettes
Makassar	3,600,000 pieces	3,000,000 pieces
Watansoppeng	2,400,000 "	1,000,000 "

5) Re material.

We imported from Japan the paper for cigarettes. Materials for cigarettes are supplied as follows:
Watansoppeng district 30 tons Djenepono district 7 tons Total 90 tons
Tanete " 13 " Bone " 40 "

6) Re equipment.

All cigarettes made by hand, so there were no need of big equipment, and we only used hand-rolling machines made by wood and desks.

7) Re labour.

We employed labourers from the neighbour districts of factory both at Makassar and Watansoppeng, so all labourers came daily to factory from their homes.

We gathered slips for daily necessary goods from each labourer which were issued by municipal, and after we gained as a whole when they were available, we distributed among labourers. We also distributed when several goods were acquired at Makassar, Watansoppeng or another districts.

8) Cost of production.

One package containing 20 cigarettes is 17 cent.

9) Re distribution.

All productions delivered to Celebes Busshi Haikyu Kumiai. If the present distributing organe continues, we think it is better to distribute same as other distributing goods.

REMARKS:

- 1) In future we must accomodate the most improved cigarette making machines to increase productions and reduce cost of production instead of hand rolling machines.
Now in Celebes the supply of tobacco is not well balanced to its requirements. As there is increasing tendency of requirement for tobacco, we must pay special attention to find out straight route by which tobacco comes to factory from producing districts, preventing smuggle in the course of gathering materials.
Cultivation of leaves of Virginia for making cigarettes, from our experiences, can be expected to get more good quality and productions after endeavouring improvement and getting suitable fertilizers compared with old seeds.
- 2) We appointed as teaching stuff for cultivation of tobacco as follows:

	Teacher	Assistant	Total
Bone	3	15	18
Tanete	2	10	12
Djeneponto	2	6	8
Watansoppeng	3	20	23
T o t a l	10	51	61

海-0010

0309

No. 7 (28)

1. NAME OF COMPANY: COPRA KANRI KUMIAI. (COPRA CONTROLLING CORPORATION).
2. NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: Y. TSURUTA.
3. The object of the corporation and the locations of the offices.

a). In order to secure the resources of fats and oils and to stabilize the life of the native, the corporation was established by investment of copra-gathering enterprisers for the purpose of buying and selling of copra and its management in the jurisdiction of KAIGUN MINSEIFU, or the Naval Civil Administration, General!

b).-----

Office	Position	Indonesian Clerk
Head office	Makassar	10
Branch	Menado	8
"	Pontianak	7
"	Singaradja	3
Station	Pare-Pare	
	Dongara	
	Pamangkat	17
	Ampenang	
	Ende	
	Ambon	
	Ternate and the other 20 places	
T o t a l		45

4. The Partner: The partners of the corporation and the districts in which they take charge of gathering copra were as follows:
Ogata Shoten. Pare-Pare and Mandaroe prefecture.
Nichiin Shokai. South Celebes except the district which belonged to Ogata Shoten.
Nantaibo Ltd.) North Celebes
Futaba Shokai
Nanyo Kohatsu Ltd. A part of North Celebes, West Borneo, Seram and Halmahera.
Tsubono Shoten. The Lesser Soenda.

5. Gathering and buying: The copra which the partners bought from the native or the other producers was purchased by the corporation in the under-mentioned places appointed by it.
South Celebes Makassar, Pare-Pare, Kolaka and Kendari (not yet opened).
North Celebes Menado and the other eleven places.
Borneo Pontianak and the other three places.
Lesser Soenda Brehren and the other eight places.
Seram and Halmahera Ambon and Ternate.
T o t a l 31 places.

- The copra purchased were stored in the storehouses of the corporation, and the details were as follows:
- a). South Celebes:
Makassar: 2 storehouses (the each capacity being 2,500 tons of copra) were built, but they were bombed and burnt down at the beginning of October, 1944. And the other five storehouses (capacity, 200 tons to 300 tons) which were hired from the native or the Chinese, burnt down too. And afterwards, the large storehouse became not necessiated, because the great deal of copra had been consumed by fire. Thereupon, 4 dwelling housed (30 tons to 50 tons of copra taken each) were hired for storehouses, and the copra on land was stored to be sheltered from the rain and dew, afterwards carried right away to DAI NIPPON YUSHI Ltd.

海-0010

0310

Pare-Pare The storehouses of NANYO SOKO & DAI NIPPON YUSHI were used but afterwards, owing to inevitable necessities of constructing storehouses for exclusive use, the preparation of its building was commenced, but the war came to an end under way.

b) The other districts

Districts	Our own storehouses	Hired storehouses(including free storehouses)
North Celebes	18	240
West Borneo	3	20
Lesser Soenda	5	50
Seram and Halmahera	0	30
T o t a l	26	320

6. Buying condition.

Year		South Celebes	North Celebes	Borneo	Lesser Soenda	Seram & Halmahera	T o t a l
1943	Quantity aimed	15,000 tons	127,000 tons	80,000 tons	1,250 tons	6,000 tons	250,000 tons
	Quantity actually	11,800 tons	73,000 tons	31,300 tons	16,300 tons	2,400 tons	136,000 tons
1944	Quantity aimed	15,000 tons	40,500 tons	24,000 tons	12,000 tons	- -	91,500 tons
	Quantity actually	7,000 tons	5,900 tons	2,600 tons	7,400 tons	2,500 tons	25,400 tons

7. Selling Condition

Year	South Celebes	North Celebes	Borneo	Lesser Soenda	Seram & Halmahera	T o t a l
1943	12,300 tons	10,600 tons	11,500 tons	11,100 tons	1,750 tons	47,250 tons
1944	15,300 tons	3,250 tons	14,500 tons	11,400 tons	350 tons	44,800 tons

8. Opinion of the Representative.

- a) The price of copra should be decided with reference to the endorsement material, especially, rice, not only in South Celebes, but also in Mandal or Sarajar as the prominent place of production, if foodstuff (Maize will do) will be supplied and also the price of so-called "MINJA KELAPA", or cocconut oil made of raw copra not risen, the considerable amount of copra must be produced. It is reasonable to fix at 45 Guilders per ton of delivered at the storehouses in Makassar.
- b) The output of copra in South Celebes will be quite sufficient proved on following conditions.
The output in South Celebes. Monthly consumption.

15,000 tons	800 tons	--- The Makassar Factory of DAI NIPPON YUSHI
	300 "	--- The Pare-Pare "
	400 "	--- For general use

No 8 (56)

REPORTS OF OUTSTANDING JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN CELEBES AND OPINIONS ON ITS MANAGEMENT.

NAME OF COMPANY: DAINIPPON BOSEKI K.K.
 NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: S. NAKARAI

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Position	Indonesian employees			Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Planting & ginning of cotton	Watampone, Watamsoppeng, Sindjai	35	800	833	(During 2 years, 1944 & 1945) Raw cotton: 19,950 piculs 3 piculs per 1 hectare	12,177 piculs 1.83 piculs per 1 hectare	Consumed in our own cotton-ginning factory
Spinning & Weaving	Pangkadjene	10	800	810	Ginned cotton: 6,650 piculs 1/3 per 1 picul of raw-cotton	4,035 piculs	438 piculs-for the hand spinning sarong. 3,597 piculs-for the spinning mill
	Soengoe-minasa	3	350	353			
Substitute-cement	Kendari	1	150	151	(monthly) Cotton-yarn: 25 bales	20 bales	10 bales-to the Naval Accountants Section 10 bales-to the weaving factory
	Kolonedale	2	150	152			
	Makassar Office	3	-	3			
Total		52	2,250	2,302			
					Rough-cotton: 300 pieces	200 pieces	200 pieces-to Busshi Haikyu Kumiai
					Sail-cloth: 250 pieces	200 "	200 pieces-to Busshi Haikyu Kumiai
					Mosquito-net cloth: 350 pieces	300 "	300 pieces-to the Naval Accountant Section
					Garabo-yarn: 750 kg	500 kg	100 kg-for sail-cloth 400 kg-to Kanematsu & the others
					Shirt-cloth: 200 pieces	150 pieces	150 pieces-to Busshi Haikyu Kumiai
					Tire code: 20 "	20 "	20 pieces-to Showa Gomu

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT.

a) Raw materials:

Seeds - The "AKOIA" seeds were used, but they were weak to the noxious insects. There, the seeds which are resistant against the noxious insects should be used.

Ginned cotton - In order to operate the spinning and weaving factories in full, we must get half of the ginned cotton, which those factories want in a year, from the outside.

b) Equipments and powers:

230 HP diesel engine should be installed in the Pangkadjene Factory had only 170 HP in capacity. In future, 250 HP diesel engine should be installed. As the present spinning-mill of bamboo made being imperfect, it is desirable to build the perfectly antihumid factory, with the water-supplying equipment for boilers, its-management the starching and dyeing-planes.

海-0010

0312

c) Gathering labourers, its management and getting necessary daily goods for them:

As the inhabitant labourers in the vicinity of every factory and firm usually worked in mowing of the rice plant in season, the mills were compelled to shop almost nearly about 2 months in a year. Therefore one-third of all the labourers should be acquired from the other districts.

Concerning labour management, it is necessary to establish the welfare institution and the dormitory, in order to decrease the number of the labourers attended from outside. As ~~regret~~ regards getting goods for them, we were ~~awe~~ too much to the shemes of the Labours' Association authorities.

d) Cost of production:

When the business is operated with our own production and materials getting in Celebes, the percentage consisting of the price is as follows:

1) Expense of raw material	---	50%
2) " " Labour	---	20%
3) Direct expence	---	20%
4) General expense	---	10%

5)

In the case of using the materials produced before the war:

1) Expense of raw material	---	30%
2) " " labour	---	20%
3) Direct expence	---	20%
4) General expence	---	10%

Products in Celebes, as a rule, were expence the output so far as possible by setting all the machinery in full movement, taking consideration in gathering labourers, and accomplishing the other productive essentials to its satisfaction.

e) REMARKS:

Shirt-cloth and mosquito-net cloth were made by the foot-weaving machine.

No. 10 (53) Reports of outstanding Japanese enterprise in Celebes and opinions on its management.

NAME OF FIRM: DAINIPPON YUSHI K. K. NAME OF REP: K. FUWA

A) Summary of Enterprise

1 Kinds	2 Places	3 Labourers			4 Aimed output per year	5 Real out-put per year	6 Distribution			
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			For Navy	Army	Civilian	
Oil & Grease	Samboeng Djawa Weg 278, Makassar	33	220	253	Extracting oil	300 tons	180 tons	5%	15%	80%
					Soap	150 "	120 "	35%	15%	50%
					Boiled oil	30 "	15 "	80%	-	20%
					Substitute					
					mobile	20 "	20 "			100%
					Coconutlees	140 "	140 "	15%	5%	80%
Teeth Brush & powder	Ditto	2	20	22	Teeth-brush	30,000 pcs	15,000 pcs	90%	10%	-
					Teeth-powder	30,000 "	15,000 "	80%	15%	5%
Oil & Grease	Tjampalagian Pare-Pare	12	75	87	Extracting oil	150 tons	50 tons	30%	40%	30%
					Soap	30 "	15 "	30%	30%	40%
					Coconut oil	120 "	40 "	-	80%	20%
Extracting potassium	Pahlah, Baranippa, Mandala	15	80	95	Potassium	5 tons	3 tons			Private use for substiting caustic Soda.

B) Opinions of amnagement.

1) Materials:

- In Celebes having plenty sources of oil & grease, it is necessary to instal the Soda industry, (where the salt can be supplied enough near Makassar). Which is essential for oil industry.
- We used the pig bristles imported from Japan for tooth brush far, but we recommend horse-hair more available instead of bristle because of very small production here. Other brushes for various use can be produced good ones, by selecting several strong fibres taken from plant.
- We must have at least two trucks for factory use chiefly transportation of materials.
- About packing bags we must pay special attention to select the quality and find out returning route of our bags & use twice.

2) Equipment & powers.

- We hope to make & use the good equiped storages of Copra & carriers by the box-cars to Extracting oil room for saving the efficiency of labours.
- It is necessary to improve the Expeller-worm of Extracter of oil for having good extractive rate.
- We must equip the steam-straps for piping with good insulation. When it is not enough to insulate the steam pipe etc., we should have bad effect upon the extracting oil & saponification.
- By the way we must take a mind to reform the works for simple & easy method for brush hand-making. We think that it is very convinient & effective to construct the pier for discharging Copra at the seashore side back of the factory.

3)

海-0010

0314

3) Gathering Labourers & Labour management.

- a) We employed labourers of Djawa, Makassar & Mandale to whom supplied soaps & oils besides their payments for every month.
- b) It is necessary to make the shop (for dealing coffee & tobacco): Medical & recreative facilities in the factory for labourers with suitable distribution of foods & clothing.
- c) We think that it may be good to separate the residences for each tribe, but do not for the heads of labourers. We recomend that heads of labourers live in the same residence with their comrades as per tribes.
- d) As to the provision for labourers we took the clothes from the distribution association & bought the foods from the N.K.K. or the district of Pare-Pare.

4) Cost of production.

- a) The selling price of coconut oil / ton ----- F 160.00
washing soap / 100 gr ----- F 0.045
toilet soap / 90 " ----- F 0.135
coconut less / ton ----- F 18.00

- b) The manufactured goods were sold on above price list during the war, but on account of short transportation of materials & other difficulties caused by the wartime, the aimed outputs were not attained even to the half degree, & besides, a quite deal of loss not to be avoidable.
- c) We are promissing for compensation of loss by making of oils & high class soaps in the future after restoration of peace.

5) Method of Distributions.

- a) We distributed the necessaries of life, that is, oils, soaps, teeth brushes & powder through the facilities of distributing association for the time of war. We could not supply fully those goods to every place by the suitable method under the unvoidable conditions of war.
- b) It is advisable to make the new system of agencies for every main city & town or according to their population & distribute the goods by that system.

No. 11 (11)

Reports of outstanding Japanese enterprise in Celebes and opinions on its management.

NAME OF FIRM: EIGA HAIKYU SHA CELEBES SHIBU. NAME OF REP: S. KASHIHABARA.

A) Summary of enterprise

1 Kinds of Enterprise	2 Places	3 Number of Indonesian labourers		4 Aimed yearly productions	5 Real monthly productions	6 Distributions
		Clerk	Total			
Movies & Stages	Office- Maros Weg 68	47	47			Movie-changing; weekly
	Konan Movie house Makassar	16	16		F 25,000.00	Programs; stage, news, cultural movies.
	Bonthain Kaikan, Bonthain	13	13		F 3,500.00	Movie times; about 1 hr 40 minutes
	Palopo movie house Palopo	14	14		F 3,000.00	Stage; 20 days/month.
	Bone movie house, Watampone	13	13		F 3,500.00	
	Singkang Movie-house Singkang	12	12		F 5,500.00	
	Sindjai Kaikan, Sindjai(Balanippa)	11	11		F 3,000.00	
	Stage Sinar-Celebes Pare-Pare	47	47		F 2,700.00	
	Stage Kembang Celebes Makassar	60	60		F 2,700.00	

海-0010

0316

No. 12 (91)

NAME OF COMPANY: FUNAI SEITO K. K.
NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: J. FUNAI

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind of enterprise	Position	Indonesian employees		Aimed output	Real-out-put	
		Clerk	Labourer			
Making of chinaware	Panaikan, Gowa	2	60	62	Insulator, 1,000 pcs Non-insulator, 1,000 pcs. Tableware, 2,000 pcs. The other chinaware, 1,000 pcs (monthly output)	Table service 3,000 pcs a month.

OPINION ON MANAGEMENT.

Raw-material: Clay.- made of the soil of the rice-field near the pottery. The white clay had not yet discovered.
Fire-Clay.- supplied from Shinagawa Hakurenga.
Coal.- supplied from Laut Island, Borneo.
Glaze.- nothing here except for being imported from Java.
Plaster of paris.- acquired at Bone and Sinkang.

Equipments & powers: It is necessary to mechanize the process of kneading and shaping.

Gathering labourers, labour management and getting necessary daily goods for them:
It is recommended to employ the labourers who are experienced more or less in making chinaware near Takalaloe.

REMARKS: With view to the nature of soil in South Celebes, it can not be desired to get the better material of chinaware. It is desirable to improve the method of kneading and shaping of the earthenware which the native are doing to day, but any elevation of quality will not be expected by it.

海-0010

0317

No. 13 (92)

NAME OF FIRM: FURUKAWA TAKUSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: M. SHIBATA.

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE.

Kind	Place	Employees			Aimed output yearly	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Ramie planting	Palopp	15	500	515	1,000 tons	8 tons monthly 1944: 13,305 kg 1945: 46,344 " 59,649 kg	Navy 60% Army 30% Civil 10%

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT.

- 1) The ramie grows vey fast, we take fibres from the ramie six times in one year. So ramie planting needed fertilizer much, but near Palopo it is difficult get them. Palopo district is suitable place for ramie planting because during the year there is fair rainfall.
- 2) For 1,000 ~~area~~ acres ramie plantation 150 fibre-pulling machine needs 2 HP motors. We have at present 26 fibre pulling machines and 51 HP motors, but 24 HP motors were damaged.
- 3) We employed 200 Javanese and 300 labourers coming from Masamba and Malili district. We got supply of clothes and necessary daily goods from Celebes Busshi Haikyuu Kumiai. In peace time we can get foods in the district.
- 4) During war time 1 picul ramie costs \$ 85.00, but in peace time it can be out down to 1/3.
- 5) We have no spinning machine for ramie in Celebes at present. The hand-spinning of ramie is not so efficient. Requirements for ramie here are very small.

C) REMARKS.

The ramie planting was the first trial in Celebes, and engaged only two firms, i.e. Mitsubishi shoji K.K. at Woeto, and ours. We can teach Indonesians to plant ramie, but when they pull the fibres without motors it is not efficient and quality is no good.

海-0010

0318

No. 14 (15)

Name of Company: OKAWA BREWERY.
Name of representative: H. OKAWA.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE:

Kind of enterprise	Position	Indonesian employees		Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer Total			
Brewing of refined SAKE and distilled spirits.	Kompasa, Djenepono	70	70	Yearly output of refined Sake 400,000 litres. Yearly output of distilled spirits 100,000 litres.	Monthly output of refined Sake 20000 litres. Monthly output of distilled spirits 6,000 ltrs.	For civil and for Army and Governmental demands, each 50% supplied a month.

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT:

Raw materials: The material of refined sake, - the rice reduced in the vicinity of Pangkadjene, Makassar. Yeast, ferment, lactic acid, phosphatic lime and the other medicines, - imported from Japan. The material of spirits, - refined sake-less. (Spirits, made by distilling sake-less. This is a by-product) Fuel, - got from the neighbouring forest.

Equipments & powers: The ground of the brewery, - 3,000 tsubo
The building area, - 700 "
The rice-cleaning machine, - 4
The threshing machine, - 1
Big pails and containers, - about 70
35 HP Motor, - 1
2 HP Motor, - 1
1 HP Motor, - 1

Gathering labourers, labour management and getting necessary daily goods for them: Labourers were gathered in the neighbourhood of the brewery, and the majority of them were received in the dormitory. Not to mention the wages, food and clothing were supplied to them. As regards foodstuff, the principal food was supplied from Minseibu, and the others were purchased in the vicinity of the brewery and Makassar city. Clothing was mainly acquired in Makassar.

Cost of production: About 400 Guilders per one koku (200 ltrs) of refined sake.
About 500 Guilders per one koku of distilled spirits.

Remarks: It seems that the brewing of pure Japanese sake is impossible on the technical view-point after the war.

海-0010

0319

No. 14

Name of company: OKAWA FARM.

Name of representative: H. OKAWA

Summary of Enterprise

Kind of enterprise	Position	Indonesian Employee		Aimed output	Real output
		Clerk	Labourer		
Cultivation of vegetables and gathering of seeds.	Kampasa, Djenep-onto & Lokan Bonthain.	80	80	The present cleared land is 10 hectares in area. It was aimed to clear and cultivate more 30 hectares.	The output in the past one year, - about 100 tons of vegetables, (tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, greens and the vegetables of superior quality) and 3 tons of seeds.

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT:

Raw materials: Seeds, - imported from Japan.
Fertilizer, - made at Makassar and Bonthain.
Medicine, - imported from Japan and made here.

Equipments & powers: Office and dwelling house, - Several working-shops and fertilized-dumps within the farm.
Farming-tools, - made of Japanese.

Gathering labourers, labour management and getting necessary daily goods for them:
Labourers were chiefly gathered near the farmstead, and 90 labourers lived within and rest came from outside. The staple food given to them were supplied ~~sea~~ partly from Minseibu, and partly from the home made products.

Cost of Production: Unknown

Distribution: Each 50% for the Army and the civil demand.

Remarks: The seat of this farm is situated on the plateau which has the height of 1,200 meters above the sea. Being cool and refreshing, and in addition very fertile and so this place is seemed to be suitable for the cultivation of vegetables and the gaining of seeds.

海-0010

0320

No. 15 (23)

Name of Company: GOSHO K.K.
Name of Representative: S. YUWAI.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind of enterprise	Position	Indonesian employee		Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer Total			
Paper Manufacture	Segeri Pangkadjene		50	Paper manufacture, - 300,000 sheets a month	100,000 sheets of paper, August of this year.	All of them supplied to BUPPAI
Live-stocks	Boronroe, Gowa	9	15			
Trade	Goa weg, Makassar		10			
T o t a l		9	75	84		

海-0010

0321

No. 16 (87) NAME OF COMPANY: HAYASHIKANE K.K. NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: K. NAGASAKI

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE		Indonesian employee			Aimed output	Real output
Kind of enterprise	Position	Clark	Labourer	Total		
Making of Soy & Miso (bean paste)	226 Vanschelle weg, Makassar	10	100	110	Soy : 100 tons) a month Miso : 100 tons)	Soy : 50 tons) a month Miso : 50 tons)
Brewing of mixed Sake	Bantjimon, Maros	5	80	55	300 koku, a month (11,910.99 gallons)	200 Koku, a month (7,940.66 gallons)
Making of cakes	32 Daeng-Tompo St., Makassar	5	60	65	20,000 pieces a month	150,000 pieces, a month
Making of barrels	Soengoeminasa, Goa	4	70	74	5,000 pieces a month	3,000 pieces a month

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

Raw Materials:

When the brewery of mixed sake is completed, with the maize yielded here as a material, it will be capable of producing much alcohol enough to supply the demand for medicine and various kinds of liquor in Celebes. If transport capacity is regained after the war, the output of miso-soy works can easily reach the aimed one. Cakes, if wheat and sugar are satisfactorily imported from Java, are made to the aimed output without difficulty. As regards to barrel-making, the cedar was imported from Japan as the materials of sake-barrels, and the lumber here is supple and admits water and so the insides of barrels made of it are painted.

Equipment & power

If the brewery of mixed sake is completed, it will fully display its own capacity. Miso-soy works, bombed frequently, were severely damaged, and the present equipments are temporary. Barrel-plant has a part of machines, but imperfect owing to receiving bombs.

Gathering labourers, labour management and getting necessary daily goods for them:

In the brewery of mixed sake Japanese labourers were employed, who were all accommodated in the dormitory within the works. Miso-soy works reserved one-third of the Japanese and one-third of the natives here in its barracks, and the rest came from outside. Cake-confectionary and barrel-works took the living-out system. It was difficult more or less but possible to get necessary every-day goods for the labourers.

Cost of production: The material of mixed sake was alcohol imported from Java, and there was the leakage in the course of transport. But it mattered not so much except taking effect on the cost of production.

The miso-soy works was badly equipped, but the improvement would lower the cost. Concerning making cakes and barrels, it is a great element of lowering the cost of production to make the workers skilled hand.

海-0010

0322

No. 17 (88)

NAME OF FIRM: KABUSHIKI KAISHA "HAZAMA GUMI" MAKASSAR OFFICE.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE: S. KIUCHI

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE:

Kind of enterprise	Place of firm	Indonesian employee		Aimed dealing amount	Real dealing amount (monthly)
		Clerk	Labourer		
Undertaking public engineering work and building.	No. 46 Konan. Doori, Makassar. Maros	120	5,000	5,120	Railway 30 kilometers. Contracted f. 2,294,100 Completed f 1,604,000 Completed percentage 70% Completion of month after restarting.
Construction of railway					Works completed about f 100,000.00

RE MATERIAL: The logs and timbers for making bridges and houses were supplied by BUTON SAMGYO K.K. AND NISSAN NORIN KOGYO K.K.
The gravels on railway were brought rocks taken from 12 miles place on the Maros Way, lime stones from Pangkadjene, and gravels from the Maros River.

EQUIPMENTS:

a) Machines:

Gasoline engine 15 HP - 30 HP	-- 12 sets	Winch 1.5 tons	-- 2 sets
Centrifugar pump 4 inches	3 "	Stone crusher(daily products	10 "
Borling machine	10 "	60 cubic meters)	3 "
Round sewing machine	2 "	Light rail (18 pounds)	3 miles
Truck on above (width 2 feet)	15 trucks	truck (2 tons)	15 trucks
Car	2 cars	Motor cycle	5
Repairing machines	1 set		

b) Tools: Shavel 15,000 pieces, Pick 5,000 pieces, Hoe 3,000 pieces and Carpenter tools 200 sets.

RE LABOURERS: We employed 2,000 Javanese. We employed 3,000 labourers in South Celebes through Controller of Prefecture and district. We built many houses with bamboes and leaves of palm allocating 3 - 4 square meters for each people in one enclosure and gathered about 1,000 labourers in one place. We accomodate each above settlement a roof for medical treatment attended by two or three nurses and called doctor from Makassar regularly. We bought rices, corns, dried fishes vegetable, tobaccos, salts, palm oils and coffees through the controller of prefecture and district. We distributed clothes among labourers every 3 - 5 months. We held music party every month and sometimes amateur theatricals selected from themselves.

REMARKS: We fear during the time of stoping works the machines, tools, materials for construction, and houses for labourers will be stolen or decaded, so if we want to start works again, it is very difficult to gather above needed materials.

海-0010

0323

No. 18 (89)

NAME OF COMPANY:
NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE:

HARIMA ZOSEN K. K.
T. MASAKI

1 SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Location of Factory	Indonesian Employees		The amount yearly	The real capacity
		Clerk	Labourer Total		
Building and repairing of wooden ships(including repairing of the other ships)	Sedjoengtanah MAKASSAR	45	600 645	From f 1,500,000.00 to f 1,700,000.00	a) About 20 vessels of 250 tons wooden ships and the other small boats set together are repaired monthly. b) 5 vessels of 250 tons wooden motor ships are built yearly.

2 OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT:

(a) Raw material:

Timber was taken from Moena Island and in South Celebes and other materials from Java and Japan.

(b) Power:

The motive power of 100 K.V.A. at present was not satisfactory, and so contemplating to add more 100 K.V.A..

(c) Gathering labourers;

Its management and getting necessary daily goods for them :
In the past the labourers were taken in from Java, but if possible, better to gather and train mechanics and general workers in Celebes.

As regards wages, it was very favourable for the labourers to be supplied with necessaries of life as part of wages, especially when they could not easily get them.

(d) Cost of Production:

It was desirable to build the dwelling house and give the convenience on life for the workers who were not yet married or came from the distant places.

Wooden ship f. 1,000.00 per ton
General Magaging Expense f 2.69 f l.- of wages.

REMARKS

Harima Zosen ship-yard was made by repairing, restoring and also also enlarging the ground of the previous ship-yard. The previous area of 7,000 square metres was extended to 40,000 square metres by reclaiming the foreshore and piling more soil on the ground. And on the reclaimed land, there were equipped with several factories, offices, store houses and stocks, and also with the machines imported from Japan or Java. The present shipyard was completed after the lapse of about one year and half since the beginning of the enterprise.

海-0010

0324

No. 19 (90)

Name of Firm: Hinomaru Koun Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.
Name of Representative: S. Suzuki

1) Location of Firm. Branch office; Makasar, Soerabaja.
Business office; Denpasar, Singaradja, Ampenang, Bima.

2) Indonesian Employees;
Clerks 23, Seaman 120, Total 143.

3) General aspect of business;

Our business was the sea transportation of coasting services in such districts as South Celebes, Small Soenda Islands, Borneo and Java proper, the sea waters of those districts were in war time controlled by Japanese Navy. The vessels used, were 2 steamers chartered 10 wooden motor ships and small crafts such as tug-boats, barges and etc.. The motor ships were imported from Japan, but nearly almost of the vessels perished, became to total loss by war risk except at the end of the war, only 2 motor ships at Soerabaja, and five tug-boats and small crafts at Makassar.

The output of transports from the business started Dec. 1942 until the war ceased, being as following:

Cargoes 50,000 tons and
Passengers 1,200 personnel.

For marine business, it is advisable to keep our repairing yard and train the seamen in pretty long periods, that is the two salient pts. recommended.

海-0010

0325

No. 20 (5)

Name of firm: IWAI SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
Name of representative: H. OKADA.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Position	Indonesian employees			Aimed output		Actual output	
		Clerk	Labourer	Total				
Elongating of iron and making of iron and steel wares.	On the side of the River of Tallo	10	200	210	Steel bar	150 tons	Steel bar	100 tons
					Bolt	30 "	Bolt	30 "
					Nut	5 "	Nut	1 "
					Washer	5 "	Washer	1 "
					Nail	12 "	Nail	2 "
					Dog iron	3 "	Dog iron	1 "
					Clamp	10 "	Clamp	3 "
					Casting	5 "	Casting	12 "

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

1. Raw Material: In Celebes, there are almost nothing of iron scraps and so we can but except for the import of them from Borneo or Java.
2. Equipment and powers: The equipment of the factory was sufficient for the demand in Celebes. The factory wants 450 KVA as its motive power.
3. Gathering labourers: At the commencement of the working we could sufficiently gather the labourers.
4. Cost of production: In order to decrease loss of business it is necessary for training skillfull workers.

海-0010

0326

No. 21 (6)

Name of firm: ISHIHARA TEKKO SHO.

Name of rep.: S. ISHIHARA.

A) Summary of enterprise.

K i n d	Location	Indonesian employees		Real output per month	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer Total		
Iron working	Djongaja, near Makassar city.	1	22 23	About f 4,000.00	We made iron-ware by the order of customers and delivered them at any time.

=====

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

Gathering labourers and labour's management:

As there are no skilfull workers among the labourers, it is necessary to train the workers in future by an experience on our difficult management of works.

No. 22 (7)

Name of Firm: IKETANI NAMPO SANGYO SHO.

Name of representative: T. IKEYA

A) Summary of enterprise

K i n d	P l a c e s	Indonesian employees			Aimed output per month	Real output per month
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Substitute cement.		about	about	about	Substitute cement 300 tons	Substitute cement 300 tons
Paint.					Paint 1,000 litres	Paint 600 litres
Fire brick.	Tonasa,	150	500	650	Fire brick 35 tons	Fire brick 20 tons
Casting.	Panghadjens.				Casting 130 litres	Casting 30 tons
Lime.					Lime 100 litres	Lime 300 litres
Coal.					Coal 600 tons	Coal 700 tons

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT:

1. Materials: Self supply of raw materials could be obtained in Celebes.
2. Equipments and powers:
 - a) We used the equipments of fire and diesel motor.
 - b) As the robbery case happened frequently in the vicinity, we ought to take a special care of the motor accessories.
3. Gathering of labourers and labours' Management:
 - a) We employed the labourers in the neighbourhood and from Java.
 - b) The distribution goods are supplied by Minseibu.
4. Cost of productions:
 - a) Paint works is likely to be promising in the future because its case is considered to be compared favourably with the imports.
 - b) Coal works is promising, and its cost is cheaper than Borneo's by carriage.
 - c) Substitute Cement is not so needed if the Onoda Cement works are in full operation.
 - d) Fire brick and Lime were produced as a side line.
5. Distribution: By the order of Minseibu.
6. Remarks: It seems that Paint and Coal works are profitable in the future of free economy.

海-0010

0328

No. 23 (18)

Name of Farm: ITONAGA SHOTEN.
Name of representative: J. ITONAGA

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Places	Indonesian employees		Aimed output monthly	Remarks
		Clerk	Labourer Total		
Collection & Manufactures, Magroves bark,	District of Bace-Bace, Raiwi Raha, Kendari.			1,000 tons	Stopped the works in Mar., 1944.
Drying fish,	All districts, Kendari.			100 tons	- " - in Sept. 1945.
Substitute hemp,	Ditto.			5,000 sheet	- " - " -
Felling of wood,	Near Towari, Bace-Bace.	80	unsettled	1,000 m ³	- " - in April, 1945.
Charcoal.	All districts, Kendari, Head office: Makassar, Branch Office: 30 places in Kendari.			100 tons	- " -

B) OPINIONS ON ITS MANAGEMENT:

- 1) Raw Materials: It is easy to collect the raw materials.
- 2) Equipments & powers: It is convenient to keep the wooden motor ship for the conveyance.
- 3) Gathering labourers and labourer's management:
 - a) The labourers can be gathered here.
 - b) Among the necessaries of life, rice can be imported from the district of Bone, but clothes are very difficult to take in here.
 - c) Among the fishing sets, fishing-hook & string are also difficult to get.
- 4) Cost of productions: The prices of products are as follows:-

Mangroves bark	f 5.00 per 100 kg.
Drying fish	f 25.00 per 100 kg.
Substitute hemp	f 5.00 per 9 m.
Charcoal	f 5.00 per 100 kg.
Timbers	f 25.00 per 1 m ³

The above mentioned prices were fixed by Minseibu, but tend upward gradually since August.
- 5) Distributions: It is necessary to use the small sailing boats for quick & perfect distributions, for the managing places are so much in every isles.

海-0010

0329

No. 24 (9)

Name of firm: ISEKI BUSSAN YOKO

Name of representative: H. ISEKI

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

1 K i n d	2 P l a c e	3 Indonesian employees			4 Aimed production per year	5 Real production per year	6 Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Wooden ship builder & repair.	Tonijaman works, Tonijaman. Polewari bunken, Mandar Ken.	72	1,800	1,872	Sailing boat with engine (150 ton) 12 vessels	Sailing boat with engine (150 tons) 12 vessels.	
"	Tjampalagian works, Tjampalagian. Poleward bunken, Mandar ken.	25	750	775	Tagboat (20 ton, 75 HP) 12 vessels Sampan (100 ton) 12 vessels	Tagboat (20 ton, 75 HP) 3 vessels in 3 months Sampan (100 ton) 12 vessels.	

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT.

- 1) Re Raw Material: Hot bulb engine - Japan, Soerabaya (Java).
Lumber - Celebes (Polewari bunken)
Ships gears - Japan, Java.
- 2) Re Equipments and power: Kerosine engine (about 50 HP) Heavy oil (Diesel) engine (115 HP), were used for sawing and machine. We were not supplied electric power.
- 3) Re labourers:

Labourers orang	Mandar	50 %	Necessaries of life
"	Toradja	30 %	Rice -- Langa
"	Boegis	10 %	Salt -- Tonijaman or Tjampalagian.
"	Java	8 %	Sugar (Goela mela) - Tonijaman & Tjampalagian.
"	China	2 %	Cloth -- Minseibu.
- 4) Re Cost of production. f 260,000.00 - f 300,000.00 per 1 vessels (150 ton, 115 HP) .

海-0010

0330

No. 23 (-17)

Name of Firm: KANEMATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Name of representative: M. HIRAMOTO

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

K i n d	Place	Employees			Aimed monthly production	Real monthly production	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Weaving substitute canvas	Sanboengdjawa				3,000 meters	2,000 meters	50% Minsen Unkokai 50% Civil
Sabustitute bag	Makassar	10	180	190	20,000 meters	10,000 meters	80% Navy 20% Civil
Clothes					3,100 meters	2,500 meters	70% Navy 30% Civil

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

- 1) The agels which are using as material for substitute canvas and rice bag are produced mainly Kendari district. It will take many people to gather material because of grown places of agel are scattered in that districts, and also one month to send them to Makassar by boat. During transportation and storage, materials incurs damage and losses by water and rains, so real cost of agel will be much higher. While war time it was very difficult to get space, so sometimes compelled to stop the weaving.
- 2) We are weaving substitute canvas at Sanboengdjawa factory. Yarns are made by knotting fibers, so in the course of weaving, yarns are often cut and affects efficiency. We must further investigate to make strong yarns. Rice bag are weaving by simple machine, so there are very few effects by yarns cut. Weaving machine for clothing are now working well, but we must find out some spare parts of machine continuously. If we want to increase our production, we had better to instal the automatic weaving machines.
- 3) a. It was very difficult to get women labourers.
b. Generally speaking, women are not so healthy compared with men, they frequently take holiday and it will take fairly long period for learning weaving.
c. Women labourers do not last long years employes compared with men.
d. We gave houses for the labourers coming from the village.
e. Our firm brought daily necessary goods as a whole and distributed among them.
- 4) Cost of Production: Making substitute canvas and rice bags are started from suppling the shortage of real canvas and ganny bags. Also substitute canvas there was always loss account, on account of high expenses needed for management of factory and low efficiency. Rice bag can narrowly pay costowing to take piece wage system. About clothes had paid cost by raising efficiency.
- 5) Half the quantity of substitute canvas delivered to MINSSEN UNKOKAI (Plau association), balance made truck cover by painting rubber.
80% rice bag was delivered to Navy balance to civilians.
70% clothes was delivered to Navy balance to Calveves Busshi Haikyu Kumiai.

海-0010

0331

No. 26 (19)

Name of firm: KABUSHIKI KAISHA "KASHIMA GUMI".

Name of representative: I. KAGIURA

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

K i n d	Place	Employees		Real dealing amount
		Clerk	Labourer Total	
Undertaking public engineering work and building.	No. 156 Kotobuki doori, Makassar. Makale, Palopo, Badjoe.	5 - 25	405 - 2,025	f 1,227,557.36

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

Re material: Main required materials were got by order's from controller of prefecture and district to Guncho (chief of province). After we got orders we always touch with Soncho (chief of village), and then required goods had been coming out smoothly.

Re equipment and power: So far we concerned we used very little machines and powers, but hereafter we think better to accomodate more machines and powers in consideration of higher wages and difficulty of employing labourers.

Re labourers: We must gain many labourers at each working place by the nature of enterprise. It is very difficult to gather labourers in the neighbouring district, so we had better to negotiate the controller of prefecture to get and distribute clothes as endorsing goods for getting labourers who has come from other districts. To use labourers efficient, it had better to contract works daily for confined portion. We must consider when we employed many labourers, 20 - 30 % of them are always sick and cannot work in Calaves.

海-0010

0332

No. 27-²⁰(270)

Name of firm: KANEKO SHOTEN

Name of representative: H. KANEKO

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Places	Labourers			Real output monthly
		Clerk	Labourers	Total	
Distribution and selling of the necessities of life.	Shops: Ambon weg 7, Makassar	18	-	18	Makassar: f 45,000.00
	Iyasaka doori, Pare-Pare.	10	-	10	Pare-Pare: f 10,000.00
Distribution.	Solean, near Pare-Pare.	1	10	11	Solean: f 3,000.00
	Total	29	10	39	

海-0010

0333

No. 28 (18)

Name of firm: KANEGAFUSHI KOGYO K.K. (Head office of cotton planting).
Name of representative: Y. SHINOHARA

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

K i n d	Place	Indonesian Employees			Raw cotton		
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Cotton planting and its extrinsic works							
(1) cotton planting	(1) Head office: Konings Iaan No. 9, Makassar	5		5			
(2) Cotton gining	(2) South Uelebes Branch office: Pare-Pare	20	60	20	8 pickle	100 sheet	50 kg
(3) Hand spinning and weaving.	(3) Pinrang office: Pinrang, Pare-Pare ken	60	60	120	220 "	1,000 "	500 "
(4) Jute planting	(4) Sidenreng-Rappang Offp Rappang, Pare-Pare ken.	60	60	120	87 "	600 "	300 "
(5)	(5) Mapili Office: Polewari bunken, Mandar ken.	60	80	140	670 "	800 "	400 "
	(6) Sigeri officer Sigeri, Pangkadjene bunken.	20	40	60	15 "		
T o t a l		225	240	465	980 "	2,500 "	1,250 " (4m per sht)

320 pickles out of 980 pickles of ginned cotton, in 1945, were expected to prepare for material of hand spinning, and the rest of them to supply for Pinrang works; but now 150 pickles has already sent to Pinrang from Mapili, and others were kept at each office as seed cotton.

(B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

- 1) Under suitable leading and lending agricultural medicines and implements, we got raw cotton from natives by trust planting. We purchased them with the settled price.
- 2) Each office has undermentioned equipments as ginning mill.
Foot ginning machine. Ginning machine:
Pinrang 14
Sidenreng-Rappang 20
Mapili -
Sigeri 20
30 (50 HP Diesel Engine)
- 3) After purchasing of raw cotton, each office collects labourers fro about e months, and let them come to work from outside. We supplied necessaries of life for them getting the distribution from S.B.H.K..
- 4) After ginning of seed cotton 1/3 raw cotton were prepared for material of hand spinning and 2/3 of them were supplied for Pinrang spinning mill as original cotton. Hand spinned and weaved cotton were supplied for natives with the cost price under the permission of Minseibu.

REMARKS

We summed up labourers whom we employed for about 3 months period for the purpose of ginning of seed cotton. Except for labourers mentioned above, numbers of farmer whom we trusted planting were as follows:- Pare-Pare 200, Rappang 5,000, Sigeri 1,100, Pinrang 6,000, and Mapili 6,000 Total 18,300.

海-0010

0334

No. 28a (18a)

Name of firm: KANEGAEUCHI KOGYO K.K. CEIBES COTTON MILL.

Name of representative: U. Sugimura.

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Place	Indonesian Employee			Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Cotton Manufacture	Kampong Patjogan, Pinrang.	7	487	504	Cotton sheeting 200 tans per month (1 tan = 40 yards) cotton yarn 25 pack per month	Cotton yarn 18 ^s /1 10,574.7 ^{lb} 40 ^s /2/2 18.0 " 8 ^s /1 460.0 " Cotton sheeting 8 - unbleached 129 ton Cloth 16 ^{lb} canvas 4,785 " " Mosquito Curtain 26.6 " Twilled cloth 3.7 "	Cotton yarn 71% Minseibu 20% public 9% labourer Cotton sheeting 75% Minseibu 15% Labourer (when twisted yarn is not used)

OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT:

Our cotton planting department at Pinrang, Rappand and Mapili supplied raw material to us, but it was not enough to supply our demand. 2/3 original cotton out of all we demand depended on North District. Hereafter it is quite necessary to take care on getting original cotton. Stock of complementary materials such as needle polish equipment, stripping wires (for carding) bobbins, travellers, heald wires, reeds, shattles, pickers, and change wheels are nearly nothing. If these materials were not supplied, it will be difficult on operating the works. Motive power will be enough with electric supply from Teppo. It will be quite easy on getting labourers when we supply our products as a special allowance. Expecting enlargement of our works in the future, we educated many artisans, so it will be able to decrease numbers of workers to 50% at spinning department, and 65% at weaving department in the present equipment. By distribution of products at Pinrang district, it will be very profitable on collecting labourers.

海-0010

0335

No. 29 (21)

Name of firm: KARISOKO SHOTEN

Name of representative: G. KARISOKO

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

K i n d	P l a c e	Labourers		Aimed output yearly	Real output yearly	Distribution
		Clerk	Total			
Making & selling "tortoise-shell leather bag Bali doll & etc"	S. S. weg, Makassar.	6	6	f 30,000.00	f 40,000.00 per 1945 year	For civilian.

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

Materials:

Tortoise-shell work: From Tori-Tori, Bangai & Seraijar by the sailing boat.
Leather work: Crocodile leather in Celebes.
Bali doll: From Bali island by the sailing-boat.

海-0010

0336

No. 30 (22)

Name of firm: KITAJIMA SHOTEN

Name of rep.: Y. Seko

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

Kind	Place	Labourers			Planned output monthly	Real output monthly
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Retail & repairing shop of bicycle	Maradekaja, Makassar	3	13	16	Retail:- Complete bicycle (new) 500 sets, Accessories (tyre & tube) f 10,000.00	Retail:- 100 sets f 7,000.00 repairing charges f 200.00

B) Gathering labourers & labour's management:

- 1) We took the method of the advertisement for employing clerks and workers ^{paid} & monthly for them.
- 2) Obtained, their necessities of life, including for family members by sumitting the application to municipal office.

海-0010

0337

No. 32 (-25)

Name of Firm: KOHMAN GUMI
Name of Representative: K. KANEKO

A) SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE

kind	Place	Labourers			Aimed output per month	Real output	Distribution
		Clark	Labourers	Total			
Civil Eng.-building. Gathering materials of building	Office: Klappan Igan 31, Makassar.	40	700	740	Civil Engineering & building:- f 80,000.00 f 90,000.00		Many goods were supplied & sent for private use & distributed by the order Minseibu.
Small conveyance Cart-making & transportation	Cart-factory Djongaja, Magasa Gawa				Conveyance:- 30,000.00 carts Cart-making about 150 sets Gathering materials:- f 40,000.00 f 70,000.00		
						10,000 15,000 carts	
						f 50,000.00 f 80,000.00	

B) OPINIONS ON MANAGEMENT

1) Materials.

- a). We bought materials in the districts of Maros & Pangkadjene through the branch offices installed but the small quantity of some other materials from Japanese firms.
- b). It is preferable to buy the same by the hand of Indonesian.

2). Machineries & powers:-

There are no machineries equipments & powers however it is necessary to install mechanical equipment.

3). Gathering labourers & Labourer's Management.

No opinion as we submitted its management to the Labourers association.

4). Cost of productions:-

Manufactured carts monthly 100 sets its price 1 set - f 250.00 - f 300.00.

5) Distribution:-

Distributed materials of Civil engineering & building by the order of Minseibu-Dobokuka, Shokoka (Department of Commerce & industry within department of Civil engineering of Civil Administration.)

- b. Department of conveyance was ordered by the Minseibu Kohtsuka (The department of communication of Civil Administration).

海-0010

0338

No. 32a (25a)

Name of Company:- MAKASSAR BRICK-YARD

Name of representative: K. KANEKO

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE:-

Kind	Place	Indonesian Employees			Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			
Making of bricks, lime and rattan-articles.	The Brick-field:- Karoeshi, Makassar.	25	700	725	Bricks-- 15,000,000 pcs	12,000,000	2,000,000 Bricks - to Shimizugumi.
	The Rattan-works:- Matjene, Makassar.	3	150	153	Rattan-articles- 12,000 "	12,000 pcs	2,000,000 Bricks - to Okuragumi.
	The lime-works:- Matoedjang, Pangkadjene	3	150	153	Lime--- 9,000 m ³	7,000 m ³	2,000,000 Bricks - to Nippon Kyoritsu
	The Brick field:- Matoedjang, Pangkadjene	3	100	103			2,000,500 Bricks - to The Naval Institution section. 4,000,000 Bricks - to the other demands

Raw Material:

- 1) The Brick field; Clay and sand --- Got within the compound of the works.
Fuel --- Gathered near-the-works, at TANAKEKE Island.
- 2) The lime-works: Lime-stone --- Acquired within the compound of the works.
Fuel --- Gathered near the works.
- 3) The Rattan-works: Materials of Rattans gathered from Makassar.

Equipments & Powers: Up to day, labours and cattles have been used, and by this way, it was impossible to acquire the certain output. The reason was that the bricks were to be made during seven months from May to November, but for 2 months, June (mowing of rice) and September (New Year of the native), the working was almost stoped. Therefore it is essential to mechanize the enterprise in order to eliminate these bad conditions for increasing outputs.

Gathering labourers, its management and getting necessary daily goods for them:-

- 1). The Brick-yard; Labourers were mainly gathered in LIMBOENG area.
- 2). The lime-works; The natives in the vicinity was employed, except for fire men.
- 3). The Rattan-works. The workers were Toeradja.

The Majority, except a few persons who came from outside, were received in the dormitory and controlled by separating one from another by the kind of occupations. As regards necessary every-day provisions for the labourers, rice was supplied from NANYO KOHATSU, fishes from Makassar Suisan and salt from Taiwan Takushoku.

Distributions: This was been directed by the order of Minseibu. But perhaps it is the best way that, dealing directly with the builders and the transport-facilities, manufactured goods should be handed over in the builders factories.

海-0010

0339

No. 33 (26)

Name of Firm: KONAN KAIUN K. K. LTD.
Name of Representative: N. MIYAMOTO.

Location of Firm: Makassar. -

Indonesian Employees: Clerk 2

Remark:

As our head office being at Bandjermasin, Borneo proper and the branch at Makassar ~~de~~ dealing with only the connection business, we have no special opinion and explanation concerning the Marine Business.

海-0010

0340

No. 35 (29)

Name of firm: KOKUSAI DENKI TSUSHIN KABUSHIKI KAISHA, TOINDO SOKYOKU, CELEBES SHIKYOKU.

Name of representative: K. HIYAMA.

~~Kind of enterprise~~

SUMMARY OF ENTERPRISE:

Kind	Place	Clerk	Labourer	Total	Dealin amounts	
Construction, Maintenance and management of electric communications.	Makassar	240	35	275	To Japan	(daily) To others
	Pare-Pare	32	3	35	Makassar telegraph office	400 telegrams 80 telegrams
	Bonthain	13	-	13	Bace-bace	" 2 " 4 "
	Watampone	14	-	14	Pomala	" 10 " 2 "
	Palopo	16	3	19	Dongala	" 5 " 5 "
	Makale	10	-	10	Daily 400 telegrams by wire in South Celebes.	
	Malino	3	+	3	Number of subscribers of telephone in South Celebes: 472 offices.	
	Bace-bace	3	-	3	Telephone from Makassar to other towns in South Celebes: Daily 500 times.	
	Pomala	-	-	-		
	Dongala	45	-	45		
Other places in South Celebes		480	-	480		

Re equipment and power:

- It is very difficult to gain the machines and materials for accomodation in Celebes.
- It is the best to have a electric power house for own use from the technical view point, but economical view point better to rely upon powers supplied from electric company. In Celebes there is Electric Power House, and we can easily can get powers from them.

We can pick up few clerks who can mahage the electric communication here, but it is necessary to educate specially the technics of electric communication for Indonesians.

海-0010

0341

No. 36

Name of Firm: KAIUN HOKODAN.

Name of director: S. YUGAWA.

Location of Office: Shikishima street, Makassar.

Indonesian employee: Clerk 8, Workers 23.

Remark:

This club was the so-called Japanese and Indonesian seaman's welfare association, taking charge of supply of daily necessities and their lodging houses, especially for those in reserve. The details of the business had been already reported in the case of the business being transferred to your authorities and obtained your satisfactions.

海-0010

0342

No. 37 (95)

Name of Firm: Makassar Suisan Kabushikikaisha.
Name of Representative: M. Uehara.

place of Head office: No.1 SHIOMI DOORI, Makassar.
Employee: Clerk 98 Labourer 1,200 Total 1,298

Aims of our firm: a) Catching, Gathering and Selling fishes and other marine products.
b) Fish breeding c) Manufacturing and treatment of fishes.
d) Making ice and refrigerating.

A) Ice Manufactory refrigeration and ice chamber.

place	Factory	Freezing machine	Motor	Production
Nankai doori	738 square metres	9 inches x 9 inches (2 sets)	75 HP (2 sets)	Ice 20 tons daily, Frozen 11 tons Ice chamber: capacity 163 tons Storage of ice: 115 tons

B) Factory of dried Bonito.

place	Monthly Production
Shiomi doori, Makassar	15 tons
Oedjoengrelo, Pare-pare.	15 tons

C) Dried fish factory

Place	Gross area	Drying area	shed	Production monthly
Shiomi doori, Makassar	3,000 square metres	1,200 SpM.	2 roofs	80 tons
Maliso, Makassar	1,200 "	1,200 "	2 "	80 "
Singkang	7,000 "	5,278 "	4 "	100 "

D) Smoked fish factory.

Place: Production. Shiomi Doori: Monthly. Makassar: 16 tons.

E) Fish Falantine, fish balled down in soy and other. Place No.72 Sakura doori, Makassar.

F) Repairing factory of fishing boat.

Place	Accomodation
Uzuki doori, Makassar	Repairing stocks 1 set About 40 ton boat.
Shiomi Doori, "	" " " "

G) Fish breeding.

a) Place: Maros, Malana Area: 464 hectares (borrowing from Indonesia)
b) Gathering carp at Makale and Rantepao.

H) Number of boat.

Fishing boat with motors	18 boats (6-50 tons)	6 boats unusable
Sailing Boat	19 " (3-16 ")	

I) Turnover from Holland.

a) Ice manufactory	Place: Futaba doori, Makassar (Pre-owner: Mr. Pool, Almenianp)	Ice daily production
Ice making machine	12 1/2 tons, 17 1/2 tons, each one set,	both unusable.
b) Fish market.	Place: Tamagawa doori, Makassar	Pre-owner Municipal.

J) Real dealing amount, yearly:

	Makassar	Pare-pare	Singkang	Total
for Japanese	415 tons	150 tons		565 tons
Fish- for Indonesia	1,528 "			1,528 "

Dried fish	750 tons	80 tons	195 tons	1,025 tons
Dried Bonito & others	58 "	45 tons	-	103 "
Ice	3,065 "	-	-	3,065 "

Opinions on management:

We can not have much expectations for fishing with motor boats by Indonesians, so we better rely upon fishing sailing boat near SPEIMOND islands.
 The best place for making dried fish we choose out MASALIMA & other islands. If we continue fishing by motor-boat, we must provide ice, and freezing factory.

Remarks:

a) Stocks (on 31st, Aug., 1945)

Dried fish.	30 tons.
Smokes fish.	20 "

Our firm turnover by NICA on 4th, Oct., 1945.

b) Total amount of investments (

f 7,186,115.09

No, 38 (96)

Name of Firm: Makassar Gomu Kogyo Sho.
Name of Rep: H. Inagaki.

1) Summary enterprise.

KINDS	PLACES OF FACTORY	NUMBER OF LABOURERS			AIMEE OUTPUT (Per month)	REAL OUTPUT (Per month)	DISTRIBUTION
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			
Rubber-Making & Selling (Especially thin rubber)	No.18, Futaba doori, Makassar	3	97	100	Ice-bag, 3,000 pcs. Glove, 300 suits, Sack, 30,000 pcs,	-3,000 pcs. - 300 suits. -10,000pcs.	Delivered all goods to S.B.H.K.

2) Opinions on management.

- a) Materials:
 - Liquid of rubber from Tanete, Celebes
 - Medicines x 1 complete From Japan.
- b) Machineries & powers:
 - It is most necessary to let factory institution mechanized.
- c) Gathering labourers & labourers' management.
 - It seems that it is good to buy the necessaries for labours lives with a large quantity and distribute them as endorsing goods to the labourers.
- d) Cost of production:
 - If we use machineries necessary for making rubber, it is promising to reduce the price of it.
- e) Distributions.

海-0010

0345

No. 39 (97)

Name of Firm: M A N W A.
Name of Repp: M. Tanabe.

(A) Summary of Enterprise:

K i n d s.	P l a c e s.	Indonesian Employees			Real output monthly.	Distribution.
		Clerk.	Labourers.	Total.		
Distribution of oils.	Makassar Pare-pare Madjene Singkang Palopo Watampone Bonthain	24	90	114	Average 350,000 litres.	Average 350,000 litres.

(B) Opinions on Management:

(1) Materials.

- a. Oils were imported from BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO.
- b. About distribution of oils to every works, it is advisable to use the facilities of PARE-PARE as the centre of collecting various goods, especially for the distribution to rural parts.

(2) Equipments.

- a. Though we see the sets of stands of B.P.M. or S.O.C.O.N.Y. over and there in CEIEBES, we think it is not necessary to install so many stands here.
- b. For the distribution of oil it is enough to build one distributing section in the capital city of each prefecture and may be more in other special place, if necessary.

(3) Gathering Labourers and Labour Management.

- a. Gathering labourers was usually done by the head-worker.
- b. We employed the labourers near the office or storage in the city, but in the district those who were recommended by the head of province or village.
- c. Regarding the management of the labourers, it is necessary to employ them having the same religion and inspect the percentage of their attendance every morning and evening by the attendance-book.
- d. For their necessities of life, we had no more measure to let them buy the above by themselves because of a very few employee in our firm.

(4) Cost of Production.

The price of oil, F. 0.142 per litre at present, should be raised good enough to adequate price.

(5) Distribution.

- a. The oils disposed from the Navy Department of Munitions or Civil Administration were supplied to every civil works with the inquiry notes.
- b. The quantities of distribution for the next month were fixed by checking our stocks together with the above mentioned notes, described in detail the equipment of machanaries and its running hours.
- c. After having examined by these notes, we decided suitably by the rate of distribution of oils and delivered it to every works from each strage by the slip.
- d. The method of distribution being as follows:-
 1. Handed over the distribution slip to the representative of each factories at MAKASSAR.
 2. The distribution is to be carried out at the place which is described in the slip, submitted by the respective factory and farm.
 3. all the business concerned are dealt with at MAKASSAR and paid out with the slip exchanged.

海-0010

0345

No. 40.(98)

1. Name of Firm: Marufuku Sangyo K.K.
2. Name of Representative: M. Kuratani.
3. Kind of Enterprise: Tailoring.
4. Place: Soenggoeminasa, Goa Bunken (former office, Zandzee Str. 23.)
5. Summary of Enterprise:

We opened the store at Makassar on the 15th August, 1944, Making handkerchief, loim-cloth, drawers, clothing for hot weather, etc.. At the beginning of our business 30 tailors worked under 2 Japanese, but increasing gradually, the tailors attained to 130 in number. Minsebu, Kaigun Keiribu (Naval Financial Department) And general Japanese were our customers. Necessary cloths were offered by themselves.

With the unfavourable condition of the war, however, we necessarily removed 30 sewing machines and accessory instruments to Pangkadjene, and moreover by the air attack at the beginning of October 65 machines and accessory instruments were lent to Kampili female interment camp with the purpose of mediating works. (Afterword these machines were transferred by the entreaty of Kaigun Keiribu.)

Before long, our works at Zandzee Straat were bombed, we were obliged to refuge to Kampeeng Barang barang (18.5 kilometres from Makassar) with remaining instruments.

During this period, a Japanese and 5 Javanese went back to their country with their own will. The manager, M. Kuratani, was the last Japanese to remain here.

At the end of the December 1944, we took houses at Soenggoeminasa on lease from a Chinese and resumed our works at the beginning of January 1945 with 30 employees (Indonesians and Chinese) and 35 sewing machines from Pangkadjene. Ten machines out of 35 were lent to Anbonese women at Pakato under the help of the chief of the Christian Society.

Thereafter we made some hosiery goods as above mentioned in compliance with orders of Minseibu and general Japanese.

6. Opinions on Management:

We came here with the purpose of construction of knitted goods (chiefly shirts and stockings) manufacturing works, and tailoring business was only a part of our enterprise.

But to our great regret, we could not even set about the construction of the works on account of the hard condition of getting materials.

Considering of orders, it is thought that full operation of 50 sewing machines in tailoring business will be difficult in ordinary times.

海-0010

0347

No. 41 (99)

Name of Firm: Mitsubishi Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha, Makassar Branch.
 Name of Representative: G. Omoto.

A) Summary of Enterprise.

Kind.	Place.	Employees			Aimed Output.	Real output.	Distribution.
		Clerk.	Labourers.	Total.			
Trade	Makassar				f. 114,000.00	By Minseibu order Haikyu kumiai.	
	Makassar	17		17	peanut 1,000 tons.	500 tons. By Minseibu order.	
Gathering	Pare-pare	6	5	11	"KUNIRIE" 600 "	500 " Civil.	
	Bone	5	10	15	Green Pea 500 "	10 " "	
Goods	Singkang	4	8	12	Sesame 50 "	50 " "	
	Makale	3	10	13	Tapioka 200 "	50 " Navy.	
Cotton	Watobi				(5,000 HA)	(1,300 HA)	
Planting	Kolaka	20	60	83	7,000 piculs.	250 piculs.	
Ramie	Tomonis	10	600	610	(1,000 HA)	(15 HA)	
Planting					600 tons.	800 kgs.	
Extracting	Rantepao	4	20	24	Monthly.		
Oil					15 "	80 "	

B) Opinions on Management.

- 1).
- 2) Accomodations for Cotton Planting, Ramie Planting, and Extracting Oil are nearly completed.
- 3) Cotton Planting district (KENDARI) are both recieving daily foods from another districts. So we want to get labourers, firstly we must provide the foods or self-suppling system of daily foods. Also it was difficult to get salt, dried fish, and dayly goods.
- 4) ginned Cotton f. 2,500 per picul at 1st year.
 " f. 1,600 " at 2nd year.
 Ramie. Unknown
 (Official price f. 190.00 per picul).

海-0010

0348

No. 42 (100)

Name of Company: Mitsui Bussan K. K.
 Name of Representative: H. Makino

P.P. K. Koshida.

Kind	Date Commenced	position	Indonesian Employee			Summary of Equipment	Aimed Output	Real Output	Remarks
			Clerk	Labourer	Total				
Gathering of MAIZE	June, 1942.	South Celebes				30 Offices to which store-houses are attached	20,000 ts yearly.	16,687 ts June, '44 - May, '45.	
Gathering of peanut "KATJAN HIDJAU" "KEMARI"	At the beginning of 1943.	Makassar Bonthain	200	50	250			peanut: 700 Ts. 800 Ts "KATJAN HIDJAU" 1,000 Ts. 1,000 Ts. "KEMARI" 100 Ts (yearly) 1,000 Ts (yearly)	
Making of peanut oil "KAMIRI" oil	"	Makassar Bonthain Pinrang Enrekang	20	100	120	Mak.-Wooden squeezer (with a handspike) 1. Bon.-Wooden squeezer 2. Pin.-Wooden squeezer 1. & electric motor 1. Enre.-Iron made hand squeezer 2.	9,300 kgs monthly	9,300 kg monthly	Capital Makassar f.30,000.00 Bonthain f.50,000.00 Pinrang, Enre. f.100,000.00
Making of Paint	April '44	Soenggoeminasa	20	50	70	Building 9: Boiler 3 Strirrer 2: Stone-mill	50 ts monthly	8 Ts monthly	Capital f.200,000.00
Crashing of Maize	"	"				Electric crusher 2: Hand crasher 2: Electric motor 2	500 "	200 "	
Making of Brick	1943	Rapanja, pare-pare Tjapagarong, Roenpoee, " Soeppa, " Patjjang, Mak.	20	500	520	Brick-kiln 4 & working shops.	1,000,000 pcs. monthly	800,000 pcs. monthly	Capital f.150,000.00
Making of toilet paper.	April, '45	Enrekang	10	100	110	A set of eight brick-kilns Paper-making house 2: Drying house 2: Kettle-boiling house 2: Crushing house 3	100,000 pcs monthly	50,000 "	Capital f.70,000.00
Cultivation Vegetables	At the beginning of '45	"	10	200	210	BANBA 8 hectares (3 firms) KALOSI 12 " PODOK 12 "	(monthly) 8 " 9 "	20 Ts monthly	Capital f.100,000.00
Controlling of the Allied powers									

海-0010

0349

Controlling of the Allied powers Firms	April, 1943	Ramasi (1,400 HA, Rubber tree: 57,000) 100,000	20	350	370	Office, Storehouse, Rubber factory, Smoking-room, Wood- working shop, 2 kettles (for rubber benzine), 2 motors, 2 generators, 4 rubber rollers & others.	(monthly) Rubber-sheat: 15 Ts Gasoline: 8,000 L. 2,000 Latre	15 Ts	Controlling* Expense f. 330,000.00
	Aug., 1943	Tanenge (360 HA, Rubber tree: 87,000)	10	150	160	Office, Storehouse, Rubber factory Smoking-room, wood- working shop, motor, Rubber Roller & Soap Factory.	(monthly) Rubber Sheet: 10 Ts	10 Ts	
	"	Golpomang (86 HA, Coffee tree: 800)	"	"	"	Office, Dwelling-house & Storehouse.	(monthly) Coffee: 70 L.	70 Ts	
Clearing of Land	Feb., 1945	Masamba	10	250	260	Office and dwelling- house.	100 HA.		

Opinion on Management.

- A) Raw Material
1. Paint: It is proposed to investigate soil in the area of Makale.
 2. "KEMIRI" oil: "Kemiri"-nuts can be easily gathered.
 3. Brick: Very difficult to get raw material (clay), especially in Makassar.
 4. Paper: Troublesome to get Bark.
- B) Equipment & power
1. Paint: No machines necessiated to buy them.
 2. Brick: Equipments of Brick-yards are complete, and wanted no more.
 3. Paper: Schemed to increase ,achines. Essential the factory more highly.
- c) Bathering Labourer.
- Difficult to gather labourers for paper-mill, vegetable-garden and rubber plantation.

No. 43 (101)

Name of Firm: Minami Taiheiyo Boeki K. K. (Makassar Branch)

Name of Representative: M. Tzawa.

A. Summary of Enterprise:

Kind:	Places:	Indonesian Employees			Aimed Production per year:	Real Production per year:
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Mica mining and its working up	Makassar	3	40	43	Monthly product 2 tons. Coarse ores monthly product 30-40 tons.	Monthly product 2 tons. Coarse ores monthly product 20-30 tons.
	Poso	20	400	420		
	Roeoke	40	800	840		
	Peleng	40	1,200	1,240		
Copra gathering.	Makassar	1	-	1	Owing to the difficulty of transport we did not take any aim on copra gathering business since the latter half of the year 1943.	
	Dongala	4	-	4		
	Poso	4	-	4		
	Roeoke	2	-	2		
	Bangai	4	-	4		
Parigi	4	-	4			
Shipping	Makassar	7	70	77		Wooden motor boat, 3 vessels (+ 470 tons in the aggregate) some tow-boats and sampans.
	Dongala	1	1	2		
	Poso	2	20	22		

B. Opinions on Management:

(1) Materials.

Mica - Owing to the hard condition of getting mining instruments, the difficulty has increased gradually on management.

(2) Equipment.

Mica - As we depended on hand mining, we had no motive powers.

(3) Labourer.

So long as we get necessities of life, especially food staff and clothing, for labourers, it will not be difficult to collecting them.

(4) Cost of Production.

Mica - Original cost was about f. 1,000,000. - (one million) for about 20 tons products a year, quite high in rate but we supplied with cost price (fundamentally).

Copra - In existing purchase price we, producer, will not be able to make both ends meet and it will be inevitable to mark up the price.

Shipping - The rate of Freight was normal, but we could not make ends meet because of bad condition of navigation owing to the incompleteness of repairing equipments.

海-0010

0351

No. 43 (101)

Name of Firm: MINAMI TAIHEIYO BOEKI K. K. LTD. (SOUTH PACIFIC TRADING CO.)
Name of Representative: M. TOZAWA.

Location of Firm: Branch- Makassar, Manado.
Appointed- Ambon, Dongala, Poso, Loewoek, Bitong, Gorontalo.
Agent- Balikpapan, Soerabaja, Bandjermasin.

General statement of enterprise:

Started the business in Oct. 1942. and engaged in the sea transportation of cargoes and passengers among the business districts above mentioned, the vessels operated being 15 wooden motor ships (total gross tonnage 3,326 tons) which were forwarded from Japan and 10 small crafts bought in southern regions but in accordance with the proceeding of war situation, the continuance of loss of the ships was inevitable, last May attained the miserable extents of only 3 motor ships outside of S. lebes and 1 at peso, and besides a few small crafts, escaped from the war risk.

Therefore, cooperating with the other operators, met in such a predicament as ours in those days, we established the marine business association for making minimize of personnel and materials, but were impossible not to continue in long period on account of war ceased.

Total tonnage of transported cargo was about 80,000 tons in a year.

海-0010

0352

No. 44 (102)

Name of Company Manado Zoosen K. K.
Name of Representative K. Okamura.

1). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind of Enterprise	Position of Office & Factory	Indonesian Employees		Aimed Output	Real Output
		Clerk	Labourer Total		
Building of Wooden ships	Office-Makassar Ship-yard-Malili & MAIEBE	30	1,500	1,530	(1944) MOTOR 150 tons motor ship - 30.
					(1943) 150 Ts motor ship- 1 (completed) " " " - 5 (under construction)
					(1944) 150 Ts motor ship- 1 (completed, but bombed Nov., '44 and sunk) " " " - 4 (completed & launched) " " " - 5 (on the stocks, bombed Nov., '44 & burnt down) 100 Ts barge - 5 (completed)
					(1945) 150 Ts motor ship-2 (just before completed, bombed April, '45 & sunk) " " " - 2 (just before completed, bombed April, '45 & damaged severely) 20 Ts tug-boat - 1 (completed) " " " - 2 (just before completed, stopped) 100 Ts barge + 3 (completed) " " " - 2 (on the stocks, bombed)

2). Opinions on Management.

a) Raw material

The MALILI area is the woodland and abound with the timber for wooden ships, and in addition, it is very easy to carry out the timber from that area. Therefore, we think that is the most favourable place for the building of wooden ships in South Celebes.

b) Power

It is very easy to use the water-power and also get the steam-power, whose fuel is the scraps of lumber.

c) Gathering labourers and its Management

Being sparsely populated there, it is not so easy to gather the labourers and get the necessities of life for them, and so, we think it needful to make the Japanese labourers immigrate and lead a group life.

d) Cost of Production

Being plentiful of raw materials and convenient to transportation on sea and river, it is possible to do the economic production.

e) Distribution

The ships completed and delivered in the past were: (150 Ts motor ship 1. 20 Ts tug-boat 1. 100 Ts barge 8.)

Ships

w

海-0010

0353

No. 45 (71)

Name of Firm NANYO SEITAI K. K.

Name of Rep. T. EGAWA

A). Summary of Enterprise

K i n d	Places of factory	Indonesian Labourers			Aimed output (yearly)	Real output (yearly)	Distribution
		Clerk	labourer	Total			
Substituting	Paroe factory:-	5	150	155	54,000 bag	40,000 bag	35,000 bag
	Poso factory:-Pose.	8	120	128	80,000 "	60,000 "	44,000 "
Hempbag	Bangale factory:-						
	Roekoe, Bangai.	2	120	122	10,000 "	6,000 "	6,000 "
T o t a l		15	390	405	144,000 "	106,000 "	85,000 "

B). Opinions on management.

1). Materials.

Though we got the wild plants as raw materials it is advisable in future to consider the self supply of them by plantation, on account of its difficulty.

2). Gathering labourers and labour mangement.

a). It is very difficult to get the labourers.

b). The management of the labourers is greatly affected by the amount of production.

c). The endorsement of the necessaries of life is important for getting labourers.

3). Cost of production.

The cost of substitue of hempbags about f.2.50 per bag.

4). Distribution.

Distribution was done mainly by TOYOBO Weaving Co. for packing raw cotton & foodstuff.

5). Remarks.

The business is no prospect as enterprise.

海-0010

0354

No . 46 (67)

Name of Firm. Nanyo Kohatsu KabushikiKaisha Ltd. (South over Sea's developing & Exploiting Co.)
Name of Re resentative. T.Bunno

A). Outline of Business.

I t e m	Location of Factory & office.	Indonesian Workers			Aimed output (per year)	Real Output (per year)	Distribution of Products & Collects.
		Officials	Labourers	Total.			
1. Collection of Rice.	Offices locating at the capital cities & towns of every small prefectures respectively expect "KENDARI" & "MANDAL".	300	700	1,000	65,000 Tons	yearly 55,000 tons	55,000 at Makassar. The rate of distributio 33 % for civilian 35 % for abroad 35 % for return to farmers.
2. Cultivation & collection of vegetables	Malino, Tjikolo, Malakadji, Goa & Parepare prefecture	45	450	495	3,000 "	" 2,200 "	2,200 "
3. Tanete, Cultivation Rubber & Coffee.	Villages "Baronbeshi" & "Balamlili" at the district of "Tanete".	15	800	815	Coffee 250 Rubber 100	" " 170 " " 100 "	140 " 90 "
4. Investment to S.B.H.K. distributor.							The funds of Investment. f 50,000
5. Investment to Copra Controlling Associations.							The funds of Investment. f 900,000

Opinions on Managements.

1. Collection of Rice.

For collecting of Rice, it is inevitable matters to supply sufficient endorsements & to get the transportation facilities, that we made utmost effort for supplying daily provisions to the farmers by aid of the Civil Administration. But on account of the short of the provisions in the war time, our effort was not effected successfully. Di the supply & and the distribution of the executed to our satisfactions, the controll system of the rice would not have been nessesiated but also the farmers ddesire to increase the products, willingly, have been enchanced. Vehicles were most im ortant factors among transport facilities, 50 vehicles in movement, at least, in rice croppped season being necessary. The reference between rice and maize, was just the same as that of rice & wheat in Japan, what increased the product of maize was con sidered was favourable as to the rice.

2. Machinery, power & labourers.

The efficiency of rice-cleaning mills was decreased to half of it, by frequent shifting met with bombarding & Short of parts of machinery, especially percieed the great deal of that at Pare-pare. In future, when the necessity of increasing the rice-cleaning mill, the installation of equipment able to carry out the succeeding operation of rice cleaning from its ear to cleaned, Pankadjene Sidenreng will be commenced as the best place, As to the farm labourers is to be acknowledged that the mechanical improvement of rice cleaning will bring considerable allowance of human powers mainly bec ause of being much spent, at present, in the hand work of cleaning rice from its ears.

海-0010

0355

3. At "Tanete" plantation there were 800 workers only, but by enough supply of daily provisions, will be increased to 1,200. As you may be sure, for labour management, we can say that the supply of coconuts, oil, coffee & other daily goods is the most important matter.
4. Cost of Products.
Bying and selling price of rice was not naturly balanced during the war time, therefore it might impossible to let the dealers dealt with the rice business on the price decided officially so far as to make the loss of 100 millon guilders per year, but of course it was on the foundation of the currency unit under the situation and articles circurated, it would have been necessary, on that occation, to increase 30 % of the selling price.
At the business beginning of our bussiness, the measures of increasing the buying price, on no taugh of selling one, caused break of balance of priced of rice by gradual increasing of generaal goods, after obliged us the sacrifice of giving up the conconsiderable profit.
5. Transport:
Till the start of rainy season namely at least middle of December, it is advisable to collect about 1,000 tons of rice at Makassar, because of the difficulties of sea and land trasportation, expected on account of heavy rain. Although henceforth abovementioned anxiety might be no need with enough transportaion facilities, the quite quantitxe collection of rice at Makassar will be important after all..

No. 47 (68)

Name of Firm: Nanyo Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
Name of Representative: Y. Matsumori.

Summary of Enterprise:

K i n d.	Place of Enterprise	Employees			Aimed handling amount monthly	Real handled amount monthly
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Storage	Makassar	200	1,800	2,000	30,000 tons	15,500 tons
stavedore	Pare-pare	30	300	330	5,000 "	1,500 "

The Labourers.

During the war time it was very difficult to get the labourers here, so we employed Javanese from Java. To maintain the fair numbers of labourers, we built labourers barracks, distributed daily foods and clothes among them, and paid special fees from wounded or dead labourers. Further more we must have employed continuously nearly two thousand labourers even when the business is not so active.

Above explained reasons we paid good amount of expenditures, but in future we think it will be enough to do business by employing free labourers and paying daily.

海-0010

0357

No. 48 (69)

Name of Company: Nanyo Takushoku K. K. (Department of vehicle transport)
 Name of Representative: K. Hara.

Summary of Enterprise.

Kind	Position	Indonesian employees		Plan aimed	Result actually	Summary operated	
		Clerk	Labourers Total				
Transport on Land	Makassar office			70 buses and	28 buses and	"Buses" (in the past 6 months) Total numbers. 1,764 cars --set in motion 77,400 passengers--carried 257,649 kg.--the goods transported.	
	Pare-pare branch			230 in motion.	151 in motion.		
	Madjene "						
	Bonthain "						
	Sindjai "	88	527	615			
	Watampone "						
Management of Perahoes	Singkang branch			Controlling of all the perahoes, all the perahoes, moving in the districts of Sinkang, Palima and Watampone.	Total number of perahoes managed in a month (large) 524 (small) 441	"Trucks" (in the past 6 months) 18,065 cars--set in motion 1,476,826 km---run up 120,902,088 tons--the goods transported.	
	Parima "	2	2				2
	Pompanoea "						
Total		90	529	619		"Perahoes" (July, '45) 1,887,594 tons--the goods transp'd.	

Opinions on Management.

1. Gathering labourers, its management and getting necessary daily goods for them:

The labourers were gathered in every business place, and the daily necessities to supplied from Minseibu and labourers' Association.

2. Cost of production:

f 0,035 per 100 kg
and 1 km.

3. Distribution:

Trucks were set in motion under the instructions of the fifth Section (Transport Section) of Minseibu. Applications were preferred for bus passengers.

海-0010

0358

No. 48a (69a)

Name of Company: Nanyo Takushoku K.K.
Name of Representative: K.Hara.

Summary of Enterprise:

Kind of enterprise	Position	Indonesian employees			Aimed output	Real output.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
A. Transportaion by "tiga-roda" & "Dokar" In Makassar city		4	12	16	500 "tiga-roda"s (tricycle) and 20 "dokar"s (small wagons) set in movement a day.	"tiga-roda" 25, "Dokar" 10 movement per day
B. Cultivation of vegetabes	Watoe	5	125	130	200 tons a month.	Vegitables 50 tns monthly
C. Gathering & cultivation of beans and vegetabes	Kalosi, Enrekang	3	50	53	15 tons of vegetabes produced, and 30 tons of greens and 10 tons of beans gathered a month.	Vegitables 10 tns (produced) " 30 " (gathered) Beans 10 (monthly)
D. Gathering & supplying of rice, grains & live-stock	Kolonedale	10	85	95	1,500 tons of paddy and 700 tons of maize gathered yearly. 2,000 heads of cattle, 600 of pigs and 300 of buffaloes dealt with a year.	Unhulled rice 1,000tns } per year Maize 500 " } Cattle 1,000 hds } Pigs 500 " } Buffaloes 240 " }
E. Gathering & supplying of rice, grains, live-stock & daily provisions	Dongala, Paroe, and Parigi	20	200	220	Unhulled rice 2,000 tns Cattle 1,000 hds Horse 40 " Sheep 600 " Dried meat 20 " Daily provisions 600 tns (yearly)	Maize 300 tns Buffalo 30 hds Goat 2,000 " Swine 1,000 " Dried leather 30 tns Paddy 1,780 tns Cattle 763 hds Horse 51 " Sheep 555 " Dried meat 13 tns Daily provisions 450 tns Maize 285 tns Buffaloe 28 hds Goat 1,5000 " Pig 752 " Sun-dried meat 26 tns
Total		42	472	514		

Opinions on Management:

1. Raw materials,

A; At the beginning of business, 120 "tiga-roda"s were imported from Java, and after-wards, 130 "tiga-roda"s bought at Makassar. The tires were purchased from SHOWA GOMU LTD. "DOKAR" were made here.

B; At Kalosi, vegetabes and beans were partly produced at our own farm, and the others were gathered in that area.

D; Rice, grains and live-stock were collected within POSO BUNKEN (Poso Prefecture).

E; Rice, grains and live-stock were gathered in that district of Dongala, Paloe and Parigi, and necessary daily provisions were partly made at our own farm and the rest gathered in the DONGALA and PALOE area.

2. Equipment and powers:

A; There were a garage and the repair-house, and "tiga-roda"s were repaired there, if they were damaged. The repair of "Dokar"s were entrusted to the Chinese hands.

B,C.; Woetoe, Kalosi -- The barracks of the farms are bamboes-made and nippa-roofed. The rice cleaning mill--Borrowed from Chinese.

2 pigs sties.

海-0010

0359

D.; Poso --

The office in Kalosi was barrowed from the native.
5 store-houses for rice and grains wooden nippa-roofed;
The rice-cleaning mill-- borrowed from Chinese.
2 pig-sties.
1 slaughter-house.
1 store-house
1 house for herdsman.
The pastures in Tentena and Pendoelo.

E.; Dongala--

5 houses for live-stock--Dongala
5 " " " --Paloe
2 " " " --Parigi
The farm in Paloe is 72 hectares in areas and has 4 rice-cleaning machines made in Japan.

3. Gathering labourers, labour management and getting necessary daily goods for them:
The labourers were all gathered in every place near the farms. To them except those in Makassar, foods produced in the farms, or purchased in every place which the farm existed were supplied. The other daily necessaries were supplied from Minseibu or Labourers' Association, but they were not enough to our satisfaction. In managing the farms, it is necessary to produce food-stuff for their own sake and to supply them sufficiently to labourers.
 4. Cost of Production:
The prices of tires and other parts of "tiga-roda" and "Dokar" advanced, and consequently the charges of them necessarily rose.
Owing to the elevation of the cost of vegetables was enhanced, the other daily necessaries in price. In Poso and Dongala rice, and live-stock were gathered on the official prices indicated by Minseibu but if there were not given clothing or the other goods as endorsement which the native wanted, it would not have been impossible to get a good result.
 5. Distribution:
 - B.: A part of 50 tons distributed per month forwarded to Malili and the rest supplied to the farm-labourers.
 - C.: All the products distributed in each cultivation districts respectively.
 - D.: 1,000 tons of paddy, 300 tons maizes and 600 heads of cattles buffaloes & pigs set together distributed in each cultivation districts. (The rest of live-stock were kept at each farm.)
 - E.: 1,425 tons of paddy & maize set together were chiefly distributed in the respective cultivation districts and rest forwarded outside.

206 cattles,	25 buffaloes,	}	Distributed in the respective cultivation districts & partly exported to BORNEO proper and the rest of live-stock was kept at the farm.
528 sheep,	645 pigs,		
1 horse,	930 goats,		
12 tons of dried meat			
19 tons of sun dried meat.			
- 400 tons of produce & daily provisions were partly distributed in respective cultivation districts & nearly almost of them exported to Borneo proper.

No. 49 (70)

Name of Firm: NANYO KAIUN K. K. LTD.
Name of representative: M. ENDOH.

Location of firm:

Branch- Wilhelmina Straat, Makassar.
Business office- Manado, Bandjermasin, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Samarinda.
Connection office- Soerabaja.

Indonesian employee:

Clerk 50.
Seamen 235 (20 reservist).

Outline of business:

Engaged in sea transportation of coasting services in such districts as Celebes proper, centring Makassar, the east coast of Borneo, and Soerabaja. While keeping certain number of steamers wooden motor ships, and various kinds of small crafts, we lost almost, likewise the other operation except only 2-motor ships (150 tons each) outside of Celebes, when the war ceased.

The output of a business from starting July 1942 till the end of March 1944 being as follows

Cargoes about 73,000 tons (f 1,049,700)

Passengers about 10,000 personnel (f 115,600).

海-0010

0351

No. 51 (74)

Name of Firm: Nippon Menka Saibai Kyokai Toindo Shibu.
Name of Representative: Y. Ashizawa.

Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d	Place	Employees			Real production.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total	
Experimental farm for plantinf cotton	Boeng Blinkanang Maros	5	10-20	15-25	3 piculs
Leading, controlling & communications among firms which are cultivating c o t t o n					

Opinions

1. It is very difficul to get fertilizers, tools for farming, and medicines for farming here, we must must take measure to get them suffucient hereafter. (RE MATERIAL)
2. Completion of experimental farm. (RE EQUIPMENT)

海-0010

0352

No. 52 (75)

Name of Firm:
Name of Representative:

Nippon Genpi Juzai Kabushiki Kaisha.
M. Nishimura.

Summary of Enterprise:

Kind of enterprise	Place of Firm	Employee		Aimed dealing	Real dealing	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	amount	amount	
Gathering various kinds of hides and skins, and Barks	23A Bouton Weg	6	6	12	Hides yearly 350 tons Barks " 4,500 " " 400 "	Exported to Soerabaja Hides 120 tons Barks 100 " Extract of Mangrove 100 " Consumed here. Hides 120 tons Barks 300 " Extract of Mangrove 300 "

Opinions on Management.

1. Re material.

- a) Hides were bought from Taiwan Chikusan Kogyo K.K.
- b) Barks and Extract of mangrove were bought from Ogata Shoten.

2. Cost of Production.

- Hides f 550.00 per ton
- Barks f 48.00 per ton
- Extract of mangrove
f 411.11 per ton.

海-0010

0363

No. 53 (76)

Name of Firm: Nihon Kyoritsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Makassar Branch.
Name of Representative: S. Kawai (traveling Java)
PP. T. Miyake.

Summary of Enterprise:

Kind of enterprise	Place of firm or factory	Employees	Aimed plan			Completion	
			Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Building, dwellings & apartments	Office-no.1 Shinbashi doori, Makassar	Office (including stores)	4	150	154	1st plan Dwelling house 150 Apartments 3	We completed on July 1944, and lent to Japanese. Each can live average 5 men
Management of lands & buildings	Iron works-Konan doori, Makassar	Working place	10	610	620		
Management of attached factory on above	Sawing mills- No.3-15 Shirahama Doori, Makassar.	Sawing mills	1	140	141		
		Iron works	1	100	101		
		Labourers' barracks (including farm)	1	30	31	2nd plan Dwelling house 150 Apartments 3	We stopped plan and made 40 anti-air-raid shelter and repaired 150 bombed houses

Opinions on management.

We built dwelling house with the undermentioned materials as standard by simplifying the style of construction.
Roof Leaves of palm (nippa)
Wall) Bamboo mat (gamacha) paved with limes.
Ceiling
Shed Bamboo
Floor Paved with bricks
We build improvised wartime style houses aiming quick construction, despite of uncasiness of transfortation, we should gain sufficient materials. So under the present circumstances it can not be said the best way, but we will explain our opinions to build our improvised wartime style house on condition of above obstacles remained.

Rematerials.

Bamboo	Goa, Bontolanba
Nippa	Maros Linpagang
Lime	Maros Bontoa
Rattan	Satanga Island
Bamboo mat (gamacha)	Goa, Malimo
Brick	Goa Limboeng
Timber	Takalar Galeson
	Brick factory
	Malili, Plewali

The above districts have abundant supply of materials and workers, so there is no need of consideration about materials and conveyance.
It is better to gather these materials through the handd of Indonesian marchant b old customs instead of direct contracts.

Re equipment.

We accomodated 10 HP, 7 HP, 3HP motor one each in the sawing mills, lead in by 220 volt low voltage wire. We cannot work full capacity owing to influence of changing volume og voltage supplied by Power House.
If wanted to work full capacity, we must pay special attention to using motors, and if possible, all machines had better to change new ones. As iron works makes mainly various product

海-0010

0354

all machines had better to change new ones. As iron works mainly various products made from Galvanized sheets, there is nothing to say about equipments and powers.

Re labourer

a) Gathering labourer.

We employed skilled labourer of Chinese as first class here, and Javanese as 2nd class from Java.

Both skilled labourers are always insufficient for requirements, so we are needed to decide a model of standardized house to simplify the technics of building.

We gathered bamboo carpenters from Bontolamba, Soenggoeminaga, and Limboeng districts. We started to educate labourers aged 15 to 18 years to become skilled labourers from March 1943 to suppliment the storage of skilled labourers.

Educational class was devided in three classes and each learning peroid was three months. First and 2nd class was educated general knowledge design and drawing, and last three months was learned by practice. We got very good result by useing these finished labourers as main body of skilled labourers in our firm. We used as teaching stuff for them Japanese, and Indonesian experts.

b) Mangement.

We gave barracks for Javajese, but Chinese and Indonesian here come daily from their homes. It is the best way to pay wages, accompanied with the supply of main food stuffs.

It is necessary to accomodate medical services, medicines, and nurses. Our Japanese labourer who were shifted from Minsen Unkokai arrived here on March 1943, and we looked after them carefully, but owing to shortage of daily necessary goods, materials and uneasiness of transportation, we could not do as we expected. Javanese barrack still remained under construction, also we sent timely our Japanese and Indonesian stuffs to Java, and visited labourers families and inform them their safety and health and gave them presents.

c) RE gathering daily necessary goods.

We paid special efforts to get underwritten quantity as standard.

Quantity for one labourer for one day.

Rice	0.4 kg	fish	100 kg g
Vegitable	0.2 kg	cigarettes	20 pieces
Sugar	20.0 g	oil	2 l (monthly)
Salt	7.0 g	clothes	6 yard (yearly)
Coffee	0.1 l		

Afterwards it became gradually difficult to gain above materials, so about rice, the quantity of one day supply was replaced 1/3 by maize, and oil was supplied by reducing oil for light. About clothes we couldn't not get it nearly last one year.

d) Our last two and half years management was continuance of loss amount,

Main reasons:

- 1) Manufacturing method are primitive.
- 2) High expences for labourers management.
- 3) Short depracation owing to rough construction.

Cost of Production

f 80.00--f 100.00 per 1 sqaremetre.

direct expence (Labour, material, freight and etc.) --- 80%

indirect expence (expence of labourer management, interest, depriciation) --- 20%

No. 54 (77)

Name of Firm: Nisan Norin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
Name of Representative: Takeji Hoshino.

A) Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d	Places	Indonesian Employees.			Aimed Productions	Real Productions
		5	80	85		
Matches.	Sambongjawa, Makassar	5	80	85	4,500 c/s	200 c/s
Sawing	"	1	10	11	200 "	100 "
Felling & Sawing	Malili	10	2,000	2,010	500 "	400 "
"	Palopo	10	1,800	1,810	500 "	400 "
"	Polewaji	10	1,600	1,610	400 "	300 "

B) Opinions on Management.

a. Re Raw Material.

We started our MATCHES FACTORY using CHEMICALS which were imported from Japan. Afterwards we were compelled to use mainly those chemicals which were produced here. After investigations we can get here only glue, Paste, and Sulphate, and others must find out from Java. If the communication with Java are convenient, we might have fulfilled our requirements about chemicals. There are nothing opinions about felling and Sawing Mill.

b. Re Equipment and Powers.

It had better have a fair good numbers of small motors ranging 15 HP - 30 HP which can remove easily because most of the felling places are very remote and in Celebes it is very few to utilize river facilities.

c. Re Acquisition and Control of Labour, Acquisition and distribution of daily necessities for labourers.

It is very difficult to get labourers without sufficient provisions of rice especially Malili and Plewali and also must pay much attention to distribution of rice same as clothings.

d. Re distribution of products.

As to all the matches produced delivered to Celebes Bushi Haikyū Kumiai, there are nothing opinions. It must be considered the storage of space has caused embarrassment often for transportation logs and timbers.

Remarks.

海-0010

0355

No. 55 (78)

Name of Firm: Nippon Mokasoo Mokukan K.K.
Name of Rep: S. Yeshioka.

A) Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d	Location of factory	Labourers			Aimed output (monthly)	Real output (monthly)	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Manufacture of wooden tank & pipe	Strand Weg 14, Makassar	1	30	31	Wooden pipe: 6 inches x 2.13 m x 500 pieces. Wooden drum: containing 100 litres 200 pieces.	Wooden pipe: 6 inches x 2.13 m x 400 pieces. For Depart. of Municipal water works.	

B) Opinions on Management.

- 1) Materials: Timber of materials; from Nissan Norin Sawing factories and Boeton Sangyo K.K.
- 2) Equipment and powers: Plainer x 1 set wooden-pipe-scooper x 1 set
Round saw x 1 set Lathe x 1 set
Elective motor 10 HP x 1 set, 7 HP x 1 set, 5 HP x 1 set, 2 HP x 1 set.
- 3) Gathering labourers and labour management:
 - a) Labourers were almost of Boegis tribe.
 - b) The necessaries of life were supplied from the Labourers' Association.
- 4) Cost of Production:
The price of wooden pipe (6 inches x 2.13 m) was f 27.00 per a piece.

海-0010

0357

No. 56 (79)

Name of Firm: Nippon Eigasha.
Name of Rep: S. Ugai.

a) Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Place	Nos of labourers		Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
			Clerk Labourers Total			
Movie-making (news)	Office:- Prinsen Iaan Makassar. Developing place:- Malino, Gos.	4	4	-	-	-

b) Opinions of Management.

1) Materials.

Nega-films:- from Japan (Head-office) and Djakarta Manufacturer.

海-0010

0358

No. 57. (80)

Name of Firm: Nitto Kaiun K.K. Ltd.
Name of Representative: Y, Takayama.

1) Location of Firm:
Maros Weg, Makasar.

2) Indonesian employee:
Clerk 2

3) Remark:

Our business mainly engaged in transportation of cargoes and personnel from Japan to the neighbouring waters of Middle Pacific Ocean, mutual transport among the islands, and very seldom from Japan to Southern regions. Therefore, Makassar Branch office having no available vessels to operate, only dealt with connection business, but when the marine business associations was established for the purpose of mutual cooperation among the marine business operators, just before the war ceased, in consideration of nearly almost of their ships lost, we, also, became one of its members, and cooperated with them as to the business, carried out, which, however, proved to make no good result in such a short period until the truce. Such being the case, we have no special opinions and description as for business.

海-0010

0359

No. 58 (81)

Name of Firm: Nippon Kogyo K.K.
Name of Rep.: Y. Inoue

A). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind	Places	Nos of Labourers		Aimed output (per year)	Real output (per year)	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers Total.			
Cultivation of Deris roots & Pharmacy of Deris	Office- Gow weg 78 Makassar	2		Plan of 1st term	Not yet yield	
	Factory- Barong Baroe Karishi near Makassar	10	10	1,000 tons		
	Farm- Biribiri, Bontbont, Gowa,	1	1			

B). Opinions on management,

1). Materials:

- a). We planted young plants of "Deris" from Java 20,000 pieces in the site of Factory at Barong Baroe 1 1/2 year before.
- b). Now above "Deris" are well grown, so there is no need of importation of young "Deris" from out of Celebes. "Deris" may be planted a cutting about every length of 20cm.

2). Equipment and powers.

It is necessary to intall the drier, crusher, motor & its accessoties of Deris in future.

3). Gathering Labourers and Labouer Management.

- a). We employed only 10 labourers in the district of Factory at the beginning of foundation of cutting plant & arrangemt the ground with recommendation of head of labourers.
- b). We distributed the clothes, shirts, pants, soap & etc. which was supplied free from Labourers Association on the Holyday of anniversary, but for the usual necessaries of life they got themselves.

4). There is no impormation because of plantation no yet starting.

5). -

海-0010

0370

No. 59 (82)

Name of Firm: Nichin Shokai.
Name of Rep.: M. Murata.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d s.	Places	labourers			Aimed output yearly	Real output yearly	Distribution
		Clerk	labourer	Total			
Collection & supply.	Makassar	5	25	30	Copra,--7,500 tons	3,00 tons	Total distribution,
Copra	Serajak	17	39	56	Resin---2,200 tons	1,200 tons	Kopra:-
Resin						According to conveyance,	12,900 tons for Kopra
Kapok	Palopo	4	75	79	Kapok--- 75 tons (refined)	we stooped the work of	Kanri Kumiai.
Rattan	Watampone	2	20	22	Kapok--- 250 tons (with seeds)	collection.	2,200 tons for Java.
	Chanadi	17	43	60			Resin:-
	Malili	2	5	7			1,000 tons for Japan
	Kolaka	2	7	9			2,000 tons for Java.
							Kapok:-
							(with seeds)
							50 tons for Japan.
							300 tons for Borneo.
							(refined)
							165 tons " here.
							Rattan:-
							200 tons consumed here.

B). Opinions on Management

- 1). AS for the work of collection, we can say by experience, that is enough only to distribute well the foods & daily necessities in the districts concerned.
- 2). Gathering labourers & labour's management.
For controlling & gathering the labourers, it is very difficult unless efficient supply of food-stuff & daily necessities will be done to them.

海-0010

0371

No. 60 (83)

Name of Firm: Nissan Kasai Kaijo Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha.

Name of Representative: S. Takagi.

Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Place of Firm	Employee (Clerk)	Aimed total Premiums (yearly)	Real total Premiums (yearly)	Remarks
Non life insurance, general.	Generaal van Daalen weg 55	4	f 2,000,000.--	f 1,624,997.58 --Year 1944 f 980,350.80 --Year 1945	Out of total insured amounts 99% are Japanese, and balance Indonesians.

海-0010

0372

No. 61 (84)

Name of Firm: Kabushiki Kaisha "NI KOH"
Name of Representative: S. UEDA.

Summary of Enterprise:

Kind of enterprise	Place of Firm	Employees			Production	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourers	Total		
Restaurant, Hotel.	Army officers' Club:- No.5 Shikishima dori, Makassar	20	150	170	Aimed:- 3000 Real:- 500	General
	Nikoh Shokudo:- No.24 Kamakura dori, Makassar					
	Tsuwamono Shokudo:- Showa dori, Makassar					
	Pare pare Kaikan:-Pare-pare					
	Singkang Club:-Singkang					

Re material.

To manage restaurant here, it is necessary to have self-supplying firm, and keep own transportation.

Re equipment.

It requires more gas and electric accommodations, also hygienic equipments.

Re labourers.

There are many applicants but very few skillful cook.

Cost of production.

Maintaining of materials and high prices for accommodation made the cost of production high.

海-0010

0373

No. 62 (85)

Name of Firm: Nettare Mohrin K.K. Celebes Jigyosho.
Name of Rep.: K. Kuroishi.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Places	Indonesian Employees		Aimed output	Real output	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers Total			
Cultivation of "Balsa" trees.	Salremo, Masamba Loc.	2	13	15	After full 3 years, 500 trees, (its volume about 900 KOKU)	-

B). Opinions on management.

1). Re' raw materials.

2). Re' equipments & powers.

We want to arrange some farming tools for cultivation & to build one staff-residence.

3). Re' gathering labourers, labour management.

Labourers can be gathered in the district of firm. Foods for the necessities of life; Starch of Sagoe & Corn (which are planted here).

4). Re' cost of Production.

5). Re' method of distribution for

6). Remarks:-

We planted Balasa-trees on trial in April, this year, and do not yet reach to the point of real management.

海-0010

0374

No. 63 (86)

Name of Company: Nomura Toindo Shukusan K. K.
Name of Rep.: M. Takahara.

1). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind of enterprise	Position of Office	Indonesian Employees		Aimed Quantity	Real Quantity
		Clerk	Labourers Total		
Trading between Borneo & Celebes.	Makassar	7	- 7	(monthly) Rice: 2,000 Ts Copra: 200 " Provisions } Meat } 500 Ts Grains } Seasonings }	For 6 month befor the end of war, there was nothing to export for Borneo owing to the luck of ship. Befor that time on an average, 50 % of every quantity aimed was exported a month.
Gathering of Diamond & Platinum.	"	3	- 3	Diamond: 500 carats Platinum: 100 grams.	About 3,200 c. " 100 g. (All of them was delivered to the Naval Accountants' Section).

2). Opinions on Management.

- a). Trading Materials were bought F. O. B . Makassar Harbour From the Japanese producers here.
- b). Real quantity of Diamond & platinum were gathered for 3 months in South Celebes.

海-0010

0375

No. 64 (72)

Name of Firm: Nihon Hassoden Kabushiki Kaisha, Celebes Kyoku.
Name of Representative: Kaichiro Yamakura.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

K in d.	Place.	Employees.		Real production	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers Total		
	Celebes Kyoku	90	-	90	
	Makassar				
	Electric	34	300	334	1945 Jan. 352,400 K.W.H. To electric light 24 %
	Electricity. Power-house				Feb. 308,200 " To electric power 76 %
					Mar. 692,600 "
					Apr. 200,000 "
	Soenggoeminasa				(Jan. 99,763 "
	Electric	108	73	131	1945 Feb. 233,584 "
	Power house				Mar. 20,000 "
					Apr. 100,000 "
					From May Monthly about 300,000 K.W.H.

B). Opinions on managements.

- 1). under the special war-time circumstances there were many obstacles and difficulties which made it difficult to gain raw materials (coal, heavy oil etc.), daily necessary goods and labourers. But after the war they will be gradually taken off owing to the recovering of the land & sea communications and coming out of everyday goods, and necessarily the demand for electricity is increased. Thus, it is thought that the troubles on enterprise will be resolved.
- 2). Makassar Electric Power house was built in order to comply with the increasing demands of the various factories near Makassar and cover the risk of damage, when Soenggoeminasa Generating Station being operating alone at the war-times. At the time when Makassar Electric Power House as a supplementary one in view of the requirement electricity and the supplied amount of coal & oil. But the demand for the electricity was not expected so much that we made Soenggoeminasa Electric Power House a spare which, as a rule, was not set in motion. In consequence, with increasing of the fixed expences, and the depreciation and the interest payable of the constructing expenditure of Makassar Electric Power House, the cost of power rose very much to f 0.434 per K.W.H., April this year. But it is most likely that the conditions after the war will decrease the cost of power.
- 3). It is very difficult to work the Makassar Electric Power House by the hand of Indonesian only because of lack of technicians and experience. Even depended upon the requirement for power and quantity of coal and heavy oil, we think electricity in Makassar will rely upon mainly Soenggoeminasa Electric Power House, which had been used & accustomed to its operation before the war.

4). Remarks:

This report was confined Makassar only, and the conditions in the other district were the same as those as before the ceasing of war.

No. 65 (12)

Name of Firm: Ogata Shoten.
Name of Representative: T. Ogata.

a). Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Places	Labourers			Aimed output.	Real output.	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			
Collection	Nieuro Tello Weg, Makassar.	6	15	21		f 20,000.00	
Kapook-refining	Madjene, Mandar.	3	40	43	30 Ts		
Collection	Madjene, Mandar.	50	200	250	f 50,000.00	f 40,000.00	Rice (for S.B.H.K.) 160 Ts.
Paper-making.	Abaka, Mandar	5	50	55	f 30,000.00	f 15,000.00	Kopra (for Kopra Kanri) 500 Ts.
Farm District	District of Mandar	15	180	195		f 5,000.00	Salted & dried fishes 10 Ts (for Makassar Suisan).
Collection.	Pare2, Pare2.	12	5	17	f 10,000.00	f 10,000.00	Paper (for appointed Government)
Paper-making.	Baroe, Pare2	3	35	38	f 10,000.00	f 10,000.00	Paper (for appointed Government)
Farm	District of Pare2.	10	8	18	f 2,000.00	f 2,000.00	
Collection	Palopo, Loe	14	20	34	f 10,000.00	f 8,000.00	Katji (") 4 Ts.
Katji	Soeli, Loe	4	120	124	f 21,000.00	f 7,000.00	
	Boeah, Loe.	4	120	124	f 14,000.00	f 10,500.00	
Ogata Shoten							
Leather factory.	Soeli, Loe.	2	30	32	f 20,000.00	f 15,000.00	Products (for appointed place) 2 Ts
Shoes factory.	Makale, Loe.	6	20	26	f 10,000.00	f 3,000.00	
Collection.	Salajar.	8	20	28	f 5,000.00	f 5,000.00	

Note: a). Shoes factory on the above written has an attached leather factory.
b). Katji (mangrove bark) & paper-making factories are under construction.

b). Opinions on Management.

1). Materials.

The materials as a whole plenty here, therefore if we use paper-mulberry produced in the distant districts or the substitute, it is not worry for collection of raw materials.

2). Equipment & powers: The equipment being very easily operated, no need for experts.

3). Gathering labourers: a). It is rather easy to gather labourers excepting the time of rice planting.

b). If the factories are in the local district it should be distributed more the necessities of life, on account of the difficulties for the labourers to take them there.

4). 5). NO OPINION.

海-0010

0377

No. 66 (13)

Name of Firm: Okura Doboku Kabushiki Kaisha, Makassar.

Name of Representative: Y. Sasaki.

Summary of Enterprise:

K i n d of enterprise.	Place of F I R M.	Employees			Real dealing amount.	
		Clerk	Labourers	total		
Undertaking	No. 2 Tsukimi					
Public work	Doori, Makassar;	35	500	535	From Dec. 1943 to Mar. 1944	f 1,456,785.00 f 28,848.65
and building.	Pare-pare;	20	500	520	" Apr. 1944 " Mar. 1945	f 1,744,224.37 f 1,498,787.56
					" Apr. 1945 " Aug. 1945	f 910,194.56 f 625,058.97

Re material.

At the time of starting business we gained freely except special case the materials for our requirements from Java and in Celebes. Afterwards gradually main goods became controlled and distributed preferentially to important factories by Minseibu. So we started to make bricks and limes for our own one.

Re equipment and powers.

Undertaking of works here generally are not so big scales, there are not necessary to furnish big equipments, and even using machines with motors will be checked by condition of locality.

Re labour.

We employed labourers mainly in Celebes through the hand of Celebes Labourers' Association, and Javanese by some route. We built houses for labourers and distributed daily goods for them after getting goods Labourers' Association.

海-0010

0378

No. 67 (61)

Name of Firm: Onoda Cement Factory Co., Ltd., Makassar.
Name of Representative: K. Nishiwaki.
H. Kanzaki p.p. Manager.

(A) Outstanding of Enterprise:

I T E M:	Location of factories and offices:	Indonesian Employees		Aimed output monthly:	Real output of late:	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers Total			
Manufacturing Cement.	Pachinan village in the suburb of Makassar city.	9	factory 600 Quarry 800	1,409	About 3,000 tons (60,000 bags) per month.	302 tons (6,040 bags) From the actual outputs starting of business last September 1944, to September 1945, after being transferred to NICA. Summary: 11,518,850 tons

(B) Improvement of Forwarding and Collection of Raw Materials:

1. Strengthen the pier of discharging at the quarry, "BUNGORO", locating about 40 k.m. from Makassar.
2. Dredging the river "Terro" up to the factory compound from the mouth of the river. (At present, prahu up to 10 tons available to sail in the river).
3. Establishment of service railway line into the compound of factory.
4. Installment of mechanical gears for loading and reloading. (At present by human power only).
5. Through the transport of material being done by the perahu in dry season, (sailing the river by the perahus being difficult) so far previously, it is one of the most necessary thing, using the tug-boat and barges to sail in the river freely at every seasons.)
6. Installment of mechanical equipment for collecting lime-stones at quarry "BUNGORO".

(C) Machinery and Equipment:

1. The establishment of No. 2 revolving oven is not completed, but it is no need for its completion urgently unless the prospect of transport facilities and distribution will be attained.
2. Though at present undergoing the establishment of equipment of mechanical powers utilizing the allowance heat, oblige us to take the electric power from the Electric Company, it is advisable to arrange the measures of changing power at earliest convenience.

(D) Labours' Management:

1. 1,000 workmen at "BUNGOLO" were obtained in its vicinity, but 1,500 workmen in the Factory chiefly transported from Java districts, on account of unavailability gathering them in the neighbourhood.
2. Two or three trucks in hand usually being necessary for the transport of the attendants, provisions and articles for the labourers lives, and materials for repairing of various kinds.

(E) Cost of Product:

Management of increasing products as much as possible being the most important element for the reduction of cost of products, but by above mentioned improvement, it is expected to attain its purpose to the considerable extent.

(F) Distribution:

About 90 % for Army and Navy use.
" 10 % " civilian use.

N. B. Representative Mr. K. Nishiwaki died on 20th October, 1945.

No. 70 (31)

Name of Firm: Satsunan Kogyo Sha.
Name of Representative: H. Kubota.

A. Summary of Enterprise

K I N D S :	P l a c e s :	E m p l o y e e s :			Aimed output monthly:	Real output monthly:	Distribution:
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			
Manufacture of faniture and wooden ware.	Samboengdjawa Weg No. 408, Makassar.	10	140	150	About f.30,000.--	About f.26,000.--	For official and civilian 40 % For army and Navy 60 %

B. Opinions on Management:

1). Materials.

- a) Timber bought from the company, Boston Sangyo and Nissan Norin.
- b) Nail, paint, toola etc., Imported large quantities from Java.

2). Equipment and Powers.

- | | | |
|------------------|----|------------------------------|
| Plaining machine | 3 | sets |
| Sawing amchine | 4 | " |
| Wood lathe | 3 | " |
| Drill machine | 3 | " |
| Electric Motors | 12 | " (total force about 30 HP). |
| Iathe | 1 | " |

3) Gathering of Labourers and Labours' Management.

- a). Good workers (about 40 Chinese) were collected from Java.
- b). The other workers were employed by the advertisement in Makassar and trained for 3 months as apprentices.
- c). The workers lived with the general labourwers in the dormitory and we assured them of ~~the~~ their family life.
- d) as for the necessaries of life we got will by the Labourers' Association and distributed

4). Cost of Production.

- a) It is very difficult to calculate each the prime cost for so many kinds of products.
- b) The selling price was added to the interest of 20 %.

5). Distribution.

Distribution was made in accordance withthe importance of request.

6). Remarks.

When we had been attacked by the group robbers of Indonesian at the beginning of last October all our documents were stolen. Therefore the above mentioned items are due to our remembrance.

海-0010

0380

No. 72 (33)

Name of Firm: Showa Gomu Kabushiki Kaisha, Celebes Jigyosho.
Name of Representative: Gozo Abe.

Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d.	Place.	Indonesian Employees		Aimed monthly Production	Real monthly production	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourer Total			
<u>Rubber Goods:</u>						
Tire.				Bycycle tires		
Tube.				3,000.	1,500	
Tube.	Djongaja.	12	150	162	Bycycle tubes	Delivered to Celebes Bushi
					3,000.	Haikyu Kumiai.
Hose.				600 metres.	1,000	
V Belt.				500 metres.		
Repair tire.				50 pieces.	20 pieces.	

Opinions on Management:

- (1) - Materials: Supplied by:
Gasoline Manwa Noshi
Cotton cloths, Celebes-Bushi Haikyu Kumiai
Carbon black Celebes-Bushi Haikyu Kumiai
Rubber (raw material) Nanyo Kohatsu, Tanete.
Materials for Rubber mixture, etc. Japan.

Chemicals for rubber mixture will be imported from America, England, Java and Japan in the future. We made tires and tubes under insufficient supply of several materials, especially chemicals for rubber mixtures, so sometimes we must make by using restricted chemicals for cotton cloths found at Celebes.

We think Celebes is not so good a place to make tires and tubes from the view of position when the world peace is restored.

- (2) The machines at our Djongaja factory were imported from Japan which were not used and also old type. So if we desire to continue our factory in sound management we must change all equipments to new type and efficiency. Tires and tubes which were produced under above explained material conditions and equipments can be used only at these isolation Celebes during the war time. It is the main point to import new machine after the restoration of peace.
- (3) Labours got through Kencho, Guncho and Soncho (controller of Prefecture, Chief of District and Chief of village). Necessary goods got mainly through Romu Kyokai (Labours Association).
- (4) Our factory was established to distribute the tires among Indonesians during the war. Prices of tires and tubes were 4 or 5 times higher compared with those of pre-war prices in Japan. IN the future if we manage the rubber factory here, we must import several materials, i.e. cotton cloths, paraffine sulphur, gasoline, zinc oxide and various rubber mixture from abroad, besides raw rubber material, coal, lime which can be produced here. We think it is difficult to manage an enterprise here by importing above mentioned materials from America and England and using Indonesian whose labour capacity is very low.
- (5) We think ~~it is difficult~~ the produced tires and tubes had been better distributed by the merchant who are dealing with various merchandise.

Remarks: We produced our aimed productions at the end of last year, but by lack of several materials and inconvenience of transportation production has decreased gradually.

No. 73 (34)

Name of Company: Showa Yoko K.K.
 Name of Representative: S. Akabori.

Summary of enterprise:

Kinds of enterprise:	Positions of offices & working-shops;	In donesian Employees			Aimed output	Real out put
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
1) Making of seasonings (sauce, carry-powder, pepper and tomato ketchap).	Office 8 Daeng-tompo str. The works No.1 9 Ezee Str.	6	2	8	Saice 120 koku (Koku=about 30,000 l)	150koku
	" No.2 28 Ezee Str.	1	100	101	Red ginger 500 kg	500 kg
	" No.3 Samboendjawa, Makasar	3	250	253	Sun dried plums 500 kg	500 kg
2) Making of vinegar.	" No.54 Parantamboeng, Goa	3	80	83	Vinegar 1,000 l	1,000 l
	" No.6 Watampone	4	200	204	Curry-powder 10,000 kg	10,000 kg
3) Making of provisions for the emergent use (buiscuts, sundried rice & vegetables).	" No.7 Biri biri, Goa	3	80	83	Biscuits 15,000 kg	15,000 kg
	" No.8 Tomboro, Goa	2	50	52	Dried vegetables	
	The Tanete works Within the N.K.K.farm, Tanete	2			Fruita juice 1,000 kg	1,000 kg
	The Bonthain Office Bonthain	2			Pickled vegetables 1,000 kg	1,000 kg
	The southern Office	2			" Plums 1,000 kg	1,000 kg
4) Making of pickles (pickled vegetables red gingers, pickled plums and sun-dried plums).		27	815	842	Barrels 300 pcs	300 pcs
5) Making of refreshing beverage (various kinds of fruit juice and Jam).					Mosquito-killers 3,000 cases	3,000 cases
6) Making of mosquito-killers.					Sun dried rice 20,000 kg	20,000 kg
7) Kitchen-farming and incubation of eggs.					Pepper 5,000 kg	5,000 kg
8) Making of barrels.						
9) Distilling of chitonia oil.						
10) Gathering and suppling of various kinds of spicery.						

Dealing Goods:

Pepper	10,000 kg	Chitonia powder	500 kg
Cinnamon powder	3,000 "	Sugar	5,000 "
Tapioca	30,000 "	Salt	1,000 "
Curcuma longa powder	4,000 "	"ASAM"-berries	10,000 "
(yellow powder used as the material of curry-powder)			
"KETOEMBAR" powder	2,000 "		
Nutmeg powder	1,000 "		
Clove-powder	2,000 "		
"ADAS MANIS" powder	1,000 "		

Distribution:

70 % of every kind of products For the 102 Naval Munitions Section, Naval Accountants' Section, And Naval Hospital.
10 % " " " For the army.
20 % " " " For the civil demand, which were sold at the shop.

Opinions on Management:

Raw-materials Pepper----- imported from Borneo!
Curma longa---- got in the area of Pare-pare, Bonthain and Malino.
"KETOEMBAR" }----- imported from the Lesser Soenda.
"Adas-manis" }
"Adas-pedas" }
Clove----- aquired at Manado and Ambon.
"SANSHO"(a kind of ginger) --- At Bonthain.

Equipments and Powers:

It is desirable to have water-pipes laid in the Works' NO.3 and then to take the Works' No. 1 to the former.

The present 15 HP and 10 HP motors come short of the motive power. It is a good idea that the stamp-mill is used to make various kinds of spicery, and only 3 stamp-mills already established being short of the capacity, 4 half-completed mills are finished.

Gathering labourers, Labour Management, and getting necessary daily goods for them:

The labourers were supplied from the Naval Munitions Section and the Labourers Association of Minseibu "ASAM-BERRIES", spices sugar and salt among the necessary every day goods were sold at the cost price or given for nothing to them.

Cost of Production:

Sauce	f 1.05	pr	litre.	Sun-dried plums	f 5.00	per	kg
Fruit juice	f 2.10	"	"	Pickled vegetables	f 3.00	"	"
Jam	f 4.00	"	Kg	Vinegar	f 0.22	"	litre
Red ginger	f 1.00	"	"	Curry-powder	f 2.50	"	kg
Pickled plums	f 1.00	"	"	Sun-dried rice	f 0.53	"	"
Sun-dried vegetables	f 3.00	"	"	Pepper	f 3.00	"	"
				Biscuits	f 1.76	"	"

Distribution:

Goods were exported to Java, Lesser Soenda and Selam island, and on the contrary, spicery were imported in Celebes, spicery- they were freely sold at the shops in several places.

No. 75 (36)

Name of Firm : Kabushiki Kaisha "SHIMIZU GUMI", Makassar.
Name of Representative: T. Asami.

Summary of Enterprise.

<u>K i n d s of enterprise.</u>	<u>Place of F i r m</u>	<u>Real dealing amount (monthly)</u>
Undertaking of P public works & buildings	No.19 Tsukimi doori, Makassar. Temporary: Watampone, Pangkajene.	About f 230,000.00

Re material.

We gained nearly almost our required goods through controlling organs, but partially imported from Java.

Re equipment and power.

There are no need of special equipments because of the style of the building here is very simple. Besides machined with motors and various tools which were imported from Japan, we managed to gain required necessary goods by hand to mouth.

Re labour.

At the beginning of business, we employed labourers in Celebes, but afterwards Javanese from Java. We built labourers barracks and sheltered all the Javanese and some labourers from here. We took care of labour management completely under supervision of Labour Association. We gained daily goods for labourers from Labour Association and Java and paid special attention about food stuffs.

Remarks

In consideration several factors of expences. We temporarily fixed the NET expence which were reduced 10- 15 % from gross expence as cost of production.

海-0010

0384

No. 76 (37)

Name of Firm: Shinagawa Shirorenga K.K. Celebes Jigyo She.
Name of Rep.: J. Satoo.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Places	Employees			Aimed output monthly	Real output monthly	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Mining of Clay manufactures fire motor & motor Brick.	Factory:- Panaikan, Gowa. Mine:- Malekile, Gowa.	4	110	114	Fire brick 200 Ts Fire motor 50 Ts.	80 Ts	Total quantity since the startling of works fire brick 400 Ts fire mortar 150 Ts

B). Opinions on Management.

1). Materials:-

a). Though there are good & plenty raw materials here, on account of difficult transportation mission is it necessary to use many trucks.

b). We have to do our best for mining of Materials in the dries because of its difficulty in the rains.

2). Equipments & powers:-

The works of Crushing & moulding can be done by the Indonesian Labourers, but we hope to employ the skillfull men for the burning of bricks because its works demands skill.

3). Gathering labourers and labourers management.

we want to gather the labourers rather here than Java's, because whose working efficience was comparatively low.

4). Cost of production.

a). As the works which need the fire bricks are a few in Celebes, the quantity of demand is considered to be fixed.

b). As the raw mterials of fire bricks, it is advisable to choose the Clods of coals in Raut I'd, Borneo rather than those produced here, because the products made by the farmers is always superior as to the fire grade & the quaity. It should be noted that 30% of producing cost is spent for the Transport.

海-0010

0385

No. 77 (38)

Name of Company: Shinnan Kogyo K.K.
Name of Representative: K. Mori.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind of enterprise	Position of Ship-yard.	Indonesian Employee			Aimed output	Real output
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Ship building & repairing Wooden motor ship (tug-boat & barge)	Rare-pare ship-yard.	60	1,000	1,060	150 Ts wooden Motor Ship: 20	150 Ts wooden Motor Ship: 4 20 Ts Tug-boat: 2
	Barroe "	30	1,000	1,030	100 Ts Barge: 10	100 Ts Barge: 7
	Bottoe "	25	600	625	100 Ts Barge: 6 20 Ts Tug-boat: 4	100 Ts Barge: 1 20 Ts Tug-boat: 1
Total.		115	2,600	2,715		

NOTE: Distribution instructed by Minseibu.

B). Opinions on Management.

1). RawMaterials: Timber in South Celebes is not so favourable in both quality and quantity as for ship-building. In future there will be no step to get good timber except for importing from Borneo.

Equipment & power:	Stocks for shipbuilding	Stocks for Repairing	Remarks
Rare-pare	8	2	Sawing Machine-----4
Barroe	6	-	Electric power -----12,500 HP.
Bottoe	2	1	(for sawing-mill & welding).

3). Gathering labourers, its management and gathering daily necessary goods for them:
It is difficult to gather labourers. Much attention & effort should be paid to not only dwelling house equipment and security of necessities of life, but also their pastime and sanitary conditions.

4). Cost of production:	
150 Ts wooden motor ship	f 200,000.00
100 Ts Barge	f 40,000.00
20 Ts Tug-boat	f 80,000.00

5). Distribution:
Instructed by Minseibu.

海-0010

0386

No. 78 (39)

Name of Firm: Shinkai Shokudo.
Name of Rep.: Y. okinaga.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d s.	Places.	Labourers			Equipment.	Real output per day.	Distribution per day.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total.			
Restaurant.	Maradekaja Weg 34 Makassar.	1	9	10	Seats 40	f 100.00	150 personnel.

B). Opinions on management.

1). Materials.

Bought food materials from the markets at Makassar.

2). Labour management.

There is no goods (which is) distributed, because it is difficult to gather labourers.
We took the system of living out for employees.

3). Cost of production.

Since we had not the apparatus of cold storage, we bought the groceries with small quantity. Therefore the cost of its production is higher as to high prices cost of materials.

4). Distribution.

Selling in the shopp

海-0010

0387

No. 79 (40)

Name: Celebes Peoples(Bankes Shomin Ginko).

Name of President: Dr. G.S.S.J. Ratu Langie.

Established on: 1st, April, 1944.

Directors: Y. Ishihara; R.Hirota; Hadji Noesoe Dg. Manangkasi; H.A. Rotinsulu.

Capital: f 1,000,000.00

Head office: Makassar.

Branch-offices: South Celebes: Bonthain, Madjene, Makale, Palopo, Pangkadjene, Pare-pare, Rantepao, Sengkang, Sindjai, Watampone, Watamsoppeng.

North Celebes: Manado, Gorontalo.

Kinds of business:

- 1). Deposit in general (fixed Deposit; Current Accounts; Special Current accounts).
- 2). Loan to the peoples in Celebes.
- 3). Remittance in general.

Remarks:

- 1). The bank closed its business on the 30th September 1945 by the order of the Commanding Officer of NICA.
- 2). The details of this report were submitted already to the chief of the Economical Department of NICA.

海-0010

0388

No. 80 (41)

Name of Firm: SUMITOMO KOGYO K.K.
Name of Representative: M. KUNO.

1). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind of enter-prise	Position	Indonesian employee			Aimed output (yearly)	Real output
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Mining & refining of nickel	Pomala, Kolaka.	100	4,300	4,400	Nickel ore: 150,000 tons Nickel mat: 6,000 tons (in case of 2 furnaces being set in operation)	Nickel ore: stopped Nickel mat: 390 tons (1 furnace set in operation)

2). Opinions on Management.

a). Raw materials

Coke carried from Japan and Tondongkoela.
Pyrites, Fluorite from Japan (Pyrites was also supplied from Sankalopi & Java)
Silica got at Baranga
Lime stone got at Wao.

It is feared that, in future, according to the difficulties of getting pyrites and fluorite and their high costs, refining work may be expected unfavourably.

b). Equipment and power.

Refinery equipment
Diesel generator (350 KVA) -2
" " (500 KVA) -2
Machine tools
Nearly all of them was bought from Japan, and the rest sent from Java.

Generally speaking, the other necessary goods may be gained in Southern regions.

c). Gathering labourers, its management and getting necessary daily goods for them.

- i) The large proportion of labourers were the Javanese carried from Java, and the rest in Celebes.
- ii) A clinic has been built for the purpose of medical treatment preventing labourers from Malaria, dysentery and tropical ulser.
- iii) Rice and dried fishes were supplied from Bone and Singkang area, and the vegetables from our own farm at Sirija. Thus, it was comparatively easy to get food stuff.

d). Cost of Production.

Nickel ore f 57,000 per ton (including 30 guilders of shipment tax).
Nickel mat f1,800.00 " " (not including shipment tax).

e). Distribution
To Japan.

Remarks.

Quality of Nickel ore sent to Japan:
Nickel mined at Manian Island or Batoehira: 3.5% -- 4% (containing 20% of water)
Quality of Nickel ore for refining: Nickel mined in Pomala: 3%
Quality of Nickel mat: 16% -- 20%.

No. 80a (41a)

Name of Firm: SUMITOMO KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
Name of Representative: M. KUNO.

Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds of enterprise.	Place of Mine.	Number of employees			Aimed production monthly	Real production.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total		
Mining of copper ore and rude re- finishment; mining of coal.	Sankalepi(Makale- Rantepao)--copper Karateang, Raredanan Makale-Rantepao) --Coal	10	370	380	Ore 400 tons(5 % copper) Coal 100 "	--(stopped) 50 tons

Note:- Distribution-- Pyrites 30 tons to Pomala.

Opinions on Management.

1. Re materials.

The quantity of caking coal will decide the importance of mining and researching at Sankalepi. Limestone which is bi-material for refining can be supplied within 10 kilometres place from Sankalepi.

2. Re equipment.

For refining copper ore we needed 10-15 HP blower (air pressure 40 m.m. HG) and Diesel engine. A 100 K.w. generator can supply the power enough to use for researching, selecting and refining copper ore.

3. Re labourer.

We could easily employed the labourers as desired and sick labourers only reached within 3 %, because of climate and water are good. We could gathered main food stuffs, rice meats, vegetable and etc., in the neighbouring district, and other requirement from Palopo.

4. Cost of production.

Cost of mining of copper ores per ton was f 80.00 during March-April 1944. (but produced only 700 tons during above two months). Present stock 1,870 tons (average copper 5,87 %).

5. Distributions.

It is better to produce rude copper as the place as the place remote and inconvenient.

REMARK.

From the result of up-to-date researching of Sankalepi, we cannot plan the scheme of production. We must put importance on further researching after we get satisfactory result, we should start plan for production.

No. 81 (42)

Name of company: Celebes Busshi Haikyu Kumiai. (Celebes Goods Supplying & distributing Corporation).
Name of Representative: T. Yoshitomi.

Position of Office.

Head office Makassar
Branch " Manado, Pare-pare, Madjene, Palepo, Bone, Bomthain & Kendari.
Station place 63

Summary of enterprise.

This corporation was found in October, 1942. And in the beginning, the traders, who came from Japan, acting for the corporation, engaged in trading and distribution of goods, but afterwards, it was reorganized and since 1st August, 1943 it has managed the enterprise for itself.

The partners as follows:

ASANO BUSSAN K.K.	DAISIN YOKO K.K.
GOSHO K.K.	MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
TAKEDA YAKUSHIN K.K.	SHINKO GOMEI K.K.
NANYO KOHATSU K.K.	TSUBONO SHOTEN
YUMAI SANGYO K.K.	MITSUI SHOJI K.K.
KOFUKU SANGYO K.K.	KITAJIMA SHOTEN
DAIKEN SANGYO K.K.	TANABE SEIYAKU K.K.
USUI SHOTEN	TOYODA JIDOSHA K.K.
SAKURAI YOKO K.K.	NANTAIBO K.K.

IN April, 1944 the corporation dispatched some members of the staff to Java in order to import goods and, on the other hand, it has started spinning and weaving enterprise in October of the same year.

Details:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Factory</u>	<u>Hand spinning machine</u>	<u>weaving machine</u>
Palepo	4	500	6 (food weaving machine)
Rantepao	-	800	-
Madjene	3	1,300	-
Barroe	4	600	-
Singkang	3	3,000	-

The quantity of "SAROENG" made by hand spinning and weaving was about 11,700 pieces a month and its amount f128,700.00. And the amount of trading, exchanging goods and the other dealing materials about f10,000,000.00 a year.

No. 82 (43)

Name of Firm: Celebes Shinbunsha.
Name of Rep.: K. Watanabe.

A). Summary of enterprise.

Kinds.	Places.	Indonesian employees.		Aimed output.	Real output.	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourers Total.			
Newspaper's publication, Issue & General print- ing.	Office:- Hoega Pad 15	50	160	210	Daily issue- 2 kinds 25,000 papers weekly issue. 1 kind 40,000 papers Monthly magazine 2 Kinds 10,000 copies General printing: per month, 400 jobs.	for the general. -14,000 papers. -35,000 " monthly magazine-1 kind 5,000 copies 250 jobs.

B). Opinions on management.

1). Materials.

a). Under the war time; carbon black for raw materials of ink
Papers for printing.

b). Under the peace time; Above materials better to get from outside of Celebes.

2). Machinery & powers:-

It is necessary to change the old printer with the new type & and at the same time instal
the offset printer, self-suffly of high class printer in Celebes being salient too.

3). Labour management.

We believe that it is very important to cultivate the workers, giving them good positions
in accordance with the necessities of the business, which naturally request the skillful hands.

4). Cost of production:-

It is necessary to plan reducing the cost of production by the employing production.

Remarks

On account of difficulties of handling our business just like the general production companies
the above report is only to write briefly the general aspect as reference.

海-0010

0392

No. 83 (44)

Name of Firm: Celebes Minsen Unkokai (Perahoe Association).
Name of Representative: N. Aratame.

Head office: Makassar.
Business office: Pare-pare and other 23 places.
Indonesian employees: Clerk and workers 300
For repairing yard 50

Explanation of the business:

Our business divided in two sections, namely the control of Perahoe navigation and that of Perahoe building yards and all the Perahoe in South Celebes controlled, those of which belonged to our's were 127 crafts, that of the condition at the time of being transferred, turning out to be 24 missing, 64 severe damaged impossible to move, and only 39 remained in complete, and besides the others belonged to Indonesian owners, which, of course, controlled by us, were, at the time of most favourable circumstances during the war, reached to 3,131 crafts, the total gross tonnage 32,064 tons. During the war time, the subsidies as to the navigation and the compensation of losses and damage were established as the measure of the relief to Indonesian owners, in consideration of quite deal of their loss by the limited navigation and the transported accounts under the worst circumstances. While the aimed output of monthly transportation in a dry season planning 20,000 tons and in rainy season 5,000 tons respectively, it actually decreased in proportion by the war risk increased to so little as 2,500 tons monthly in last July.

The main cargoes were rice, maize, coal, lime stone, sugar, salt and other important materials.

For Perahoe building, the subsidy was given together with the building materials to the yards belonging to the Indonesians, and besides in such districts in Makassar, Sindjai, and Madjene our owns were established especially for the purpose of building and repairing of the perahoe.

N. B. All the details of the marine business were submitted to the authorities of N.I.C.A when transferred, therefore you would please refer to them if necessary, the documents of which being the list of the vessels and general aspects of the Perahoe, the general explanation of Makassar and Pare-pare harbour, and the other ports, concerned.

海-0010

0393

No. 84 (45)

Name of Firm: Celebes Japanese Businessman's Association.
Name of Rep.: K. Hara.

The location of the office: Kelappa Loan, Makassar.

Summary of enterprise:

The aim of the Association existed in cultivating mutual amity & frinedship b usiness men.

No. 104 (104)

Name of Firm: YOMIURI SHIMBUN
Name of Rep., Ando

Place of office: Raveljn Weg 15, Makassar.

Kind of business: Gathering news.

Indonesian employee.: Clerk -7.

海-0010

0394

No. 85 (46)

Name of Firm: Celebes Romu Kyokai (Celebes labourers association)

Name of Representative: A. Sakaki, P.P. S. Suzuki.

Kind of enterprise.	Place of Firm.	Employee Clerk-Labourers
Organ of en- hancing wel- fare for labourers.	Kaigan dori Makassar	15 about 1,500 (being sick about 200).

Opinions.

a). R^u equipment.

It is necessary to improve the medical and welfare accomodations.

b). Re labour.

It will be difficult to get Javanese, as labourer from Java in the future, so we must provide daily necessary goods and better accomodations. also it had better to take measures of sufficient support for them by new administration.

c). Cost of production.

Celebes ROMU KYOKAI are given about f150,000.00 from Minsebu as sudsidy, and collected f1.80 per year for one labouere from the members.

So the gross expences of Celebes Romu Kyokai reached to about f250,000.00. When we import-
ed Java labourers from Java we collected f30.00 beforhand from the future employee as sub-
scription and travalling expence, and on the other hand KAIGUN MINSEIFU paid f30.00 per one pe
person as advanced money. We added above two moneys and delivered them to RIKUGUN ROMU KYOKAI
at Java.

Remarks

Labourers from Java are necessary to send back to Java by earliest avaiable boat.

海-0010

0395

No. 86 (47)

Name of Firm: CELEBES KAIHATSU TETSUDO K.K.
Name of Representative: Y. KAWANA.

Summary of enterprise.

Kinds of enterprise.	Location of enterprise.	Employees			Plan of railway construction	Outline of construction.
		Clerk	Labourers	Total		
Construction of railway, Conveyance of passengers & goods.	Lajang weg No. 12, Makassar.	1	20	21	This work was aimed at establishing the railway for the distance 57.4 km, between Makassar and Tondongkoera, and besides the products in the vicinity along its way and passengers.	a) We started the work in Oct. 1943 and divided its work into two sections for convenience sake as follows: work on 1st section: Earth works 90% Bridge " 60% Tunnel " 80% Rail " 30% Works on 2nd section: Earth " 80% Bridge " 50% Tunnel " 55% b) 1st section 30 km Makassar- Maros 2nd section 27.4 km Maros -Tondongkoera. c) On the 1st section, we completed nearly for the distance of 10 km between Makassar pier and Iwasaki bridge though it was not enough to sprinkle sands. Therefore we used it sometimes only in transporting the coal to Onoda Cement Factory from the pier for which purpose two locomotives and 16 waggons were operated. (two of them broken at present.)

Opinions on Management.

1) Materials.

Among materials, it was not necessary to import the timbers from outside, for that is produced enough here.
As to the sails, locomotives etc., we imported from Japan.

2) Equipments and powers.

3) Gathering labourers and labours' management

We wanted to employ and train the labourers here for this works, for the Javanese are inefficient.

海-0010

0396

No. 87 (48)

Name of Firm: Tanabe Seiyaku K. K.
Name of Rep.: Y. Okamoto.

A). Summary of Enterprise.

Kind.	Place.	Indonesian Employee		Aimed output (per year)	Real output (per year)	Distribution	
		Clerk	Labourers Total				
Importer (member of S.B.H.K.)	(Office) Goa weg No.12 Rappang. (works) Kampeng Keppe, 8 Tjeenala gun, Enrekang 14 Bunken. Kampeeng Selean Pankadjene gun, Rappang bunken S.S. weg No.42-46 Kampeeng Batangkaroeke Goa bunken (Estate) Kampeeng Madenla, Kelo Gun, Rappang Bunken Kampeeng Pakats, Borong- roe gun, Goa bunken. Kampeeng Boronglapoa, Kindang gun, Boekoemba bunken.	10 3 6 4 2 8 5 6	18 7 20 22 27 50 40 46	imported medicine f400,000.00 Product. f30,000.00	imported medicine f50,000.00 Product f40,000.00	Minseibu S.B.H.K. Navy Army Others	30 % 20 % 33 % 15 % 2 %
T o t a l		43	201	244			

Opinions on management:

1) Raw materials:

Imported material-Sulphur acid, Hydrochloric acid, Sulphur, Caustic soda, Soda ashes, Gambir, Clay acid
Celebes -Agilawood, para, curcuma, Datura, Bee-wax, Peanut-oil, Coconut-oil, Rice-bran, Magnesite,
Starch, Goela merah (brown sugar)

Self made -Alcohol

Self planting -Sambiroje, Datura, peppermint, Koemis, Koetjin, Plantain, Ginger.

2) Equipment and power:

On the way from Japan, medicine manufacturing machinery by electric power were lost by war risk.

We gave up our hope of transport of them, and operated our works by machines and instruments which could be prepared here. Motive power also absolutely depended on human power.

3) Re-gathering labourer and labour management

At Makassar, we employed labourers by permission of Minseibu and sometimes by canvassing; and in districts we collected by permission of Bunkenkanrikan. (Centraleur)

海-0010

0397

We could supply regularly rice and maize ,but about clothing and favorite foods were in very difficult condition to distribute sufficiently. We set up lodgings for mandor class employees for whom to get what as many as possible but labourers lodging were not prepared.

4) Re cost of production:

We settled prices based on Japanese official price as a warp, And the Dutch pre-war price as a weof, and did not pay attention above, we settles prices as follows:

P ducing cost x 120 % = wholesale price.

5) Re distribution:

After preferential pruchasing ~~wfter~~ by Naval Ambulance, the rate of distribution of the rest medicines were decided under instruction of Minseibu. Medicine for army use were distributed by Army and Navy agreement.

海-0010

0398

No. 88 (49)

Name of Firm: Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.
Name of Representative: T. Obata.

A) Summary of enterprise:

K i n d .	Place	Indonesian Employee			Aimed output per year	Real output per year	Distribution.
		Clerk	Labourer	Total			
Importer (Number of N.B.H.K.)	No.17 (office) Hooge Pad.	8	9	17	Imported medicine f 400,000.00	Imported medicine f 30,000.00	Navy use 50 % Army use 15 %
Medical Manufacture	Kampung Barang- bare Kalwisi,(works)	4	25	29	Product f 300,000.00	Product f 80,000.00	S.B.H.K. 35 % (general use)
Medical herb planting	Sawa Weg, Makassar works	8	30	38			
	Kampung Lembanparang Teratara, Bonthain (works)	53	32	85			
	Kampung Marajana, Paraka, Bone (works)	30	15	45			

B) Opinions on Management

1) Raw materials:

Selebes: -Magnesite (pomara district), Salt (Takalar), Gypsum (Senkang district), Liver (Makassar, Bone), Sulpher (north Selebes), Potter's clay (Maros district), Charcoal of coconut-shell (Salajar), Coconuts-oil, Peanuts-oil (Makassar)

Borneo: -Sulpheric acid, Vegetable, Parrafin, Quicksilver, etc.

Java: -Iodine, Alcohol, Glycerins, etc..

2) Re equipment and power:

It was very difficult to be supplied medicine-manufacturing equipments in Selebes. We planned to transport medicine manufacturing machinery and instrument from Japan to contract works here, but it was in failure with the unfavourable condition of the war. Provisional workshops were built only during our management. This is the detail of four works until to-day. We think that chemical manufacturing industries are not suitable in Selebes on the point of getting materials, circumstances and labour affairs, but it is thought that medical herb planting or manufacturing of uncomplete products are good.

3) Re gathering labourers and manggment:

Technicians who have medical common knowledge are indispensible in medicine manufacture. From the point of view mentioned above, chiefly we employed somewhat educated workers than general lower labourers so as to educate medical common knowledge to them easily.

As almost every employees came to work from outside, it was comparatively easy to manage labour affairs. The necessities of life for employees distributed by Selebes Romu Kyokai (Selebes Labour Association).

海-0010

0399

4) Re cost of production:

As chemical industries not been established firmly in Selebes, prices of medical materials were not fixed. By the reason of mentioned above, the cost of products, which were made of these materials, were quite various. Producing cost were settled based on factory cost, but the output was so small that we settled the prices of medicines temporarily.

Factory cost + 10 % manufacturing cost.
Manufacturing cost + 10 % wholesale price
Wholesale price + 15 % retail price.

5) Re distribution:

General distribution of medicine were depended on S.B.H.K. except for military use. It is very hopeful to set up drugstores, managing by pharmacists or men who have medical knowledge, in every principal towns over Selebes.

No. 89 (50)

Name of Firm: TAIKEN SANGYO K.K. MAKASSAR SHITEN.
Name of Rep.: Y. YOSHITOMI.

Summary of Enterprise.

Kinds	Place	Labourers			Aimed output monthly	Real output monthly	Distribution
		Clerk	Labourers	Total			
Trade	S.B.H.K.Makassar						
Paper- Making	Bantimoroh Maros	4	60	64	Toilet-paper 10,000 sheets	4,000 sheets For military & civilian	
Weaving	Maros, Maros	1	47	48	String for fishing net(raw material Rami) 250,000 m Substituting clothes 900 yards	250,000 metres For fishing string Makassar Suisan Co. for shoes string shoe-maker(partly)	

Opinions on Management.

- 1) Re raw materials. Paper-making,--main material; Ganemoh(wood bark) from Ambon sub material; Straw in this district.
Weaving-- Ramie (manageing of Furukawa Takushoku K.K.Palopo);
- 2) Re Equipments and powers. Paper-making. Beater and fibre dissolving sets.
Weaving machine 42 sets
(?) Handspinning 3,000 sets
Machine
- 3) Re Gathering labourers, labour maangement.
Followed the rule of Labourers association and left inthe hands of association.
- 4) Re cost of production.
- 5) Re methods of distribution for producing goods or dealing goods.
Paper-making We made toilet pa ers only for Japanese.
We could not make writing papers, for the machineries are not enough to make it
Weaving. If we use the above materials for fishing string and substituting hemp, only,
it seemed pmomising.

海-0010

0401

No. 91 (52)

Name of Firm: TAIWAN TAKUSHOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA.
Name of Representative: T. IWATA.

Summary of Enterprise.

K i n d s	Place	Employees			Aimed output	Real output
		Clerk	Labourers	Total		
a) Salt	Takalar.) Tamarroa.) Paleng.) Bungolo.)	30	5,000	5,030	40,000 tons	45,000 tons
b) Cotton.	Makassar) Benthain)	25	5,000	5,030	Ginned cotton 2,000 piculs Clothes. 10,000 "	1,500 piculs 7,000 "
c) Vegetables.	Makassar) Benthain)	30	1,500	1,530	5,000 tons	3,000 tons
d) Jute	Mamoedjee	5	700	705	1,000 "	50 "
e) Felling	Pose	5	1,000	1,005	5,000 cubic	500 cubic metres.

Opinions on management

1), Re materials.

- a) Salt an ferestry there are nothing to say, but tools and other necessary equipments are brought from Japan.
 - b) Seeds of cotten: Akola was imported from TAIWAN. Others imported from Japan.
 - c) Jute Halmaela seeds.
 - d) Vegetables the seeds imported mainly from Japan, but also seeds which were taken here for planted. We planted vegetables aiming to take sedsxonly.
- 2) Ginning machines and pressing machines were imported from Japan.
- 3) We used salt and clothes for labourer as borous.
- 4) We cannot make accurate cost calculation of salt while the time of war.
- 5) a) salt--- delivered to Celebes Busshi Haikyu Kumiai.
b) Cotton- delivered to Nippen Menka Saibai Kyokai.
c) Vegetables--delivered to consumers!
d) Jute--delivered not yet fixed.
e) Logs and timbers delivered to consumers.

Remarks.

We already presented a report of our enterprises to Dr. Vroon, NICA.

海-0010

0402