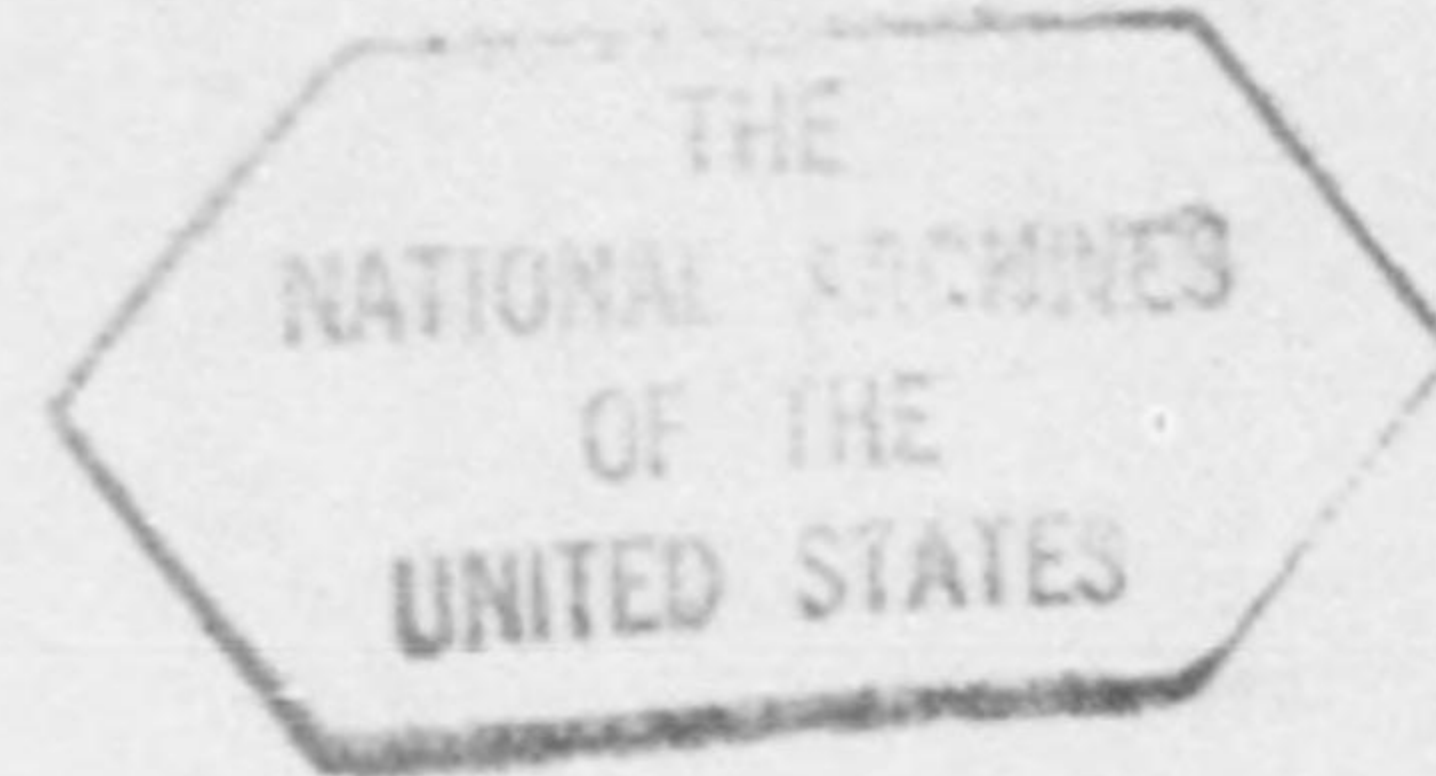


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Description of contents



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- (2) Folder title/number: (19)
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 Economics Section, KaCAR

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3 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program - Shizuoka

1. Reference; OD #12, 1950.
2. Conferences were held with AI officials and visit was made to the Farm Advisors' Training Institute.
3. A sub-section chief visited Ibaraki recently to study the AI office organization. He reported that a) the new organization defined more clearly the regulatory from the educational functions, b) the agricultural improvement program gained strength but in his opinion much more was desired, c) structural strength was not supplemented by increase in staff, d) the extension section in the experiment station is advantageous, but this arrangement seems only temporary, and e) the addition of a special products section under the A-F Department shows inconsistency in thinking.
4. The need for reorganization is felt by Shizuoka officials, but no action can be expected until the new governor settles down. Mr. Kurita feels holding concurrent positions (AIS chief and Experiment Station director), is also not feasible.
5. Other problems discussed were the need for a good public relations program, clarifying the job of the farm advisor so that he doesn't become the little minister of A-F in the villages, the proper use of extension methods, and the operation of the youth training farm.
6. Conference at the FATI revealed that plans should be made during the current fiscal year by ~~MAP~~^{MAF} to place the pre-service training of advisors on a permanent basis. Inasmuch as the turnover of advisors each year is not expected to exceed ten each year, it will be hardly practical to continue the FATI in the present manner. The cost, inadequate facilities, ineffective part-time teachers, etc. preclude sound management. The placement of the 28 trainers enrolled in the first year course will be a problem in 1953. Two possible solutions to this problem are: to incorporate the training program into the university curriculum, or to establish FATI's by regions.
7. Conclusions: Shizuoka feels the need for strengthening the AI organization, but no action is expected until the new governor gets an opportunity to size up the Kencho organization. The FATI, in its present form, is not the proper institution for training extension personnel in the future.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA

Annex 2

ak

27 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economic Surveillance, Shizuoka Prefecture, 23 - 27 April 1951.

1. Contacts: Conferred with officials of the following departments and sections including subdivisions thereof, where applicable:

Farmland Department; Agricultural Improvement Section; Foodstuff Section; Forestry Department; Fishery Administration Section; Fishery Production Section; Fertilizer Section; Civil Engineering Section; MAF Food Office; EIB; Labor Department; Labor Relations Commission and Labor Standards Bureau.

3. Natural Resources:

a. Land Reform

- (1) Land consolidation activities are proceeding normally but, at this time, without assurance that any village will complete the physical transfer for this year's rice planting.
- (2) Written rental contracts now cover 55% of the tenant operated land but prefectural officials anticipate 100% coverage by the end of May.
- (3) During this fiscal year about 4,000 cho of the approximately 7,000 cho now held by the government will be sold to settlers. Applicants exceed the available acreage.

b. Agricultural Co-operatives

- (1) Of the ten Nogyekai not completely liquidated and registered four are ready for registration. Three are awaiting action by two or more co-operatives each on distribution of physical assets and the other three are in the courts with decision on one expected daily. Prefectural officials are exerting their influence and expect all except two court cases will be completed by the end of May.
- (2) Two hundred and thirty of the 358 general co-operatives were audited during the 1950 FY. Six additional auditors have been added to the staff making a total of twenty-two.

It is anticipated that only 200 co-operatives will be audited during this fiscal year but that the audits will be more thoroughly made.

c. Agricultural Improvement - Prefectural officials are confident that former acceptance of the extension program had increased greatly because farm advisors have a greater understanding of their objectives and are have improved their techniques. To support their claim of farmer enthusiasm prefectural officials point with pride to approximately 1,000 farmer-cooperators who assist farm advisors at buraku level on a volunteer basis.

d. Fisheries

- (1) Transfers of fishery association assets are to be expedited by dispatching officials to delinquent areas. Transfers to date total 86; pending cases total 28.
- (2) All four sea-area adjustment committees have completed fishing ground plans. Public hearings and public announcement of final plans are to be completed during May 1951. Local disputes are minor and can be resolved.
- (3) Fishermen continue to oppose the "excess" advantages gained by non-specialized fishermen who are able to retain fishery rights. Inter-prefectural disputes prevailing between Tokyo-To and Aichi Prefecture are expected to be settled during May 1951. Shizuoka officials feel that Shizuoka fishermen are by geography and tradition entitled to free access of fishing grounds in the Izu Islands, which are administered by Tokyo-To.

e. Forestry

- (1) Reforestation activities during 1950 exceed the goal by 20%. This year's goal exceeds last year's accomplishment by 25%. Plenty of seedlings are available.
- (2) Thirty five forest management plans covering 30,160 cho have been completed of which 33 covering 29,700 cho have been approved.

3. Distribution and Industry:

a. Public Works - All departments within public works reported that current budget had been increased over last fiscal year to adjust increases made in prices of construction materials since the beginning of the Korean hostilities. Harbors of Shimizu, Omaezaki, Numazu, Shinoda, Hamanako, Ito, Maesaka and Yaizu are scheduled to be improved during the current F.Y. Ten to twenty percent less work will be accomplished on rivers and streams, according to officials, due to limited budget. Rehabilitation of Atami is scheduled to be completed during the current

F.Y. City Planning projects for Numazu, Shimizu, Shizuoka and Hamamatsu will be continued. Nine ferro-concrete apartment houses (24 units each) will be constructed. Officials estimated that 30% more road maintenance and repair work will be accomplished during F.Y. 1951.

b. EIB - Transportation control on staple foods is continued to be enforced by law enforcement agencies. EIB officials estimated that 60 hyo of illegal rice is flowing into Atami, Ito and other hot springs resorts, daily, via Minobu railway line. Yamanashi law enforcement agencies are to cooperate in effecting stringent controls at the source of the illegal rice.

c. Transportation - No recent statistical data were available on transportation but officials stated that shippers are requesting more freight cars than are actually necessary in order to have cars available when needed.

d. Fertilizer - Fertilizer supply is considered short of demands but not critical. This situation is due to transportation bottlenecks and manufacturers reluctance to sell.

e. Food Distribution - Siamese rice containing such foreign matters as pebbles and weed seeds is unpopular. Heavy rejections of wheat flour were noted on inferior products produced by small, inefficient millers is being accepted. Officials are reluctant to cancel contracts with the inefficient millers stating that it would create unemployment.

f. Land Transportation - Officials reported that an over-all allocation increase of 9% over the previous quarter on petroleum products had been approved but that the increasing number of vehicles is outstripping the small increases made in petroleum allocations.

g. Electric Power - Allocation shortage of electric power exists in the mining industry, especially on the Izu peninsula.

h. Commodity Prices - Lumber prices showed no change. Sheet metal prices are continuing to increase. Price on cotton yarn has returned to April 1950 price of 170,000 yen per bale. Jikatani showed a 20 yen per pair price increase at the wholesale level. Coal (5,000 calorie) has increased 500 yen per metric ton during the past 30 days.

i. Reparations - Routine surveillance inspections were made of the following reparations installations: Numazu Naval Arsenal (37-23 and 23A), Suruga Factory of Nagoya Military Arsenal (37-22 and 24), Nippon Hassoden, Shimizu Plant (37-36), Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., No.6 Plant (37-01 and 02), Fuji Sangyo K.K. Arai Plant (37-4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14) Melt-down scrap confirmation were made at Numazu Arsenal, Nagoya Military Arsenal Suruga Plant, Asahina Tekko K.K., Fujiyeda Plant and Nippon Hassoden Shimizu Plant. 27 reparations items at Mitsubishi Heavy Industry and six items at Fuji Sangyo K.K. are recommended for release as melt-down scrap.

4. Labor:

a. The Labor Relations Committee has three cases before it all of which are less than one month old and all of which will be decided this month.

b. Prefectural officials are plagued by a group of workers who prefer PESO employment to steady employment. One reason for this preference is because the worker is paid at the end of the days work. Officials foresee no solution to their problem.

c. The Labor Standards Bureau is alert to the tendency of shops producing for the Occupation to use that as an excuse to thwart the Labor Standards Law.

5. Summary:

a. Natural Resources - Land consolidation is progressing at a normal pace. All rented farm land will be covered by written rental contracts by the end of May. Some 4,000 cho of reclamation land will be sold to settlers during the year. All Hokyokai, except two in court, will be completely liquidated and registered by 31 May. Agricultural extension is progressing on a sound basis. Prefectural officials are expediting the transfer of fishery association assets to fishery cooperatives. The transfer of fishery rights is progressing according to schedule. Reforestation activities exceeded the established goal in 1950 FY. Twenty-nine thousand cho of private forest land is covered by approved management plans.

b. Distribution and Industry - Although budgets for public works have been increased rising costs will prevent as greater accomplishment as last year except in road construction where a 30% increase is expected. Food rejections mainly are Siamese rice and poorly milled wheat flour. Fertilizer supplies are short of demand but officials do not deem the shortage critical.

c. Labor - The labor situation is quiet and apparently well handled by local officials.

C. F. TOM

ak

2 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Shizuoka

1. Reference: OD #12, 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".

2. On 29 March 1951 conferred with Mr. Hagiwara, chief of the Agricultural Co-operative Section of Shizuoka. Recent increases in prices of agricultural commodities have helped the co-operatives. The capital increase program has been progressing better than expected. Out of 360 co-operatives 130 have already reported reaching the MAF goal for the end of the fiscal year. 72 others expect to reach the goal by the end of the fiscal year. Only 43 have taken little or no action to reach the goal. Some have failed to report. 48 co-operatives have already reached MAF's 5-year goal. Discussed need for improvement and extension of co-operative marketing.

3. On 30 and 31 March visited district office at Iwata, Tomioka and Shimo-Atago agricultural co-operatives, and Tatsukawa and Kami-Atago shinrin kumiai. The Tomioka A. C. had financial difficulties during the Sangyo Kumiai period but is now considered to be a model co-operative. Since the co-operative was organized three years ago it has increased its capital from 500,000 yen to 3,000,000 yen and its members' deposits from 23 million yen to 53 million yen. When a child is born in the village it is presented with a savings deposit book and a 50 yen deposit. It has varied activities including tea processing and is now building a health center. The Shimo-Atago A. C. is in a poorer, mountainous area, but by following a conservative policy it has been able to prevent heavy losses. Now it needs additional revenue to increase salaries. It plans to install tea processing equipment.

4. Tatsukawa Shinrin Kumiai is in an area of excellent forest management. Members ownership of forest land averages 3 cho. The Shinrin Kumiai is engaged in forestry and road building activities, but not in processing or marketing timber. Shares are ten yen and members are assessed ten yen per cho annually. In contrast, the Kami-Atago Shinrin Kumiai finances its activities from profits from operating a sawmill and makes no assessments against its members. The manager voiced the need for financial assistance for small forest owners if they are required to defer cutting their timber. The writer suggested that provision of work for small owners or members of their family on tree planting, erosion control, road building, or other government projects might be better than loans since the money earned would not have to be repaid.

5. Summary - Recent increases in prices of agricultural commodities have helped the co-operatives. The capital increase program has progressed better than expected although only 56 percent of the co-operative

have reported that they will reach MAF's goal for the 1950 - 1951 fiscal year. Discussed need for improvement and extension of co-operative marketing.

H. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

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2 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Labor Rallies and Labor-Management Conference, Shizuoka Prefecture,
27-31 March 1951

1. Three rallies were conducted with the following results:

	<u>Hamamatsu</u>	<u>Fuji</u>	<u>Shimoda</u>
Union Members	325	280	60
Employers	182	86	24
Students			7
General Public	107		3
Total	<u>614</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>94</u>
Grand Total: 1,074			

2. The rallies were opened by a brief address by the Prefectural Labor Policy Section Chief. KACAR participation consisted of a short greeting, then a reading in Japanese of a prepared speech on "Management Prerogatives and Personnel Rights," followed by a question-and-answer period. Participation by the audience at all three rallies was extremely active. A keen interest was demonstrated in the subject matter, particularly with regard to grievance machinery and seniority. Other questions ranged from appropriate collective bargaining units and questions concerning union representation to minimum wages. From the questioning, it was fairly evident that the audience was able to grasp the purport of the rallies and contain their questions to specific problems rather than delve on those matters which are often vague and irrelevant.

3. A conference with union and management representatives of the Tokai Bus Company in Ito was held to discuss their respective problems and the essential elements of a sound trade agreement. The bus workers have a union with a membership of 697. The union structure is comprised of four branch unions which are further divided into workshops. This type of organization and administration is in close resemblance to the unit plan of local trade union organization adopted by some of the larger unions in the United States, such as the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. However, while the structure of the local union here was similar to the unit plan in the United States, it lacked the democratic content. (It becomes more and more apparent that the unit plan for local trade union organization as advocated by this office but rejected by ESS/Labor, is the solution to the problem of local union structure and functions with a democratic content of self-expression and autonomous organization). The union has two full time officials, one male and one female secretary who are paid ¥6,000 and ¥4,500 per month respectively. The trade agreement was concluded on 1 December 1950 and the union has provided all members with a printed copy of the contract.

Good // Union dues are assessed at 3% of base pay and amount to an average of ¥230. On questioning the union with regard to grievance machinery and arbitration, the officials had misconstrued the latter function by the mere fact that the provision was contained in the union constitution and not in the trade agreement. Following this disclosure, the prefectural labor policy section chief gave a brief explanation of both grievance machinery inclusive of arbitration, and seniority. The union is expending approximately 15,000 yen monthly for labor education, that is, purchasing and subscribing to books, magazines and other literature pertaining to labor, and publishing a monthly union paper. A library is maintained at each branch union and the officers of the central executive committee visit them regularly when making distribution of new labor education material. Union funds now amount to ¥400,000. The union shop clause has a three-month's "escape" period and there are no temporary workers in the company's employ. The methods and procedures employed for the selection of union representatives leave much to be desired.

4. Summary:

1,074 attend three labor rallies in Shizuoka Prefecture to hear lecture on "Management Prerogatives and Personnel Rights." Labor-management conference also held with employer and union representatives of Tokai Bus Company to discuss essential elements of a trade agreement.

MARTIN T. CAMACHO
Labor Relations Division

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27 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Shizuoka Prefecture, date 14 - 16 March 1951

1. References: Operational Directives Number 9, 10, 11, 15 and 17.
2. Personnel Contacted.
 - a. Henry M. Sawamoto - Commerce & Industry Reparation Branch, C&I Div.
 - b. Hatsuyoshi Shibutare - Industrial Stimulation Branch, C&I Div.
 - c. Keikichi Makino - Public Works Housing Div., Civil Engineering Section
 - d. Hiroshi Nakano - City Planning Div., Civil Engineering Section
 - e. Shiro Tanaka - Road Div., Civil Engineering Section
 - f. Tsuneji Hanabusa - River Div., Civil Engineering Section
 - g. Shigeo Suzuki - Reparations Div., Shizuoka Finance Office
 - h. Gentaro Suzuki - Food Distribution Business Section, Shizuoka Food Office
 - i. G. Sato - Shizuoka Prefectural Food Office
 - j. M. Norimatsu - Petroleum Distribution, Chief of Fuel Section, Land Transportation Office
 - k. S. Goto - Transportation, Chief of Freight Sect., Shizuoka Division J.N.R.C.
 - l. Yoshie Omura - Director, Shizuoka EIA
 - m. Matsutaro Suzuki - Electric Power Employers Association
 - n. Shigeru Shintani - Secretary, Shizuoka Electric Construction Association
 - o. M. Dejima - Chamber of Commerce

- p. Kunikatsu Matsushita - Shizuoka Branch, Chubu Haiden
- q. Shigeyuki Tomita - Shizuoka PESO
- r. S. Kushiyaama - Gas Co.
- s. Saburo Shibata - Director, Electric Contractors Association
- t. Toshihiro Suzuki - Fertilizer-Agricultural Division, Agriculture and Forestry Section

3. Public Works program for Shizuoka Prefecture is progressing as scheduled and cement supply being adequate to fulfill current requirements. Enforcement of construction regulation is lax. Violation referenced in Memo KLCO, dated 5 March 1951 involving a Korean (Rin Tai Kaku) in Hamamatsu City has not been corrected. The prefectural government instructed the violator to dismantle the third story addition or raise the ground so that the roof would conform with nine meter height limit. The Korean has taken no step to correct the matter and the prefectural officials are taking a sit and wait policy.

4. Food distribution program is functioning properly and no bottlenecks are evident. Enforcement of staple food transportation control is being effected half heartedly by the law enforcement agencies. Police were ignoring staple food carriers at Shizuoka Railway Station.

5. Transportation: Rail transportation situation is becoming acute. Fuji Station, a junction of Minobu and Takaido lines, lacks adequate space to handle the incoming freight. At Shizuoka Station, an average of 330 cars were tied up per day because of load recipients' failure to unload. Petroleum allocations were insufficient and especially short in diesel fuel and lubricating oils. Electric power situation is improving and the persons attending the power conference were rather disinterested, as to next winter's power crisis.

6. Commodities: All commodities have increased in price since the outbreak of Korean War with the exception of petroleum products. Director of EIA stated that the free price of petroleum products has not fluctuated in the past six month which is peculiar to the prefecture.

7. Reparations: 14 reparations items at Mitsubishi Heavy Industry (39-1) (39-2) are recommended for melt-down scrap. Nippon Hassoden Shimizu Steam Generating Plant (37-36) will begin destruction of reparations items approved for melt-down scrap on 17 March 1951.

8. Fertilizer: Spring fertilizer shortages may be attributed in part to the interested officials not expediting until late. Officials were inclined to take the view of letting matters run their course.

LEONARD N. IDA
Distribution & Industry Division

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23 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1951.
2. Conferred with prefectural officials and personnel of the Shizuoka-ken Federation of FCAs, Nishiura FCA and Kanagawa FCA in Shizuoka Prefecture during the period 20 - 21 March 1951, re fisheries.
3. Shizuoka Prefectural Office:
 - a. Final fishing ground plans pending public hearings will be completed the end of March. Disputes on record are considered minor and can be settled locally.
 - b. Fishery Administration Section officials requested aid in securing a jeep to accomplish guidance and surveillance work. It was suggested that a formal application be made through their channels to come to the attention of MITI. It was stated that of 148 federations and co-operatives in the prefecture, six can not be reached by either train or bus, and 94 can be reached by bus with considerable loss in time. Due to inconvenient time schedules, three days are required for 39 co-operatives and two days for 47 co-operatives to accomplish simple missions.
4. Shizuoka-ken Federation of FCA:
 - a. Officials of the federation were interviewed to assemble a detailed study of its organization and activities. Salaried employees total 42 in the main office and 34 in the eight branches. Branches are either guidance offices, markets, oil depots, or combinations thereof. Income during the 11 months period 1 April 1950 - 28 February 1951 was ¥15,559,000 and expenses ¥16,067,000. Revenue sources were from transportation services, market rental and sale of sea products, fuel, bait, and supplies. The rental of the Numazu Fish Market has resulted in ¥5,798,000 being realized by deducting 0.5% on fish sold through the Numazu market. In other words 11 local co-operatives have contributed approximately 30% of the federation income, which is unquestionably some sacrifice when compared to tributes from over 100 other co-operatives not involved with the Numazu Market. Local fishermen interests are further neglected as fish brokers have been able to own 40% of the shares in the Numazu Fish Market.

b. Federation officials complained that the tax office assessed the Prefectural Association ¥1,600,000 in corporation tax after the assets and liabilities were transferred. Assessment prior to transfer would have allowed proper balancing of accounts. The federation has paid ¥600,000 towards the total due.

5. Nishiura FCA:

a. Membered by 380, an increase of nine since establishment. Assets of the old fishery association were transferred with no cash debts. All members are in the local agriculture co-operative, which is financially very stable, principally due to favorable tangerine production. The FCA is thus relegated a minor role and exists as a guidance and liaison office for members. No added activities such as credit and banking, group purchase and sales were revealed. Capitalization is ¥231,000 at ¥200 per share. The 1951 calendar year budget is ¥420,000 of which ¥185,000 will be realized by membership fees, ¥50,000 from the village office, and the balance through various means including interest on shares in linear organizations. The chairman and managing director receive no salaries. One clerk receives ¥5,000 per month. The development of the co-operative or development of fisheries is not desired or apparently necessary due to the financial well-being of members (tangerine, lumber and mushroom production). It was estimated that the average family income was ¥500,000 per annum on tangerines alone. A note of particular interest is the fact that income tax negotiations are carried on between the tax office and the tax committee of the village assembly on a lump sum basis, which in turn is allocated down to families although the fishery association possesses seven exclusive, 11 fixed and four special fishery rights, maximum production is not realized as members cannot devote much time to the sea. As a consequence great production potentials especially in laver and shell-fish remain untapped. The 1950 production was 95,000 Kan valued at 28 million yen, which is considered an increase of 10,000 Kan and three million yen over the previous year. Fuel and netting needs were adequate. Complaints were heard that although receiving allocation orders, part of the fuel for the 3rd quarter and all of the 4th quarter could not be purchased at dealers. Illegal fuel, however, was not needed.

6. Kenagawa FCA:

a. Membership in this river co-operative is 936, of which 91 are specialized fishermen. The balance are farmers and business men. Area includes all of Tagata-gun. Capitalization is ¥53,600 at 100 yen per share. Rights owned include one exclusive and 37 fixed. The co-operative plan for the 1951 fiscal year is based on a ¥989,000 budget (¥322,000 over 1950) of which ¥827,000 will be for river restocking and conservation. Administrative expenses including one salaried clerk is ¥162,000. Revenue sources will include, prefectural subsidy ¥230,000, factory (6) compensations ¥375,000, membership fees ¥255,000, and right licences ¥120,000. Conservation program includes release of carp, ayu and funa. Masu thrives well but is not desired by members who love to

fish in historical style for ayu (Tomozuri fishing). Production during 1950 was 9,922 Kan valued at eight million yen, which is considered a post-war high. The discharge of poisonous matter from paper, steel, mining and liquor factories is blamed for keeping production below the maximum potential of 30,000 Kan achieved 23 years ago. Suggestions made to co-operative officials included: Release of masu into rivers, added revenue sources i.e., hotel associations benefiting from tourist trade, increase in restocking efforts, and submitting formal petitions to officials concerned of water pollution in the area.

7. Summary:

a. Shizuoka fishery administration officials desired purchase of a jeep to facilitate guidance and surveillance routines as the prefecture is particularly handicapped by inadequate rail and bus services. Formal application to MITI through MAF was suggested.

b. Of ¥15,559,000 realized by the Shizuoka-ken Federation of FCAs during the 11 months period 1 April 1950 - 28 February 1951, - ¥5,798,000 or 30% was realized by 11 local co-operatives for the use of the Numazu Fish Market. This is deemed not commensurate with tributes paid the federation by over 100 other member co-operatives.

c. The Nishiura FCA existed in name only. Co-operative activities not only did not exist, but appeared unnecessary as all members are in a very prosperous local agricultural co-operative. Members are so busy with tangerine, lumber, and mushroom production that little time can be devoted to fisheries. As a consequence production potentials in laver, shell and fish products remain undeveloped. The Kanagawa River FCA was found to be operating principally on the basis conservation needs. Management, projects and revenue sources were discussed with officials in hopes that some improvements would be realized.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

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22 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Labor Rallies, Shizuoka Prefecture, 19 - 21 March 1951

1. Two labor rallies were conducted in Shizuoka Prefecture, with the following attendance breakdown:

	<u>Shizuoka City</u>	<u>Numazu City</u>
Employers	63	97
Union members	68	189
Unorganized workers	20	17
Students	<u>25</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	176	303
Grand Total:	479	

2. Agenda was the same as for previous rallies. It is notable that a larger percentage of employers than usual participated in the meetings. At the Shizuoka rally, a number of intelligent questions were asked, but audience response at the Numazu rally was not satisfactory during the question-and-answer period, although interest was shown throughout the session. It was noted at the Shizuoka rally that the employers displayed a high degree of interest in the discussion of those elements which are necessary to a sound collective bargaining agreement.

3. Summary: Two labor rallies were conducted in Shizuoka Prefecture for the purpose of encouraging collective bargaining agreements. Total attendance was 479.

RALPH FRIEDRICH
Labor Relations Division

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17 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Extension, Shizuoka Ken

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Field observations of agricultural extension activities were made in Mishima-shi, Tagata-gun; Inazusa-mura, Kamo-gun and Ito-shi, Tajima-mura district; all in Shizuoka Ken. In each, farm advisors were contacted and in Mishima the county liaison agent was contacted regarding his operations.
3. Mishima City - Mr. Oishi, county liaison agent in Mishima and two farm advisors were contacted. Current activities are largely concerned with determining (1951-1952) budgeting requirements for the ten districts in the county. This work is co-ordinated by the county liaison agent for the local advisors and improvement committees. It is a progressive step in long range program planning. Each municipality contributes ¥15,000 toward local extension work. Farm advisors are concentrating on 4H Club work at expense of other agricultural extension activities. Farmers have complained about this and the advisors were encouraged to give full attention to general agricultural needs. The liaison agent expressed considerable anxiety over rumors that the extension organization will revert to employment of advisors by local communities after the peace treaty. Such a step would completely negate occupation efforts to modernize Japan's Research and Extension and indicates what will happen to every reform the Japanese do not like.
4. Inazusa-mura on the Izu west coast has two farm advisors, a home advisor and a liaison agent. The organization is very progressive. An extension news bulletin is issued monthly. It was noted that the liaison agent conducts some laboratory experiments locally, due to background employment at an experimental farm. He indicated that about 50% of the farmers now attend buraku extension meetings whereas practically none did at first. Four subject matter specialists visited the area in January and gave instructions to farm advisors.
5. Two farm advisors serve the Ito district (no home advisor) and the senior advisor gave evidence of being capable in extension matters. Current endeavor is concerned with eradication of an insect which has caused extensive damage to sweet potatoes, radish and other root vegetables. ¥2,000,000 has been appropriated for entomological research for 1951 - 1952. The advisors find that 4H Club work is not entirely clear to youth groups

in the district and therefore limit their activities to orientation of the leaders.

6. Field surveillance of agricultural extension activities in the Izu area of Shizuoka Prefecture indicate definite progress as a result of progressive farm advisor personnel. In some districts too much time is devoted to 4H Club work. There are rumors of a post-treaty change in the extension organization from the present prefectural system to employment of extension advisors by local governments.

BASIL J. BUCHKO
Natural Resources Division

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8 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Extension Supervision and Status of Youth Training Farm in Shizuoka

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.
2. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ hour meeting was held with all Gun liaison advisors (full-time) of Shizuoka with the purpose of better defining the job of the extension supervisors. Made available to them were U.S. information on the role of supervisors in the extension framework; supervisory objectives, functions, and methods; program planning principles and methods. The participating liaison advisors, having been on the job long enough to confront operational problems, were receptive to the information provided and freely voiced opinions. In respect to program planning, the advisors reported that local plans were already submitted and an analysis of them show that advisors have too many problems included and some of them not too practical. Subject matter specialists did not assist in local planning, since they are too few in member and, as it is, they spend too much time for field visits - so reports the AIS Chief. A problem posed by one participant was "How much involved should advisors get in any particular agricultural project in the villages?" The consensus of opinion was that advisors should stimulate interest, provide leadership, and assists - with major responsibility given to local people or agencies. Also raised was the problem of advisors getting their hands into everything. This danger can be alleviated by having clear extension objectives for the year and setting up priority programs by months. The advisor must plan the use of his time - not have others plan it for him.
3. The Shizuoka Extension News carries excerpts from the U.S. book "Cooperative Extension Work." Pertinent information can be provided to local advisors this way and serve as a good media for in-service training.
4. Visit to the Youth Training Farm showed that prospects for increasing enrollment and procuring higher caliber students are better for the coming school year. Next year, the expected enrollment is 46, while this year it is 20. Many sources were utilized in advertising the school: Local advisors, extension news, lower secondary schools, radio broadcasts, and the magazine "Nogyo Gijutsu." There will be a teaching staff of five, including a new technician from Nara who seems

active and progressive. The educational program will be based on the recommendation of the curriculum committee at the national meeting: 65% core, 35% to supplementary curriculum. The core will require each pupil to work in one of six groups (rice, potato, beans, grain, feed crop, and vegetable) where he will be made responsible for management of a plot. Labor needs will be fulfilled cooperatively. The main textbook being used by students now is too difficult and lacks appeal to this age level. Information was provided on a new textbook series called "General Agriculture" which is being published this month for use by high school students. The need for closer coordination between the prefectural 4-H program and the youth training farm was pointed out, especially in short term training courses and prefectural 4-H events. The farm is a good 4-H camp site.

5. Conclusions:

- a. A meeting with gun liaison advisors revealed that they were interested in enhancing their effectiveness in the program and were receptive to the U.S. information on the work of extension supervisors.
- b. An increased enrollment, higher caliber pupils, a planned educational program, and an addition of a progressive staff member - all point to a better youth training farm for the 1951 - 52 year.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
Natural Resources Division

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26 Feb. - 3 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directives Numbers 9, 10, 11 and 15.
2. Enforcement - Since rice crop collection had been completed it appears that the law enforcement agencies have relaxed enforcement of illegal staple food transportation. During the month of Feb a total of four raids had been conducted with 16 arrests being made and a total of 174 kg of rice and 28 kg peanuts confiscated. EIA estimated that the average daily flow of illegal staple foods into Tokyo Metropolitan area from Chiba Prefecture was 1,000 hyo. Sugar investigation conducted jointly by EIA and the Prefectural Food Office in Inba-gun disclosed a ghost population of 1734. This ghost population was attributed to haphazard vital statistics kept by village, town, and gun offices. The following types of discrepancies in records were uncovered: the deceased were continuing to draw rations; Children outgrowing their age limit were receiving both special baby and adult rations; and persons relocating to other area were still listed as residents and drawing rations. A total of 17 investigations on restaurant control netted 4 violations two cases of violation involved illegal vending of staple food and the remaining two violations were operating a restaurant without a license. All restaurant control violation cases have been referred to the PHC for administrative and legal disposition.
3. Staple Food Distribution - Officials anticipated that rejection of staple food rations would decrease during the 1st quarter of 1951 as compared to the previous quarter although statistical data have not been compiled. This view was based of the fact that better quality staples foods were being distributed and consumers could make purchases at any authorized retailer, since the initiation of the coupon system. The officials were concerned over the future imports of soy bean since Chiba Prefecture has 264 shoyu sauce manufacturing plants which produces 1/3 of Japan's total production. In the past, the industry was dependent on the soy bean supply from China but since unfavorable conditions existing in China, pressed soy bean cakes are now imported from the USA. Industry reported that raw material prices had increased 75% since Oct 1950 and subsequently producer prices on shoyu was increased 20%. A further increase of price on shoyu is expected in the near future.
4. Public Works
 - a. Housing and Construction - Officials estimated that a total of 50,000 homes were in deficit for the entire prefecture. Under the home construction loan program, an allocation of construction of 500 homes had been received for the 1951 FY. Application requesting loans will be accepted as early as the latter part of March.

b. Roads - Recent snow storm in Chiba Prefecture had caused several land-slides and had added additional expenses for road maintenance and repairs which were not anticipated by officials. Rail shipments of gravel into the prefecture showed no improvement over the previous month as transportation situation was termed by official as insufficient.

c. City Planning - City improvement projects for Chiba City and Choshi were 100% and 78% respectively accomplished, as of 15 Feb 1951. Project of constructing a central station at Chiba City consolidating the Boso, Keisei and JNR lines for the convenience of the public has been assured according official of the Pref Govt.

d. Rivers of Harbors - Both river and harbor construction work for the 1950 FY had been 75% accomplished. Officials stated that procurement cement had improved during Feb and all projects planned for the current fiscal year would be completed by 31 March 1951. Officials stated that day laborers sent by the PESO were causing minor disturbances.

5. Reparations - Routine surveillance inspections were made of Hitachi Seiki K. K., Narashino Plant (04-14), Funabashi Kosaku Kikai K. K. (04-15), and Hitachi Seisakusho Kaashiwa Plant (04-04). Maintenance and Custody of reparations property were satisfactory in the above plants. Pref Govt reported that a total of 256 reparations items had been authorized by ESS to be loaned to privately owned plants for use in production.

6. Fertilizer - Shipments of fertilizer continued to lag behind schedule as 5,500 M/T, 2,500 M/T and 400 M/T of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassium fertilizers respectively, were received during Feb. Officials are anticipating the following shortages of fertilizers during spring planting season:

	<u>Estimated Requirements</u>	<u>Expected Shortage</u>
Nitrogenous	51,000 M/T	5,000 M/T
Phosphatic	45,000 M/T	10,000 M/T
Potassium	4,000 M/T	200 M/T

The fertilizer shortage was attributed to lack of supply and transportation bottlenecks.

7. Electric Power - Kanto Haiden reported that the emergency electric power restrictions under PUC #56 was lifted on 1 March but thru cooperative conservation the program will be continued in the prefecture until 15 March on a voluntary basis.

8. Medium & Small Enterprise - Although small manufacturers have increased production in recent months, stringent finances continued to exist in the business circle. Sales are generally on three to six months accounts.

9. Industry - Prefectural C & I Section reported that Kawasaki Steel Works had negotiated with Nikko Kogyo K. K. (04-01) for the purchase of the factory site. Kawasaki Steel Works will invest 3 billion 600 million yen in the construction of a iron and steel mill of which 50% of the above will be

forth coming from the counter part fund. A 150,000 KW electric power transmission line to Chiba City is contemplated to fulfill the electric power requirements of the proposed steel mill.

SUMMARY: Needs for a more improved and efficient system of record keeping, such as vital statistics.

LEONARD N. IDA
Distribution & Industry Division

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3 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #14, subject: "Forest Conservation" dated 12 April 1951.
2. On 28 February 1951 a conference was held with prefectural foresters to discuss information to be assembled prior to visits of representative of this headquarters.
3. Insect Control: Control orders were issued on 19 January 1951 for 5,891 koku of beetle infested timber contrary to advice of this headquarters. Officials indicate 60% of this is infested with secondary insects. Control operations were conducted for Maimaiga (Lymantria dispar) in Kitakatsushika-gun. The gist of a MAF notification (26 - Rinya No. 175, dated 11 January 1951) regarding insect control was sent to all gun offices.
4. Forest Fire Prevention: Arrangements have been made for four village fire brigades in Chichibu-gun to protect prefectural forests in their vicinities.
5. Forest Extension: The utilization and reforestation specialist positions will be filled with qualified persons after the examinations of 10 and 11 March 1951. The men now filling these positions will take the examination. One of the nine local extension agents retired on 31 December and will not be replaced until April. During January, 62 field visits resulted in 146 person being contacted on charcoal forest management, surveying, thinning, erosion control, speciality trees, insect and disease control, lumber seasoning, and charcoal making. In the same period 25 meetings on these same topic resulted in 1,517 persons being contacted. 1,400 of these were school children being instructed to gather eggs of a black alder hairy caterpillar. 19 office visits on various subjects occurred, 3 radio broadcasts were made, and 3,000 leaflets on reforestation were printed. All specialists attended the training schools held by the Forestry Agency during January.

6. Summary: On 28 February 1951 a conference was held with prefectural foresters. Against advice of this headquarters control orders were issued on 19 January 1951 for 5,900 koku of beetle infested timber. Control of Maimaiga was conducted in Kita-katsushika-gun. A MAF notification on insect control was passed on to gun officials. Arrangements to protect prefectural forests have been made with local fire brigades in Chichibu-gun. Extensive forestry extension work was done in January. Two specialist positions now vacant will be filled after the March extension examinations.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

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2 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Natural Resources Conference - Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Conference on Agricultural Co-operatives, Fertilizer, Stock feed and Agriculture Improvement was held with the Chief, Economic Department, Shizuoka, and his assistants.
3. In support of the capitalization increase program, prefectural activities included dispatch of the Kencho sound truck throughout the prefecture, from 5 to 20 February, exhorting farmers to increased savings forward additional shares of co-op stock. The officials predicted realization of 1st year capitalization increase, in the five year program, by 31 March 1951. Financial position of co-operatives was said to be improving although 11 units still have deposit withdrawal restrictions.
4. The fertilizer outlook for spring requirements is not encouraging. With anticipated release of 10,000 tons from Kodan stocks only 50% of needs will be met by 31 March 1951. Potassium, most urgent soil requirement in Shizuoka, is of greatest concern due to limited stocks and limited import possibilities. Officials are recommending conservative application of this type by confining use to periods of maximum benefit. Other fertilizer production will increase in April as power supply position improves, say prefectural officials. Co-operatives will handle about 60% of the Kodan release. Other transactions cannot be checked accurately inasmuch as sales vary in the free bidding system. Prices have increased from 10 to 20% since decontrol.
5. Officials complain of price increases for stock feed (particularly poultry) without corresponding increases in the price of end products (eggs etc.). Prices of feed have doubled since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. The MAF is being asked to release 2,500 tons of 5th grade Mugi at official prices, now stored in the prefecture, in order to provide some relief to stock owners.
6. 4H Club development and Home advisor work were discussed with Kencho officials. They were advised to study the progress made by the women members of the Omaezaki Fisheries Co-operative as an interesting development in organization and activities, carried on by women who were given the opportunity within the frame work of the co-operative. Officials reported plans for 4H club meetings in each Gun to review activities during the past year and plan new programs for the future. A Home advisor institute will be held during 12 and 13 of March in Hamamatsu.

7. Summary

Conferred with Economic Department Officials re several Natural Resources programs. Capitalization increase by agricultural co-operative members is being stressed and officials are optimistic about completion of targets set for this 1st of the five year program. Fertilizer outlook not encouraging for fulfilment of spring requirements. May improve after power increases are reflected in April production. Price increases in livestock feed are expected to be equalized in part by release of government held 5th grade Mugi (2,500 tons). Advised officials to stress womens activities in co-operatives and Agricultural Improvement work.

BASIL J. BUCHKO
Natural Resources Division

fk

28 February, 1 - 2 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Surveillance of land reform activities of Shizuoka was made during the period 28 February to 2 March 1951. Conferences were held 1) at the prefectural government with members of Agricultural Land Section, Arable Land Section, and Land Reclamation Section, 2) at the Fujinomiya city hall with Agricultural Land Commission members and four farmers, and 3) at the Nishi Fuji Reclamation Agricultural Cooperative headquarters with chief of Agricultural Land Section of Fuji "Gun" office and members of the cooperative.

3. Land registrations

Registration offices are still not caught up with the land registration applications submitted by the agricultural land commissions. As of 31 January, registration picture appeared as follows:

Type of Land	Purchases		Sales	
	% submitted by ALC's	% actually registered	% submitted by ALC's	% actually registered
Agricultural	98.4	93.8	97.9	94.1
Pasture	88.4	75.6	76.6	53.3
Homesite	92.2	79.5	88.1	83.1

4. Land tenure agreements

119,400 contracts (70% of goal) encompassing an area of 7,164 cho have already been drawn. To date, no difficulties have arisen over the new rentals.

5. Land consolidation

Of the 18 city, towns and villages attempting the land consolidation program for 1950 FY, only Shimada has been able to enter into the 60 days public announcement period. Two others, namely, Ogasa and Minami Mikuri will probably enter into that stage in the next few days.

6. Agricultural Land Section's reduction-en-force

Beginning next fiscal year (1 April 1951) as a result of a cut in the national budget, Shizuoka's Agricultural Land Section will reduce its staff from 50 to 30 men. Affected by the reduction-en-force will be the representatives of all "gun" offices except Kamo-gun and eight men in the prefectural office. The prefectural Agricultural Land Section has been informed unofficially that the prefectural assembly will not authorize allocations from its budget to take care of the contemplated cut in personnel.

7. Land reclamation

A study of existing conditions at Nishi Fuji reclamation project has brought forth two outstanding facts: Namely 1) the settler families are doing the best they can with the limited amount of capital; and 2) MAF's water pipe line construction program is not benefiting the settlers because of governmental regulations, Nishi Fuji project registered as having an area of 3,800 cho (actually 5,000 cho) is being reclaimed by approximately 370 settler families and 345 local farmers. To date, the settler families due to limited capital have been able to realize for each family only nine tan of arable land and 2.5 cho of associated land. At that rate, the prefecture thinks it will take seven years before each settler family will have a maximum arable area of 2.5 cho. During 1950 FY each settler family averaged a gross income of 80,000 yen of which 60,000 yen come from the land. A look at the water pipe line situation reveals that 6,000 meters have already been constructed by MAF which should supply sufficient drinking water to the settlers. However, because governmental regulation calls for settlers having to meet the cost of installation of subsidiary lines to their homesites, the settler families already heavily in debt will not be able to enjoy the luxury of the drinking water. Average cost to each settler family for installing branch lines is estimated at 25,000 yen.

8. Summary:

a. Land reform activities of Shizuoka prefecture are nearing completion. Remaining are 1) registration of pasture land and homesites, 2) effecting of 30% more land tenure agreements, and 3) completion of land consolidation in 18 city, towns and villages.

b. Reclamation project at Nishi Fuji is far from completion. At the present time, the 360 settler families have been able to make arable 592 cho of land. The goal is set at 1,200 cho. In addition, due to governmental regulations, the settler families cannot enjoy the luxury of utilizing MAF's 6,000 meter long water pipe line. To enjoy that luxury each settler family will have to put out about 25,000 yen for installing subsidiary lines. At the present time, the families cannot afford that much.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

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27 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Women's Activities in Agricultural Co-operatives, Shizuoka

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1951, subject: "Agriculture."

2. A conference was held with the Chief, Agriculture Co-operative Association Section (Mr. Hagiwara) and a representative of the Federation (Mr. Muramatsu) to discuss the subject program. Out of 365 co-operatives in Shizuoka, 200 have women's divisions with an estimated 60,000 women holding about ¥5 million worth of stocks. The federation is encouraging women membership by holding meetings, slide demonstrations, lectures, round table discussions, etc., in local co-operatives. The Women's Divisions of Agricultural Co-operatives is the name of a sub-division of the Women's Clubs in Shizuoka and has no connection with the co-operatives. The women members of the subdivision are stock holders in the co-operative. Both stockholders and non-stockholders in the Women's Clubs pay dues to the co-operative in either cash or local products. The dues are kept in a separate co-operative fund and are used by the Women's Club to carry on their activities when needed. The Women's Clubs are auxiliaries of the co-operatives as are Farmers Associations and Young Men Associations. The officers of the Women's Club are also officers of the Women's Division.

3. The Asahata Agricultural Co-operative Association, which has 259 women voting members, was visited. The object of having women members is to encourage them to increase the deposits of the co-operative. They receive no advantages by being stockholders that the non-stockholders of the Women's Club do not also share. All activities they carry on are sponsored by the Women's Club and have no connection with the co-operative. About 30 women members attended a discussion conducted by the KACAR representative, who explained how the Women's Division should be a part of the agricultural co-operative and a separate organization from the Women's Club.

4. Summary

Women's Divisions of Agricultural Co-operatives is the name given to a sub-division of the Women Clubs for members who are stockholders in their co-operatives. It has no connection with the co-operative outside of the fact that the dues collected by the Women's Club are deposited in the co-operative. Members of the Women's Clubs, whether stockholders or not, share the same privileges in regard to the co-operative. There are no advantages of being a women stockholder in an agricultural co-operative in Shizuoka outside of receiving dividends.

Annex 1c

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

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26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Shizuoka

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, Dated 12 April 1951, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A conference was held with the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Kurita) and one Home Adviser (Mrs. Iishi) to discuss the subject program. The Home Improvement Specialists (Mrs. Kuzawa) is attending the home economics course at Tokyo Women's University. Each Gun is holding one-day training courses for prospective local volunteer leaders to teach them how they can assist the Home Advisers. During the period 24-26 January 1951, 33 women took the examination for Home Advisers and 21 passed. However, none will be hired because they claim they have not received their new T/O from the MAF plus the fact they have no budget. All other Kanto prefectures have received new T/O's allowing one Home Adviser for each extension district. On 13 March, all presently hired Home Advisers will attend a meeting in Hamamatsu to discuss problems and over-all plans for the coming year.
3. Summary: The home demonstration program in Shizuoka is still lagging behind other prefectures. In spite of the fact the Agricultural Improvement Section is unaware of any increase in T/O for home advisers, they administered an examination and 21 women passed it. However, the present T/O is full and there is no intention to hire these women.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

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24 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Shizuoka Prefecture, 19 - 23 February 1951

1. References: Operational Directives Nos. 9, 10 and 11, subject: "Distribution of Food and Critical Materials," "Elimination of Control Associations" and "Industry," dated 10 April 1950.

2. Enforcement: The local E. B. reported confiscations from staple food controls during January netted 16,783 kgs staples or approximately 4,500 kgs less than amount seized during December. Decrease in confiscations were said to be attributed to less carrier activities after the holidays and strong police action. However, a spot check conducted on some eating and drinking establishments revealed flagrant violations. Rice were being served openly in all of the establishments checked without showing any concern for police which were noticeable about a year ago. The Public Hearing Committees did not meet during January since there were no cases to handle. The local E. B. persisted in saying that staple food confiscations during February will be equal to January or more likely less since farmers are not selling their rice, but in March the volume of illegal rice movement is expected to increase as farmers will be needing money to pay for their fertilizers and taxes.

E. B. officials reported 2 cases where agricultural cooperatives sold government-owned rice to wine makers without any authorization. No action was taken since the wine makers returned the rice to the cooperatives after they received their allocations. The E. B. is planning to inform all agricultural cooperatives not to sell government-owned rice without prior authorization.

The local E. B. received instruction from the Regional E. B. to conduct a survey on the local textile situation (illegal channels, organizations making biggest profits, prices, etc.) Action on controls, however, are not being taken.

3. Staple Food Distribution: Ration rejections during January totalled 82 tons consisting mainly of Burmese rice. Rejection of wheat products presently distributed on a coupon basis was not available but officials claimed consumers accepted the coupon system favorably.

The recent consumer registration for rice retailers resulted in the designation of 866 former Kodan employees, 265 former rice dealers and 358 outsiders and agricultural cooperatives. No serious violations were discovered except a few cases where dealers coerced consumers to register at their stores. These were promptly corrected but no action was taken against the dealers. Wholesaler registrations were completed on 21 February

but final results were not available. Applicants consisted of 9 kumiais formed by Kodan and former rice dealers and, agricultural cooperative. Prefectural officials were still uninformed of transportation fees, wholesaler's margins, disposition of rejected rations, etc.

4. Charcoal: Local production of charcoal increased 570,000 bales over quantity produced during 1949. No serious shortage is expected for the balance of the winter months. Present prices ranged from ¥240 - ¥250 per bale or a decrease of from ¥50 - ¥60 per bale since December 1950.

5. Fertilizer: Fertilizer receipts were reported poor at present due to bad transportation situation. "Marutoku" stocks are selling fast due to steady increase in fertilizer prices. A balance of 3,000 tons of "Marutoku" stocks are selling fast due to steady increase in fertilizer prices. A balance of 3,000 tons of "Marutoku" fertilizer is being withheld for distribution during March by the Finance Ministry. Price of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers were reported up ¥60 per 10 kan and potassium fertilizers up ¥140 per 10 kan compared with prices prevailing in December 1950. Price increases were attributed to high production costs and officials predicted prices will increase further.

6. Control Associations: Prefectural officials reported all control associations required to be dissolved or reorganized under existing directives have been completed. Guidance programs for small and medium enterprise cooperatives are being continued with some favorable results but many kumiais are still unable to improve chiefly due to lack of funds.

Prefectural Industry Guidance Section reported 3 officials were sent to Osaka Industry Improvement Research Institute to study and hear lectures on company administration, labor control and production efficiency for a period of 4 months. These officials have returned and presently engaged in guiding small and medium enterprisers. Three other officials attended lectures sponsored by the Small and Medium Enterprial Bureau, MITI, in Tokyo and presently are engaged in giving advice to small companies. Enterprises receiving such advice and guidance are showing enthusiasm and welcome this opportunity to learn.

7. Public Works: The various public works projects were reported progressing fairly satisfactorily and according to plan. Some shortages in cement and labor were reported but are not too serious. The majority of the projects are expected to be completed by the end of this fiscal year with the exception of the Yaezu breakwater project which is expected to extend to the next fiscal year. River Section officials of the Kencho desired U. S. counterpart fund aid which is being extended chiefly to road projects. Housing Section officials voiced a desire for an increase in bond issues. Only 40% of their request for floating bonds was approved for this fiscal year. Harbor projects for 1950 JFY plan were reported 80% completed, river projects 85%, road projects 90% and housing projects 85%.

Applicants for housing loan totalled 2,000 as of 19 February of which 1,657 received approval. Of the total approved 900 have started construction and 362 have already completed their homes. It was reported

that 20% of the applicants may drop out due to high material costs, increase in price of land and inability to return loans. Loans per tsubo have been increased from ¥16,000 to ¥18,000. The prefectural government has not extended any financial aid to the home builders this year but are considering aid for the 1951 JFY.

The local Land Transportation Office reported that gasoline allocations for the 4th quarter increased 227 kl. and diesel oil 50 kl. over the 3rd quarter. However due to increases in vehicles each month, gasoline allocation meets 70 - 80% of demand and diesel oil 50% of demand. Most increases in gas consuming vehicles were reported to be tricycle trucks which do not use too much fuel but a steady increase in diesel trucks each month is raising the demand but the fuel allocation has not kept pace with it.

8. Electric Power: Prefectural officials reported that through the radio, press and bulletins the people of Shizuoka were urged to stop unnecessary usage of electricity with emphasis on the uses of electric appliances during the daylight hours. At night neon signs were blacked out and only lights necessary for public safety were turned on. Kanto and Chubu Haidens planned a schedule for power cuts in case of an emergency as follows: Monday - Hamamatsu, Tuesday - Fujiida, Wednesday - Kakegawa, Thursday - Shimizu, Friday - Shizuoka and Saturday for large power consumers. However, to date, no necessity has arisen to take such drastic steps. Voluntary power holidays have been conducted by many companies and voluntary power cuts were made during the peak hours.

9. Industry: Scrap confirmation checks were made at plants 37 - 04, 26, 29, 31 and 32. All equipment were properly destroyed by the above plants. Nippon Hassoden K. K. (37-36) did not start their breakdown of equipment. Fourteen reparations plants 37-03, (4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14), 19, (20, 21), (22, 24), (23, 23a), 25, 26, (28, 29), 31, (32, 45), 33, 34, 36 and one oil refinery (Toa Nenryo Kogyo) were inspected. Custody and maintenance at the above reparations plants were found satisfactory. Production of petroleum products at Toa Nenryo was reported to be 5,000 barrels per day at present. Production capacity is 6,000 barrels. Sulphuric acid was reported to be in short supply and production costs increased 20% since June 1950 due to rise in price of crude oil.

10. Addendum: Contacted officials of the Shizuoka Prefectural Government, Railway Transportation Office, Tokai Finance Bureau, Hamamatsu Station and Hamamatsu Branch of Nippon Transportation Company as well as residents around the area where supposedly a U. S. bomber is buried but no one knew anything definite about a buried plane. Some vague statements were made by neighborhood people that parts of a B-29 bomber was buried near the Hamamatsu station before the surrender but railway officials denied any knowledge of a buried plane.

11. Conclusion:

a. Results of confiscations from action taken against staple food violations showed a 20% decrease in January and is expected to be

lower in February. Eating and drinking establishments were found openly serving rice. No controls were being exercised on illegal textile sales except a survey on price, illegal channels, profiteers, etc.

b. Ration rejections consisted chiefly of Burmese rice. Wheat products on coupon basis favorably excepted by consumers. No serious violations noted in recent staple food retailer registration.

c. Charcoal supply sufficient. Prices dropped ¥50-¥60 since December.

d. Fertilizer receipts unfavorable due to poor railway transportation. Prices increasing due to high production costs.

e. All control associations required for dissolution or reorganization completed. Small enterprisers appreciate advice and guidance by specialists who were sent to Tokyo and Osaka for study.

f. Public works projects progressing according to schedule. Some cement and labor shortages felt.

g. Consumers complying with requests from the prefectural government as well as the Haidens to stop usage of electricity especially appliances during daylight hours. Neon lights have been turned off at night. Voluntary power shut off effected by companies.

M. MURASHIGE
Distribution & Industry Division

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23 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Extension Research Co-ordination - Shizuoka

1. Reference Operational Directive No. 12, dated 12 April 1950.

2. On 19 February 1951 conferred with Mr. Kurita, Shizuoka Prefecture AIS chief about the extension research co-ordination program. Mr. Kurita mentioned the following procedures undertaken during January and February to stimulate farmer's interest on extension research and to improve extension service.

a. Subject matter specialists, have conducted traveling classes for farm advisors in the various districts of the prefecture. Advice and information on animal husbandry (stock raising), and guidance on suitable 4-H club activities, were the subject matters discussed at these lectures.

b. Conducted a contest to stimulate farmers to submit papers on local procedures they have used which have been satisfactory in combating plant diseases or insects. (It is believed this refers to results obtained in the use of insecticides, application of fertilizers, etc. in following application procedures recommended by the experiment station). Prizes were awarded for the best papers submitted. The papers were judged according to successful results obtained from unusual methods or procedures found to be more suitable to local climatic conditions.

c. A contest for farmers to submit their suggestions or opinions on the future development of the Agriculture Extension Program. Prizes will be awarded to farmers submitting the best suggestions or opinions, as judged by the AIS chief.

d. Encouraging farmers to send agriculture products for display and competition in the yearly Prefecture Agriculture Fair.

3. On 20 February 1951 visited Fuji-machi in Fuji-gun and Uchiura-mura in Tagata-gun where the local farm advisors were interviewed about their activities and program plans. In Fuji-machi the farm advisor appeared to be interested in his work

and was spending about 60% of his time in contact with farmers either through individual visits or buraku meetings. At these contacts information from subject matter specialists was passed to farmers. The remainder of the time he is available at the village agriculture co-operative building, to farmers requiring his services. Once every month he attends lectures in the gun office building. These lectures are conducted by subject matter specialists and attended by all farm advisors of Fuji-gun. Practically the same procedure is followed by the two farm advisors interviewed in Uchiura-mura, Tagata-gun.

4. Summary

In connection with the agriculture extension (research co-ordination) program, visited Shizuoka Prefecture and conferred with the AIS chief and farm advisors in Fuji-machi, Fuji-gun, and Uchiura-mura, Tagata-gun, about their activities and plans for the program. Observations noted during this field trip indicate research co-ordination is being carried out as well as can be expected at the present time in Shizuoka. Evidence also pointed to enthusiasm for the program by all concerned, farm advisors, farmers, and the technical staff of the Experiment Stations.

GEORGE OSSORIO
Natural Resources Division

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21 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Shizuoka

1. Reference: OD 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: Agriculture.
2. On 13 February 1951 conferred with Mr. Hagiwara, chief of the Agricultural Co-operative Section of Shizuoka Ken regarding co-operative affairs and plans for field work. Auditing of co-operative accounts has been delayed by the need for detailed auditing of poor accounts. Not much more than half of the general purpose co-operatives can be audited this fiscal year.
3. On 14 February 1951 conferred with district officials concerned with agricultural co-operatives and branch federation employees in Ogasa-gun. The chief cause of co-operative difficulties in this area is sale of tea on credit to private processors and dealers who fail to pay. Advised more co-operative processing and marketing of tea.
4. Also visited the Asahina Agricultural Co-operative which has had to suspend withdrawals because of failure of Ishikawa Purchase Federation to pay for purchased tea. It is not clear whether the tea went to the Federation or only to its president. This question of liability will be decided in court, but it may be a long time, if ever, before the debt can be collected. In the meantime the co-operative has needed funds to operate. The old officers were forced out because of reflection on their care in negotiating this sale. When the old officers retired they thought it would be possible to collect the debt and agreed in writing to be responsible for it. During these proceedings the prefecture was asked to mediate and did attempt to do so. It is difficult to determine to what extent the old officers' resignation and agreement to be responsible for the debt may have been due to pressure or to a feeling of pressure from the prefecture. But there is no concrete evidence of improper action by prefectural officials. Now that collection seems more remote the old officers are not willing to be responsible for the whole debt, and have petitioned the governor to relieve them of this responsibility. So a compromise rehabilitation program is being worked out. Under this plan the old officers would pay a total of 1,600,000 yen. Members would be assessed a total of 1,370,000 yen over a five year period.

Members who received advance payment for their tea would return 900,000 yen. A deficit of 1,580,000 yen would be carried on the books. The old officers might be willing to pay the amount indicated above if their honesty had not been questioned. The writer advised both factions to forget old animosities and agree to a reasonable rehabilitation plan for the good of the community. Recommended that the plan be adopted by majority vote of the members of the co-operative after full discussion (so that there would be no suggestion of outside pressure). Apparently, a copy of the petition referred to above was sent to Mr. Ward of NRS so he might be interested in learning the present status of negotiations.

5. On 15 February 1951 visited the Arai and Mikatahara Agricultural Co-operatives and the Mikatahara Reclamation Co-operative. The Arai Co-operative spent too much on operating expenses, on a new building, and lost money on inventories. As a result it had to suspend withdrawal of members deposits. A rehabilitation plan was developed which provided for payment of 200,000 yen by the old officers, assessment of 400,000 yen from the members, and ten percent reduction in members deposits. The membership agreed to this plan, but not the old officers because of reflections that have been cast on their honesty. Again, suggested forgetting animosities and working for the good of the co-operative. Mikatahara-mura has an established agricultural co-operative in reasonably good condition and two reclamation co-operatives. One of the reclamation co-operatives split off from the other because of financial difficulties. Officers of the original reclamation co-operative used members subsidies to develop processing facilities and are now being prosecuted. Urged co-operation among the three co-operatives.

6. On 16 February 1951 conferred with agricultural co-operative and Shinrin Kumiai officials and branch federation employees at Mishima. Visited the Kannuma and Ima Agricultural co-operatives and Ushiura-mura office. The Kannuma Agricultural Co-operative is one of the largest and most stable co-operatives in the prefecture, but in the same village there is also the smaller Fast Livestock Agricultural Co-operative which has gotten into bad condition due to mismanagement and dishonest employees. Recommended closer co-operation between the two co-operatives and perhaps ultimate consolidation. Conflict has developed in the Ima Co-operative over construction of an overflow channel through the village by the national government. Pointed out that the co-operative has no responsibility for the overflow channel and that, therefore, the controversy should not be allowed to disrupt the co-operative. The Uchiura Shinrin Kumiai is inactive. It never elected officers and any forestry problems are handled by the village office.

7. Summary

Shizuoka Ken reports that prefectural auditing of co-operative accounts has been delayed by the need for detailed auditing of poor accounts. Advised more co-operative processing and marketing of tea where sales to private buyers have led to losses. Urged development and adoption of rehabilitation plans for Asahina and Arai Agricultural Co-operatives. Suggested greater co-operation between village co-operative and reclamation co-operatives in Mikatahara-mura, and between village co-operative and livestock co-operative in Kannuma.

H. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

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21 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip for Period 13 - 16 February,
Shizuoka Prefecture

1. References: Operational Directive #12, "Agriculture", Operational Directive #13, "Fisheries", Operational Directive #14, "Forestry", dated 12 April 1950.

2. Accompanied Messers. Haibach, White and Hoshimiya on surveillance of their respective programs. Information obtained is based on conferences, discussions and field observations.

3. Fisheries Shizuoka Prefecture

a. A balance of 42 old association assets out of 117 remain to be transferred inspite of prefectural efforts. The establishment of three Fishery Radio Stations by cooperatives were reported at Shimizu, Omisaki and Yaizu with Ito and Tayo as members. Educational information regarding mutual aid program was reported being discussed at block level.

b. Fishery Rights Compensation for Shizuoka is ¥331,470,000. Prefectural Statistics (very elaborate) present a total of ¥563,780,000 as being an equitable compensation.

c. Fishery reform program budget for 1951 FY is ¥7,882,243 as compared with ¥8,016,754 for 1950 FY. Investigations are restricted more by shortage of qualified personnel than by budget limitations.

d. 4th quarter allocations of fuel and cotton were distributed with Ken expectations that fuel will be expended by end of February.

4. Fishery Cooperatives

a. Visited Ganyudo and Uchiuura FCA. Membership is 438 and 442 respectively. Transfer of assets is incomplete at the former and complete at the latter. Fish catch and material activities are handled thru the Prefectural Federation of FCA with only small returns. Other income is realized thru cold storage and battery changing fees. No mutual aid programs are established.

b. Insurance covered all powered crafts over three tons and 50% of crafts less than five tons at Ganyudo. Uchiuura reports no insurance for any of their 104 powered and 98 non-powered crafts. Coop officials discouraged renewal of former contracts.

c. Ganyudo reported a postwar high fish catch of 964,650 Kan, whereas a 20 - 30% reduction from the 1949 catch was estimated for Uchiuura. Both predicated a decrease for 1951.

d. No cases were evident or expected where the shortages of fuel or cotton to effect fish catch production.

5. Agricultural Cooperatives

a. Visit to Arai-machi Agricultural Cooperative disclosed said cooperative to be in a critical situation; a net deficit of some ¥3,000,000. Withdrawal of membership deposits (5,200,000) have been suspended. Mismanagement, overstaffed and mal-purchasing activities were the primary causes of deficit. The proposed plan of rehabilitation included (a) resignation of officers, (b) payment of ¥200,000 each by officers, (c) members to pay back loans, (d) depositors sacrifice 10% but old officers refuse to pay after members cooperated with plans. Indications are some petty politics exist between old officers and rehabilitating committee which is delaying settlement. The Ken officials are taking a "go easy" policy at present.

b. Visit to Mikatahara cooperative disclosed said cooperative to be well established. Income from two rice mills and starch plant is between ¥600,000 - ¥1,000,000 yearly. Largest expense item is salaries for 13 employees, ¥51,740 monthly. Deposits increased from ¥400,000 to ¥2,200,000 in two years.

6. Forestry

a. Interviews with five guidance and two extension agents at two village offices and one district office disclosed that (a) all agents were former charcoal and lumber inspectors of their present respective areas, (b) agents spend from 30 - 50% of their time on activities other than their designated job, (c) some appeared to be unqualified (d) forest management plans are not carried out, forest stands are 20 - 50% overcut.

7. Summary

Visited two fishery coops, two agricultural coops and interviewed five forest guidance and two extension agents in Shizuoka.

a. Transfer of association assets is expected to be completed by 31 March 1951. Fishery reform budget of ¥7,882,543 deemed adequate. No cases of fuel or cotton shortage effecting production evidenced.

b. Deficit situation of Arai cooperative is mostly due to managerial practices. Rehabilitation plans have been made.

c. All agents were former charcoal and lumber inspectors and spend 30 - 50% of their time on other duties. Forest stands continue to be overcut inspite of management plans.

K. K. JENEYE

Natural Resources Division

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20 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.

2. During the period 13 - 16 February 1951, prefectural fisheries administration and fisheries materials officials and representatives of fishery co-ops in six villages were interviewed re the fisheries program.

3. Shizuoka Prefectural Office

a. During January three radio FCAs were approved and two general FCAs received authority to utilize radio facilities as a joint task. The establishment of three river co-ops will complete this program. 64% of the fishery association assets was transferred. Completion expected by 31 March 1951.

b. The MAF fisheries rights compensation for Shizuoka was ¥331,673,000 or ¥232,085,000 below what Ken officials requested. The prefectural fisheries reform budget for the current fiscal year is ¥8,016,000 (national subsidy ¥6,027,000) and ¥7,882,000 (national subsidy ¥4,997,000) for the next fiscal year. These amounts were deemed sufficient to carry out required duties.

c. Materials section personnel stated that fuel requirements were only 50% fulfilled with reserves out considered. This, however, was found to be false, indicating lack of field investigations on the part of officials. Whereas, they feared serious shortages would curtail production in February and March, field surveys indicated otherwise.

4. Fisheries Co-operatives

a. The following FCAs were visited; Yoshinaga, Wada, Yuto, Maisaka, Ganyudo and Uchiura. Membership changes were noted at Maisaka and Ganyudo where increases were 33 and 94, respectively. All were engaged in coastal and deep sea fisheries with the exception of the Yuto and Maisaka FCAs. Members of the former are engaged exclusively in Lake Hamana fisheries while those in the latter gather oysters and laver in Lake Hamana as supplement activities. Farmers comprised co-op membership in four of the co-ops; Yoshinaga 90%, Wada 50%, Yuto 50%, and Maisaka 10%. Fishery association assets were transferred in all cases except Ganyudo, where reconciliation steps were encouraged by the inspecting officer. Credit and deposit activities were noted to be very limited. Loans to members were made by the Yoshinaga, Wada, Yuto, and Maisaka FCAs. Credits were on a general scale only at Maisaka. Of the above co-ops all were engaged in

member deposit except the Wada FCA. In all cases where credit and deposit programs were weak, the principal reason appears to be continued depositing by members in local agriculture co-ops, local banks, and post offices. Co-op revenue activities were in general by assessment on sale of members' fish and sale of supplies to members. Some co-op realized revenues through battery charging services, fishery rights utilization, and sale of fuel oil. In most cases a definite program was lacking to insure a continued flow of income. One exception was the Maisaka FCA, which could be considered as one of the outstanding co-ops visited by the inspecting officer. Various co-op activities were being effectively carried out. Conservation practices were noted. Maximum member participation in credit and deposit programs were revealed. Surplus funds were being used to advantage such as education and recreation. A Youth Group was established recently as a means of furthering social and cultural aspects of the village youths. Plans for next year include establishing of an adult education group, continued research of conservation, publication of newspaper, expansion of ice and storage facilities, increase in volume of material sales to members, improvement of harbor, compulsory savings and tax deductions, discussion groups and use of lecturers from learned circles, and opening of an engineer school for youths. All of the above activities are planned within the 1951 FY budget of ¥5,926,000.

b. All of the co-ops were operating at a profit except the Yuto FCA, Wada FCA and Uchiura FCA. Although operating at a deficit, the co-ops are recovering remarkably since debts have decreased from ¥97,000 to ¥5,000 in the Yuto FCA and ¥130,000 to ¥61,000 in the Uchiura FCA. The ¥23,000 deficit of the Wada FCA is due to a miscalculated business deal, where ¥609,000 worth of yellowtail were sold to a company in Gifu Ken. About ¥500,000 of this is considered lost. In none of the co-ops visited were there any signs of a "financial crisis". Loans needed were received. Where loan programs were not revealed, the necessity for loans was absent. Participation in the Fisheries Mutual Aid program was noted at only one co-op. Others were not in need of this aid. Where farmers predominate in influence, deposits were in agriculture co-ops. Private banks and post offices were also quite utilized according to co-op officials.

c. Fuel oil and cotton shortages in most cases were based on wishful thinking in general. Adequate reserves to tide over total losses by several typhoons were considered. In no case were shortages cutting into production. Advanced purchase of fuel, stock on hand, redistribution among members, and poor sardine purse season attributed to the lack of "fuel worry". Adequate supplies will be within reach at least until 31 March 1951. Cotton shortages likewise were not evidenced due to slack in season principally.

d. Marine production post war highs were recorded in five of the co-ops visited during 1950, with three of the co-ops producing all-time highs during 1950. Decreases noted in one co-op was due to decontrol of fish products. The major portion of the members fish catch (Uchiura) was unloaded at other ports and thus unaccounted on catch records.

e. Participation in the boat insurance program was weak due chiefly to lack of fore sight and inherent dislike of paying premiums. Insurance encouragement programs have brought about good results in Maisaka, Yoshinaga, and Wada FCAs.

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f. A great injustice to working fishermen were noted involving the Prefectural Federation of FCA. Fishermen in the Ganyudo FCA, contribute 0.5% of fish catch sales to the federation. This will total about five million yearly. This is done as the Federation market facilities at Numazu are utilized by the local fishermen. This is called "rent money". Actually local fishermen have made possible the establishment of these facilities, which the Federation has inherited from the Kensui and refuse to sell. The Federation is so over staffed the money is needed, however.

g. The Fisheries Right Reform program will have very little change in effect in the co-ops visited. Many having fixed-net rights will probably be unable to operate the rights and even lose the utilization fees. Fishermen in the Lake Hamana and Sagami Bay area desired unlimited access to other fishery rights area, which in most cases may be owned by co-op predominantly composed of farmers. Restrictions on conservation programs in some areas and more restrictions in other areas were desired. Such problems have been expressed by local fishermen to members of the F. R. A. C.

5. Summary

a. Six co-ops were visited in Shizuoka prefecture. Prefectural and co-op officials were interviewed regarding all phases of the fisheries program.

b. Financial crisis did not exist. Fuel and materials shortages were not as stated by Ken personnel. Three of the six co-ops were operating as solvent bodies. Of the balance two were making excellent headway towards balancing deficits. One co-op, due to bad debt, lost ¥500,000. The overall deficit of ¥23,000 is to be balanced by the end of the current fiscal year.

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c. Continued guidance in proper co-op management and activities is sorely needed. The injustice of a local group of fishermen practically supporting the prefectural federation, which is overstaffed, was noted as being in need of adjustments.

DAVE HOSEMIYA
Natural Resources Division

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

18 February 1951

SUBJECT: Forestry, Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forest Conservation", dated 12 April 1951.
2. On 14 February 1951 a conference was held with Messrs. Ochiai and Konishi, C and B class local management guidance officials of Nakakawani-mura and Shimokawani-mura respectively in Haibara-gun. Both were formerly product inspectors in the same Gun branch offices. They felt that the management guidance examination was easy. Mr. Konishi's management unit covers 7,000 cho in three villages. Two of the villages have forest owner associations. The third village has only 250 cho of forest land. Management plans for the two associations made in 1938 were revised in 1948. The two plans call for an allowable cut of 16,500 koku of timber and fuelwood during the 1950 FY. However a 20% overcut is being obtained. Mr. Ochiai's unit covers two villages of 9,000 cho, each having a FOA. The management plan was made for one in 1948 while the plan for the other was revised that year. The allowable cut of 22,000 koku will be exceeded by 20%. The guidance officials check on the owners' cutting intentions as against those called for in the management plans. It plans are not being followed they try to talk the owners into reducing the cut. However they are powerless to enforce the plans under the current Forest Law. The present high prices and financial needs of the owners cause the heavy cut. Mr. Konishi spent most of the past week working on reforestation plans, inspecting nurseries, while Mr. Ochiai was laying out forest roads. No extension agents were located in their immediate areas.
3. On 14 February 1951 a conference was held with Messrs. Kitagawa and Yamada, B and C class local management guidance officials of units in Shida-gun. Mr. Kitagawa, a former products inspector at the Shida-gun branch office at Shimada, still makes his headquarters at that office, two hours distance from the unit. He covers two villages of 10,000 cho. Mr. Yamada, also a former products inspector at the Shimada branch office, is now at the Fujida-machi branch and covers five villages of 3,000 cho. Each unit has two FOA. Mr. Kitagawa expects the actual cut will equal the 100,000 koku allowable cut this year. The 20,000 koku allowable cut on Mr. Yamada's units will be exceeded by 25%. Their procedure in the case of an overcut is to decrease the allowable cut the following year. These men are currently collecting cutting and reforestation estimates from forest owners for the 1951 FY. Mr. Yamada is still doing insect control work for the Gun office.
4. On 14 February 1951, a B class official of an 2,000 cho C class management unit in Shida-gun stated that the one FOA, covering 4,700 cho, in his area was cutting 50% more than the allowable cut this year. The

other four villages lack management plans. He spends 30% of his time in assembling cutting and reforestation plans and 70% on hunting administration, reforestation affairs, and seedling distribution. Formerly he handled these same affairs in the same office.

5. On 14 February 1951, a conference was held with two village extension agents of Shida-gun. They were formerly in the same office, one as a forest products inspector and the other as a forestry section official. They desire to spend about 70% of their time in the field but complain that non-extension activity precludes this. One had recently spent a day each on substituting for a charcoal inspector, preparing cutting and reforestation plans, attending a FOA meeting of management, and preparing for a charcoal production contest. The other agent spent a day each on a local reclamation inspection, a charcoal packing demonstration, a shiitake demonstration, preparing a school forest report and seedling requisitions and finally a day in ordering protection forest signs and some miscellaneous office work.

6. On 15 February 1951, the B class local management guidance man, covering a 3,000 cho unit comprised of the Tatsukawa-mura FOA and one other FOA, stated that he thought the examination difficult. Both FOAs are expecting a 20-30% overcut, both this year and next year. The guidance man of the 3,800 cho unit at Yamaka, which has two FOAs, expects a 30-40% overcut this year and next year. The chief of one FOA complained that they cleared ¥500,000 this year in logging but that taxes took half. It was pointed out to him that if he didn't overcut so much his taxes and tax rate would be less. These FOAs have 300 cho in need of reforestation but expect to get only 80% reforested this spring because the prefecture cut back their seedling allocation. It was revealed at this point that Shizuoka Prefecture offers to the forest owners the choice of the regular reforestation subsidy or free seedlings. Most owners choose the latter because otherwise they must wait six to eight months for their money. There is also the advantage of the prefecture being able to get more area covered with its money because it is able to buy seedling cheaper when purchased in bulk.

7. Two extension men at Hamamatsu were interviewed on 15 February 1951. They cover two Gun together and specialize in utilization and reforestation. They thought the examination easy. Both were formerly in the same Gun office, of whom one was chief of protection forests and the other in charge of labor and hunting. They still devote about 30% of their time to these non-extension activities. 70% of their time is in the field and 30% in the office. The local management guidance officer has an 8,000 cho B class management unit which includes three FOA and several villages. Management plans do not exist although they are being made for one FOA now. Most of his time is spent in inspecting cutting and planting.

8. Conferred on 16 February 1951, with Mr. Kurita the reforestation extension specialist who devotes 70% of his time to being chief of the Shizuoka Forest Industry Guidance Station at Ugashima. This station specializes in promoting wasabi and shiitake production and charcoal forest regeneration. Mr. Kurita, being a specialist in these subjects, is being charged with their promotion as a reforestation specialist. He feels that 40% of his time should be devoted to these subjects and the balance to reforestation. He expressed a desire to do some experimentation as an extension specialist. The relation between research and extension and the use of demonstrations were explained to him.

9. Conferred on 16 February 1951 with the management guidance man of the Gun office in Mishima. He has always worked in this office. The four other guidance men in this Gun are located in the same Gun branch offices they were in before the extension program started. There they had handled reforestation, special products, charcoal inspection and FOA guidance respectively. No new personnel have been hired since the extension system was established so they are evidently doing the same tasks as before. However their extension activities were listed as an area and volume survey, making reforestation and cutting plans for 1951, "guidance program", and a survey of areas without FOAs. The two extension men interviewed are located in the same Gun and Gun branch offices they previously worked in. Here they had handled reforestation and product inspections. Gun officials, as everywhere else, are unaware of the central governments monetary contribution for either management or extension. They are aware only that money comes from the prefecture.

10. Summary:

a. During the period 13 - 16 February 1951 conferences were held with Ken foresters, the reforestation extension specialist, six village extension agents, and nine management guidance officers. Extensive cutting and milling operations were observed in the Tenryu and Oi river drainages.

b. Most extension and guidance men termed the examination difficult.

c. Nearly all management guidance men expect a 20 to 50 percent overcut both this year and next year. Financial needs of owners and high prices are encouraging the overcut. All indicate that they are powerless to stop overcutting because of a weak Forest Law. Most of their efforts to prevent overcutting are in trying to convince the forest owners to cut less. At present most of their work is in making reforestation and cutting plans, making surveys, and offering guidance in nursery and reforestation work.

d. Gun officials are unaware of the central governments monetary contribution to either the extension or management guidance program. They are aware only that money comes from the prefecture. Very few new personnel have been hired since the start of these programs. Practically all extension and guidance men are employed in the same Gun offices they were in before these programs began. The former especially, are having to devote a considerable portion of their time to their former tasks as well as accept new tasks that cannot be construed as extension or management guidance.

e. Forest owners are offered the choice of the reforestation subsidy or free seedlings. Most take the latter because there is usually a long wait after reforestation for the money. The prefecture is also able to spread its subsidy funds over a larger area as it can buy seedlings cheaper. The prefecture expects to meet only 80% of its seedling requirements next spring.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

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2 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Labor Surveillance Trip to Shizuoka Prefecture on 30, 31 January

1. Meeting with LPS Chief and three members of LRC.

a. Views were solicited concerning the three major points - minor revisions of TU and LRA Laws, appropriate collective bargaining unit, and reorganization of the LRC - covered in the questionnaire which the LM forwarded to the prefectural labor department last month. Of the 40 copies received by the LD, two were retained, three sent to learned men, 16 to labor groups, and 19 to management. Only one reply was received from the learned category. He was against the proposal for determining the appropriate collective bargaining unit. Seven of the nine replies from labor were in the negative, as were all received from management. The LM instructed the prefectural labor department not to make distribution to the LRC members from its forty copies since each member of that organization was on the LM's special mailing list. In that respect there was evidently some sort of a mix up, since none of the LRC members received copies (in their capacity as members), and some had not heard of the proposal prior to the broaching of the question today. Opposition to the projected plan was based on the fact that (1) problems of this nature are rare and only temporary, (2) management was not fully aware of the term appropriate collective bargaining unit, (3) the question in the questionnaire was so nebulously couched that even the interpreter was not sure of what was desired. Moreover, some of the management officials, according to the LPS chief, still misconstrue collective bargaining as being synonymous with mass bargaining. With reference to reorganization of the LRC, those present favored the plan, but at a much later date.

b. All labor policy section lectures to labor groups include the objectives of the United Nations. No opposition from unions has thus far been encountered in this regard.

c. None of the labor officials from this prefecture have ever been to the United States; however, on three different occasions - labor schools, rallies, etc - five labor representatives from Tokyo, who had visited the United States, spoke. Those present regarded the lectures as extremely interesting and enlightening, and the question-and-answer period very lively.

d. The LD has about 10 labor education phonograph records but seldom uses them. Such records are supposedly ineffective, having about the same effect as if a speaker stood before the group and read from any pamphlet without bothering with explanations. Magic lantern shows are usually more successful.

e. One management representative on the LRC stated that the Shibaura Machine Manufacturing Company, Numazu (700 workers), is reportedly still conducting an investigation of some of its employees preparatory to a contemplated red purge.

f. There have been no instances in this prefecture where differences arose between labor and management as to whether collective bargaining negotiations should be conducted on a local or a federation level. Negotiations, on whatever level conducted, were on that particular level as a result of agreement of all parties concerned.

2. Employment Security Section

a. Not more than 10% of the recent 138 persons affected by the red purge have visited the PESOs for jobs. One referral was told that he lacked the necessary qualifications after the prospective employer checked with the former employer and learned that the applicant had been purged. This information is not supplied by the PESO. Most purgees realize that employers will refuse to hire them, so they are still taking advantage of their unemployment insurance. When these "outcasts" do eventually seek employment, the ESS chief will attempt to place them in home industries where their skills will be appreciated and their possibility to agitate considerably minimized.

b. Day laborers' demands for wage increases and year-end allowances were denied by all echelons of government. The only concession granted was permission to work during the year-end holidays.

3. Labor Standards Bureau

a. The newspaper expose of home industries in Yamanashi (see last Yamanashi report) was given nationwide coverage and did much to arouse public sentiment and the LSB to this situation. Most surveys and investigations were conducted in consequence of this publicity, and hence are mostly incomplete. Although the LSB realizes that all establishments are not covered by the LSB, it will have to conduct a home-to-home canvas to determine the status of each home industry. Such industries remain relatively static with regard to employment so figures, once compiled, will reportedly be fairly accurate for some time to come. The inspector, when finding a "family establishment", can do no more than ask the head of the household to familiarize himself with the LSL and then hope that he will abide by its provisions.

b. No person has ever been imprisoned in this prefecture for violation of the LSL. In the worst punishment imposed to date (Dec 50), two executives of a bus company were fined ¥10,000 each. In this case management employed women ticket takers on buses until well past midnight. Management officials were warned informally about four times, formally once, and each time they promised to take corrective measures. When it was discovered that the only corrective action taken was to destroy the evidence and instruct its employees to deny the charges, even the LSB officials, who appear to have infinite patience, thought matters had

gone too far and referred the case to the procurator. Management of one other establishment was fined ¥10,000 when he was found guilty of having failed to pay back wages and remuneration for overtime.

c. The two articles of the LSL to which management objects most strenuously and most often are (1) the fact that overtime and other regulations pertaining to women and minors are too restrictive, and (2) the 8-hour work day should be increased to 9 or 10.

d. Seven men were killed in seven different accidents during the month of January. LSB safety and sanitation education has been intensified as a result. Most of the accidents could have been very easily avoided since some occurred when workers attempted to operate machines without instruction, and sometimes without authority; some were killed in areas where they had no assigned business. The employer of one of the deceased had neglected to take advantage of Workers' Accident Compensation coverage and was compelled to pay 1,000 days' wages from his own pocket. The other six were covered and paid only the very small amounts agreed to in their respective agreements.

4. Women's and Minors' Bureau

e. Representative will be conducting activities from 1 Jan to 31 March as outline by the LM. These include encouragement of and participation in discussion groups for bettering the conditions of working women and minors. She will also be lecturing to middle school graduates on the provisions of the Labor Standards Law. This women has not met with any outright opposition from management while carrying out her program. She is quite often deluged with LM requests for reports and surveys and claims that the LSB relieves the burden considerably by assisting her. She will soon be making preparation for Women's and Minors' Week, 1-10 April.

5. Summary:

a. In recent questionnaire, labor, management and other learned people throughout the prefecture indicated opposition to the plan to empower the LRC with authority to conduct elections to determine the appropriate collective bargaining unit. Opposition is based primarily on the fact that such problems arise infrequently and are temporary in nature. Then, too, the questionnaire was nebulously couched.

b. Shibaura Machine Manufacturing Company, Numazu (700 workers), is reportedly still conducting an investigation of some of its employees preparatory to a contemplated red purge.

c. Not more than 10% of the recent 138 persons affected by the red purge have visited the PESOs for jobs.

d. The newspaper expose of home industries in Yamanashi (see last Yamanashi report) was given nationwide coverage and did much to arouse public sentiment and the LSB to this situation.

e. Management opposition to the LSL is based primarily on the fact that regulations pertaining to women and minors are too restrictive, and the 8-hour day is too short.

CHESTER J. PECK
Labor Relations Division

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2 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefecture (Advanced Distribution of Oil)

SUMMARY:

Unquestionably "advance allocations" are being continued to fishing boat operators, but it has been driven underground by government order of last August forbidding same. Data is therefore difficult to obtain. There is a growing shortage of oil which may reach famine proportions by March because dealers receipts are falling off, and demand and fishing operations continue at former level. Oil Distributors want fishing boats to operate at maximum as it is only chance to recover large debits from operators. Misaki Co-op (deep sea) has only tickets for six KL remaining for 4th quarter compared with demand for 3,000 KL. Shizuoka prefecture has already exhausted 4th quarter allocation for deep sea fishing and no "official" oil remains for boats departing in February and March. Oil dealer ascribes shortage to depletion of government reserve stocks, formerly drawn on to cover allocations (monthly supply 195,000 KL against tickets issued for 235,000 KL).

1. Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. (Bonito and Tuna Deep Sea Fishing Cooperative Association).

4th quarter allocation was 2,142 KL of which 1,045 KL had been received without coupons during 3rd quarter (coupon paid back out of 4th quarter). This left only 1,097 KL for 4th quarter. During January, 1,091 KL have already been given to boats which have actually gone out to fish. 92 more ships are scheduled to go out during this quarter and there are only six KL left. 3,000 KL is required for these boats. If additional allocation is not obtained, operators will purchase blackmarket oil at prices perhaps 100 to 200% higher than official prices. ¥54,000,000 is the amount due to oil dealer for oil sold on credit.

About 12 tuna fishing boats were not operating due to no oil. Posters "Feed the crews of boats which can't operate because of oil," are put up in various places in Misaki. Co-op states eight or more boats have been on beach since October 1950 for lack of oil.

Officials of the co-op state that if no additional allocation is going to be given, they would like to obtain oil by advance distribution during good fishing seasons and pay back the coupons during summer months when the fishing is not good.

2. Shizuura No. 1 Fishing Co-operative Association

No shortage at present due to:

- a. Fish not running.
- b. Fishing ground very close to coast at present.

Co-op states that 4th quarter allocation of Heavy Oil was 152 KL, however Kencho figure shows 103 KL.

3. Shimizu Fish Co-operative Association

4th quarter allocation was 109.7 KL which is 8.5 KL more than the 3rd quarter allocation. (Agree with Kencho figures).

50% of 4th quarter allocation is probably used up. This was obtained in advance with promise that coupons will be turned in later.

Small amounts of gasoline and heavy oil are being sold at blackmarket prices by brokers. Prices are 20% higher for gasoline and 75% higher for heavy oil.

4. Idemitsu Kosan K.K., Shimizu Office (Oil dealer)

Amount of oil received by this company from its head office is as follows:

July	1950	811 KL	November 1950	602 KL
August	"	930 "	December "	444 "
September	"	313 "	January 1951	379 "
October	"	810 "		

(Decreased receipts tend to bear out reports of shortage and difficulty in obtaining fuel).

Amount of oil available in Japan in one month is:

	130,000 KL from Pacific Coast Oil refineries (imported crude).
	20,000 KL domestic.
	45,000 KL Imported finished product.
Total	<u>195,000 KL</u>

The government has been issuing coupons for 243,000 KL every month. The difference had been covered by releasing of 50,000 KL every month from Government stock. This stock is practically all gone. (Statement by manager of Idemitsu oil Co.).

5. Yaizu Fish Co-operative Association

Members of this Co-op consist of coastal fishing and deep sea fishing operators.

4th quarter allocation for coastal fishing was 385 KL which is about 50 KL more than the 3rd quarters' (Agrees with Kencho figures). Allocation for "Deep Sea" fishing boats are made by Kencho on "Shukko Wariate" method (i.e. tickets are issued only to boats which are ready to go out).

6. EIAAllocation quota to Shizuoka Prefecture:a. Fishing Industry3rd quarter4th quarter

Heavy Oil 4,181 KL

4,156 KL

b. Land Transportation

Gasoline 2,094 KL

2,321 KL

Light Oil 590 KL

640 KL

c. Factories

Machine Oil 80 KL

20 KL (as of Jan. 30)

Quota which was set aside for Deep Sea Fishing boats, has all been used up (i.e. coupons have been issued. (Shukko Wariate)). Officials are worried because when the boats return from the trip in February and March, there will be no oil for them, until 1st quarter quota is received. Kencho figure for the amount of oil sold by Idemitsu in Shizuoka Prefecture during December was 788 KL.

Good!

J. W. JONES
Distribution & Industry Division

sk

30 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Shizuoka

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 12, 1950.
2. Conference was held with the Economics Department Chief and two key personnel of the AIS to discuss an integrated research and extension and organization. The Department Chief declared that his original thinking on the AI organization was an integrated one under one director. A key personnel from the AIS will make an examination of the Ibaraki AI Office.
3. Shizuoka has a five year agriculture plan (beginning 1946). For the tangerine, tea, and livestock programs, the plan is proceeding relatively well - from the standpoint of increasing acreage and number of animals. Four model villages having different conditions have been established: cold region, paddy, "akiuchi," and dry field. On the whole the rural communities have not been stirred up by the prefectural plan; consequently, clubs are being encouraged to form committees. The above program is under the administration of the Agricultural Affairs Section, though other sections are co-operating. For extension planning, local offices are being asked to turn in their plans by the end of April. All local offices also had been requested to make basic surveys for reference during planning.
4. The AIS staff members feared that the Bill on Agricultural Committee (revised December 1950) may mean that the village government office and the local co-operatives will gradually gain control over the local extension workers. Furthermore, they felt that the results will be establishment of local extension offices in each village.
5. The unofficial budget for extension was received from MAF on 8 January. In the itemized budget was made no mention of the 4-H program. Prefectural officials will continue to support the club program but will have difficulty in securing appropriations.
6. An Inasa-gun 4-H Gun rally was observed. 180 members from 28 clubs of 11 villages were present to compete in produce exhibit and "best research" report. After ferreting out pertinent information on the present status of the clubs, the writer gave a talk emphasizing the following: (a) individual project work must be accompanied by proper study materials and good leadership so that a minimum standard can be maintained throughout the prefecture; (b) national policies need to be studied to achieve a certain degree of uniformity; (c) clubs need to gradually reorganize themselves into 4-H, Youth Agricultural Clubs for

older youth, and adult clubs as recommended in the national standard of organization; and (d) the requirements for a standard 4-H club should be studied and attempts made to meet them.

7. Higashi Asaba district - largest in Shizuoka and composed of five villages - was visited. Because of historical, geographical, agricultural similarity and a very able head farm advisor, the program is progressing well. A lengthy discussion was held on local initiative in agricultural planning with examples from other prefectures and state-side. All present felt the need for an outlook service to give them more assurance in planning. To cope with the problem of small acreage (six tans per household), hot house culture has developed to quite an extent. The farmers are all thankful for the establishment of the extension service.

8. Conclusions:

a. The prefectural officials showed great interest in an integrated organization for research and extension and will initiate preliminary studies by visiting Ibaraki.

b. The prefectural agricultural plan will be a paper plan unless villages themselves can be made to take initiative.

c. The prefectural officials are not clear on the proposed law on the agricultural committee.

d. Lack of MAF appropriations for the 4-H program next year will make it difficult for prefectural officials to secure prefectural funds for this program.

e. A speech was given at the Inasa-gun 4-H rally emphasizing more standardization and uniformity in clubs and in their activities.

f. A visit to Higashi Asaba district revealed that unless an agricultural outlook service is developed, local planning will be difficult.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
Natural Resources Division

fk

26-27 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance, Shizuoka,
22 - 26 January 1951

1. Distribution:a. Staple Food:

- (1) Despite an increase of the amount of staple food rationed, rejections by general consumers decreased from 4.38 percent of the total during November to 3.48 percent during December. Year-end holiday consumption, greater purchasing power and growing uneasiness about the international situation contributed to this decline of refusals. Sufficient food is being received in the prefecture to maintain stockpiles at required levels.
- (2) On 1 January wheat and barley were added to the list of staples rationed on a "free coupon" basis. Under this system, consumers are issued a single type coupon for all staples other than rice, negotiable anywhere in Japan for a period of 45 days. Since pressed wheat and barley have been far more popular than flour, bread or noodles, and since there exists almost no difference between the official and blackmarket prices for these items, it is anticipated that large quantities of flour, bread and noodles will remain unsold. Current prefectural stockpiles of flour (at mills) are estimated at 7,000 tons. Mill operators are insisting that MAF revise the "free coupon" system before milling cutbacks become necessary.
- (3) Of the 2,002 applicants for staple food dealers franchises, 199 withdrew "voluntarily" and 40 were disqualified by the prefectural government because of insufficient capital or equipment. Of the remaining 1,803 competing for the 1,500 dealerships, 934 are former Kodan employees; 378 are agricultural cooperatives; 306 are former rice dealers and the balance are from the miscellaneous category. Some evidence exists to indicate that the Kodan group was active in persuading newcomers that the business was more trouble than the profits warrant. Although the prefectural government maintains that competition has not been strong and that relations between all groups is quite amicable, the Economic Bureau has reason to believe that high-handed methods were employed during the registration. In Shizuoka, the Kodan group issued pamphlets which, unless very carefully read, gave the impression that the old system would continue functioning through March, and that unless consumers voted

for the Kodan group, rations would be suspended until that time. In Hamamatsu, towels, notebooks, stationary and other items of this type were passed out by all competing groups. One agricultural operative provided bus transportation to registration points. Door to door canvassing was practiced throughout the prefecture. To combat the spread of misinformation, the prefectural government and the economic bureau utilized all information media in the prefecture. Of the ten wholesalers which probably will be established, the Kodan group is expected to have some interest in nine, while one will be controlled by an agricultural cooperative.

b. Fertilizer:

Prefectural officials attribute delayed receipts of fertilizer to manufacturers, who are alleged to be withholding stocks in anticipation of price hikes. Two extremely impractical solutions, both of which involved large government subsidies, were advanced in an effort to prevent price increases. Farmers continue to express a desire for potassium sulphide rather than potassium chloride, haretofore distributed, claiming that the efficiency of the sulphide offsets higher costs.

c. Charcoal:

The recent easing of transport shortages, coupled with a 59 percent production increase within the prefecture, have resulted in adequate supplies of charcoal during winter months. Producers desire financial aid to set up cooperatives for the purpose of constructing adequate storage facilities, in order that they, rather than the dealers, may take advantage of high prices occurring during periods of heavy consumption.

2. Electric Power:

By persuading some industrial consumers with contract rates exceeding 50 KW to change weekly holidays from Sunday to other, predesignated days during the week and reducing consumption during the late afternoon peak, Kanto and Chubu Haiden expect to trim peak loads from between 76 to 84 KWH per week. In addition, general conservation, including the shutting off of street lights when not required and substituting low capacity fuses for those now in use by households, is being practiced by both companies. Condensers are being installed in power and sub-stations in order to eliminate waste by providing a more even flow of power. A general power conference with industry early in February is being sponsored by Kanto Haiden. Power company officials do not beleive that the present situation is sufficiently serious to warrant curtailment of electric advertising devices. The bulk of informational work is being handled by the prefectural government, which is utilizing all available media, including the stamping of all outgoing correspondence with power conservation slogans.

3. Industry:

Shortages and high costs for production materials, especially steel and non-ferrous metals, continue as the principal problem facing industry. Iron and steel prices have increased by about 20 percent since the first of

the year and give every indication of continuing this rise. Timber, for both pulp and manufacturing also is on the increase. Although caustic soda is unobtainable through official channels, supplies are plentiful if consumers are willing to pay the price (about 60,000 yen per ton). Despite this, plans are underway to expand the pulp industry, claimed necessary in order to keep up with an expanded paper industry. Discussions of the possible recontrolling of certain critical materials brought mixed reactions. While admitting that allocation controls will be necessary unless the present situation alters radically, opinion was divided as to the type of controls to be instituted. Although rationing within industry (control associations) would be the most efficient in the opinion of interested officials, they seemed to favor government controls, "less efficient, but more fair". During 1951, plans call for close study of crating for overseas shipments in order to reduce weight and provide maximum protection. In addition, the prefectural government will continue its studies of dyes, staple fibers, plastics, and coated paper.

4. Public Works:

a. Roads:

Road projects average 85 percent of completion throughout the prefecture, and no special problems were reported. Spot checks at the Kakegawa and Iwata work sites (counterpart fund) revealed no difficulties other than engineering, with every indication pointing to completion by the end of the 1950 fiscal year.

b. Rivers:

Rehabilitation and damage prevention work is progressing more or less according to schedule, but prefectural officials are finding it increasingly difficult to find sufficient labor. This problem is expected to become acute during February and March. No other problems were reported.

c. Harbors:

Work at Yaezu Harbor (counterpart fund) is progressing according to schedule and will be completed by the end of this fiscal year. Six of the 30 caisson to be placed at the Omaizaki small ship shelter have been sunk and the balance are under construction. Principal problem facing engineers is the accumulation of sand and silt carried by the Tenryu River and deposited in the vicinity of Hamana Lake. Plans call for a complete survey of this matter. No material shortages were reported.

d. General:

Prefectural officials report that delays in receipt of permission to float public works bond issues unnecessarily delay beginning projects. They feel that if assurances of permission to float the issue are given in advance, prefectural appropriations could cover the deficit until the actual issue is sold.

5. Reparations:

Routine inspections were conducted at the following plants: 37-04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 11, 13, 14 (consolidated at 04); 32, 45 (consolidated at 45) 16; 31. Custody and maintenance were extremely poor at 37-31, Daito Kogyo, and insufficient fire-fighting equipment was provided. Complete scrapping of 20 pieces of reparations machines at 37-16 was confirmed by personnel inspection.

6. Mining:

An inspection was made of the Kune Copper Mine, one of the largest in the region. Steady (planned) production increases were reported for the 1950 calendar year. Reserves are estimated as follows: proven, four years; probable, ten years; possible, ten years. The most immediate problem facing this mine is the current high price of timber. Only slight shortages of electric power, and no transportation difficulties were reported. Although there have been no fatalities since October, mine officials are concerned about the antiquated methods they must use in determining stress placed on roofs. They feel that the tapping method now in use leaves a good deal to be desired and request information on the latest American methods. Mr. Heineman, CAS, was informed of this problem for possible action by NRS. The following films were shown to an audience consisting, in the main, of women and children: Mechanized Hard Rock Mining; The story of Lead; Safety Course for Coal Miners (part II).

7. Summary:

- a. Ration rejections by general consumers continued to decline during December.
- b. Pressed wheat and barley were added to the list of staples made available on a free coupon basis.
- c. Somewhat high-handed methods were used by all groups during the registration of staple food retailers.
- d. By changing holidays from Sunday to other, predesignated days in the week, power companies expect to trim peak consumption loads from between 76 to 84 thousand KWH per week.
- e. Shortages and high prices for production materials continue as the major problem facing industry.
- f. Public Works officials report a scarcity of labor for river projects.

Good report

EDWIN MARSULLO
Distribution & Industry Division

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11 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Shizuoka and Kanagawa Prefectures

1. Reference: OD #13, Fisheries, 12 April 1950.
2. The Omaezaki Enyo FCA in Shizuoka prefecture, Fukuura FCA and Manazuru FCA in Kanagawa prefecture were visited. Kanagawa prefectural and Odawara City fishery officials were interviewed regarding the proposed Hayakawa Port.
3. Shizuoka prefectural fishery and information officers accompanied Buchko and Hoshimiya to the Omaezaki Enyo FCA to present a commendation from KaCAR for outstanding organization, leadership, and achievements. Since our last visit to the co-op, a Womens' Division had been established. Guiding principles are, emphasis on savings program, purchase of sale of daily necessities such as charcoal and general household needs, and development of cooperative spirit. Savings have increased from 2.8 million yen to 5 million yen in four months since our last visit.
4. The Fukuura FCA in Kanagawa prefecture membered by 271 was visited. Type of fisheries activities include fixed-net, purse-seine, and off-shore pole and line. Activities of the co-operative include group sale of fishery supplies and products. Fuel is distributed at no profit. Savings of members total ¥2,768,000, including ¥300,000 in "Big Catch" deposits as of 30 November 1950. The co-operative has not extended credits to the general membership as yet. Total income during the period January - November 1950 was ¥1,539,000 and expenses ¥821,262. The office is staffed by one paid managing director and four clerks. Total salaries, bonus and allowances comprised approximately 50% of the expense. Capitalization is ¥770,500 at ¥500 per share. Fulfillment of the capitalization goal of 1 million yen is expected by 31 March 1951. The co-operative has deposited ¥600,000 in the Central Bank and ¥311,000 in the local agriculture co-operative. Assets of the fishery association have not been transferred. Although assets balance liabilities, cash payments approximating ¥370,000 must be made. Assets will be transferred and negotiations started for cancellation of debts through help of the village office. This was deemed justified by co-op officials as the village office receives 18% commission on fish caught by fixed net. Co-operative members are utilizing 1 exclusive shell fishery right, two small fixed nets, and two large fixed nets, one of which is not in use due to production decreases. The operation of the large fixed net during May - August 1950 was in partnership with an individual who contributed 70% of the 5 million yen capital investment. Division of profits were as follows (in yen):

400,000	40% sales commission to co-op.
1,656,000	18% sales commission to village
1,900,000	maintenance cost
400,000	miscellaneous expenses

2,880,000	fishermens' wages
949,000	co-op share of investment
<u>2,214,000</u>	individual share of investment
10,399,000	

The lack of capital prevented the realization of profits totaling over 2 million yen which was the share given the individual investor. The transfer of fishery rights and increase in capital will enable co-op members to increase their income share. Port facilities are being repaired (Kitty Typhoon) at a cost of ¥58,430,000 through subsidy. A balance of ¥35,080,000 is needed during the next fiscal year to complete the project.

5. Officials of the Manazuru FCA were encouraged to expedite transfer of fishery association assets. Necessary procedures will be taken this month.

6. The site of the proposed Hayakawa port was visited. Progress to date has been slow and not abreast of the five year plan. The construction of two water breaks, dredging of inner harbor and dock facilities will cost ¥240,000,000. The detour and construction of the effected highway will cost 75 million yen. 15 million yen has been made available for the current fiscal year. It is believed that 30 - 35 million yen will be allocated next fiscal year. Prefectural and Odawara City officials were desirous of being allocated 100 million yen yearly for 2½ years including 50 million yen in Counterpart Aid Fund. It was felt that completion of this harbor would develop Odawara as a great fishing port due to the rail transportation and other facilities that are available. Direct access to the Tokaido lines will be possible when the harbor is completed. Odawara as a fishing port is expected to surpass Misaki in importance.

7. Summary:

a. KaCAR Commendation for outstanding organization and activities was presented to members of the Omaezaki Enyo FCA in Shizuoka prefecture.

b. The Fukuura FCA in Kanagawa prefecture was found to be well organized and carrying out activities at a profit to all concerned. Lack of capital and consequent tie-ins with private investors has prevented maximum income for fishermen. A considerable portion of the marine catch profits were paid to the village office as "tribute". This amounted to 1.65 million during 1950. Transfer of fishery rights and availability of loans will enable co-op members to realize greater benefits.

c. Completion of the Hayakawa Port project is slow due to lack of capital allocations from the national and prefectural budget. Counterpart Aid Fund was desired to realize completion in 2½ years.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

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8 - 10 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Shizuoka

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Land reform surveillance was effected in Shizuoka Prefecture during the period 8 - 10 January. Conferences were held 1) with land reform officials of Seien Branch, 2) with Nakagawa ALC members; 3) with chairman of Mikatagahara Reclamation Association; 4) with MAF representative of Mikatagahara Reclamation Project; and 5) with prefectural Agricultural Land Department officials. Visits were made to Mikatagahara reclamation project and to Nakagawa-mura's "land amelioration" project.

3. Land registrations

Approximately 2% of the agricultural land purchased and sold under the land reform program remains to be registered. The 2% consists of land areas which were subject to "land amelioration" and land without accurate statistics. By 31 March 1951, 100% registration appears possible.

4. Land tenure agreements

About 50% of the agreements has been written up. Goal for Shizuoka Prefecture is 127,936 contracts covering an area of 10,015.2 cho.

Authorization has been granted for raising of 600 yen rent ceiling on Tangerine orchards and on highly taxed land.

5. Land consolidation

Of the 16 ALC attempting land consolidation this fiscal year, only Shimada ALC is ready for public notification of plan. Rest of the ALC's are struggling with area and financial surveys. Prefectural government's tentative target schedules are as follows:

- 3 - 12 Dec 1950 - Public notification of plan and obtaining of half or more signatures of all farm owners included in plan.
- 6 Jan - 15 Feb 1951 - Mapping of concrete plan to include approval of farm owners as required by Par. 2-3 of Article 102, Land Improvement Law
- 15 Feb - 15 Mar 1951 - Agreement of 2/3 of the land owners
- 15 - 20 Mar 1951 - Consolidation and exchange plan announcement
- 20 Mar - Public notification

6. Land reclamation

Following is a comparative report of purchase and sale of reclamation land during the year 1950:

Annex 1b, page 1

Types of Land	As of 30 June 1950			As of 31 Dec 1950		
	Acquisition	Resale	Progress %	Acquisition	Resale	Progress %
A Pref. transaction of private land	2,911 cho	542 cho	18%	2,975 cho	1,121 cho	38%
B Local ALC transaction of private land	1,474	260	17	1,487	426	29
C Total of Column A & B	4,385	802	18	4,462	1,547	35
D Former Military Land	8,047	2,532	31	8,052	4,805	59
E State owned Land	399	19	4	399	183	45
F Land transferred in lieu of tax and/or land belonging to former defense plant						

Investigation of MAF's irrigation, road and drainage undertakings at Mikatagahara project near Hamamatsu city discloses that approximately 43½ million yen has already been spent to provide for adequate roads and an experimental irrigation system which furnished enough water for 5 cho of paddy land last year. MAF representative reports that the irrigation system for 460 cho of paddy land will not be completed for another 10 years unless the government decides to appropriate more than the annual outlay of 14 million yen. The irrigation program's cost is estimated at 133,790,000 yen of which approximately 30 million yen has been received to date. For 1951 FY, MAF representative believes that the irrigation system will be enlarged to provide sufficient water for 20 cho of paddy land. The cost estimates for the entire program are as follows:

Drainage	-	100,000,000 yen
Roads	-	16,182,000
Irrigation	-	133,790,000
Windbreak	-	1,260,000
		<u>251,232,000 yen</u>

7. Summary: a. Land reform activities of Shizuoka prefecture are rapidly nearing completion. 16 ALC are presently attempting land consolidation.

b. MAF's huge construction project at Mikatagahara Reclamation Site is not progressing as rapidly as planned because of lack of governmental appropriations. Of the 250 million yen estimated as required for the project, only 43½ million yen has been received. According to MAF representative, this has prevented the irrigation system from being enlarged to provide for enough water for 460 cho of paddy land. Last year, only 5 cho of land was irrigated.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

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4 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Numazu and Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture,
13-15 December 1950

1. Accompanied by Mr. V. Burati, ESS/Lab, four conferences were held with union officials and rank and file members for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the formation of national industrial unions and a national labor federation.

a. Ishibashi Silk Reeling Mill, Numazu Plant. The local here, with a total membership of approximately 400 members, is one of the three which makes up the company federation. A trade agreement was concluded by the federation on 1 December 1950, and wages have been established at the level recommended by the mediation plan of the CLRC which intervened in the dispute of the silk workers throughout Japan when they demanded that their wages be raised commensurate to that being paid to cotton and woolen workers. Mr. Burati pointed out that in the past, local unions in Japan have unconditionally transferred their rights to higher agencies, such as federations, and have failed to hold the parent organization responsible to them for its action. He stressed that because of the large number of silk workers in Japan, they should be seriously considering the formation of a strong national union of silk textile workers. He stated that the present Zensendomei (National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Union) is strictly company dominated and should be replaced by a national union of all textile workers. He emphasized the advantages of a national union which can conduct collective bargaining on a national level and also on a local level. At the local level it can bear the brunt of the negotiations because national union officials will not be in the employ of any particular employer; therefore, they will be in a position to bargain with management without fear of any discrimination, which may not be the case with local union officials. It was gratifying to note that the union officials displayed a good knowledge of grievance machinery and its ramifications.

b. Fuji Seisakusho (Sawmill Equipment) and Shibaura Kikai (Textile Machinery). Both are independent unions without any higher affiliation. Mr. Burati told them that local unions are endangering themselves by standing alone and that it is imperative that they unite to form national industrial unions. In view of the national prominence of the steel industry, workers should take the initiative in that regard. They could form the nucleus around which other steelworkers' unions could rally with the view of organizing a strong national union. Another factor which would accelerate such a move and which appears imminent is the dissolution of Sodomei. Such action would allow all Sodomei affiliated unions to join the national body. The union officials in stating their opinions of the matter expressed the thought that local unions had suffered immeasurably

at the hands of higher affiliations, such as Zenkinzoku, and it was only after many bitter struggles that they were able to extricate themselves from their near-fatal bondage. Mr. Burati stressed that national industrial unions in Japan are an absolute necessity if wages in general are to be brought from the lowest to the highest levels. They are also necessary to protect both employers and workers from unfair competition from poorly paid unorganized plants. No Union has the moral right to ask for more if it does not protect the employer by organizing the unorganized and thereby establish parity between employers. Mr. Burati commented that because of the bitter experiences in the past, the wariness of local union members to affiliate themselves with higher organizations is understandable, but it should not be harbored to the extent that it thwarts their own salvation. Concurrent with the formation of national industrial unions, locals should be interested in a unified labor front in Japan under Sohyogikai. He stated that it is only a matter of time before the present national federations such as Sodomei, Sanbetsu, Shin-Sanbetsu, etc., will dissolve in favor of this organization which has already established its framework. The national officers of this body have been elected, and local unions are encouraged to consult them for information and to give them every cooperation necessary for its speedy and sound foundation. The future of Sohyogikai is guaranteed and it has applied to the Japanese Government for the purchase of Army Hall which will be its headquarters. The ICFTU has admitted Sohyogikai and will establish an office in Tokyo very shortly. Local unions should go all-out to support Sohyogikai as the effort should come from the bottom as well as from the top, and working from both ends will greatly enhance its establishment.

c. Nihon Keisen (Textile Printing) Company, Hamamatsu. Following an inspection of this plant, its union officials were invited to attend a conference with twenty-one other union officers from ten unions in and around Hamamatsu. The first question that was asked by the audience was regarding political activities in labor unions. Mr. Burati explained that all good citizens should be interested in politics but good union officials should not be politicians. Nevertheless, a few Japanese union leaders appear to be more interested in political matters than in unionism, using the union as a political base, instead of an instrument for collective bargaining and organizing the unorganized. Mr. Burati made it quite plain that there is no room for factions or cliques within unions which tend to divide and destroy the very thing that unions stand for. Mr. Burati explained that the two-party system in the United States does not present quite as complex a problem as the multiple-party system in Japan; consequently, Japanese labor unions should by all means avoid any political ties. He stated that the CIO has PAC (Political Action Committee) and the AFL has LPE (Learning Political Education) which make recommendations to local and national unions on the various candidates running for public office, such as their personal histories, platforms, etc. He also reminded them that the Far Eastern Commission Policy Decision (made on 6 December 1946) on the Principles For Trade Unions stipulated that trade unions should be allowed the right to take part in political activities and to support political parties. One union official implied that employers are taking advantage of the present wane in unions which followed the "Red Purge".

Mr. Burati commented that it is most discouraging to find that more and more unions are becoming company-dominated as unions are appeasing management with a view to discouraging discharges under the "Red Purge". He cited several instances where management had taken unfair advantage of the purge and union officials failed to offer strong opposition for fear of being branded Communist sympathizers. In one case, employees cleared by CIC had been discharged. A stiff warning has been given to management to refrain from such malpractices. Later in the discussion period, a Kokutetsu union representative remarked that when Mr. Hoshika, vice-chairman of the executive committee returned from his visit to the United States, he reported that some American labor official told him that Kokutetsu was nothing more than a mutual aid association or a buyers' Co-operative. Mr. Burati entered into a discussion on the much disputed question of labor and management prerogatives (as covered in his report on "Practical Details of Making Contracts", dated 26 October 1950), and concluded by reminding those present that the sooner the Japanese unions give up the foolish idea that management must obtain union consent on such matters, the better off such unions will be.

d. Fuji Spinning Company, Washizu Plant. During a discussion with the rank and file as well as union officials, Mr. Burati explained that there is a great wealth of labor education material in Japan and recommended that the union take great advantage of that fact. Also emphasized was the need of the unions to rid themselves of members who belong to management, stating that management control of unions, most evident in the textile industry, must be broken.

2. Summary: Accompanied by Mr. V. Burati, ESS/Lab, four conferences were held with union officials and rank and file members for the purpose of discussing matters relative to the formation of national industrial unions and a national labor federation. At all such conferences Mr. Burati emphasized the need for and advantages of national unions in the various industries, as well as precautionary measures to assure local union autonomy. The importance of Sohyogikai to the Japanese labor movement, with a recommendation that it be supported by all unions, was stressed. An explanation of political activities by the AF of L and CIO was offered. He remarked that the large number of company dominated unions is discouraging, and urged union officials to oust and deny management representatives union membership. Management prerogatives were defined and union officials told that the sooner they realize that management need not obtain union consent on matters of such nature the better off they will be.

MARTIN T. CAMACHO
Labor Relations Division

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29 December 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance, Shizuoka, 26 - 29 December

1. Discussion

a. Distribution:

(1) Staple Food:

(a) Ration rejections by general consumers totalled 756 m/tons during November, a decrease of 1,059 m/tons from the previous month. Better quality food, increased consumer buying power and the comparatively high blackmarket price for rice are considered responsible for this decline. Investigation of delays in receipt of rice from Ibaraki revealed the cause to be priorities granted the shipment of fresh fish, rather than occupation force rail traffic demands as originally reported. The matter has been straightened out.

(b) Prefectural officials complain that the dissemination of information to staple food retailers will present a major problem after the complete dissolution of the Staple Food Kodan. Concern was expressed also over the "variety" of book-keeping practices which are expected to evolve, in addition to the difficulties inherent in keeping dealers reasonably honest. During November, former Kodan employees were granted permission to open 20 supplementary ration points. Financing was accomplished, as in the past, by "enterprisers cooperatives" utilizing the severance allowances of their members. No evidence of unusual dai-ni kaisha financial activity was noted. Officials expressed the opinion that the dai-ni kaishas probably will go out of business upon the final dissolution of the Kodan. It is anticipated that their work will be taken over by the newly established wholesalers.

(2) Fertilizer:

Fall fertilizer requirements were met by the release of Marutoku (Government owned) stocks. Prefectural officials appeared quite pleased about the release price of this fertilizer, attributing the generally low market prices to this fact. Similar consideration during spring distribution was requested. Serious difficulties are expected if rail transport shortages continue at the present level. Concern was expressed also over rumored cutbacks of potassium and phosphorus imports. Sales of ammonium nitrate, heretofore unpopular, have increased considerably of late due to higher profits from tea.

b. Industry:

Although general production increases have been offset somewhat by higher material prices, rail transport shortages and the accelerated

deterioration of antiquated machinery, the overall effect of the Korean conflict on the economy of this prefecture has been good. Notable gains have been reported by the lumber, automotive parts, paper and pulp industries. Lower profits per unit, a result of the higher cost of materials, are forcing manufacturers and processors to adopt more economical methods of operation. They are being assisted in this by prefectural industrial guidance groups. Manufacturers are being encouraged to invest profits in the replacement of obsolete equipment. Where this is not possible, the submission of applications for authorized use of reparations machinery is being urged. Long term loans, however, are still desired for those industries still unable to purchase new machinery or pay rental costs for reparations items. Prefectural officials expressed some concern over the effect which the embargo on trade with Communist China will have on the economy. Specifically mentioned was the reduction of salt imports and its bearing on caustic soda production. A check of price indices failed to indicate evidence of panic buying. Prices remained reasonably firm at the mid-October level. In the export field, textiles showed steady improvements throughout the year, while the supply of canned foods could not keep up with demands. Although tea production and exports varied little from 1949 levels, lower world prices reduced profits. Prefectural officials believe that greater utilization of Shimizu Port facilities will result in lower transportation charges for prefectural products, hence lower prices to meet competition. Attempts are being made to persuade some of the larger trading companies to open branch offices and accounts in this prefecture. Sales to the CPO have been fair to date and enthusiasm is high. To facilitate these sales and obtain more PD contracts, the prefectural government has established branch offices in Tokyo and Yokohama.

c. Small and Medium Enterprisers Cooperatives:

Decentralization resulting from the elimination of control associations is the chief factor responsible for a weak cooperative movement among small and medium enterprisers. Purchasing and sales organizations appear to be bending over backwards to keep from violating "anti-kumiai" legislation. The result is a large group of small, impotent and highly disorganized co-ops, too weak to profit from bulk sales and too inexperienced to be effective in negotiating sales or handling needed public relations work.

d. Public Works:

(1) Roads - Although delays of scheduled work have occurred from time to time, officials are confident that all planned projects will be completed by the end of the fiscal year. Principal difficulties continue to be monetary. Information regarding the Tokaido and Atami-Gotemba Highways (Counterpart Fund) was not available. Officials state that the Construction Ministry is handling this work and that accurate data can be obtained only from the Ministry field offices in Shimizu and Odawara, Kanagawa.

(2) Rivers - Work on river projects is proceeding smoothly, although inclement weather early this year has delayed work. Despite this, work probably will be completed on schedule. Monetary difficulties continue as the principal problem, while material shortage constitute a minor annoyance only.

(3) Harbors - Cement shortages at the Yaezu Harbor site (Counterpart Fund) have been eliminated and work is proceeding without difficulty. To date, fifty percent of planned construction has been completed. At Omaizaki, all of the "bottom" work has been finished on this small ship shelter and caissons now are under construction at Shimizu for sinking next year. No particular problems were reported.

(4) Housing - Approximately 55 percent of the publically financed dwelling units planned for this year have been completed. Applications for housing loans have been received from 2,400 individuals, of which 1,000 have been approved for construction. Prefectural officials anticipate receipt of numerous additional applications during the balance of December and January.

(5) City Planning - The biggest problem which appears to face city planners centers about the current City Planning Law. Since this law is simply an amendment of the original law, questions regarding eminent domain are handled by reference to other laws, none of which have proven entirely adequate. Officials would like a new law passed, in which all procedural matters of this and other types are clearly set forth.

e. Enforcement:

Between 1 November and 23 December a total of 957 carriers were apprehended in possession of over 31 tons (520 bales) of staple foods. Indications pointed to the usual seasonal increase in the activities of professional carriers. Enforcement activity has been stepped up to a corresponding degree. Inter-agency coordination appears good, except for a slight reluctance on the part of railway officials to restrict the number of seasonal rail passes issued.

f. Electric Power:

A joint conference was held with representatives of the Local Power Bureau, MTFI; the two power transmission companies; the prefectural government and the Labor Standards Office relative to the elimination of peak power consumption periods during work days and weeks. Specifically discussed was the possibility of having the four largest consumers (excluding the railroads) shift their operations to take fuller advantage of consumption lows occurring between midnight and the early morning hours, and to change holidays from Sundays to weekdays. Two of these consumers are pulp and/or paper mills operating 24 hours per day and consuming approximately the same amount of power in their processes throughout the day. The remaining two are textile mills which can not operate between midnight and 0500 hours without contravening the Labor Standards Law in its application to women and minors. These four companies operate seven days per week, with holidays staggered throughout the week. Industrial peak consumption periods occur between 0900 and 1100 hours and between 1630 and 1900 hours daily. The latter peak is the highest, however, since general lighting and heating loads are added. Weekly lows occur on Sundays and Mondays, at which time the transmission companies turn off power in order to accomplish necessary repairs. Officials seemed doubtful if very much could be done to eliminate peaks without the declaration of "power holidays", since any advantage gained by lower rates for off-hour consumption is offset by 50 percent wage bonuses for all work performed after midnight. The seriousness of the situation apparently is recognized and efforts are being made to effect conservation among all users.

g. Shipbuilding:

A check of two vessels reported under construction at Miho Zosensho, in accordance with instructions contained in letter, GHQ/SCAP, CAS, 561.4 (21 Oct 1950) CAS-ED, 4 November 1950, subject: "Vessels Approved for Construction and Conversion by MOT," revealed that the two ships were completed on 13 and 21 December and forwarded to their owners in Tokyo by rail. No other construction of steel ships was observed at this yard and no discrepancies noted.

h. Reparations:

Routine inspections were made at the following reparations facilities: 37-01-02; 37-26; 37-28-29; 37-30; 37-43; 39-65. Custody and maintenance were poor at 37-30 and 37-28-29, in addition to lack of fire fighting equipment in the storage area at 37-28-29. Instructions were issued for immediate correction. Also noted at 37-28-29 were numerous pieces of "AU" equipment rusting in dead storage. Approval is recommended for the scrapping of 51 reparations items at 37-01-02, as per request submitted 19 December 1950. An inspection of a proposed new storage area at 37-01-02 indicated virtual completion of necessary repairs. Instructions were issued to the custodian at 37-30 relative to the transfer of reparations equipment to a new storage area. An application for transfer of equipment will be submitted upon completion of necessary alterations. Although release of land and buildings at 37-43 was approved late in August, the actual release has not taken place to date. An inspection was made of damage caused by strong winds to buildings at Nippon Hassoden (37-36). Repairs, estimated at 480,000 yen, have been begun by the company, who expect partial reimbursement when government estimates have been approved.

2. Summary:

- a. Ration rejections decreased by over 1,000 tons during November.
- b. Fertilizer requirements were met by the release of government owned stocks. Rail transport shortages can have a serious effect upon spring fertilizer distribution.
- c. Gains have been reported by most industries in this prefecture since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Attempts are being made by the prefectural government to increase the importance of Shimizu Port.
- d. Cement shortages at the Yaezu Harbor project (counterpart Fund) have been eliminated.

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