

1. QUANTITY OF PRODUCTION IN MINING
2. DISTRIBUTION OF MINES

1. Quantity of Production in Mining

Mineral resources in Japan, reflecting a complicated geological structure, are multifarious in kinds but small in quantity. Except for a part of the nonmetallic minerals such as limestone, Japanese mineral resources are not sufficient to meet the demand of the country and Japanese mineral requirements are mostly filled by imports.

The total mining production in 1970 was ¥361,300 million. Amounts of production classified by mining industry and their percentages are as follows: ¥151,800 million (42%) for the coal and lignite mining industry, ¥103,500 million (29%) for the metal mining industry, ¥82,300 million (23%) for the nonmetal mining industry and ¥23,700 million (7%) for the crude oil (petroleum) and natural gas mining industry. Amounts of production by item of mineral are: ¥149,200 million for coal, ¥45,000 million for copper ore, ¥43,000 million for limestone, ¥16,600 million for natural gas, ¥15,800 million

for zinc ore and ¥14,800 million for silica sand and stone.

Metal mines are scattered all over Japan and, found abundantly in the Tōhoku Region, particularly centered in and around the northern part of Akita Prefecture. Nonmetallic mines also are scattered all over Japan. Near limestone mines, cement factories are often found. Recently sulfur is recovered from crude oil or heavy oil and, consequently, many sulfur mines have closed down. A number of sulfur mines tapered down to only one mine at the end of 1972. Coal, oil (crude oil) and natural gas fields are extremely maldistributed. Coal produced in three prefectures of Hokkaidō, Hukuoka and Nagasaki accounted for 88% of the total national production of coal. The production of coal greatly decreased since 1960 and the number of coal fields tapered from 622 in 1960 to 70 in 1971. Petroleum (crude oil) produced in Niigata and Akita prefectures accounted for 97% of the total national production of petroleum. Natural gas produced in Niigata and Tiba prefectures accounted for 95% of the total national production of natural gas.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Mine production by kind of mineral is divided into several groups and indicated by quartered-circle symbols. Small-scale mines with limited production were omitted from the map. The names of comparatively larger mines are shown. The sizes of quartered-circle symbols are varied, because the sizes have been determined so that they will be more or less proportionate to the prices per unit weight of various kinds of minerals.

Production is indicated by mineral contents in concentrate in case of metallic minerals, by concentrate in case of nonmetallic minerals except sulfur and by the sulfur content in the concentrate in case of sulfur.

Sources

1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1971 Mine Roster.
2. Data from Japan Mining Industry Association, Japan Coal Association, The Institute of Limestone Quarry and Japan Natural Gas Association.
3. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Trend of Japanese Mining Industries, 1970 and 1972.

2. Distribution of Mines

The number of mines in Japan as of December 31, 1970 was about 1,440, out of which mines having 50 employees and over amount to 292. The breakdown of the number of mines by kind of mineral was as follows: 92 metallic mineral mines, 126 nonmetallic mines, 59 coal fields, and 15 petroleum and gas fields. Metallic mineral mines and coal fields are of a comparatively larger scale, whereas nonmetallic mines and petroleum and gas fields are often of a comparatively smaller scale.

The number of mine workers including contractor labor and temporary labor in 1971 was 120,000 persons. The number of mine workers classified by mining industry and their percentages to the total were as follows: 29,000 workers (24%) for the metal mining industry, 60,000 workers (50%) for the coal and lignite industry, 4,000 workers (3%) for the crude oil and natural gas fields and 27,000 workers (23%) for the nonmetal mining industry.

The number of mines and mine workers drastically declined since 1960, and the number of mine workers in 1971 dropped to 37% of that in 1962. In particular, workers in the coal and lignite industry dropped sharply to about one-fourth during the ten years of 1962-1971.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

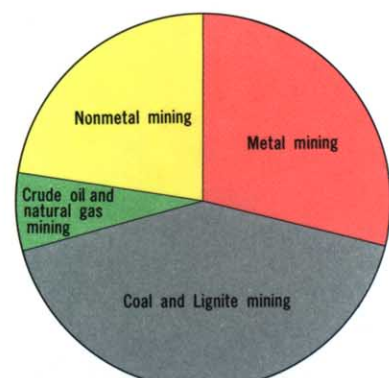
The number of workers means the number of registered miners (including contractor labor) as of December 31, 1970, but those of coal miners mean the yearly average of regular workers in 1970.

Sources

1. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1971 Mine Roster.
2. Data from Japan Coal Association.
3. Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Trend of Japanese Mining Industries, 1971.

VALUE RATIO OF MINING PRODUCTION BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (1970)

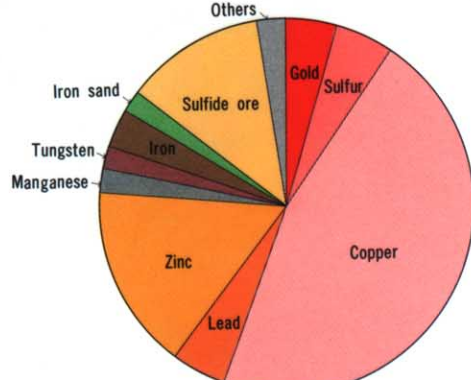
Total : 361,300 million yen



(Compiled from Trend of Japanese Mining Industries)

VALUE RATIO OF METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION (1970)

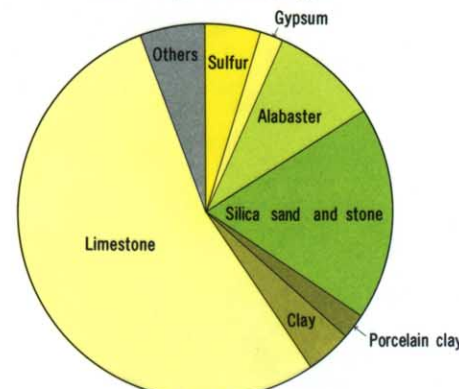
Total : 98,400 million yen



(Compiled from Trend of Japanese Mining Industries)

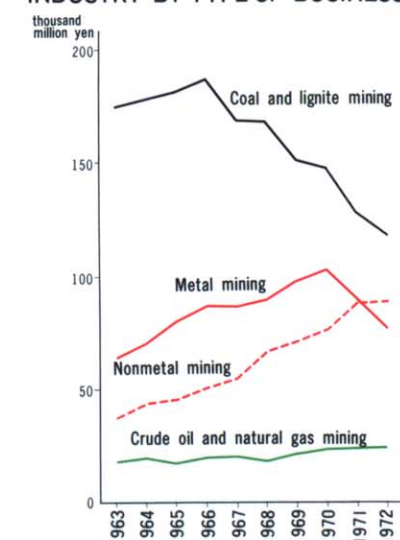
VALUE RATIO OF NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION (1970)

Total : 80,300 million yen



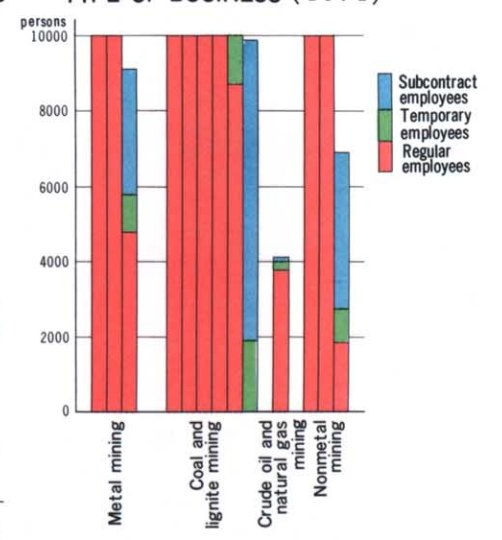
(Compiled from Trend of Japanese Mining Industries)

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION BY VALUE OF THE MINING INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF BUSINESS



(Compiled from Trend of Japanese Mining Industries)

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MINING INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (1971)



(Compiled from Trend of Japanese Mining Industries)

