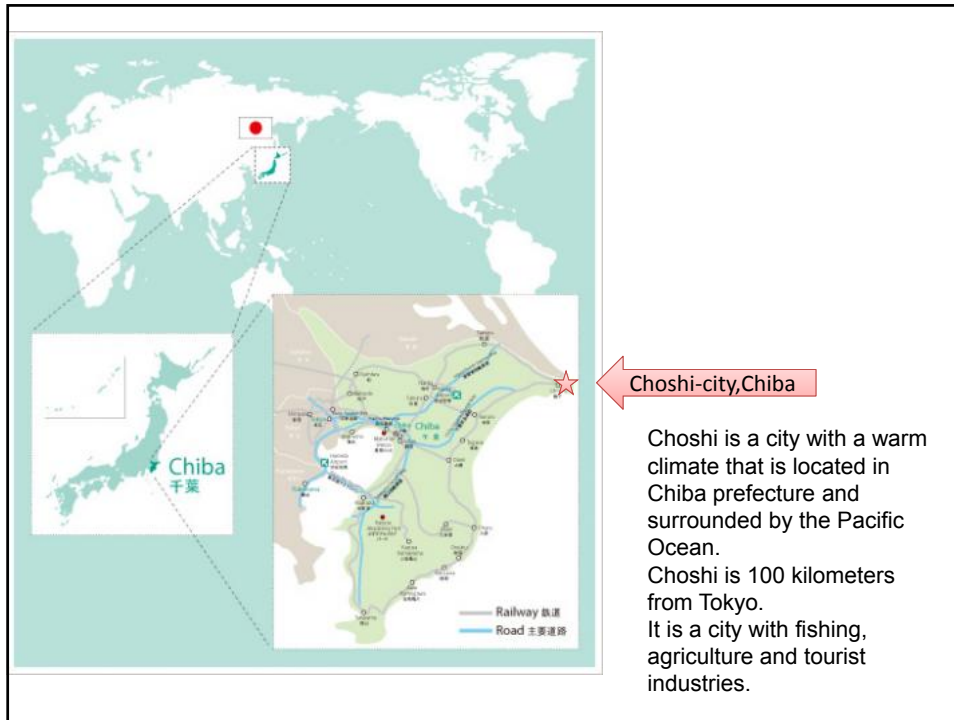




0. Anthropological Field Survey

- Anthropological field survey program for graduate and undergraduate students and supported by Chiba University.
- To understand the history and cultures of local community
- A Fishing Village: Tokawa-chou,
Choshi-city, Chiba in Japan



A Fishing Village: Tokawa-chou

- In Choshi-city, Chiba in Japan
- Population: 2093 (male 1014, female 1079)
- 875 households



Tokawa-chou



Key methodologies

- 1) Ethnographic interviews
- 2) A collection of oral histories
- 3) Participation observation

Three main subjects

- 1) Fishery and these changes
- 2) Oral histories
- 3) Fishery belief
- 4) Tourism and regional vitalization



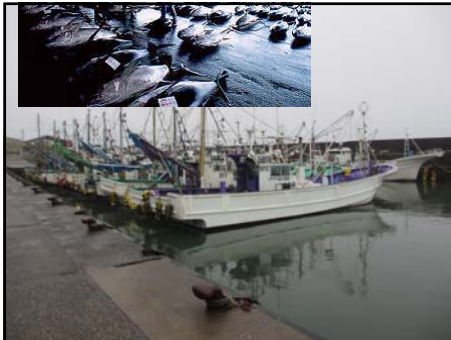
Interview with a tourism producer of Choshi city tourism association @ Chochi city hall



↑ @Tokawa folk mini-museum



Interview with Mr. Tamura a local history researcher former fisherman



1) Fishery and these changes





←Marriage of old days
This photo taken in 1949.



Collection of oral histories

↑ with a Mongolian professor of
Minzu University of China
@community welfare center for the aged,
Komo-ura country house

2) A collection of oral histories



Koshito



Inari-shirine

3) Fishery folk belief



Sleeper of tortoise



Figures of foxes



Choshi Electric Railway



Local eatery

4) Tourism and regional vitalization



Fishery festival



Reports of field survey and Discussion every night with two fishery village researchers and two graduate students from Inner Mongolia, China

1. Present fishery

- Total 106 ships
- 1) Pole-and-line fishing for *Kinmedai*: 40 ships
- 2) Longline fisheries for blackthroat seaperch: 6
- 3) Recreational boat fishing: 23
- 4) Temmas, Scull boats used for coastal fishing: 20
- 5) Ships for live fish: 10
- 6) Ships for *Salanx microdon* 7
- Fishermen are all men.

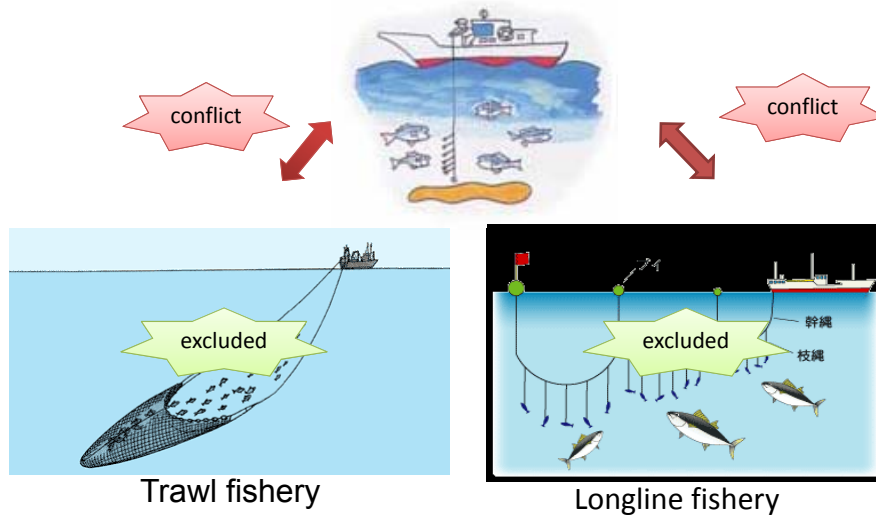
2. Advantages of “*Kimmedai*”

- 1) *Kimmedai* (in Japanese): Plendid alfonsino, *Beryx splendens*
 - Living in the deep sea more than depth of the water 200m.
 - Collision of the warm Kuroshio current and the cold Oyashio current leads rich sea.
- 2) High-quality all year round
- 3) High price



3. Conflict about fishery grounds

Pole-and-line fishing for *Kimmedai*



4. Resource Management

- 1) Restrained the techniques for catching
 - only pole-and-line fishing
 - The number of fishhooks 60 or less
 - 2) Setting of preserve
 - 5) Release less than 25cm
 - 4) Reduce fishery work
 - Sunday is holiday all year round
 - Operation time: 4:00am-7:30am
- ⇒ Improvement of life standards
 Life style like an office worker
- ⇔ the decrease of a catch!?

5. Branding

- To raise the unit price and secure a stable income with a smaller catch
- 1) Publicity for mass media
 - Brand seafood accredited by Chiba prefecture
- 2) Kimmedai festival
 - No.19 in 2013
- 3) To be fresher
 - Improvement of market



6. Factors of success

- 1) Solidarity by “enemy”
- 2) Strong leadership
- 3) Independent self-governing activities of local fishermen by own funds
- 4) Majority of local district and strong power

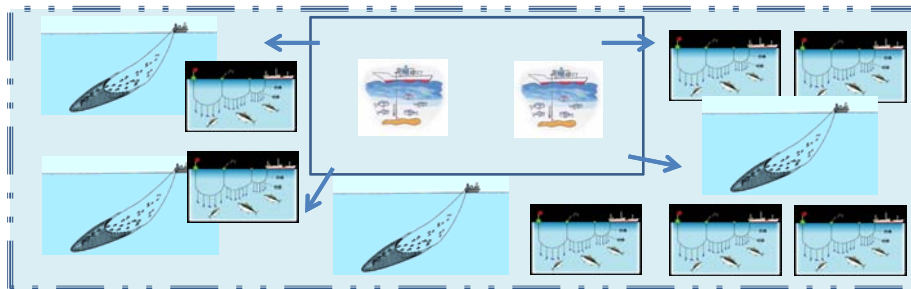


Mr. Kinno,
A leader of these activities

7. How about minority?

1) Excluded other fisheries go to other fishery grounds \Rightarrow Tensions

2) Decisions by majority



Comprehensive sustainable management?

8. Broad expanse of independent self-governing activities by local people

- Inner Mongolia, China
 - 1) Camel cooperative
 - 2) Pastoralism cooperative



9. Sustainable resource management

1) The importance of independent self-governing activities by local people

- Own funds
- Few interferences by NGO and Country

2) Local people is the best to know own life environment

3) Consideration to minority of local people

⇒ More case studies

Joint research