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CIVIL AFFAIRS
MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR JULY 1949

ANNEX D
&
SUMMARY

~~Aug~~ July - 1949

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8-17	MIYAGI	8-15	8/15	8-15	8-15	8-15	5	16	10	7		
8-16	NIIGATA	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	9	11	8	6		
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	I CORPS											
	TOKAI-HOKURIKU											
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8-16	FUKUI	8-17	8-13	8-15	8-16	8-16	11	19	6	7		
8-16	GIFU	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	10	15	4	15		
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8-18	MIE	8-11	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-17	10	20	8	10		
8-16	TOYAMA	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	11	19	7	10		
	KINKI											
8-18	HYOGO	8-17	8-16	8-16	8-17	8-16	10	12	9	8		
8-18	KYOTO	8-16	8-17	8-17	8-17	8-17	8	15	4	7		
8-18	NARA	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-17	8-16	8	9	6	5		
8-18	OSAKA	8-16	8-17	8-17	8-17	8-17	10	7	23	22		
8-17	SHIGA	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	4	12	8	4		
8-18	WAKAYAMA	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	9	14	10	7		
	CHUGOKU											
8-16	HIROSHIMA	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-16	8-16	10	18	7	8		
8-18	OKAYAMA	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-16	8-16	10	19	5	15		
8-17	SHIMANE	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	6	12	10	4		
8-16	TOTTORI	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-16	8-16	10	17	15	10		
8-25	YAMAGUCHI	8-24	8-24	8-24	8-24	8-24	10	13	9	9		
	SHIKOKU											
8-16	EHIME	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	10	7	6	7		
8-19	KAGAWA	8-11	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-17	9	14	8	17		
8-18	KOCHI	8-17	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16	9	20	5	17		
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	KYUSHU											
8-17	FUKUOKA	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	4	19	7	13		
8-18	KAGOSHIMA	8-11	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-17	10	20	4	15		
8-16	KUMAMOTO	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-16	8-16	10	16	4	7		
8-18	MIYAZAKI	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	8	10	3	5		
8-16	NAGASAKI	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	10	17	7	7		
8-18	OITA	8-17	8-15	8-16	8-17	8-16	9	13	4	6		
8-16	SAGA	8-17	8-15	8-15	8-16	8-16	9	16	6	8		

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HEADQUARTERS
AICHI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1949

Authors: Mr. H. J. Belser, Economics Officer
Lt. R. M. Baranouskas, Natural Resources, Food Control & Fish and Vegetable Surveillance
Lt. F. A. Kutilek, Commerce & Trade and Customs & Immigration
Mr. E. F. Jouard, Reparations

1. Agriculture

a. General

(1) Prospects for a bumper rice crop in Aichi Prefecture increased during the reporting period, as ideal growing conditions prevailed throughout this area. The recent typhoon, which flooded adjoining prefectures, did little damage to crops in Aichi. No serious outbreaks of insects was reported, however, some rice "blast" was noted in the mountain areas.

(2) Distribution of spring allocated fertilizers to farmers was completed on 8 July 1949 in Aichi Prefecture. As of 20 July, 15 percent of the autumn fertilizer allocation was distributed to farmers. Farmers appear to be very pleased with fertilizer distribution and attribute the present status of crops to prompt distribution and availability of fertilizers.

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Aichi Civil Affairs Team, period ending 31 July 49, cont'd.

(3) Installation of light traps in Aichi Prefecture total 6,973, of which 4,593 were installed since 1 January 1949. Farmers and village officials are becoming confused as to the effectiveness of light traps, because of conflicting publicity. This situation is being clarified by Prefectural Officials thru the Agricultural Extension Service, by assuring farmers, that petroleum will be distributed for all light traps installed prior to 30 June 1949, and cautioning village officials against large scale expenditure of money for light traps, until definite results of current experiments are known.

b. Agricultural Extension Service

(1) Assigned agents in Aichi Prefecture total 159, which is 52 agents less than the authorized number. The majority of agents, according to reports and field inspections, have, through hard work attained excellent reputations in their assigned areas. Demonstrations are well attended and farmers are not hesitating in presenting agricultural problems to or asking advice of the agent.

(2) Attributed to confusion resulting from other women's clubs and organizations, Home Demonstration activities has progressed slowly in Aichi Prefecture. With the advent of more qualified specialists in Home Demonstrations and Farm Youth fields and additional publicity for the education of farmers, the afore mentioned phases are being accelerated by the Prefectural Extension Service Officials.

(3) The Prefectural Government purchased a mobile "Lucky" car, equipped with portable loud speaker and turntable, also a 16 mm movie projector. This car is available on request by local agents to be used as farm demonstrations and meetings, and is under the control of the Prefectural Extension Section.

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2. Agricultural Reform

a. Favorable publicity on the coming Land Commission elections to be held in August, is reaching the farming communities as evidenced by distribution of posters and leaflets, and inspection trips from this office. Emphasis is being placed on the registration of candidates and eligible voters and on the important role that Land Commissions will continue to play in the future of Japan's farming villages and towns. Alleged irregularities by local Land Commissions continue to reach this office, which will, it appears, contribute towards a large turn out of voters on 18 August, particularily in the Mikawa district.

b. Communities visited by a representative of this headquarters on the progress of Agricultural Reform are as follows:

Toyohashi-shi	Akabane-mura
Okazaki-shi	Fukue-cho
Inabu-cho	Izumi-mura
Asuke-cho	Noda-mura

c. Registration of land appears to be progressing favorably, however in all areas visited, the lack of extra clerks is reported to be retarding this phase of the Land Reform. As of 31 July, about four percent (4%) of the land was reported registered. This phase will be accelerated during the next three months, according to Prefectural officials, and effort will be made to complete the registration by the deadline.

d. During the recent Agricultural Cooperative elections, it was noted, that the Japanese farmer, for the most part, continues the traditional practice of electing influential, wealthy or prominent persons, as officials for their cooperatives. Regardless of the publicity and continuous education of farmers, farmers continue to be easily influenced by local leaders, who desire positions as chairmen of cooperatives. This is particularily true in cooperative federations.

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e. The dispute regarding the transfer of the Seto Hospital, referred to in previous Annex "D" reports, remains unsettled. Local officials and citizens of Seto invited news reporters for a press conference and have thus obtained favorable publicity on their side of the dispute. The Prefectural Federation of Welfare Cooperatives, also desiring the property, is awaiting action of Central Government on the submitted recommendation of the Property Disposal Board.

3. Crop Collections

a. White potato collections in Aichi Prefecture, as of 31 July, reached 8,693,365 kan or 97.1 percent of the revised quota. As this year's potatoes are susceptible to rot and spoilage, farmers are not hesitating to deliver their quotas promptly. A large percentage of farmers are including their retention in their deliveries, Government loss because of spoilage will be considerable even though prompt distribution is being made.

b. Cereal collections, as of 31 July, totalled 216,626 (BRE) koku or 80.5 percent of the revised quota, approximately ten percent lower in comparison with the like period a year ago.

2. Food Distribution

a. The advent of the new regulations on restaurant control was inaugurated favorably by advance publicity and prior planning on the part of Enforcing and Food Distribution officials in Aichi Prefecture. In Nagoya, the classification and number of licenses issued during July, are as follows:

Hotels	257
Meal Coupon Restaurant	120
Noodle	148
Tea Room	390
Light Restaurant	615 *
Total:	1,530

* Includes 106 Chinese and 3 Korean.

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b. Theft and pilferage of stored foods continue to plague Distribution Kodan officials. It was noted that the majority of thefts reported are attributed to negligence of guards. This point was brought to the attention of Kodan officials who are taking steps to increase the efficiency of warehouse guards by stern action against carelessness and negligence.

c. The Asahi Oil Factory at Handa City in Chita-gun was totally destroyed by fire, with an estimated loss of 20,000,000 yen. This loss included 160 K/T of imported soy beans, which is reported to be salvageable as fertilizer. Investigation is in progress currently of the causes and of the total damage with a complete report to be submitted to this headquarters.

d. The average consumption of meat per capita for the period 21 June to 20 July 1949 was 39.66 momme.

e. During the period, 11 July to 27 July, the status of foodstuffs distribution in the four principal districts in Aichi Prefecture, was a follows:

District	Supply on Hand	Average Calories per Capita per Day
Nagoya	2.81	1462
Ichinomiya	3.48	1389
Toyohashi	2.45	1425
Shinshiro	5.49	1435

5. Fisheries

a. Receipts at the Nagoya Central Market for the period 24 June to 25 July from outside the prefecture totaled 636,423 kan a decrease of 164,850 kan over the preceding period. From within the prefecture receipts totaled 81,535 kan, showing an increase of 40,659 kan over the preceding period.

b. Prefectural fish catches have dropped considerably in comparison with a year ago. In Akabane-mura Atsumi-gun, for example, the

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catch in June 1948 totaled 20,453 kan, while in June this year the total was 5,674 kan. Fishermen attribute the small catches, to the unusual warm winter, which caused fish runs to be farther out from shore and to the increased activity of night fishermen from Mie and Shizuoka Prefecture. Sardine catches in Ise Bay are reported to be about sixty (60) percent lower than in 1948.

c. Ice and large nets appear to be in good supply for fishermen of Aichi Prefecture. Fishermen are desirous of additional allocations of small nets and rope, which continue to be in short supply.

6. Fisheries Cooperatives

a. The organization and functioning of Fisheries Cooperatives in Aichi Prefecture was observed by a representative of this office at Akabane-mura and Izumi-mura in Atsumi-gun during the reporting period. In both villages, eighty percent of the association members are part-farmers, which presents the difficulty of having the required presence of sufficient members for a general meeting, during the farmers busy season. However, both villages held their meetings on the last Sunday of July and members appeared to be well aware of the importance and principles of the cooperative Law.

b. In general the organizations of Fishery Cooperative appears to be progressing favorably in this prefecture. This can be attributed to the large number of fishermen who are part farmers and belong to agricultural cooperatives in their villages.

c. The summary of the organizational status of Fisheries Cooperatives, as of 31 July, is as follows:

Associations to be dissolved	100
Preparatory Meetings held	69
General Meetings held	27
Prefectural Approved Cooperatives	5

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7. Forestry

a. Approximately 1,240 cho of land is eroded in Aichi Prefecture, due to denuding of forest lands, un-controlled digging of clay for porcelain ware and careless reclamation of land. Although, Forestry officials are cognizant of the need for immediate replanting of trees and shrubs on these areas, required finances are not available beyond the scheduled reforestation under the five year plan.

b. Prefectural Forestry officials report that 5,396 trees are infested by the Pine Bark Beetle in Aichi Prefecture. This infestation is scattered over ten guns and appears to be slowly spreading, in spite of the strict counter measures applied.

8. Import and Export

a. The following is a summary of Import and Export activities at the Nagoya Port during the period 1 July thru 31 July 1949:

Nationality of Vessel	No. of Ship	Import (K/T)	Export (K/T)
U. S. A.	18	66,593.154	877.635
British	16	68.500	3,060.892
		(Include Reparation	2.441
French	1	3,900.000	-------
Danish	3	--------	864.000
Chinese	1	8,990.000	273.036
Philippine	1	--------	117.893
Norwagian	6	129.600	667.547
Holland	3	--------	309.547
Panamanian	2	5,598.435	430.940
Denmark	2	--------	133.704
Sweden	1	--------	32.796
TOTAL	54	85,279.689	6,767.971

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Total Tonnage by Type of Cargo

Import (K/T)		Export (K/T)	
Teak Squares	198.100	Porcelain & etc	5,666.006
White Crystal Sugar	8,990.000	Truck	58.949
Wheat	36,945.117	Machinery	569.365
Ammonium Nitrate	9,491.633	(Include Reparation)	2.441
Coal	13,925.721	Cotton & Woolen Piece Goods	75.210
Barley	6,829.669	Toyoda Truck & Accessories	273.036
Milo	2,146.781	Aluminium Sheet & Brass Sheet	36.765
Veneer Logs	1,154.233	Glass Bottle	15.303
Graphite	5,598.435	Deck Fan	31.637
		Chip Goods	28.123
		Toys	4.276
		Alarm Clock	6.552
		Fishing Net	1.463
		Bamboo Net Needle	0.280
		Earthen Ware	1.006
Total	85,279.689	Total	6,767.971

9. Shipbuilding

a. Routine surveillance of shipbuilding, in compliance with Operational Directive Number 76 of 1946, disclosed no unauthorized constructions in this Prefecture.

b. Machinery conversion of Kaihan Maru, 121 gross tons, from 85 H.P. Semi-Diesel to 115 H.P. Semi-Diesel at the Hamashima Dockyard in Nagoya has been completed and the subject vessel is to be test run on the 2nd or 3rd August 1949. Conversion authorized by letter General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Economic and Scientific Section, file number 564 (27 June 1949) Subject: Application for Approval to Convert Ten (10) Wooden Vessels.

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Aichi Civil Affairs Team, period ending 31 July 49, cont'd.

10. Transportation

a. Routine surveillance of railroad rolling stock repair and construction, in compliance with OD 15 for 1948 disclosed no unauthorized construction in this prefecture.

b. Status of an order for the construction of ten (10) locomotives by the Nippon Sharyo (Japan Rolling Stock Company Limited) for Siam is as follows:

(1) Six (6) have been completed and tested on 26 June.

(2) Seventh (7th) was completed 5 July.

(3) Eighth (8th) was completed 27 July.

(4) Ninth (9th) was completed 27 July.

(5) Tenth (10th) was completed 26 July.

Upon completion of tests, locomotives will be sent to Kobe for shipment to Siam.

Efforts are now being made to obtain similar orders from Korea and Australia.

11. Reparations

a. On 22 July 3 packages allocated to the United Kingdom were delivered aboard the S/S Sangola to representatives of the United Kingdom by two representatives of the Japanese Government, in the presence of Lt. Frank Kutilek, Commerce and Trade Officer, Aichi Civil Affairs Team. Immediately following delivery complete details were reported to higher headquarters.

b. Completion of preparations for the packing and crating of 9 allocations from the Atsuta (01-55), Chikusa (01-56), and Takagi (01-58) factories of the Nagoya Military Arsenal was accomplished by the end of July.

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c. All reparations plants were checked during the month to determine their familiarity with new maintenance regulations.

12. Public Works

The prefectural Road Section reported that approximately 1,000 Km of dirt road throughout the prefecture were partially rehabilitated during the past month by road gangs. In addition to this 6.5 tons of asphalt were used for repair of paved roads outside of the city of Nagoya.

13. Construction

A total of 2,423 new buildings were constructed in Aichi during the month of July, of which 2,153 were private homes or public living quarters. It was noted that the number of public or government buildings under construction sharply decreased during the July.

14. Stimulation of Critical Industries

a. The general shortage of funds is an immediate urgency which has to be solved on a working level in practice and policy.

b. Our efforts therefore are being directed in this industrial and agricultural prefecture towards: Increasing essential production, Increasing employment, Increasing income, and Improving commerce, industry and agriculture.

c. Essential production being emphasized is Food, Clothing, Housing, Medical supplies, Transportation, Communications equipment, Mining machinery, Agricultural hand tools, Industrial machine parts, and Products for export to pay for essential imports.

d. Business has fallen off for local producers due to Slump in world trade, Inferior quality of local products, and High price of local products.

e. We are therefore conducting numerous large scale conferences

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and industrial clinics throughout the prefecture plus numerous on-the-job studies to improve quality, quantity and production methods.

f. Aichi businessmen are encouraged and assisted in reestablishing contacts abroad to arrange foreign markets for their goods and to manufacture the products that are currently saleable on world markets.

g. Direct assistance is afforded businessmen here in contacting Manufacturers, Buyers, Importers, Exporters, Foreign trade associations.

h. Sources of technical information, modern practice and products are provided through Foreign government representatives, U. S., Foreign and domestic commerce departments, SCAP library references and Mailing lists.

j. Emphatic programs are currently in operation to promote successful management through the fullest possible proper use of Man power, Machines, Materials, Methods, Money and Markets.

k. Maximum support is being given Japanese Government Liaison Officers in Commerce, Industry, Foreign Trade, Agriculture, Construction, Transportation, Labor and related fields essential to the rehabilitation of the local economy of Aichi Prefecture.

15. Economic Investigation Board

a. The personnel situation remained static during July, but all of the Economic Investigation Board personnel are expecting a reduction in the staff shortly, which will apparently make the accomplishment of their mission considerably more difficult.

b. Representatives from this section attended three (3) council meetings of the Economic Investigation Board during the month of July, covering coal and coke surveillance, Woolen goods investigations, Rape seed oil surveillance, and the enforcement of the Temporary Regulation Law governing the Food Supply industry.

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c. The Economic Investigation Board sponsored 10 information lectures for the Textile and Agricultural cooperatives, 3 lectures for the general public, and 2 lectures for School principals and teachers during the past month. In addition, many information posters have been posted throughout the prefecture in public places, including the new slogan "Work and Save for a better Japan."

d. Three (3) classes were held for new or inexperienced investigators during the month of July.

e. Intensive education by the Economic Investigation Board has caused a large number of persons to voluntarily report illegal and excessive receipt of rationed food. A total of 47,032 kgs of rationed food received illegally was so reported. The Food Section, however continued to investigate a considerable number of unreported cases. Ten (10) authorized collection agents for quota deliveries were investigated to determine whether all of their stocks were going through legal channels. Agricultural Cooperative unions were investigated also, and the investigation revealed that in almost every case there had been over payment for delivery of quotas ----this overpayment totaling ¥20,000,000 for the entire prefecture. This overpayment was returned by order of the Economic Investigation Board.

f. The Economic Investigation Board reported that Iron and Steel manufacturers complained that stocks of Iron and Steel kept by the Sangyo Fukko Kodan were all of a substandard quality and were not worth purchasing.

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HEADQUARTERS
AKITA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 7 Unit 4

Author: Philip A. Doherty
Capt, Cav
Economics Officer

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Economics Summary

Annex D
to
Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Month of July 1949

AGRICULTURE

1. Heavy rainfall during the latter part of July 1949 caused partial damage to 2,053 cho of rice paddy field. Production decrease in the flood area is estimated as 20 per cent. Prefectural and local offices are conducting a survey to determine actual loss and damge to facilitate processing requests for reduction of pre-planting quota assigned to the flood areas.

2. Low average temperatures during June and part of July 1949 retarded rice stalk growth approximately four inches from the height normally attained at this season. Consolidated reports from local offices indicate that 9,119 cho of paddy fields are affected to a varying extent by rice blast disease. Of this total approximately 1,000 cho are seriously affected. It is anticipated that continuation of present high temperatures will preclude further damage.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

3. Transportation available to extension workers is inadequate. Details concerning this serious obstacle to improve extension service within Akita prefecture have been previously reported.

4. The Civil Information and Education Films "Our Eating Life", "How to Conduct a Meeting" and "Rural Cooperatives" were shown twice daily from the first to the fifteenth of July 1949 throughout the remote farming areas of this prefecture. Capacity audiences attended. It was particularly noticeable that the "new" or younger farmers attending exhibited greater enthusiasm for, and acceptance of the films than did the older groups. This opinion was later corroborated during group discussion meetings following the film presentations.

CROP COLLECTION

5. As of 31 July 1949, 15.15 per cent of the White Potato, and 29.14 per cent of the Wheat and Barley quotas for this prefecture had been collected. Collection, transportation, and storage facilities have been inspected by representatives of this headquarters, and are considered adequate. Collection of White Potato, Wheat and Barley is progressing satisfactorily. Prefectural officials are confident that established quotas will be attained by 31 August 1949.

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Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Month of July 1949
(Cont'd)

6. Publicity measures undertaken by concerned food collection officials have been very satisfactory. Representatives of this headquarters stressed the importance of early summer crop collection; prior planning to determine collection, transportation, and storage facilities; and the provision of adequate safeguards against fire, theft and spoilage. Preparations for posting and maintaining delivery records were under way in six of nine villages visited. Local officials were encouraged to enlist the cooperation of school teachers, civic and young peoples groups to further the summer crop collection program. Prefectural publicity during July 1949 consisted of distribution of phamphlets to bureku level, frequent spot announcements by local broadcasting stations indicating progress of the program, and newspaper articles calculated to arouse local competition and stress the national significance of the food collection program.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

7. The interprefectural rice shipment goal of 814,900 koku assigned Akita prefecture was attained on 25 July 1949. The assigned quota of 814,900 koku of the 1948 rice crop constituted an increase of approximately 330 per cent over the quota assigned for the 1947 crop.

8. Fresh foods distribution plans have been submitted by representatives of the Fisheries and Foodstuffs Sections, Prefectural Government, Particular attention will be given to shipping agencies at the source, and wholesale outlets within the various consuming areas to insure shipment and receipt of allotted amounts.

FISHING

9. Mackeral drift-net and Mackeral and Squid fixed-net were the main methods of fishing practiced during July 1949. Mackeral, Hokke, Cuttlefish and Yellowtail comprised the bulk of July's catch of 720.6 tons. Tonnage for July 1949 indicated a decrease of 990.4 tons from the catch tonnage for June 1949. This decrease is attributed to the prohibition against trawling during July and August. The Lake Hachiro catch totaled 168.6 tons, a decrease of 13.4 tons from the total for June 1949.

10. July 1949 imports of fresh fish totaled 715.2 tons showing on increase of 154.2 tons over imports for June 1949. Imported salted fish totaled 71.4 tons indicating a decrease of 195.6 tons from June imports.

11. Inclement weather during July 1949 hindered fishing activities in this area. Fishing boats were at sea for an average of 15 days during July. A total of 494 craft are operating, 38 are being repaired, and 233 are not in use.

12. Fuel consumption during July 1949 did not exceed allocations of heavy and light oil and kerosene. Surplus amounts are attributed to the prohibition of dragnet operations, and will be retained for consumption in September 1949.

Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Month of July 1949 (Cont'd)

	HEAVY OIL	LIGHT OIL	KEROSENE	GASOLINE	MACHINE OIL	MOBILE OIL
Allocated Amount	216,000	25,000	16,520	800	18,420	1,410
Consumed Amount	140,226	29,368	12,843	2,080	16,678	1,802
Balance	75,774	-4,368	3,677	-1,280	1,742	-392

13. Twenty five thousand pounds of cotton net and thread constituting the April-June 1949 allocation were received during this reporting period. The initial allotment of the April-June 1949 allocation of Abaca Twine consisting of 41,304 pounds, and the second allotment of the April-June 1949 allocation of 31,690 pounds of Manila and Sisal rope were distributed to fishermen during this month. Ropes of all types remain in short supply.

FORESTRY

14. Log production in the national forests during July 1949 exceeded June production by 4,077,207 board feet. Production of building lumber decreased 2 per cent from the production total for June. Veneer and plywood productions increased 2 and 33 per cent, respectively.

15. Charcoal production during July 1949 totaled 2,175 tons, less than 50 per cent of the production figure for the same period in 1948. It is reported that the inability of the central government to make immediate payment for charcoal purchased is a contributing factor to the sharp decrease in production. In several instances payment has been delayed sixty to eighty days after delivery. Financial difficulty has caused large numbers of producers to engage in other occupations in order to meet business expenses. The Akita Prefectural Government is attempting to alleviate this situation by negotiating with the Akita Branch of the Bank of Japan for loans to charcoal producers.

16. During July 1949, a total of 2,415 koku of infested lumber was salvaged from an area of four cho. It is estimated that a total of approximately 1,529 koku of infested timber remain to be salvaged. Pine bark beetle infestation of three cho of forest land in the southern guns of Akita Prefecture was reported during July 1949. Damaged timber in the newly infected area is estimated as approximately 952 koku. Closer cooperation among the prefectural forestry section, the regional forestry office and the local railroad reforestation section in the conduct of preventive measures against infestation has been emphasized by representatives of this headquarters.

17. A total of three thousand forest preservation posters have been printed by the prefectural forestry department. These posters are excellent, and will be posted in schools, railroad stations and town and village offices throughout the prefecture. Forest fire prevention warnings have been posted in the large forest areas throughout this prefecture. Sporadic forest fires have damaged timber within an area of 195 cho during 1949. Carelessness is reported as the causative factor in a majority of cases

MINING

18. Coal production for July 1949 totaled 6,932 tons. Failure to attain the production quota of 7,050 is attributed to the lack of a ready market for some types of coal. It is reported that the Akita Agency of the Sendai Trade and Industry Bureau is receiving applications for coal from consumers who do not have allocation coupons. Applications to date total 3,873 tons.

19. July 1949 production of iron pyrite at the Hanaoka Mine totaled 8,379 tons, 97 per cent of planned production. A total of 7,719 tons of iron pyrite was shipped from the Hanaoka railhead during July, exceeding planned haulage by 10 per cent. July 1949 production of electrolytic copper at the Kosaka plant totaled 466 tons. Kosaka plant shipped 530 tons of electrolytic copper for export.

TRANSPORTATION

20. Freight shipments during July 1949 totaled 161,778 tons. This figure is 95 per cent of planned haulage. The stockpile at the railheads approximates 8,775 tons, including 3,780 tons of logs and lumber.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL

21. Prefectural National Rural Police, in cooperation with the local police units are maintaining close surveillance of highways and railroads to prevent illegal channeling of the 1949 summer crop. Recent blackmarket control raids on highway and railroad check points revealed that the bulk of rice confiscated was personal retention rice, reportedly sold by farmers in order to cope with the high cost of living.

22. Control within Akita Prefecture has been increased to include eleven permanent, eight mobile, and four prefectural border check points.

SMALL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

23. There are 104 merchandising cooperatives, 58 processing cooperatives, and 108 manufacturing cooperatives within Akita prefecture. Of the merchandising cooperatives, the clog shoe merchants organization is the largest with 4,233 members. Average membership in merchandising cooperatives approximates 279. The furniture business comprises the largest of processing cooperatives with a membership of 507. Average membership in processing cooperatives approximates forty-three. The cherry bark ware industry is the largest of the manufacturing cooperatives with a membership of 200. Average membership of manufacturing cooperatives is 36.

MATERIAL ALLOCATIONS

24. Allocations Standards Committees for land transportation were established on 14 May 1949. Members of committees were selected and appointed by the head of the Road Transportation Control Office. There are five committees, classified by

the type of material concerned. Six officials of the Road Transportation Control Office hold membership in each of the five committees.

a. The Committee for gasoline consists of 27 members: 6 officials of the Road Transportation Control Office, 12 government officials, and 9 directors of companies and firms receiving gasoline. Meetings are scheduled once a month.

b. The committee for gas, charcoal and fuel wood consists of 18 members: 6 officials of the Road Transportation Control Office, 6 government officials and 6 directors of firms receiving material. Meetings are scheduled quarterly.

c. The committee for the repairing of vehicular tires and tubes consists of 27 members: 6 officials of the Road Transportation Control Office, 8 government officials and 13 directors of companies receiving material. Meetings are scheduled quarterly.

d. The committee for the purchase of motor cars and light vehicles consists of 29 members: 6 officials of the Road Transportation Control Office, 6 government officials and 17 directors of companies. Meetings are scheduled quarterly.

e. The committee for manufacture and repair consists of 22 members: 6 officials of the Road Transportation Control Office, 4 government officials and 12 directors of firms receiving this material.

25. The Forestry Allocation Standards Committee was established on 1 April 1949. This committee has scheduled only one meeting since activation. Forestry committee members were selected and appointed by the Chief of the Material Adjustment Office. Personal background, education, and professional experience in forestry were considered in selection. Membership includes 5 government forestry officials, 5 directors of companies, and 10 officials of wood producing companies. The Chief of the Material Adjustment Office is the committee chairman.

26. Commerce and Trade Allocations Standards Committees have not been established in Akita Prefecture.

RESTAURANT CONTROL

27. Restaurant control measures are progressing very satisfactorily in this prefecture. The chief of the prefectural Economics Investigations Board, representatives of the National Rural Police, and the prefectural foodstuffs sections conducted orientation and discussion meetings in the principal cities of this prefecture. Local authorities, National Rural Police, Municipal and Autonomous Police, and a majority of hotel and restaurant owners attended. The requirements, prohibitions, and penalties of Diet Law Fifty Two were carefully read and explained by the various officials present. A discussion, and question and answer period was included in each meeting. Active surveillance and enforcement in compliance with the

restaurant control law within Akita prefecture began on 21 July 1949. This delay was deemed advisable to enable all concerned officials to become thoroughly familiar with the contents and requirements of the law.

28. To date 59 Meal Coupon Restaurant Licenses have been issued. Available figures on violations, convictions and related subjects are not complete at this time and would not serve as a true measure of the success of this program. Subject information will be included in the report for the month of August 1949.

REPARATIONS

29. Seven reparations plants were inspected by civil affairs personnel during July 1949. Maintenance is considered to be satisfactory. The Fuji Sangyo K.K., Yuzawa and Iwate plants were issued reconversion permits during July 1949.

PETROLEUM

30. Officials of the Teiseki Oil Company, Akita Branch Office, have reported the discovery of a new oil pool which has been designated as Pool Number Eight. Oil reserves in this pool have been estimated at approximately 600 million barrels, or 50 per cent of the known oil reserves in Japan.

31. It is reported that exploitation of this pool will increase production at the Yabase Field location by 2,400 kiloliters monthly by April 1950.

32. Information contained in paragraphs 30 and 31 of this report was secured from Japanese Oil Company officials. Petroleum Research personnel of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, are acquainted with technical details concerning the reported discovery.

33. Mr. Horton Jenkins, visiting Technical Expert, SCAP, has been conducting instruction in siesmographic exploration methods at the Akita Teiseki fields.

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ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Annex "D" to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for July 1949 July
Prepared by Major Richard D. Gillis, Economics Officer AOMORI

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Rice: Reports indicate that rice crowth is normal, despite average temperatures of 2 to 4 degrees lower than normal.

b. Wheat and barley: Harvest began 15 July and was about 70% complete at the end of the reporting period. Harvest is expected to be completed by 10 August.

c. Apples: Production is estimated at 13,000,000 boxes for 1949.

d. 100% of spring fertilizer quota (41,239 MT) has been distributed to farmers. An additional 307 tons has been allocated for distribution to areas damaged by hail. This distribution is expected to be complete by 10 August.

e. Personnel of the economics section held conferences with extension agents in five localities during the month.

It is the opinion of the economics officer that the extension agents as a group are far more efficient than the average public servant. Their programs have been well planned and well conducted. Agents are conducting at least one demonstration per week.

Agricultural Coops. are offering no competition in the matter of personnel, since the services of the agents are available to them without charge and they are taking advantage of this service.

Most agents have attended meetings with the faculty of agricultural high schools or vocational agriculture teachers, and discussed means whereby they can assist each other in their programs.

Agents feel that they are being discriminated against in the matter of travel allowances. They state that the travel allowance they receive is much less than the average prefecture official. Since much of their time is spent away from home, this is a definite hardship to them.

2. AGRICULTURAL REFORM

Personnel of the economics section inspected 12 land commissions in towns and villages during the reporting period. No instance was reported of land being returned to the land commission or landlord because of inability to pay. An average of 62½% of tenant farmers have been given assistance in preparing written rental agreements. Wide publicity has been given the coming election of land commissions 19 August.

3. CROP COLLECTION

a. Allocation of quotas: Adjusted quota for wheat and barley delivery was

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announced 5 July 1949 as 21,300 koku, a reduction of 1,100 koku from the preplanting quotas. Guns received the quota 14 July, villages 21 July. Individual quotas were announced by 70% of villages by the end of the month, and will be completed by 10 August.

b. Collections to 31 July were:

Wheat and barley	2,388.565 koku
White potatoes	42 kan

4. AGRICULTURAL COOP. ASSOCIATIONS

a. Liquidation of nogyo kai: Ten local nogyo kai of the total of 164 have yet to hold liquidation general meetings. Prefecture officials are working to expedite the liquidation of these and expect to complete liquidation by 20 August.

Transfer of assets totaling ¥294,628,000 from 146 local nogyo kai to 287 agricultural coop. associations has been effected to date.

b. Formation of agricultural coop. associations: Four cooperative associations were approved by the prefecture during the month of July bringing the total to date:

562 Coop. associations
14 Federations

Thirty-two directors of agricultural coop. association who hold office in violation of Article 42-2 of the Agricultural Coop. Association Law have resigned.

Personnel of the economics section inspected agricultural coops. at Ajigasawa, Goshogawara, Hirosaki, Kuroishi and Kizukuri during the month.

The association at Ajigasawa could more appropriately be called a fisheries association. The managing director is a boat owner, and derives the greater part of his income from this source although he owns enough land to qualify for membership in the association. The association has 270 regular members and 200 assoc. members, 2/3 of whom belong to the local fishery assoc. Although no audit has been made, it is reasonable to believe that more than 20% of the business is conducted for associate members. The greater part of the merchandise in the coop. warehouse is the type that would be used by fishermen. This situation has been brought to the attention of the prefectural authorities.

In general, agri. coops. are operating on a sound financial basis. This is especially true of apple producers.

5. FOOD DISTRIBUTION

a. During the month of July 6.4 days of imported food, 5 days of substitute rice, 16.2 days of rice, 1.6 days of indigenous wheat and barley, and 1.8 days of indigenous cereals was distributed. 2607 tons of wheat and 552 tons of barley arrived in this prefecture and was found to be in good condition. Out of 40,260 pounds of soumnix, which was received in this

prefecture on 3 December 1948 and distributed for in the school lunch program, prefecture officials reported 7,025 lbs as bug infested, and asked for release as fertilizer. Inspection revealed that a careful check was not made and all that was reported was not bug infested. Samples of non-bug infested soupmix will be sent to the Hirosaki Medical College for a check on its edibility.

b. Personnel of the economics section inspected food distribution points at Hirosaki, Goshogawara and Ishikawa.

Ration distribution points in several places have been holding all ration books at the distribution point, collecting money in advance for the ration and making delivery to the homes. This was reported to prefecture officials who now report that ration books are now in the hands of consumers and that money is no longer collected in advance.

The ration distribution point at Ohata town burned 26 July with a loss of 433 bags of rice. The food distribution kodan transferred rice from the warehouse at Tanabu town, and set up an emergency distribution point in Ohata to avoid delay in distribution.

6. FISHERIES

a. Landings of marine products exceeded expectations due to very favorable conditions in coastal waters. Total catch of 1,365,000 kan shows an increase of 40,000 kan over the previous month.

b. Total catch for the period 26 June - 25 July was as follows:

Mackerel	468,133	kan
Cuttle fish	168,324	"
Menuke	189,872	"
Shark	230,839	"
Flounder	103,367	"
Cod	78,156	"
Other	126,028	"

c. Shipments against allocations were as follows:

	Allocation	Shipment	Percent
Six large cities	213,000	450,429	211
Inland prefecture	37,000	96,770	261
Other prefecture	154,000	263,666	171

7. FISHERIES COOP. PROGRAM

a. Dissolution of fishing assoc. and marine products processing assoc.

Total association	71
Completed prelim. diis. meetings	71
Completed dissolution	2

b. Establishment of fisheries coop.

Prelim. gen. meetings held	86
Meetings for establishment	73
Approved by prefecture	73
Completed registration for establishment	30

c. Personnel of the economics section inspected fisheries associations at Ajigasawa, Nonai, Aburakawa and Kugurizaka.

Procedures for establishment and conduct of elections was legal. Most fisheries coops. are still in preliminary stages of establishment, and have yet to start doing business as cooperative association.

d. During the week 9-16 July, personnel from the pref. fisheries section conducted meetings and gave advice in 11 towns and villages.

8. MINING

a. Total production for July was 8,325 MT, a decrease of 490 MT from June.

Production figures for the month are as follows:

Pyrite	7,631	MT
Coal	488	MT
Copper	148	MT
Zinc	73	MT
Lead	13	MT
Silver	.218	MT
Gold	.0016	MT

b. Dr. Fujioka and six students from Akita University conducted surveys to determine the possibilities of developing the resources of methane gas along the Iwaki River. Their estimate indicates that approximately 30 billion cubic meters of excellent quality methane is available at a depth of 150 to 420 feet. Tests are presently being made in the vicinity of Takeda Village, Minami Gun.

9. INCENTIVE GOODS

Tobacco which remained undistributed for excess delivery of rice will be distributed by the tenth of August. During July the fourth allocation of Army surplus goods arrived. Shortages of 11 coats, 2 jackets, 8 sweaters, and 2 suits of underwear were found. Many shipments seem to result in shortages so closer check should be maintained on the shippers. 90% of the goods received have been distributed to farmers. 4,000 rubber soled socks and 6,000 towels for summer crops incentive goods have arrived in this prefecture but have not been distributed due to the fact that 11,800 tan of cotton textile is slated to arrive by the tenth of August, and if distributed at the same time farmers will have a wider variety of goods from which to make their choice. Only 60% of the coupons to be issued in advance have been distributed because the remaining amount is slated to go to farmers with small allocation and necessary points can not be accumulated to purchase any of the goods.

10. FORESTRY

a. Lumber production for the month was 80,000 koku, 112% of monthly goal.

An additional 120,000 koku of logs are cut awaiting delivery to saw mills.

b. Charcoal production for July was 2,422,800 koku, 90% of the monthly goal. Since most charcoal producers are also farmers this lag in production can be attributed to the busy farming season. Decontrol of charcoal within the prefecture became effective 1 July.

c. Sixteen trees in Fukaura Town, Nishi Gun were found to be infested with pine bark beetle. These trees have been cut and the bark peeled and burned.

*11. E.I.B. RESTAURANT CONTROL

The prefecture government has issued 1,102 restaurant licences to 31 July. This represents about ¼ of the total number of restaurant in this prefecture. E.I.B. and the police have not as yet started on restaurant control. Check by this team revealed that there is about 90% violation. 5% of the places were operating without licences and of the remaining 25%, 50 to 70% were not collecting the required meal and grocery coupons. During an Economic Investigation Committee meeting it was stated that too strong a control should not be made because other prefectures are lax in this matter. This was the concensus of opinion of the entire committee. Cakes made from staple food are made, and sold throughout the prefecture, but the police and E.I.B. say, due to the fact that this is so throughout the nation they are doing nothing.

E.I.B and Enforcement Agencies are lax - have begun check

To date no licences have been revoked and no violations prosecuted.

Pref. authorities, E.I.B., and plice have been reminded of their responsibility to enforce the law.

12. TRANSPORTATION

a. Due to the holding of box cars by the Sapporo division of the JNR a quota has been established for the movement of cars to Hokkaido from Honshu. A campaign for the quicker release of cars and the expeditious movement to cargo originating points should be instituted on a national scale. In this prefecture the Japanese officials concerned are cooperating in the return of all empty cars to car pools as soon as possible.

b. Bus transportation has improved with the addition of six new buses during the month to the Aomori city lines. The service to Lake Towada, a seasonal operation, is twice as frequent as this time last year, and there is still much room for improvement. In the cities of Hirosaki, Hachinohe, and Kuroishi bus terminal facilities and shops have been rebuilt.

c. During the reporting period 234,124 tons were moved by truck. This is a deficiency of 63,624 tons from the amount requiring movement. This shortage was caused, according to the Japanese officials, by a small allocation of fuel and a lack of spare parts. The principles of load consolidation and the place freight forwarders and consolidators in the movement of goods has been explained. This conference should start to effect the situation materially within sixty days.

13. TRANSPORTATION CONTROL

One conference was held with representatives of the concerned Japanese agencies on transportation control. The economic police in connection with the enforcement of the economic laws have made a number of transportation checks both at road blocks and at the sidings for transportation certificate.

14. ELECTRIC POWER

Ten projects for the improvement of the generating and transmission station in this prefecture are at present under way. All of the projects are to be completed by the end of September and will be put in use immediately thereafter.

15. CONSTRUCTION

During the reporting period permits for the construction of 625 dwellings, dwellings with attached shop or farm house with work shop were issued. 50 industrial buildings are under construction while 36 industrial buildings have been completed. There was a total of six construction violations found within the month.

16. PUBLIC WORKS

Thirty-four projects are present under construction, 2 have been completed, 10 will be started during the coming month, while 2 are under consideration.

The following is a tabulation of public works projects planned for the 1949 fiscal year.

PROJECT	SPONSOR	SOURCE OF FUNDS		TOTAL	NO. OF MAN DAYS
		National	Prefectural		
Bridge painting	CM	¥ 420,000	¥ 840,000	¥ 1,260,000	1,718
Flood damage to roads	CM	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,034
Graveling of roads	CM	16,400,000	32,800,000	49,200,000	38,983
Pavement repair	CM	8,900,000	17,800,000	26,700,000	26,721
Wood bridge maintenance	CM	2,200,000	4,400,000	6,600,000	7,371
Wood bridge rehabilitation	CM	8,200,000	8,200,000	16,400,000	17,496
Road improvement	CM	11,540,000	12,100,000	23,640,000	43,923
River bank protection	CM	28,500,000	34,500,000	63,000,000	148,639
Breakwater & dredging	TM	44,900,000	48,100,000	93,000,000	119,730
Breakwater & dredging	AFM	9,200,000	13,800,000	23,000,000	8,704
Minor river & harbor works	CM	134,049,367	70,976,587	205,025,954	264,341

CM - Construction Ministry
TM - Transportation Ministry
AFM - Agriculture-Forestry Ministry

Note: All figures were received from Japanese sources.

17. REPARATIONS

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Reparations areas 03 and 04 were inspected during the month and the maintenance was found to be satisfactory. At area 04 it was found that the recent heavy wind and rainstorms had caused a number of leaks. Because the covering of heavy oiled paper was kept in place, despite the report submitted to this headquarters by the field engineer for CPC (reference June monthly report AMGT) there has been no ascertainable damage found. It was suggested to the Japanese officials responsible that the practice of covering the machines with heavy paper in addition to oil and grease be continued. At area 03 the last of the floating plant were slipped during the month. All necessary scraping, renewal of plates and painting with anticorrosive and antifouling was done. The present number of craft in authorized use is in excess of the needs of the operators of the yards. In April a letter was dispatched from this headquarters suggesting that these craft be moved to an area where they might contribute to the Japanese economy. To date no reply has been received. All signs at these areas were changed in accordance with instructions received from higher headquarters. No reference is made to the occupation or SCAP. Surveillance is and will be continued over these areas. This headquarters has been informally contacted by representatives of the tactical forces relative to the release of reparations machinery for use by the tactical elements. All inquiries were advised to put the necessary requisitions through channels describing the machinery desired, the inventory number and its present location.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHIBA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 181

Reports Control
Symbol CA-11 (R2)

ANNEX D

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

1. Identification:

a. Prefecture covered: Chiba

b. Report for month of: July 1949

c. Name of individual preparing report:
Major Charles G. King

2. Agriculture:

a. General: Main activities of farmers during the past month, have been rice planting, weeding, plowing, fertilizing, and harvesting of summer vegetables, spraying etc.

b. Weather during the first part of the month was exceedingly wet and cool which may have weakened the rice crop and made it more susceptible to plant disease. The latter part of the month has been dry and draught is now becoming a problem with the farmers.

c. Fertilizer receipt and distribution: Of the fall fertilizer allocated to this Prefecture, only 41% of the nitrogen, 28% of the phosphate and 20% of the potassium have been received. All the fertilizer received has been distributed. This office made field checks of 14 fertilizer warehouses and distribution points including agricultural cooperatives warehouses and express company warehouses. All appeared to be handling the distribution in an efficient and proper manner. Many of the warehouses lacked adequate fire protection and it was suggested they install fire extinguishers. Most of the farmers were short of cash and had to borrow from the Central Government under the Agricultural Bill and were using the full 80% of their loan for fertilizer. Of the allocated quantity of agriculture tools and equipments, about 40% have been received.

3. Crop Collections:

a. Collection of wheat, barley and white potato had been falling behind in this Prefecture. On 21 July, Mr. Tobe, chief of Food Section of Kencho, was called in and advised that turn-in of staple crops was going to have to show a drastic improvement. Together we worked out a

plan providing for the turn-in of certain percentages of the crops by certain dates. The dates were set to allow only the minimum time in which the turn-in could reasonably be accomplished. On 23 July, a meeting of the crop collecting officials of the Prefecture was held at the Kencho. The meeting was addressed briefly by the head of this section in which they were impressed with the urgency for a rapid turn-in of staple crops and the necessity for efficient cooperation of all concerned to accomplish this. The original plan was then broken down by guns and villages and dead lines set. In the meeting, this office instituted intensive investigation and surveillance in the field particularly in those guns and towns which showed the lowest percentages of turn-in. Crop collecting officials, farmers, agricultural cooperative officials and personnel at the collecting points were interviewed. As the results of this surveillance began to come in, the chief bottleneck appeared to be delay in inspecting the crops after they were harvested. Also the farmers were busy weeding rice paddies at this season and preferred not to take time to deliver crops. These deficiencies were brought to the attention of the proper Kencho officials for corrective action and a publicity campaign was also started by both the Kencho and press releases from this office. Later surveillance reports showed a big improvement and that word was getting down the line. As this report is written, many of the towns and villages have turned in over their quota and the whole program has been accelerated to where it appears likely that the plan which was set up will be bettered. Another result was that Mr. Tobe and the vice governor on their own initiative prepared and submitted a plan for the early collection of rice and with provision for advance publicity and stimulation of competition between towns, villages and guns.

b. The wheat crop was damaged considerable by an early mild winter which caused the grain to grow prematurely and the later cold weather stunted its size. This caused difficulties on inspection and created a request for a lower grade classification, however, Prefecture officials were reluctant to authorize a lower grade as it might deter farmers from turning in their higher grade grain. Except for isolated complaints here and there the allocation and adjustment of quotas appears to be working satisfactorily. Approximately 31 field checks were made on crop collections and allied problems and these will continue until the crop is all in. Deadline date under the new plan is set for 13 August. From all indications, crop collections are now running smoothly in this Prefecture and should continue through for the rice crop without the complications and delays that have characterized crop collections in previous years.

BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of July 1949

3. Food Distribution:

a. Inspections were made of 22 food storage points and warehouses. Conditions were generally satisfactory. The biggest deficiencies found were lack of rodent control and insufficient fire protection. It had been recommended that efforts be made to rat proof the food storage places. This can probably be worked out with the health section of the Kencho in line with the general sanitation and rodent control program.

b. No complaints were received and there were no indications of irregularities in the food distribution program.

c. Mr. Watanabe, chief of the Sugar Bureau Kodan informed us they would distribute 116,184 piculs of sugar from the 25th to the end of the month. There are 32 wholesale and 240 retail sugar distributors in this Prefecture.

4. Blackmarket Surveillance:

a. The Food Surveillance Officer, who was on temporary duty with this headquarters from 1st Cavalry Division, was withdrawn about the middle of the month. Since then, blackmarket activities have revived and a spot check made 29 July showed tea shops, restaurants and other establishments selling illegal cakes, candy, and staple foods openly. The police seem indifferent to the situation and have not taken the initiative in enforcement. Most of the violations noted were of a petty nature. Another officer has been put on food surveillance part time and with reasonable cooperation from the police, this situation should be improved.

Demonstrating surveillance requirements

b. Reports from the Economics Crime Prevention Section for the month show a total of 1,054 violations of which 771 have been referred to the procurators office. A total of 4,125 kan of staple foods and 157 to of grain were confiscated and put into legal channels. There were 16 gasoline violation reports on Tokyo people which were referred to the Tokyo Civil Affairs Team. One gasoline violation was reported from Chiba.

5. Incentive Goods:

a. Distribution of incentive goods has in general, been satisfactory. Isolated complaints came in now and then on the quality of goods received. If serious, these are investigated from this office otherwise they are referred to the proper officials for investigation and necessary corrective action.

b. The surveillance on crop collections brought out that the quality of bicycle tires and tubes distributed as incentive goods had been

very inferior.

6. Fisheries:

a. The fish catches have not been so good of late. This is attributed to a change in the sea currents resulting from the typhoons. Sardine catches have been small and likewise catches of the larger fish that feed on the sardines. Since the middle of June to the first ten days in July, 1,863,750 kan of fish were caught. Approximately 2,180 boats of all type are engaged in fishing.

b. Fishermen are complaining that the allocations of fuel and oil are insufficient. These are linked to their catches and when their catches are small, they do not have the fuel to go out in search of bigger catches.

c. It is estimated about 70% of the fish are going into legal channels. Police are making efforts to control the fish landing at Choshi but it is reported there are numerous landings of boats from Ibaraki and other Prefectures and police facilities are inadequate for 100% control. It is also reported some boats take their catches to Tokyo where a higher legal price can be obtained and quicker service on incentive goods.

d. Fishing cooperatives are getting started slowly. There were 29 applications for fishery and marine products associations of these 12 have been approved.

e. A "Marine Week" program was observed at various places in the Prefecture from 20 July to 26 July, with lectures and exhibitions to promote the knowledge of marine industries among the young people and general public.

f. There is a considerable need for more refrigeration at Choshi and it is reported that ice has been shipped in from as far as Shizuoka with about a 50% loss. A private concern tried to build a cold storage plant and spent about 30 million yen before running out of funds. At the suggestion of this office, they are trying to work out plans for the fishing cooperatives to take over the plant and complete it. The building is fairly completed but insulation and machinery have not been installed. It will take an estimated 20 million additional yen to complete.

g. There is a considerable project underway at Choshi to provide an additional safe mooring for about 200 fishing boats. It is being executed behind an old sea wall. It is all being done by hand labor and in the opinion of this office, will be a very inefficient and costly project.

BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of July 1949

h. Surveillance checks were made of boat building and no evidence of illegal boat building was found. Boat registration appeared to be in order, however, there was a great lack of uniformity in the size and method of painting on the registration numbers. It was recommended that the registration numbers be painted on by a contraction and all be in the same place and of a standard size.

7. Public Works:

a. Public works in the Prefecture is handled under a number of different departments. The chief of the business affairs section exercises a certain amount of overall control. He holds meetings as necessary with the chief of the Prefectural Deliberation Committee and the chief of the employment security section but actual operations are entrusted to the respective departments.

b. Public works funds for the fiscal year total 783,519,000 yen of which 306,290,000 yen are a national subsidy, 320,707,000 yen must be raised by the Prefecture and 156,522,000 yen by the towns and villages. It is planned to raise the Prefecture's share of the funds by issuing 105,000,000 in bonds and making reallocations from the present budget and losses from the Savings Deposit Section, Finance Ministry for the remaining 215,707,000 yen. Town and village funds are to be raised by bond issues, budget allotments, and subsidies from those benefiting from the projects.

c. The major public works projects in order of importance are highway improvement, irrigation and drainage, disaster reconstruction, housing, reforestation, river improvement and harbor improvement.

(1) Highway improvement is handled by the Road Section of the Prefectural Government. A budget of 123,740,000 yen has been set up for this propose. Eleven projects have been set up for this first year and the average employment is estimated at 30,000, one problem on road maintenance is that gravel has to be imported from other Prefectures such as Tochigi and this involves considerable expense.

(2) Drainage, irrigation and land reclamation are handled by the farm land section of the Agricultural Affairs Department. Projects covering more than 10,000 chobu of land are supervised by the Central Government, smaller ones by the Prefectural or local government. There are 13 projects in various stages of completion. All of

those presently scheduled should be completed by 1953. Some of the principal projects are drainage of the Imba and Tega marshes, drainage of Naga marsh and Shinshima village land improvement. Most of the employees on these projects are war sufferers and repatriates. Financial figures on these projects not available at this time.

(3) The rivers and harbors section has supervision of the disaster prevention and river and harbor improvement projects. There are about 600 disaster reconstruction projects, 8 disaster prevention projects, 4 river improvement projects, 6 sandhill fixation projects, 4 commercial port projects and 4 fishing port projects.

d. Employment on public works projects is handled under the emergency unemployment countermeasures law of 20 May 1949. Last year, 19.8% of the unemployed people were absorbed on public works projects. This year, it is estimated between 10 and 40% will be absorbed.

8. Land Reform:

a. The purchasing and selling phase of the land reform program is almost complete. At the end of the month, 97% of the money due the government for sale of land to farmer tenants had been collected and 77% of the amount due farmer land owners had been paid.

b. Publicity in the form of press releases, posters and leaflets is being put out on the forthcoming land commission election. Reports from some sections indicate that only one slate of candidates are running with no alternates for the people to choose from. We are trying to encourage more candidates to run. There have been some reports of irregularities in the land reform program. These are being investigated by this office and referred to the proper official for corrective action.

9. Stimulation of Industry:

a. Conference with Mr. Ota, chief of Commerce and Industry Section of Kencho brought out: (1) very little being done to stimulate business and industry in the Prefecture; (2) there are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in most of the cities and towns, but they are not very active and little is being accomplished; (3) money is tight and very few of the businesses in Chiba are of a classification which can receive aid from the counterpart fund; (4) Mr. Ota has 67 people working for him in his section, but I was unable to obtain more than a vague idea of what

they do; (5) it is my opinion that the Commerce and Industry Section lacks initiative and drive and is not doing much to advance the economic recovery of this Prefecture.

b. We believe there are excellent prospects for developing textile, marine products, food processing and small manufacturing establishments. During the next month, we intend to visit Chambers of Commerce and Industry and leading industrialists and see what can be done to stimulate more business activity to the end that suitable long range plans will be developed and means provided for carrying them out.

c. A petition was received from Mr. Harada of the Nihon Nosan Kogyo K.K., regarding a sweet potato flour processing plant for which he is trying to raise funds to get into production. From the petition and prospectus, it appears that he may have a process that can contribute greatly to the economy of this region, however, this office is not competent to pass on the technical features of the process or analyse the financial statement. The petition and prospectus are being referred to proper Japanese channels for further study and appropriate action. It may be desirable to submit this data to Economics Section, SCAP, where the technical features of it can be properly evaluated. Sweet potato flour possibly recommended by Jap Govt.

10. Shipment of Critical Materials:

a. Notification was received from Hyogo Civil Affairs Team, 14 July of shipments of manila hemp and Brazil sisal to be distributed in this Prefecture. Seven plants to which this material had been consigned were checked and all had received their materials.

b. Inventories of critical materials were checked in eight plants and all but one were found to be in order. The Kanto Seni Kogyo K.K. at Sawara was reported to be selling rope on the blackmarket. Economics Police of Sawara are investigating.

11. Reparations:

a. All reparations plants in this area were inspected at least once during the past month. New instructions to have the "Off Limits" signs removed and turn over full responsibility for the maintenance and safeguarding of these plants to the Japanese has been satisfactorily carried out. In all 17 reparations plant, inspections were made and check sheets submitted.

b. The night of 25 July, a 2 horsepower motor was stolen from the Nippon Kentetsu Company (04-5) at Funabashi, one of the thieves was

apprehended and is now under investigation by the police. The company has agreed to purchase an exact duplicate of the motor and install it in case the stolen motor is not recovered.

c. Verbal permission was obtained from Eighth Army for reconversion permit to allow the Nippon Kako Company (Plant Code No. 04-13) to manufacture 208,000 clay skeet targets on procurement demand for Eighth Army. Formal petition being forwarded through Japanese channels.

12. Commercial and Industrial Cooperatives:

FAST WORK

a. Commercial and Industrial Cooperatives are established under the medium and small enterprise cooperatives association law which went into effect 1 July. As of 29 July, the cooperatives established are as follows:

164 Commercial Cooperatives including textiles, marine products, drugs, fruit and vegetables and seasoning.
196 Industrial Cooperatives including textiles, metal products, wood products, food products and seasoning.
162 Commercial-Industrial Cooperatives including textiles, food, marine products and others.

b. The total membership in the cooperatives is 42,408 and the average membership per cooperative 91.

13. General and Administrative:

a. A study is being made of all the periodic reports being submitted by the Kencho with a view to eliminating as many as can be dispensed with and revising the ones which must be retained to give more the type of information that is desired. It is believed that this will result in less work and better efficiency for all concerned.

b. General observations on the Prefecture government are as follows:

(1) It is not organized along logical functional lines.

(2) There is considerable overstaffing and overlap of duties and responsibilities.

(3) There is a general apathy on the part of many of the officials and not much drive in carrying instructions down the line and following up on their executions.

Annex "D", Economics Summary (RCS MG 11 (R2))
to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Ehime Civil Affairs Team
1 to 31 July 1949

SAM G. LEW
Capt., Inf.
Economics Officer

1. Agriculture

a. Crop Condition

The growth of the rice crop is very favorable. The big worry now is the outbreak of rice borers. Damage by plant disease on the rice and sweet potato crop at present is estimated at 1%. One village lost 70% of it's sweet potato crop from the "Della" typhoon. Loss on the sweet potato crop for all of Ehime is 22%. Fruit crop damage by the "Della" typhoon is estimated at 20 - 25%. Prefectural governor has received instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry not to construct any more fluorescent lamps. However those already constructed will be continued in use. There are differences of opinion among farmers who were questioned in the field as to the effectiveness of these lamps. The use of fluorescent lamps is new. But some localities have used other types of light traps for a number of years and found them ineffective.

b. Farm Extension

The Chief of the Farm Extension Section has requested the governor for a subsidy of ¥10,000,000 for the employment of an additional 125 extension workers. The governor has promised to sanction the bill. If the prefectural assembly approves, it will become effective 1 September 1949. The authorized number of extension agents for this prefecture is 129. The financial burden for the employment of an additional 125 will be borne entirely by the prefecture.

A five day school for extension agents in Kagawa Prefecture will be sponsored by the Funin Kyokai in August. It is anticipated to have agricultural experts from Tokyo teach at this school. Ehime plans to send twelve extension agents. The expenses will be paid by the prefecture. The Farm Extension Section informed this office that it's present allocation of 25 bicycle tires and tubes per quarter is not sufficient to meet the needs of the agents.

14,874 farm houses were visited by the extension agents in June, and 203 meetings were held with a total attendance of 6,571. Radio

broadcasts were also made, on the proper procedure of soil fertilization, collection of fruit and vegetable seeds, and care of the rice plants.

c. Land Reform

The Prefectural Land Reform Section informed this office that there is a lack of enthusiasm and interest in the coming election due to the farmers' belief the land reform program is completed. Consequently it has kept itself very busy in the past month publicizing the coming election of land reform commissions. Newspaper releases were made to all of the leading Japanese newspapers.

The team commander made one newspaper release and also a speech to be read over the radio in conjunction with the governor's broadcast in August. The Chief of the Farmland Dept. gave a talk over the radio on 18 July 1949, stressing the importance of the coming election.

Copies of the revised Agricultural Adjustment Laws have been sent out to each town and village. Training courses on the proper procedure of land registration have been held at every local office in the prefecture. Distribution is completed on the posters encouraging the consumation of the written contract. The prefectural Farmland Section plans to print 200,000 copies of the contract form in the near future.

A total of 406.3 cho of land was bought on the twelfth purchase ending 2 July 1949, of this total 224.8 cho was paddy land, 181.5 cho was upland. In addition to this 2.2 cho of land was surrendered in lieu of taxes. The total area of land transferred in this prefecture since the start of land reform is 23,671.8 cho. The amount that has been resold to tenant farmers is 23,202.2 cho. The balance is still under governmental jurisdiction.

The land reform commissions of Taga-mura and Yoshii-mura were checked on 21 and 22 July respectively. The land reform commission of Taga-mura has purchased 168.4 cho of land as of 21 July 1949. All of this land has been resold, except 4.5 cho which is still under governmental control. The commission was elected according to law. Three members of the commission are former Nogyo-kai officials. It has taken no action yet in regards to the written contract.

The Yoshii-mura Land Reform Commission has purchased 224 cho of land. All has been resold. No other land remains to be purchased. The composition of the commission is according to law. Some tenant farmers in this area do have a form of written contract.

Both of the commissions seemed to be functioning smoothly. Farmers under the jurisdiction of these two commissions were questioned

and all stated they are paying their rent in cash. However, they were sympathetic towards the landlords because of the low rental. Tenant farmers expressed the opinions that the rent should be at least twice the present amount. Some even stated that they were willing to pay as much as the equivalent of one third of their gross production.

d. Agricultural Cooperative Association

The Agricultural Cooperative Section is now conducting courses in bookkeeping for members of the agricultural associations. The course was started on 12 July and will be finished on 10 August. A federation for the promotion of rape seed oil production was formed during the month of July. Twelve land development cooperative associations, one sericultural cooperative association and one silk yarn cooperative association were formed.

The Agricultural Cooperative Association of Taga-mura and Yoshii-mura were checked during July. They were organized according to law and seem to be functioning smoothly. Both are engaged in food collection, food distribution, manufacture and sale of shoyu sauce. Farmers questioned in the field had no complaints against either of these associations.

2. Crop Collection

a. The governor has been granted a reduction of 32,800 koku of barley and wheat, and 163,000 kan of white potatoes. These amounts are only about 50% of the reduction requested. As of 31 July the revised quota allocation is 92% completed to the farmers. There are still six villages which have not received their revised allocations. The collection of wheat, barley and white potato is progressing smoothly. The target date for completion of barley, wheat and white potato collection is 15 August. The present status is as follows:

	Quota	Amount Collected	Per Cent Collected
Barley & Wheat	193,800 koku	166,299 koku	85.8
White Potato	1,465,000 kan	1,022,362 kan	69.77

The team commander participated in commendation ceremonies at two villages in July. These villages were the first to finish their quota. Banners denoting excellent achievement were also awarded by the prefectural government. Niihama City has been reported to have finished first again in the larger division. This will be the third consecutive time that it has finished first, and will be given permanent

retention of a loving cup in a ceremony to be held in the near future.

b. Incentive Goods

There have been five theft cases of incentive goods during the period of January to June 1949. The total amount of goods stolen is valued at ¥367,121.50. The delivery of incentive goods for the 1948 rice and sweet potato crop is satisfactory. But distribution of incentive goods for the 1949 barley, wheat and white potato crop is a bit slow.

3. Food Distribution

a. The C I & E film, "Rodent Control" has been turned over to the local office of the Ministryof Agriculture and Forestry with instructions to show it to responsible personnels of the food distribution kodan. 4,336 kan of potatoes were purchased by the Potato Bureau during July and allocated for industrial use to prevent loss from spoilage.

Repairs have been made on food warehouses which were reported in bad condition by this office. Recommendations made last month for direct positive action seem to have done some good.

b. Restaurant Control

From 20 to 25 July teams composed of EIB members and Ken Food Section officials, checked tea-rooms, restaurants and hotels in the six large cities throughout the prefecture. During the process a total of 580 restaurants, tea-rooms, and hotels were checked. Of these a large number were found to be without new license. All places checked were warned against illegally disposing of staple food and those without license were told to secure one immediately.

Table below shows number of licenses issued for various businesses as of 28 July:

(1)	Light Restaurants	-	1,387
(2)	Tea-Rooms	-	312
(3)	Hotels	-	799
(4)	Meal Coupon Restaurants	-	25
(5)	Noodle Restaurants	-	4
	Total:		2,527

c. Fish

During this reporting period spot checks were made in seven (7)

cities in the prefecture. Checks were made on shipping and receiving agencies, retailers, shipping points, railways and harbors. Only a few minor violations were discovered. Such as retailers who did not have prices posted, or who were selling controlled fish from branch shops. All violations were reported to responsible authorities and corrective action is being taken.

Educational meetings were held in six (6) cities during the reporting month, between officials of the town and village offices, and representatives of fishing associations, shipping and receiving agencies, fish retailers, and marine products processors. Lectures were given by Ken officials pertaining to supplementary rice rationing, link goods, and fish distribution. Current laws and policies pertaining to the above were emphasized to all persons present at these meetings.

The EIB, NRP and Municipal Police are conducting organized raids on fish dealers, and transportation facilities, railways, harbors, etc. in all parts of the prefecture. The EIB discovered two (2) major violations. Fishermen in Nishisotouni-mura failed to report 4,261 kan of boiled and dried sardine and in Kaminada and Shimonada-mura the sale of dried sardine valued at ¥509,508 is being investigated. No details on these violations are available at this time. The enforcement agencies appear to be strengthening the control over fish distribution in this area. Fish catch from 1 to 20 July is shown below:

Production Quota	Amount Produced	Momme per Person per Day	Amount Imported
kan	kan	momme	kan
902,600	489,688	4.07	41,927

Fisheries officials estimate that at end of July the fish catch will amount to 789.688 kan as a favorable catch of sardine is being made in the southern part of the prefecture.

4. Fisheries Cooperative

a. The following cities, towns and villages were visited by representatives of this office; Uwajima, Kikuna, Imabari, Chana, and Mitsuhana. The fishermen of these areas seem well informed about the Fisheries Cooperative Program. All associations visited are in the process of dissolving. A representative of this office emphasized the importance of selecting honest, capable directors for the new cooperatives.

b. The Ehime Ken Fisheries Section has received 34 applications for approval of new cooperatives. 21 Cooperative Associations have been

approved. 40 cooperatives have held their inaugural general meetings, and 61 have had their preparatory general meetings for establishment.

c. Information on the Fisheries Cooperative Program continues to be presented by local radios and newspapers. A poster contest on the Cooperative Program was held among school children of the Ken. 1,008 posters were received. Prizes were offered by merchants and citizens of Matsuyama.

d. Due to a suggestion by Ehime Civil Affairs Team, question and answer boxes on the Cooperative Program have been placed at fish distribution points throughout the Ken. The questions and suggestions received are taken care of by representatives of the Ken Fisheries Section.

e. Fishermen interviewed say that more rapid action in carrying out the program will take place during the autumn festival, at the end of the fishing season.

5. Forestry

a. At this time of year little is being done toward reforestation. Attention is being directed to care and protection of seedling beds against insects, and distribution of information on how to exterminate the insects that are injurious to the seedlings. A meeting was held by all the local offices, with representatives from the Forestry Products Section attending, at the Ehime-Ken Federation of Forestry Associations on 6 July. At this meeting it was decided that each gun conduct an actual survey of forested areas and those needing reforesting. This survey is to be completed in early August.

b. There was no reforestation this month, but an area of 344 cho is being cut. Table below show forestry products production for month of July:

	Annual Quota	Collected during July	Collected as of end July	%
Timber	1,157,300	74,486	280,509	24
Charcoal	41,400	741	11,707	28
Firewood	1,344,200	16,808	106,589	9

The reasons given for low collection of charcoal and lumber is due to the low production in summer months.

6. Transportation

a. Spot checks were conducted on traffic and transhipment points

between Uwajima, Yawatahama and Matsuyama, a truck moving 200 bales of charcoal, without proper certificate was found, offenders were turned into Uchiko Police Station for further investigation.

b. The result of 136 check points operated by police this month is as follows:

Trucks	-	8,775
Freight Cars	-	275
Boats	-	840
	Total:	9,890

Number of violations: 62

The major items involved in these violations were about 986 kan of staple and controlled food and 168 kan of fertilizer.

c. On 18 July a representative of this office attended a meeting conducted by Matsuyama Branch Office of Trade and Industrial Bureau and represented by 17 other agencies concerning certain modifications of the transportation certificate system. One of the important things discussed was the normination of consignors by the Trade Bureau, and fisheries agencies, and the consolidation of one transportation certificate for more than one method of transportation.

d. Table below shows amount of freight piled up at ports throughout the prefecture as of 30 June compared with that of 20 July:

	Amount of Freight	Required Fuel
30 June	22,403 tons	164,328 liters
10 July	17,806 "	123,374 "
20 July	17,384 "	119,195 "

7. Electric Power

66,238,020 KWH power was allocated, and 66,536,425 KWH power was supplied to consumers during this reporting period. This is an increase of 7,707,030 KWH allocated and 8,175,668 KWH supplied to consumers over the previous month. This was credited to the unexpected rainfall, and large amount of water stored in reservoirs. The increase of electric power to the Nisshin Chemical Company in Niihama enabled them to exceed their planned production of ammonium sulphate. Violations in the excess use of electric power numbered 7,026 with a total of ¥3,163,829.40 collected in fines for the month of June 1949.

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 301 (Fukui Honshu)

Reports Control Symbol CA-11(R2)

L. W. JORDAN, CAF 11

ANNEX D

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities
Report for Period Ending 31 July 49

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

1. AGRICULTURE:

a. General:

Harvesting of cereals has been completed. Blight caused a 32% loss to the summer crops. Local newspapers continue to give valuable information on agricultural affairs. 1,280 pigs have been inoculated for cholera. The Live Stock and Poultry Experimental Breeding Farm continues to operate from the location where they have been since the earthquake. Living conditions for both men and animals are very poor. A new farm is being built and is 75% completed. Work has stopped because of lack of funds. Financial aid promised by the Central Government at the start of construction has been withheld pending their decision to abolish or continue this project. This delay is causing much suffering and may result in the loss of some animals.

b. Land Reform:

The Ken Land Committee met on 2 July to approve applications for additional dwelling sites. The amount requested by farmers was more than necessary, so the Ken Committee adjusted each request. There were no actual purchases of land. At present everyone is showing much concern over the coming elections. Newspapers and broadcasts are giving explanations and valuable data. A series of lectures have been conducted on the subject, "Work of the Farm Land Committees".

c. Farm Cooperatives - Nogyo-Kai:

Seven cooperative meetings were attended by team representatives. Farmers are more active in their cooperatives. Their problems are discussed much more thoroughly than has been noted before. 5 new federations have been formed, 4 authorized by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture and 1 authorized by the Governor. There were 4 previous federations. 1 Agriculture Cooperative was formed. At present there are now 9 federations and 249 cooperatives. Assets of 2 Nogyo-Kai were liquidated making the total 161

out of 169. Two model 4-H Clubs have been organized in each Gun. This is being sponsored by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture. They are patterned on the same plan as those in America. Parents show great enthusiasm in this work as they realize the opportunities that this project will give to their children.

d. Extension Service:

Extension workers are increasingly active on the improvement of farm life. Presently they are guiding the formation of 4-H Clubs and the conducting tours for farmers at the Agriculture Experimental Farms. Much emphasis is being placed on chemical uses in preventing crop loss by plant disease. New and improved methods of crop production are being shown and explained. Workers are becoming more popular with the farmers than ever before. All bicycles used by extension personnel have been painted green to enable the farmers to spot them when passing by. Workers number 63 but more are required.

2. CROP COLLECTION:

75% of the wheat and barley and 96.4% of the white potato quotas have been collected. The re-allocation quotas because of crop damage have all been broken down to town and village levels. Due to low temperatures during April and May plus damaged irrigation systems in the earthquake area, the planting of rice seedlings was delayed about 10 days resulting in blight. Lime, bordeaux and copper powder is being distributed in large quantities to arrest this disease. If good weather continues the expected decrease in crops will be aleviated. 70% of the fall fertilizer has been distributed. The remainder will be kept until the allocation plan is completed.

3. FOOD DISTRIBUTION:

70 warehouses were inspected. Though the majority of these were in proper order, it was found that some were not being kept as clean as they should be. Rat damage, poor walls and flooring was found in others. There is 3,740,065.75 kgs of imported food on hand as compared to 303,074 kgs last month. There is 9,892 kin of baby sugar on hand. Seasoning sugar is plentiful and presently being distributed to the general public. Consumption of corn meal products has increased and a recipe booklet is being printed for distribution to the public on the various uses of corn meal. Ghost rations are being investigated by the EIB and violators are punished immediately.

4. FISHERIES:

601,566 kan of fish were caught this month. This is an increase of 366,400 kan over the corresponding period of last year. This was due to large quantities of mackerel, horse-mackerel and yellow-tail caught by angling and line trawling. Purse netting has been very poor this year because of low water temperatures. There was 376,212 kan exported and 225,354 kan

consumed locally. There are 3,824 registered fishing boats. New construction and repair of fishing ports is progressing excellently. Many salt manufacturers have had to cease operations because imported salt is of better quality and cheaper than that produced locally. There was 1,987 tons of ice produced compared to 1,600 tons used. Ice plants are at maximum production. Reduction of heavy oil distribution did not cause any hardships as the season for purse netting was almost over when this went into effect.

5. FISHING COOPERATIVES:

There were 5 cooperatives authorized and 10 others are being examined. 20 have completed their general meeting and have forwarded their applications. 18 others have completed their constitution and a ratification meeting will be held soon. Formation of the new Fishing Cooperatives are about 60% completed. This program would have progressed much faster except that it came during the busy fishing season. Films and explanations of the Fishing Rights Law, by the visual aid teams, has achieved excellent results in speeding up this program. Newspapers and radio stations continue to give their much needed support.

6. MINING:

Noted

In other prefectures Scrap iron of price difficulties and is studying.

Labor troubles are still prevalent at Nakatatsu Mine, where dismissal of 115 employees have been referred to the District Court. The labor union in the meanwhile has gone ahead with the work, paying no attention to the dismissal notices. At present the mine has stockpiled many tons of lead and zinc concentrates that they cannot sell because of reduced prices and short demand. In general, all mines that produce lead and zinc concentrates face a serious loss due to the demands of labor in comparison to the present prices. The coal out-put in this area has been sold to cement and textile manufacturers. The price is too high and the manufacturers buy on the installment plan. This results in a shortage of funds at the mine and they are unable to pay in full the miners salaries.

7. INCENTIVE GOODS:

Distribution of incentive goods for rice and sweet potato deliveries has been completed. Clothing classifications of incentive goods are incorrect. Class "B" clothing in many cases is not usable. Other discrepancies have been noted. The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture constantly check the Gun agents for discrepancies in their accounts. The amount of incentive goods on hand is not sufficient to meet the number of points accumulated due to an abnormal fish catch. A better quality of rubber goods for fishermen is desired. It is known that better quality goods is on the black-market.

8. FORESTRY:

Charcoal collection is 15%, fire-wood 7% and lumber 24% of the quota. The progress of the forestry rehabilitation program is slow. At this time reforestration work is only 25% and road work 37% completed. The search for Pine Bark Beetle continues and where found the entire tree is burnt. The tentative rule of planting a tree when one is cut should be a permanent law, as only a few people are cooperating. There has been no reported loss of trees by forest fire.

9. TRANSPORTATION CONTROL:

Railroads handled a total of 145,228 tons of freight which reflects a reduction of 28,135 tons as compared to last month. Trucking concerns both private and governmental handled a total of 168,827 tons which is a reduction of 23,538 tons under June reports. Shipment of food-stuffs was greatly increased during the past month. However, shipments of fertilizer, cement and lumber were considerably reduced. The Keifuku Electric Railway Company has purchased two new electric engines. This will allow an estimated increase in use of eighty (80) additional freight cars which in turn have a loading capacity of 10 tons per car. Transportation of passengers has increased considerably due to ten new and remodeled cars, now in operation.

10. ELECTRIC POWER:

Power generation showed a marked increase with a production of 50,622,885 KWH. 31,490,975 KWHs were consumed locally and the remainder delivered to other prefectures. Asuwa Power Plant is 95% completed. The Osaka International Trade and Industry Bureau has instigated an excess power utilization counter-measure. The measure provides for a decrease of week-day power utilization through change of Sunday power holiday to a week-day. The Hokuriku Haiden Fukui Office investigated 2,230 consumers and 200 violators were uncovered.

11. CONSTRUCTION - PUBLIC WORKS:

Reconstruction of earthquake damage in urban areas reached 93.25% and in rural areas 88.9%. The repair of roads and bridges along the route used by Occupation Forces for maneuver purposes was completed at a cost of ¥5,770,000. The Ken budget for the 1949 fiscal year for public works was decided and the figure set as ¥805,509,000. The Ken Public Works Department, Road Section, is sponsoring a movement entitled "Road Protection Week" being held from 29 July to 4 August. The active members participating in this movement are; members of the Road Protection Association; Young men's groups and school students higher than junior high school. Trucks used for hauling of gravel are dispatched from the civil engineering branch of Kencho. Gasoline needed has been procured. Construction of the Fukui Public Swimming Pool was completed at a cost of ¥11,300,000. This pool is 50 meters in length and 20.8 meters wide with a depth of 1.8 meters at shallowest point. This pool conforms to the International Swimming Standards and has been classified as an A-Class pool by the Japan Swimming League.

ANNEX D to Monthly Fukui Civil Affairs Activities Report for Period Ending 31 July 1949

12. CRITICAL MATERIALS-EX-MILITARY SUPPLIES:

a. The Fukui Agency of the Industrial Reconstruction Kodan took over the following excess and hoarded goods:

Ordinary steel	2,768 kgs
Spun Yarn	2,660 lbs
Mosquito Netting	1,596 sq yds
Staple Fibre & Rayon Cloth	2,686 sq yds

b. In cooperation with the local EIB, representatives of this team participated in the checking of 14 plants and shops in connection with critical materials inventories.

c. Iron pipe which was released to the Construction Board has been sold to the Water Supplies Department of Fukui City for the sum of ¥110,000. Authorization for release of medical supplies stored in the Tsuruga Railroad Administration Office has been given the Governor of Fukui Prefecture as the representative of the Construction Board. It is contemplated releasing these medical supplies to the Tsuruga Railroad Management Bureau. The price of which is being determined by the Transportation Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

13. IMPORTS - EXPORTS:

The Fukui Textile Industry reports a decrease of about 300,000 square yards in output of silk and rayon fabrics due to declining demands for export. Total production of silk, rayon and silk-rayon mixed fabrics amounted to 5,180,000 sq yds. It is significant to note that of this total, 2,800,000 sq yds was rayon. This was due to the large production allocation for domestic rayon fabric and an increase in exportable rayon textile sales. The first silk textile Efficiency and Production Contest between weaving concerns was held on 21 July and prizes were awarded to the outstanding competitors. A Ken Silk and Rayon Textile Inspection Controlling Committee has been established by the Fukui Ken Textile Weavers Association with a view to improving domestic textile quality and the control of silk and rayon textile inspections. A total of 693,537 sq yards of silk fabric and 574,988½ sq yds of rayon fabric was exported.

14. PORT ACTIVITIES:

A mine sweeping vessel with 64 crew members entered Tsuruga Port from Maizuru on 22 July 49. Mine sweeping operations were carried out from 23 to 29 July. The entire southern part of Tsuruga Bay including the inner port and Jyogu Inlet on a line between Mizushima Island and Motohida, Ohida communities was swept. No mines were encountered.

15. STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES:

The release of a large amount of imported printing paper has greatly affected the conditions of supply and demand of this product. Many small paper industries have suffered due to the decrease in price accounted for by the above conditions. Production of domestic paer products was reduced 21.9% in comparison with last month. Production of cement was 4,000 tons, which is only 59% of production capacity, however, the total amount sold was 7,188 tons with 4,000 tons exported and the remaining sold for domestic use. 12,967.5 tons of coal and 831.8 tons of coke are stock piled by the Solid Fuel Distribution Kodan at various places within this Ken. The Takefu Plant of the Shinetsu Chemical Industry Company plans to start production of synthetic fibre. Considering the quality, quantity and temperature of the water and other conditions at Takefu City it is contemplated they can produce approximately 15,000 tons of carbide yearly.

16. REHABILITATION COMMITTEE:

With an aim to accelerating the execution of the nine point Economic Stabilization Program and the reconstruction of industry in this prefecture the Fukui Prefectural Economic Reconstruction Committee in conjunction with the local EIB and other Governmental Agencies have planned an extensive education program designed for the purpose of making known to the general public all aspects of the 9 point Economic Stabilization Program and fully acquainting them with the present problems confronting local and national economy.

17. CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS:

The following control associations have been dissolved:.

Fukui Pref. Medical Supplies Retailers Coop Assn
Fukui Street Stalls Commercial Coop Assn
Nyu District Street Stalls Assn
Awatabo Street Stalls Assn
Mikuni Street Stalls Assn
Sabae Street Stalls Assn

Associations scheduled for further dissolution include Town and Village Forest Association; Fukui-Ken Fishery Association; 92 Town and village Fishing Associations and one Special Fishing Association.

18. ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BOARD:

The local EIB continues to maintain a high rate of activity. 340 investigations were made in staple foods, woolen goods, oil and fat, fresh fish and metals, resulting in 5 prosecutions. Particular attention has been given the operation of the Enlightenment and Propagation Movement for the general public on the Nine Point Economics Stabilization Program with the full cooperation of the Local and Central Government agencies. A meeting on the enforcement of restaurant controls was held with the EIB., Procurators

Another case of Misuse by EIB

ANNEX D to Monthly Fukui Civil Affairs Activities Report for Period Ending 31 July 49

Office, NRP and members of the Foodstuffs and Sanitation Sections attending. As a result of this meeting it has been decided that police would conduct a vigorous campaign against the sale or service of staple foods by restaurants not licences to do so. 32 violations of the restaurant control law were uncovered by the N.R.P. The following licensed were applied for and issued during the past month:

	Licence Applications	Licence Issued
Meal Coupon Restaurant	47	35
Tea Room	454	292
Light Restaurant	858	618
Noodle Meal Coupon Restaurant	267	227
Hotel and Inn	354	331
Total	1,987	1,502

485 licences were withheld pending inspection of restaurants by sanitation officials. N.R.P. uncovered 65 bales of rice in transit at Hanando check points. Value of Check points demonstrated

19. REPARATIONS:

All reparation plants were inspected. Maintenance of machines is being carried out in a satisfactory manner. 36 machines were turned over on a permanent basis to the Hifu Iron Works in Obama. Removal of "Off Limit" signs on reparation plants in accordance with Eighth Army instructions was completed by the middle of the month.

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Reports Control Symbol MG-11(R2)

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUOKA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
Fukuoka, Kyushu
APO 24-5

MONTHLY OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES REPORT
Month Ending 31 July 1949

ANNEX D

ECONOMICS SUMMARY
Mr. E. D. Armagost
Economics Officer

1. AGRICULTURE:

a. Rice plants indicated excellent growth until the occurrence of typhoon "Della". The typhoon caused much damage to rice fields and in many cases inundated new plants. In many areas new top soil and new plants had to be added.

Much fertilizer was washed away and many new requests were made by farmers to replenish their supply.

b. Cooperatives:

The Ken Government Land Reclamation Section is currently conducting a class on land reclamation procedures for all interested Agricultural Cooperative staff members.

Ken Government is advising all cooperatives to increase their capital stocks so as to prevent possible monetary shortages in agrarian communities. In areas where there are several agricultural cooperatives, the trend is now toward consolidation into one strong central organization. There were no new cooperatives formed during July.

c. Extension Service:

At the last session of the Ken Assembly, ¥24,200,000 was appropriated to finance the activities of the Extension Service for the fiscal year. The appointment of fifty(50) additional Farm Advisors was also approved. The Ken Government is now working on a plan to increase the number of Farm Advisors to three hundred and eighteen (318). This would mean one (1) to every village and town in the prefecture.

A booklet, "Manual of Agriculture" is now being issued monthly by the Extension Service. The cost is a nominal thirty (30) yen.

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BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

d. Fertilizer:

(1) The distribution of spring fertilizer as of 31 July 1949 is as follows: (Unit: metric ton)

Item	Allocation	Received	Distribution
Ammonium Sulphate	28,477	28,477	28,254
Phosphate	14,302	14,302	14,272
Potassium	3,728	3,728	3,719

Non-distributed amount was reserved by Ken Government for emergency use and for experimental purposes.

(2) Distribution status of the autumn fertilizer as of 31 July 1949, is as follows: (Unit: Metric ton)

Item	Allocation	Received	Distributed
Ammonium Sulphate	22,441	12,460	3,723
Phosphate	19,162	6,416	3,141
Potassium	2,854	3,491	426

Allocation of (Aug-Dec) '49 fertilizer to individual farmers has reached 45% as of the end of July 1949 and is expected to reach 100% by the end of August.

2. LAND REFORM:

The Prefectural Government purchased 917 cho during July and resold 845 cho. These figures bring the totals to 41,352 cho of land purchased and 39,630 cho of land resold.

In so far as the above resold land is concerned, only a small portion of it has been legally registered. The approximate percentage figures are as follows:

Registered purchase writs		20%
"	sale "	10%

All local land commissions are being asked to stress the importance of legally registering the land purchased or sold under the land reform law.

BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

Some delay is being experienced in the execution of written rental contracts. The main reasons for this delay seem to be:

(1) Tenants and landlords alike are reluctant to specify an exact term of lease.

(2) Landlords are holding out in hopes of an increase in the rental rate.

The Prefectural Government is conducting a thorough informational campaign in preparation for the forth-coming land commission elections. The radio and newspapers are giving out with daily bits. Supplementing these are hand bills, posters and one (1) mobile public address system.

3. LAND RECLAMATION:

Statistical figures on land reclamation to date are as follows:

Estimated area to be reclaimed	12,000 cho
Land purchased during July 1949	165 "
Land purchased to date	11,240 "
Total sales to date	268.3 cho
Land now under cultivation	2,765.8 "
	4,141 "

4. CROP COLLECTION:

Crop collection statistics as of 31 July 1949 are:

Item	Quota	Purchased	Per Cent
Wheat (Koku)	419,500	316,065.3	75.3
Potatoes (Kan)	4,540,000	6,403,011.0	141.0
Rice (Koku)	1,147,600	1,158,518.6	100.95
Sweet Potatoes (Kan)	11,314,000	18,101,588.5	159.9
Rice (Koku)*	8,000	10,918.6	136.48

*Over quota rice delivery.

Wheat purchases indicates only a small increase because farmers are awaiting allocation of adjusted quotas.

The adjustment of the original Wheat Quota by 15.1% has caused much concern because it does not nearly approach an equitable adjustment to farmers who have already had difficulty in completing their rice quotas. An additional decrease of approximately 8% is recommended by this team.

Collections as of 10 Aug. 79.5% Compared to 77.3 for '48. Inform NRS of these figures.

5. FOOD DISTRIBUTION:

a. Bakeries

BASIC: Annex D. Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

Investigation by this team indicates that there are many bakeries that do not meet minimum operational requirements of either the Food Kodan or the Ken Food Section. A new survey of all bakeries will soon be started and many will be eliminated.

There has been much comment in Fukuoka Ken about the special permission given to bakers in the Tokyo area to use imported wheat flour for making bread. It has been remarked by consumers here that they would like all bread made out of imported wheat flour or flour made from imported wheat.

b. Food Ration Stores

Because of a drastic decrease in budget, the Fukuoka Ken Branch of the Food Kodan is now facing two major problems:

(1) Reduced amount for overtime, which will require employees to do more bookkeeping during working hours which will correspondingly decrease service to customers.

(2) Reduced amount for guards, which will leave unprotected the food in isolated ration points where the store is not part of a dwelling.

c. Meat Consumption

Meat consumption per capita for July was:

Population	Production of Meat	Per Capita Consumption
3,312,577	176,108 kg	53.18 grams
2,917,568*		60.31 grams

*Does not include children under six (6) years old.

6. FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS:

a. Two (2) fishing villages were visited during July. Both are located on Shigano Island.

b. One of the villages, Shiganoshima, has already completed its cooperative formation and has been approved by the Governor. The other village Hiro-Shiganoshima, has completed ~~its~~ articles of incorporation, held its general meeting, and is now awaiting the Governor's approval. The above two (2) villages claimed no special problems in the formation of their cooperatives.

c. Thirteen (13) Fishermen's Cooperative Associations and one (1) Fishermen's Productive Association were approved during July. To date, a total of thirty (30) Fishermen's Cooperative Associations have been approved.

BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

This was turned by SCAP/ARS/FI a vicious rumor started by some irresponsible SCAP official Fukuoka informed to counteract such rumors.

d. The fishermen in this prefecture are greatly concerned over the possible repeal of the Fishing Boat Insurance Law. If such a thing happens, they will have to turn to private insurance companies. It is felt that the high premiums, which such private companies would have to charge, would be far out of proportion to the income of the average fishing boat owner.

7. MINING:

a. Coal production for July was 1,296,564 tons, or 103.1% of the established quota of 1,257,200 tons. Production by districts for July is indicated below:

District	Coal	Production	Per Cent
Chikuho	1,007,500	1,009,908	100.2%
Kasuya	109,000	101,756	93.2%
Miike	167,700	184,900	100.2%
Total	1,257,200	1,296,564	103.1%

As of the end of July this prefecture held 203,677 tons of coal in stockpiles.

Noted by PR

Some of the mines were re-classified on the basis of their production during the first quarter "B" class coal mines increased from eighty-six (86) to eighty-eight (88) and "C" class increased from fifty-two (52) to fifty-seven (57).

b. Mine Timbers:

Note

As a result of the typhoon which struck southern Kyushu in the early part of July, some difficulties were experienced in the shipping of mine timbers. The above condition plus the lack of cutting during the rainy season has served to bring the mine timber supply at the mines to a very low level. It is felt however that this difficulty will be more or less corrected during the next two months.

A slight decrease has been noted in the debt owed to the mine timber dealers by the coal mines.

8. INCENTIVE GOODS:

Status of incentive goods is as follows:

a. Coal Miners:

Item	Allocation	Received	Distributed	In Stock	Not Received
U.S.Army Items:					
Jackets	37,852	37,823	37,823	--	29
Shirts	20,064	20,023	20,023	--	41

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Item (Cont'd)	Allocation	Received	Distributed	In Stock	Not Received
Trousers	71,254	68,831	68,831	--	2,423
Suits	40,070	39,734	39,734	--	336
Socks	40,190	39,834	39,412	422	356
Underwear	97,840	97,813	97,813	--	27
Blankets a/	17,800	--	--	--	17,800
" b/	91,603	91,259	89,169	2,090	344
Japanese Items:					
Working Clothes	151,460	142,240	142,238	2	9,220
Women's Working Suits	55,640	55,640	55,640	--	--
Gloves c/	164,810	164,765	41,669	69,856	53,240
Jikatabi f/	542,409	542,409	542,409	--	--
Puttees d/	97,860	69,103	65,456	3,647	28,757
Towels	244,990	244,986	244,983	3	4
Bedding i/	7,786	7,786	7,786	--	--
Soap g/	2,892,470	2,892,470	2,892,470	--	--
Underwear c/	137,940	135,823	134,469	6,354	2,117
Rubberboots (long)	1,980	1,980	1,896	4	--
Rubberboots h/(short)	4,470	4,470	4,338	132	--
Puttees d/	108,730	108,730	107,361	1,369	--
Raincoats	3,962	1,420	1,420	--	2,542
Underwear e/	30,556	31,682	31,333	349	1,126
" "	97,893	97,893	97,893	--	--
Puttees d/	7,148	7,051	7,051	--	97
Gloves c/	86,850	86,826	84,373	2,453	24
Jikatabi f/	88,946	88,946	79,875	9,071	--
" "	200	200	140	60	--
Rubberboots h/(short)	3,120	3,120	2,075	45	--
Haraate boots	3,710	3,710	3,656	54	--
Haraate	3,000	3,000	969	2,031	--
Canvas Bed	300	300	275	25	--
Kurume Cloth	16,120	16,120	15,357	763	--
Bedding i/	8,900	1,200	--	1,200	7,700
Puttees d/	28,504	--	--	--	28,504
Soap g/	2,688,180	1,284,160	833,108	451,052	1,404,020
Jikatabi f/	263,170	263,170	256,087	7,083	--
Gloves c/	208,330	--	--	--	208,330
Socks	50,660	50,660	--	50,660	--
Mosquito Nets	10,501	10,273	8,931	1,342	228

a/ October - March allocation
b/ For over 105: August 1949
c/ October-November allocation: 164,810
Second-half 1948 86,850
April-June 1949 208,330

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BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

d/	Second-half 1948	97,860
	Third Quarter 1948	108,730 (addition to 2nd half)
	" " 1947	7,148
	Special allocation for 1948	28,504
	First-half 1948	96,500
e/	December-March	137,940
	June	30,556
	August	97,893
f/	January - March	542,409
	Special Ration	88,946
	New Operations	200
	April-June	263,170
g/	December-March	2,892,470
	April-September	2,688,180
h/	January-April	4,470
	October-March	3,120
i/	December-November 1948	7,786
		8,900

b. Farmers:

Item	Allocation	Received	Distributed
Work Gloves	81,000	66,663	66,663
Jikatabi	101,400	101,400	97,000
Japanese Cigarettes	16,405	16,405	15,543
Released "	147,422	147,422	145,725
Woolen Undertrousers	10,104	7,151	4,580
Cotton Trousers	7,150	7,150	5,060
Wool Trousers	8,801	8,250	1,728
Sweaters	2,000	2,000	1,408
Cotton Shirts	5,050	4,500	1,763
Wool Undershirts	2,500	2,500	1,764
Socks	9,853	9,853	6,629
Released Shoes	4,869	4,867	—

Items not received are: Coats, 2,000; jackets, 2,000; candy, 10,000. All other items have been distributed.

c. Vegetable Incentives:

Item	Allocation	Received	Distributed
Bicycle	29	10	10
Rear Cars	43	0	0
Rubberboots	80	0	0

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BASIC: Annex D. Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

d. Incentive goods for 1949, Wheat and White Potatoes:

Item	Allocation	Received	Distributed
Bicycle Tires	6,100	6,100	0
" Tubes	6,100	6,100	0
Rear Cars Tires	600	600	0
" " Tubes	600	600	0
Mosquito Nets	1,350	1,000	0

Above items are down to local retailer level. Items not received are: Cotton cloth, 114,200; cotton towels, 56,000; jikatabi, 25,300; cigarettes, 4,653,000 pieces.

e. Fishermen:

Item	Unit	Allocation	Received	Distributed
Sake	To	86,400	86,400	0
Cigarettes	1000 pcs	499	499	0
Cotton Textile*	tan	0	0	0
Gloves	pair	22,669	22,669	0
Rubber Boots (long)	"	2,100	2,100	0
" " (short)	"	89	89	0

*Newly allocated to be received.

Distribution of above items will start 3 August 1949.

9. FORESTRY:

a. No reforestation was accomplished during the month of July. The Prefectural Government has reportedly appropriated ¥13,396,000 of Public Works Funds for reforestation during the first quarter and ¥15,539,400 for the second quarter. 5,622 cho of land is expected to be reforested during the fiscal year at a cost of ¥44,457,600.

b. Production of forest products during the month of July are as follows:

Lumber and logs	46,934	koku
Charcoal	345,935	kg
Firewood	10,227	soseki koku
Gasumaki	1,800	kg

c. Pine Bark Beetle Control:

As of the end of June, there were 8,772 koku of infected pine. During the month of July, 7,000 koku were exterminated as against 1,500 koku of newly infected. The prefectural balance now stands at 3,272 koku. The Prefectural Government has set aside ¥1,751,000 for Pine Bark Beetle Control during the second quarter.

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d. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted a three (3) day course on injurious insect control at Karatsu city. Thirty-two (32) officials and forest workers from this prefecture attended.

10. TRANSPORTATION CONTROL O.D. 70

Ten (10) transportation control check points were inspected in July. In order to determine the effect of constant supervision by Civil Affairs Personnel upon operation of transportation Control Check points, a minimum number of such points was inspected by members of this team in July. Yen value of goods confiscated dropped from nearly five million in June to ¥1,946,308 in July, thus bearing out the contention that the effectiveness of the control is in direct proportion to the surveillance exercised by this team.

11. ELECTRIC POWER:

a. Numerous requests and petitions have been received by the power section of the International Trade and Industry Bureau for additional power. These requests represent coal mines and chemical fertilizer plants. This is due to the reduction of hydro-power.

b. Hourly generation reports from thermal plants show that a low generation period exists from midnight until 0800. Plants operating on a twenty-four (24) hour basis desire to use additional power during this period. The Nippon Hassoden is reluctant to produce power during these hours because of the low night rate. Industries are willing to pay day rates for power consumed during this early morning period. Negotiations have been initiated by the power section for authority to charge a new rate.

c. A new section of the Kyushu Electric Power Council is being formed and will hold its first meeting in August. This new section will be called the "Kyushu Electric Power Conservation Organization" and will have the duties of power conservation including education programs and inspections concerning violations of power consumption.

12. CONSTRUCTION:

a. During the month of June, 986 ordinary dwellings, 136 coal miner's dwellings, 196 industrial laborer's dwellings, 24 public dwellings, and 201 buildings other than dwellings were constructed. Sixty (60) violations were detected by the construction section, of this number thirty-three (33) were ordered to suspend operations and six (6) permits were revoked.

b. The Ken is levying a twenty (20)% construction tax on all ordinary dwellings which must be paid at the completion of construction. This is in addition to the yearly Real Estate Tax. Such a tax is discouraging individual home construction and is contrary to plans eliminating the housing shortage.

BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

c. Prefectural and city housing plans for 1949:

Type	No. of Bldg	Accommodation (persons)	Construction
Wooden House	1,000	5,000	¥175,100,000
Reinforced Concrete Apartments	144	720	60,870,528
Duplex (concrete)	24	120	8,543,232

13. EXPORT-IMPORT:

a. The port of Moji-Wakamatsu reported inward shipments of 84,273 metric tons of iron ore from the following countries:

Philippine Islands 14,279 M/T, United States 14,644 M/T, Malaya 37,895 M/T and China 17,453 M/T. 132,780 M/T of Coking Coal, of which 113,118 M/T were from the United States and 19,662 M/T were from Canada was also reported. Other imports included 1,381.828 M/T of Molasses from the Philippines, 18,447.403 M/T of wheat from the United States, 7,090 M/T of Magnesite Ore from India, 7,500 M/T of Sugar from China and 57,139 M/T of Salt, of which 28,847 M/T came from India, 20,363 M/T from China and 7,929 M/T from India. Total imports amounted to 308,611.367 M/T, new postwar high for the port.

b. Exports totalled 50,039 M/T and included 4,161 M/T of Coal for Hongkong, 1,995 M/T of Coal for bunker supply, 1,443.549 M/T of rails for China, 7.095 M/T of Earthen ware for Hongkong, 17.820 M/T of conveyor belting for India, 1,126.364 M/T of General Cargo for Australia, and 688.265 M/T of Window Glass, of which 342.860 M/T were consigned to China, 123.225 M/T to Korea and 222.100 M/T to Hongkong. Cement shipments totalled 40,000.455 M/T and included 34,550 M/T for India, 1,000.035 M/T for Okinawa and 5,050.185 M/T for Hongkong.

c. Fifty-one (51) SCAJAP vessels were inspected in July.

d. The port of Miike reported inward shipment of 3,279.809 M/T of Salt from China. Outward shipments consisted of 17,521 M/T of Coal for Hongkong.

e. Thirty-eight (38) SCAJAP vessels were inspected in July.

14. STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES:

The three (3) major rubber industries did not experience any serious difficulties during the month. Due to the low consumption of power on Sundays by the coal mines, rubber industries have declared Saturday a holiday and will work full time on Sundays. This plan may work to a degree with other companies.

BASIC: Annec D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

The Wakamatsu Rolling Stock Company has continued operation after discharging 150 employees. Union officials vigorously objected to this discharge, but later agreed with the stipulation of allowances which amounted to four (4) months pay in total. The lay-off of employees was covered by the failure to receive construction and repair contracts from the National Government.

15. REPARATIONS:

a. Surveillance of reparations plants in this prefecture reveals one (1) major violation of current regulations.

b. Typhoon "Fay" which occurred on or about 15 July 1949, caused the collapse of one (1) reparations warehouse which was providing protection for sixteen (16) class 2 reparations items dispersed from Tokyo Prefecture and located in the Fukuoka Branch Plant of the Dai Nippon Koku, a closed institution Code No. 39-7.

c. This headquarters has written a letter through the Kyushu Liaison and Coordination Office to the Industry Section of Ken Government suggesting this machinery be moved to another warehouse in the plant area due to the fact that no protection whatsoever is being provided for it at the present time. After two (2) weeks, the results for this letter have been:

(1) Covering subject machinery with pieces of tin, cloth and sections of collapsed building.

(2) One (1) small motor moved to suggested storage site (distance approximately 30 ft.)

16. SHIPBUILDING:

a. Surveillance of shipbuilding as required by Operational Directive 79, reveals no unauthorized construction or conversion.

b. Concerning the construction, authorized by higher headquarters of two (2) wooden tug boats by the Izumi Shipyard, Moji city for the U.S.S.R., the following information is submitted:

Name of Vessel	Starting Date	Tonnage	% Completed	Date of (Expected Completion
GK 195	1 April 1949	15	65%	30 August 1949
GK 196	1 May 1949	15	10%	20 September 1949

c. Reference SCAPIN 6594-A, the owner of the Omuta Dockyard has ceased business operations due to a lack of funds. The above SCAPIN quoted permission to the Omuta Dockyard and the Omuta Dockyard Ltd., to build one (1) wooden cargo vessel of 150 tons each. This is one and the same company known as OMUTA SHIPYARD CO., LTD.

BASIC: Annex D, Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

d. The Nippon Salvage Co., Moji, has submitted a report on salvage operations as follows:

Name of Vessels:	Shirahi Maru	Daiei Maru
Gross Tonnage:	6,872 tons	6,929 tons
Location:	Wakamatsu Area	Ube Area
Tonnage to be Scrapped:	1,500 tons	1,530 tons
Starting Date:	1 April 1949	15 July 1949
Date of Expected Completion:	31 August 1949	31 December 1949
Tonnage Scrapped for the Month:	682 tons	None

e. Concerning one (1) steel oil barge authorized by higher headquarters at present being constructed at Kyushu Shipyard, Wakamatsu.

The following information is submitted:

(1) Date Construction Started: 23 June 1949

(2) Per Cent Completed: 30%

(3) Date Completion Expected: 30 September 1949

17. E. I. B. ACTIVITIES:

a. The regular monthly meeting of the Economic Investigation Council was held 15 July 1949. A member of this team attended. August plans of investigations were discussed, stress being laid on the Iron and Steel Industry.

b. July activities consisted of investigations and control on (1) Fish Program (2) Rape Seed (3) Supplemental Rice Rations (4) Coal Distribution (5) Wool and Woolen Products. In addition to the above, education and guidance meetings on Restaurant Control was held in ten (10) cities.

c. The chief of the local E. I. B. has stated that he is greatly concerned over the abolishment of Civil Affairs Teams. Investigations will become more difficult. He added that team's backing and prestige has been invaluable in performing their duties. He anticipates an attitude of indifference on the part of city, Ken and national agencies, which does not prevail at the present time.

18. FISH PROGRAM:

a. Receipts of ten (10) day fish reports continue to be unsatisfactory. In most cases receipts from receiving prefectures are arriving twenty (20) days after fish is shipped.

b. More severe punishment by procurators on violations has had a tendency to lower the price of fish. The entire fish distribution program has become infested with powerful bosses who are controlling the distribution and sale of fish.

Ken officials have taken no steps to intercede and eliminate this threat, although they have full knowledge of activities. E. I. B. has taken the full initiative on any investigations so far. Local police are making numerous raids on retailers however this is not the most serious threat on the fish distribution program in this prefecture. The controlling bosses must be eliminated before any success in the fish program may be expected.

19. RESTAURANT CONTROL:

a. Licensing and control of restaurants in Fukuoka Prefecture commenced in July in a welter of confusion, ignorance and lack of initiative on the part of Japanese Officials concerned and only by constant sharp criticism and prodding by this team, was the program slowly forced to a reluctant start. Despite the fact that the Restaurant Business Control Law was promulgated on the 7th of May and a two month period of grace was given to make the necessary preparations for its enforcement, prefectural, city and gun officials had taken no action whatsoever. The necessary instructions to restaurant owners had not been issued, stocks of food had not been allocated by the governor, meal coupon tickets had not been distributed and administrative machinery had not been setup in fact, had hardly been discussed. It was apparent that all Japanese agencies were acting on a "laissez-faire" basis and were intent upon completely ignoring the law. This was the situation on 25 June, when this team finally received a copy of the law in the form of a PD Enforcement Memorandum.

b. Consultations were held with prefecture food section leaders and the governor, and they were directed to set up administrative procedure and initiate and expedite the issuance of licenses as well as inform the public and particularly the restaurant owners, of the provisions of the law and to direct applications for licenses. Further conferences with enforcement agencies, including E. I. B., scheduled to play an important role in this program, the National Rural Police, Municipal Police Chiefs and the Economic Investigation Council, were held and means of control determined.

c. Applications for licenses were slow in coming in, because of confused instructions issued by Ken Government and as the deadline date of July approached, it was apparent that the licensing could not be completed on that date, which would result in the necessary suspension of businesses not licenses through no fault of the restaurant operators. Consequently, the restaurants and tea houses were permitted to operate without licenses until 14 July when enforcement began. On 15 July overall direction under the National Rural Police, a Ken wide raid was conducted on all restaurants. Due to the unfamiliarity with the law of the average policemen, many violations went undetected. This condition has since been corrected by subjecting ordinary policing to lectures by Economic Section Police Chiefs covering the Restaurant Control Law. 822 violations were discovered on this raid and 106 persons sent to the procurators office for trial. Two other raids resulted in uncovering ninety-one (91) violations of which nine (9) were sent to the procurator for trial.

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BASIC: Annex D. Economics Summary Report, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team, Month Ending 31 July 1949

d. Applications for licenses and those approved as of 31 July are as follows:

Category	Applied	Approved
Meal Coupon Restaurant	90	60
Hotel	1,430	1,423
Tea House	950	910
Light Restaurant	3,000	2,938

e. The local Economic Investigation Bureau is planning large scale operations in August in conjunction with the National Rural Police and Municipal police to control the restaurants. Many unlicensed restaurants are still in operation and efforts will be made to close these shops. Arrangements have been made with the procurator's office for vigorous prosecution of offenders. Ken officials and restaurant owners who have already commenced dodges designed to escape control, show a decided antipathy to the program and will have to be prodded and watched carefully.

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H-E-A-D-Q-U-A-R-T-E-R-S
Fukushima Civil Affairs Team
APO 547

RCS
MG-14

ANNEX D

to

Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of July 1949

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

Prepared by William J. Maddox Jr., 1st Lt., Cavalry

1. Agriculture

a. Crop Conditions: Better than average rice crop is expected throughout most of the prefecture although some "imochi-byo" (blast) has been noted already in scattered areas. However, prefectural officials emphasize the losses suffered in recent storms. Asaka and Adachi counties did sustain damage in July floods but Crop Reporting Office figures on damaged area are less than half of local estimates. It lists 229 cho buried or washed away. June loss figures have been reduced to 12 cho. Good weather and more fertilizer is responsible for bright fall crop prospects. It is pointed out that blast affects crops which have ample nitrogenous fertilizers. Sweet potato and soy bean growth has been slow because of low temperatures since planting but favorable weather will correct this.

b. Fertilizer: Distribution of first-half fertilizer was completed with prefectural receipts slightly higher than allocations. Rains in July soaked 157 bags of phosphate and sulphate fertilizer with total loss of 56 bags and reduction of strength in 55 others. As of 25 July, 47% of second allocation fertilizer had been received and 7% distributed to dealers. Three percent (3%) reached farmers.

c. Agricultural Reform: Interest lagged over elections of local farmland commissions. Only 2,500 new candidates forewarded their names to be screened. About one-half of 3,900 encumbents are expected to run again for the same posts. Prefecture will continue to accept candidacies into early August in hopes of filling out tickets. Members have found themselves generally unpopular because of the nature of their work and they feel that most important work already has been accomplished. Governor is planning to disapprove applications of commissions for neutral members on grounds that candidates usually are local bosses and contribute little to commissions.

d. Reclamation: Reclamation Committee has been dissolved and Land Development Deliberation Committee is being picked to replace it. Governor will make public list early in August making appointments retroactive to 25 July.

e. Agricultural Cooperatives: Formation of a prefectural Production Cooperative Federation is expected soon to fill the position of the dissolved Advisory Federation.

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Federation expects membership of 200 local cooperatives and will carry out land improvement, farm tool, labor economy and nursery products activities. Three (3) reclamation cooperatives are on verge of closing because of trouble with officers who do not consider interests of reclaimers.

f. Livestock: Sheep sales have shown how serious raids have been that out-of-prefecture buyers made during the spring and early summer. Livestock Section estimates that 33% of lambs have been sold privately to buyers chiefly from Kansai in order to raise quick money and to evade taxes. Feeling is growing to set up livestock markets and to register all dealers operating within the prefecture. Negotiations are in progress with Koriyama Forestry Office to secure release of 970 cho of national forest land which has been used for grazing and is being listed for afforestation. Prefecture wants to attach it to 70 cho of adjoining land already owned and rent land to grazers. Local technicians feel that no harm will be done if land is used as pastureland.

2. Crop Collection

Wheat and barley turn-in is exceptional with 60.5% registered as the early collection deadline was reached. Ryonuma-gun recorded 913% of quota with prospects of further collections. Sprouting on drying racks during early portion of cutting season was halted by dry weather. Red rust in coastal district was only important disease encountered. White potato collection is less vigorous with 17.3% turned in. Crop suffered late blight throughout prefecture because of sudden rise in temperature. Kencho estimates crop loss at 40%. However, farmers will make every effort to complete as they do not want to substitute grains and lose extra-turn-in bonuses.

3. Food Distribution

a. Food Section estimates 15% of white potato rations will be refused this season. Some early refusals have been traced to ration offices which are not delivering potatoes but notifying population that potatoes are available at ration points. Offices claim they do not get money for transportation costs although retail price includes delivery expense.

b. Only 800 ghosts are believed to remain in Fukushima according to Food Section. These are mostly in cities where the "in transit" rate is high. Fourteen hundred (1,400) farmers were found to have general ration books which were then exchanged for proper books. This will effect food savings as farmers rations generally are scaled down below general rations.

c. During July 104 tons of indigenous corn meal and 43 tons of imported corn meal were discovered to be deteriorating from dampness. Imported meal was released to miso makers while local product became livestock feed. Other corn already ground will be rationed immediately.

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d. EIB and police will complete series of explanation meetings with restaurant associations early in August. Serious enforcement will begin after that date. At end of July 3,326 applications for restaurant licences had been received and 2,525 were approved. Remaining 801 were being held pending additional information and investigation.

4. Fisheries

a. Drop in tuna runs and poor currents held catches to 48% of July 1948 landings. Average ration of fish per capita for the month was 10 momme but consumers purchased 40 additional momme unrationed.

b. Cooperative organization meetings were attended at Yotsukura and Uchigo during July by members of this headquarters. Total of seven (7) groups have held organization meetings for area cooperatives, two (2) for specialized fishing cooperatives and three (3) for processing cooperatives. Move is underway in Ena, Class A port, to split association into four (4) specialized groups. This plan would separate smaller fishermen from big boat owners.

c. Negotiations with Hokkaido for allowing trawling boats to operate in its waters are nearly complete. It is expected that agreement will be made to allow five (5) Fukushima boats to trawl there. Fishery Mutual Aid Fund System Council will be instituted by middle of August and should be large aid in helping fishermen manage their operations.

5. Mining

July coal production fell to 189,686 tons which is 97% of the goal while stockpiles rose to 34,000 tons. Eastern Coal Association calculates mine debts stand at ¥225 million and fears this figure will soar if coal under 5,000 calories is decontrolled. It is pointed out that atan mines are in bankrupt condition because of surplus of poor grade coal. Large coal mines feel they can weather the transition period however. Yago mine closed completely with a ¥32.8 million debt and machinery is being removed to satisfy creditors.

6. Incentive Goods

a. Coal miners refused 84,363 boxes of caramel incentive goods out of an allocation of 256,484 boxes. Because of danger of melting in hot weather and poor prospects of distribution, candy was sold to schools throughout prefecture for special ration to students. Mosquito bars released on 31 May were received during July and all but 90 have been distributed. Only first quarter mine goods received and distributed are stockings and jikatabi.

b. All 1948 summer crop incentive goods have been distributed except fifth allocation cotton shirts and trousers which have not arrived. Distribution of 1948 fall crop

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incentives has been completed for first allocation items only. Some second allocation goods have arrived but subsequent allotments are unreceived.

7. Forestry

a. Production of charcoal which normally increases in July continued to slump as 77% of quota was met. Drop which has continued since April is blamed on uncertain government policies and lack of money for purchasing trees. Government debt within prefecture now is ¥132 million. Ration offices in communities which produce only charcoal have been granting unofficial short-term credit for staple food sales but producers in July were able to buy only half rations. This is supplemented with grasses and forest food products. Plans are underway to form a producers' council to aid in selling charcoal to dealers after the new regulations go into effect. Makers are pleased with new grades for charcoal as former system was too arbitrary. However, they want new charcoal bills to cover sales previously made to Kodan so they can get out of debt.

b. Prefecture will hold a fall afforestation competion to determine which area shows best growth, care and suitability in planting. Forest owners want further restrictions on reclaimers choice of land so that they will not pick heavily forested areas just to profit from timber cutting.

8. Transportation

a. Increase in timber and fruit shipments increased stockpiles in stations slightly at end of July but freight cars are plentiful. An excess of flatcars is causing temporary modifications to coalcars. Kencho has requested again this year gas allocation for trucks carrying seedlings from nurseries to planting areas. It states truckers charge blackmarket fees for all travel and measurably increases cost of afforestation.

b. Staple food control on passenger trains in July was carried out only eight (8) times but netted over 25 metric tons of rice and grains indicating increasing illicit traffic. Tohoku line inspections averaged over three (3) tons per night. Of 274 violators caught, 71 were sent to procurator. Over 2,700 cases of abandoned luggage were recorded. Baggage inspections have been suspended until railway operation again is stabilized following personnel retrenchment.

9. Electric Power

a. Sendai construction department of Nippatsu expects to begin preliminary construction activity of a dam at Numazawanuma on the Tadami river by end of August. Other recently approved sites at Tagakura and Okutadami will be surveyed and boring samples will be taken in August. Definite labor, housing and construction schedules have not been formulated as yet.

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b. Complaints concerning establishment of proposed "Seven Block System" for electricity production have been received from governor, Nippatsu and labor. Most valid argument is against splitting prefecture when Kanto and Tohoku generation and consumption areas are established. Coastal and central valley of prefecture barely produce enough electricity to meet present rationing but during dry seasons have to import from other areas. Meanwhile Aizu area is producing tremendous surplus which would be put at disposal of Kanto area depriving Tohoku area of its benefits. Also coastal districts would have to pay extra fees for importing Aizu electricity from Kanto area. Most of prefecture's development potential is in Aizu.

10. Public Works

Public works projects for 1949 as now drawn up will employ 1,042,775 men and will cost ¥425,679,200. National subsidies will furnish ¥196,647,650 if approval is granted, prefecture will put up ¥55,174,850 and local expenditures will be ¥37,003,000. An additional flood loan of ¥136,863,700 will be used. Types of projects will be rivers and harbors, erosion control, roads, city planning and construction.

11. Stimulation of Critical Industries

a. Small plants are feeling the pinch of money shortage acutely. Most have been getting by without large capital or inventories and with decrease in buying they are unable to break even. Woodworking plants particularly are affected. Consumers feel prices are too high and local economic experts detect slight reductions and anticipate a drop in raw material prices. Groups like coal miners find that they must increase quality of their products to make sales. Mine owners feel washing their coal will help but are unable to obtain loans to purchase necessary machinery. Meanwhile, savings deposits fell ¥122 million during June according to Bank of Japan figures. Bank deposits dropped ¥173 million and agricultural cooperatives were down ¥91 million which nearly cancels out savings made in prefecture during April and May. Only appreciable gains were made in postal savings.

b. Chemical fertilizer production rose 10% in July as raw material and electricity receipts were smooth. Production level should be maintained. Silk weaving continued its fall with a 12% reduction over June. Weavers have dim prospects until export markets are reopened. Plans for dyeing plant for prefecture which would increase sales of fabric have not materialized because weavers seem hesitant to lose traditional reputation for light, white cloth. Local demand is for dyed cloth almost exclusively.

c. Seven (7) materials allocations committees have been appointed by prefectural governor to breakdown raw materials to manufacturers and finished products to dealers and consumers. These advisory groups (membership in parenthesis) cover the following fields: Clothing (44), transportation (25), rush products (19), fertilizer (24), farm tools

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and rubber products (19), agricultural medicine (16) and straw products (22). About one quarter of members are prefectural or government officials directly concerned with specific allocations. Remainder are from manufacturing and associated groups who were recommended to governor because of their special interest in the products.

12. Control Associations

a. Four (4) street stall associations with control activities were dissolved 15 July and an additional six (6) associations without control functions voluntarily ceased operation. Ten (10) other non-control groups continue to operate.

b. Establishment of cooperatives under provisions of Medium and Small Business Cooperative Enterprise Law has not begun to date as law is very new. Businessmen are waiting until they are more familiar with its regulations. They realize they have eight (8) months to make plans to set up cooperatives. Forestry groups are particularly interested.

13. Reparations

Equipment in operation and in dead storage was found to be maintained in satisfactory condition in twelve (12) installations visited during July by members of this headquarters. Spotchecks revealed that all signs indicating custody or control of reparations plants by Occupation Forces have been removed and have been replaced by Japanese Government signs. Prefectural office will continue to issue passes and maintain custody.

Report Control Symbol MG-11(R2)

HEADQUARTERS
GIFU CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

ANNEX D, ECONOMICS, to Civil Affairs Activities Report, period ending 31 July 1949

Authors: Major Temple S. Ryland, Economics Officer
Capt. Granville E. Johnson, Natural Resources Officer
Mr. Reginald Rosevear III, CAF-7, Manufacturing and Industry Officer
2nd Lt. George W. Morgan, Commerce and Trade Officer

1. AGRICULTURE

a. General

(1) Production of 236,000 kan of silk-cocoon or approximately 60 percent of the estimated silk-cocoon out-put of 380,000 kan in three counties of Hida district were examined by the Sericulture Section of Gifu Prefectural Government on 15 July. Result of the examination of the ratios of silk-yarn derived from certain quantity of silk-cocoon was 17.52 percent maximum, 12.94 minimum and 15.73 percent average which is superior to the quantity of silk-yarn produced last year, which averaged 14.92.

(2) Bee-keepers in Gifu prefecture are confronted with a distressing problem in that their expected production of honey is only 30 to 50 percent of the average production. This situation was brought on by the influx of about 80 bee-keepers from other prefectures who placed their hives with farmers raising milk-vetch in Gifu prefecture. The Farm Production Section and Bee Hive Associations are making a study of the problem to alleviate the bee-keepers troubles. They plan on surveying the location and amount of milk vetch in order to instruct the farmers relative to the number of hives they should allow to be placed on their land. The farmer receives about 30 yen per bee-hive and a small percentage of honey for allowing hives to be placed on his land. The Farm Production Section cannot prevent foreign bee-keepers from placing hives in the prefecture; however, a plan to make the beekeeper submit application before placing bee-hives is being considered. In this way it is believed that they can control the situation to the extent that the number of hives placed in one field will be in keeping with the amount of milk-vetch. Gifu prefecture is the third largest honey producer in Japan.

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b. Cooperatives

(1) The Economics Officer and Natural Resources Officer of this team attended a meeting of farmers and lignite miners at Naka-mura, Kani-gun, 18 July. Underground and one surface mines were inspected by members of the team. The Economics Officer gave a speech on food production and collection. The Natural Resources Officer talked on agriculture reforms, stressing the necessity for the farmers and miners to be considerate and fair in their business dealings with each other on land transaction. Some disputes have arisen in the past due to farmers exacting an exhorbitant price for sale of land to miners. Miners have been very careless in the past in their operation of mines, allowing surface ground to sink and dumping waste water into farmers' fields.

(2) A meeting of the chairmen of the five Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives was called by the Natural Resources Officer of this team 26 July at Gifu City. The meeting was held for the purpose of requesting the chairmen to exert greater effort toward clearing up liquidation problems and to investigate some rumors of scandal that is having a detrimental effect on the success of the cooperative program due to farmers attitude that the federations have too many "parasites" and "dead-wood" on their payrolls. Newspapers have been attacking the Federations severaly during the past two months stating that expenses are excessive and not enough work is being accomplished.

(3) Total number of cooperative associations in this prefecture as of 31 July 1949:

Type	Approved this month	Accumulative Total
Agricultural Coop Ass'n	0	350
Sericultural Coop Ass'n	0	1082
Reclamation Coop Ass'n	0	56
Industry Coop Ass'n	0	1
Products Processing Agr Coop Ass'n	0	2
Stock Raising Agr Coop Ass'n	0	9
Fruit Agr Coop Ass'n	1	3
Dairy Agr Coop Ass'n	0	5
Vegetable Shipment Agr Coop Ass'n	0	1
Charcoal and Wood Agr Coop Ass'n	0	1
Shitake Agr Coop Ass'n	0	1
Agr Affairs Coop Ass'n	0	34
Bee Honey Coop Ass'n	0	2
Total	1	1547

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c. Extension Service

(1) The Extension Service in this prefecture is becoming very much of an asset to the farmer. It did not succeed in its expectation at its origination in 1947, however at this time it is apparent from the attitude of farmers that they believe in its purpose and recognize its place in the program of agriculture production. At present the Extension Service has 102 technicians in the field. An additional 26, having qualified during month of July by competitive examination, are being assigned to towns and villages throughout the prefecture. The present authorization of 128 technicians is insufficient to adequately cover the area assigned to each technician. Plans are in effect to increase the total to 302 as finances permit. Technicians duties are varied to the extent that they are required to offer guidance and give information to the farmer on how to combat plant diseases, increase production, use of fertilizer, encourage the raising of rabbits, poultry, stock and etc. They are not only expected to advise farmers on all farm problems but also to offer advice on household problems. The prefecture officials have hopes of eventually adding women personnel in the near future to assist technicians in giving advice and guidance to farmers on social welfare problems.

(2) There have been 38 local and 39 district Youth and Juvenile Clubs established throughout Gifu Prefecture. These clubs are organized mainly as agriculture and social clubs. Local agriculture technicians offer advice and guidance to farm and village youth in forming clubs. The Natural Resources Officer of this team and Chief of the Prefectural Extension Service are making plans to encourage the growth of the Youth club program in this prefecture. Information and printed matter have been requested from the University of Nebraska for guidance in furthering this program.

d. Land Reform

Collection on land reform totaled 216,607,159.55 yen, leaving a balance of 13,435,086.17 yen or 6% unpaid. Total amount of land unsold in the prefecture to date is 276 cho.

e. Stock Raising

(1) The land in Ibi and Motosu guns which was reported by this headquarters as being suitable for the development of a sizeable scale cattle and sheep industry was inspected by

this headquarters during May and June of this year. There are numerous valleys and hillsides in outlying areas which could be utilized for cattle and sheep industry. The extent of the land has never been ascertained by the Japanese government, and a detailed survey would require several months for completion because of the inaccessibility and rugged nature of the areas in question. The Japanese seem resigned to the long standing opinion that the cattle and sheep raising industry cannot be successful in Japan. For this reason, plus the fact that no transportation system penetrates the area and feed cannot be obtained during the winter months, they contend that the development of stock raising is not feasible. The Japanese conception of sheep and cattle raising is for each farmer to maintain 2 to 5 head. Commercial stock raising seems to be beyond the comprehension of the farmers and mountain dwellers who have lived in these remote sections all their lives. They are not a progressive people and if stock raising were to be commercialized, the methods would have to be sponsored by the government, and a great deal of effort exerted towards educating prospective stock raisers in correct methods to be applied to all phases.

(2) At the regular meeting of the Prefectural General Affairs Committee of the Economic Rehabilitation Commission, a plan was set forth by the Manufacturing and Industry Officer and the Natural Resources Officer. This plan, if effected, would permit the Japanese people to increase their calorie intake of food per day, greatly curtail food imports into Japan, and relieve the pressure on the farmer to work his land so intensely. Representatives of this team pointed out the vast expanses of hillsides, valleys, and high altitude table land which exist in Gifu prefecture, and which would be suitable for a thriving sheep and cattle industry. A discussion was held involving the necessity of a basic change in the diets of the population, substituting higher calorie meats for rice, thereby permitting a decrease in the amounts of imported rice. Since rice has been the basis of their diet for the past era, it is believed the plan will not be acceptable to the Japanese people. It was emphasized by this team that increasing population was placing an ever heavier burden on the land and should be deterred. By utilizing mountainous areas for stock rasing industry, a higher calorie food could be produced domestically which would tend to relieve the food problem. More foreign exchange would be available for the purchase of essential industrial raw materials if the large volume of food imports was reduced. A plan for the utilization of various areas

in Gifu prefecture for stock rasing was set forth and the members of the committee shown the practicality of such a plan. The committee members, however, did not seem very enthused, but took a more or less defeated attitude towards such a drastic change.

2. CROP COLLECTIONS

a. Present standing of this prefecture under the revised quota for wheat and barley is 65.3% and for white potatoes 68.5%.

b. The revised quota has reached the farmer 91.5%. As soon as it reaches 100% it is felt that this will have some effect towards helping to complete the present collection programs.

c. At least 2 districts report that they must substitute wheat in order to meet their potato quota. Upon completion of the present programs, an investigation will be conducted to verify this report and due to the unusual situation and special report will be submitted if this condition does exist.

3. FOOD DISTRIBUTION

a. Fish:

Kind Rec'd	Amt. Rec'd	Quota	Percentage	Principle Kind
Fresh fish	153,466.7 kan	218,000 kan	70.4%	Mackerel, Shark, Bonito, Boiled & Dried Bonito
Whalemeat	-	2,000 kan	-	
Processed fish	89,973.1 kan	-	-	Dried Herring, Boiled & Dried Sardine, Salted Herring

b. Consumers Desire:

Mackerel, Boiled & Dried Sardine, and Dried Herring.

c. Number of Stock Slaughtered

(1)	Cattle	131	19,806 kg
(2)	Calf	2	68 kg
(3)	Horse	50	9,750 kg
(4)	Swine	423	25,620 kg
	TOTAL	606	55,244 kg

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d. Average amount of meat consumed in the prefecture during reporting period was 0.3165 momme per person per day.

4. MINING

a. The Akasaka iron mine, one of the prefecture's two operating iron mines, was inspected during the reporting period. A 75 percent ferrous oxide pocket containing 47 to 48 percent Fe is being mined by open pit method. Since the average monthly output of FeO is 1500 tons, and since the total remaining reserves are only about 40,000 tons, the pocket is expected to become exhausted in October 1951. The entire area surrounding this pocket has been prospected, but no other traces of iron ore were found.

b. A detailed survey of molybdenum resources in Gifu prefecture was conducted by this headquarters during the reporting period. In addition to the Hirase mine which was one of Japan's largest producers of molybdenum during the war, 14 other deposits of molybdenum were found north-east and north-west of this known deposit. All deposits found occurred in a white quartz structure surrounded by granite formations. Although the width of these strikes are generally 1 to 3 inches, the length of the strikes as well as the height were undetermined. Since molybdenum was found at points several miles apart, and since all veins were found running in a northeast - southwest direction, it is logical to assume that the length of the strikes are at least several miles long. The molybdenum sulfide which was found averaged 1 to 3 percent in the rock; however easy hand separation by means of breaking it out of the rock can be utilized to concentrate it to 98% molybdenum sulfide. Although many of the areas in which the ore was found are isolated mountain locations, exploitation of the resources would be possible with the construction of cables. Since roads penetrate most of the area wherein the strikes were found; and since a rail system is operating with its terminal about 20 miles south of the area concerned, transportation of the ore in the event exploitation were effected would be no great problem. The entire molybdenum resources are not being exploited because of the lack of a market in Japan for the metal. If an export market could be found for molybdenum, it is the opinion of this headquarters that large scale development of these mineral resources would be possible. Inspection of the Hirase mine revealed that non-operation for a period of over two years had resulted in numerous cave-ins and considerable weakening of the mine timbers. Rich deposits including two very rich pockets of molybdenum were evident. At a conference with former employees of the mine's management, they contended that the richest deposits had not yet been uncovered since they probably existed several feet lower than the lowest level exploited. It was management's opinion that in the event an export market were available for molybdenum, the mine could recommence operation profitably within a period of 3 to 6 months.

c. The very limited operations of 2 small coal mines located in Mugi-gun were inspected by this headquarters. In one mine, the coal exists in a large pocket which has been exploited since 1942; present reserves total less

than 300,000 tons. Eight laborers are currently working the mine, the average monthly production being about 5 tons. This coal contains an average of 6287 calories and is being utilized by consumers in the surrounding area. In the other mine, which is also a pocket, about 260,000 tons of 6000 calorie coal remains. Sixteen men are currently mining 12 tons per month. This coal is also being conumed by the adjacent areas.

d. Lack of rainfall and the consequent deficiency of electric power at the Kamioka mine resulted in a reduced output of lead and zinc. July production of lead fell to 370 tons while zinc output dropped to 646 tons. Present stockpiles of lead at the mine total 1411 tons.

5. FORESTRY

a. On 22nd July the Prefectural Forestry Chief held a meeting of all district forestry officials at Gifu City. The Natural Resources Officer attended and gave a fifteen minutes speech of forest preservation and conservation. The Civil Information Section showed a fifteen minute film on forest preservation in the United States. The problems of finances was the most discussed topic. Mimeographed sheets of suggestions prepared by the Natural Resources Officer on reforestation, insect control, fire prevention and seedlings were supplied to all district forestry representatives. In view of the interest shown by forestry representatives at this meeting, the Prefectural Forestry Chief has decided to schedule regular meetings every month.

b. Gifu Prefecture forest areas occupy 865,318 chobu of land which is 85% of total land in the prefecture. Reforestation, up to and including 30th June 1949, was accomplished by reforesting 10,236 chobu of land. The Prefectural Forestry Officials are aware of the urgency and necessity of reforesting the remaining depleted forest lands. They have augmented their forestry program by putting into effect a five year plan running from 1949 through 1954. Approximately 6,000 cho of forest land will be reforested every year during this period and will require 25,611,900 seedlings.

c. Pine bark beetle infestation occurred in only 587 trees during reporting period which shows a decided decrease from 1226 reported as infested during June. This reduces the total infestation to 515 trees throughout the prefecture.

6. TRANSPORTATION

a. An agreement between the Mugi District Office, backed by the prefectural government, and a Gifu Bus Company, has been reached whereby a bus line between the principle areas of Mugi-gun will commence operation in October of this year. The establishment of such a line will serve to alleviate the load presently carried by an electric tram line, and will provide transportation facilities to some areas wherein no system presently exists.

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b. The Unuma railroad station was checked by this headquarters for the illegal transportation of commodities. During the first 20 days of the reporting period no violations whatsoever were uncovered by either railroad authorities or police. Such a situation is of significance since the Unuma station is the last station in Gifu prefecture before the line runs into Aichi prefecture, and previously was the principle station through which illegal inter-prefectural shipments were made.

7. ELECTRIC POWER

a. Stream flow for the month of July has been generally unfavorable since the tenth of the month, due to insufficient rain fall. Stream flow, as compared to the same month in 1948, was much better at the beginning but fell off towards the end of the month.

b. Average K.W. per day for the month of July was 1,550,000. For the preceeding month it was 1,650,000, thus showing a decrease in generation of 8%. No damage to dams or generation stations was found this month.

c. There were 2,056 light and power meters installed during the month, bringing the total number of meters installed to 22,753. Installation of 1,239 limiters brought the total number installed to 41,962. Percentage of coverage with the light meters is now 32.2% and with the power meters 87.7%. Coverage with limiters is 21.9%.

d. Power holidays are the same as for the previous month, one day per week.

e. Under the conservation program, the pilferage control made 278,732 inspections finding a total of 6,615 violations this month.

f. There were no changes in the policy or allocation. The generation of electric power is expected to decrease during the coming dry season. Average K.W. per day is expected to be about 1,300,000.

g. A delegation of mayors from Yoshiki Gun, Gifu Prefecture, presented a petition to this office for the construction of a dam and generating plant on the Jinzu River. Investigation of the proposed project is now in progress. After the investigation, if the situation warrants, a special report will be forwarded providing full details.

8. CONSTRUCTION

a. There were 864 applications made during this reporting period for building permits. These included permits for new construction, enlargement, reconstruction and removal. There were 1,165 authorizations this month, the excessive number being caused by a back log of applications.

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b. Total number of buildings actually built or other wise disposed of 593.

c. Violation of building regulation, 23 cases. No judicial action was indicated, all cases (29) were administratively disposed. These included 6 cases carried over from last month.

9. PUBLIC WORKS

a. Damage amounting to approximately 365,478,100 yen was caused by typhoon "Della". Severe damage was done to 50 river walls, 21 bridges were washed out, and roads were severely damaged at 133 locations. The prefectural Public Works Section has commenced repair of 5 river walls, 2 bridges, and of the highway at 19 locations. Although all damaged areas should be rehabilitated as soon as possible, available funds limit the work that can be done at this time to the 5 river walls, 2 bridges, and 19 highway locations. In order to secure the remainder of the money necessary, the damage will have to be surveyed and the costs of rehabilitation estimated by the central government. The central government will then allocate 60 percent of this amount to the prefecture; the other 40 percent will have to be raised by the prefecture. Public Works officials feel that it will take several months before the money is forthcoming, and about 8 months after the money is received to complete the work.

10. STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRY

a. During the reporting period, the farm implements and foundry industries were reviewed under the Prefectural Commerce and Industry Section's survey of all prefectural industries:

(1) Farm Implements Industry - Although existing conditions have been heretofore favorable, the catching up of supply with demand will probably result in a forced curtailment of output in the near future. In general the implements are of a low quality because the low purchasing power of the farmer prohibits his utilizing the higher quality and more expensive tools; therefore producers are forced to manufacture inferior implements. In view of the small demand for their commodities, enterprisers anticipate suspension of operations during the winter season of 1949. It was suggested by this headquarters that a secondary product be found which could be manufactured during the off season and during other times when no demand for farm implements exists.

(2) Foundry Industry - Prior to May, demand for casted machine parts, bases of machine tools, and various other casted products including large quantities of charcoal irons,

cauldrons and rice bowls destined for exportation to South Seas countries, was great enough to permit continued operations of foundries at a high level. After May, however, demand for machine parts and bases tapered off, and orders from foreign merchants for charcoal irons, rice bowls, and cauldrons were cancelled. As a result, prefectural foundries are presently operating at from 50 to 70 percent of capacity. Although materials, labor, and electric power are in good supply, no appreciable revival of foundry operations will be possible until either domestic demand is expanded, or foreign buyers reopen negotiations for the purchase of casted products for export. At the suggestion of this headquarters, producers are conducting a domestic market survey for the purpose of uncovering products in current demand which could be produced as secondary products until demand for the principle products revives.

b. In view of the small volume of purchases of processed lime by farmers, and because of the continued comparatively low output of the iron and steel industry, producers of lime have been unable to market their output. Rather than tie up their capital in stockpiles, producers have elected to curtail output and discharge labor. For the purpose of stimulating the lime industry, the economics section in conjunction with the civil information section, this headquarters, is inaugurating an information program directed at farmers, the purpose of which is to teach the farmer ways of utilizing lime in combination with compost and various other fertilizers. Through such a program it is hoped that not only will the lime industry be stimulated, but also, by virtue of the correct use of lime, food output per given area of land will be increased.

c. On 27 July 1949, the prefectural assembly approved a plan whereby 10,000,000 yen will be deposited in a separate bank, and used as a revolving loan fund whereby small and medium sized industries will be able to secure short term loans. This plan was devised by the prefectural Commerce and Industry Section who will also maintain surveillance over the loans made. Such a plan is, in the opinion of this headquarters, one of the best ways of stimulating prefectural small and medium businesses.

d. Six textile mills in the prefecture have reported that they are suffering from a shortage of women labor. A summary of their needs has revealed that approximately 200 additional female workers are needed. Women appear to be reluctant to accept positions at mills because of their general aversion to such type work and because, they state, of the dusty conditions which exist. A drive to enroll the necessary labor is being conducted by the Ogaki Employment Security Office.

e. The business vacuum in which edged tool manufacturers found themselves during May and June forced numerous smaller shops to go out of business, or to drastically curtail operations and discharge labor. Two larger

factories have decided to convert from the manufacture of cutlery and pocket knives to the manufacture of bicycle parts. Through cooperation with Nagoya and Osaka industrialists, these two factories have already received sizeable orders for bicycle hand brakes destined for the South Seas market. During July, however, two large orders were received from two new markets. Orders from South America for scissors and pocket-knives will net producers about 3,000,000 yen. A 1,200,000 yen order was also received from Siam. Since the prices of materials have gone down, and since labor has accepted a 20 to 30 percent cut in their incentive wage bases, producers are able to produce profitably at the 360-1 exchange rate. Manufacturers feel that the development of these two new markets will make possible profitable operations on a larger scale than that which has prevailed since the end of 1948.

f. An order for 2000 bicycles was received from a Hong Kong merchant. These bicycles are destined to be shipped to Hong Kong, and re-exported from there to China. Orders for bicycle parts were also received from Formosa. These orders have stimulated prefectural bicycle production.

11. CRITICAL MATERIALS

a. There were 10 items included in the inventories moved into warehouses this month. Total value of inventories was ¥240,805.18. The prices were fixed on ten items this month, with one item remaining with the price not yet fixed. The items moved into warehouses consisted 302,138 kg of steel scrap, 6,225 lbs of waste fabrics and 1,654 kg of nails. Redistribution this month is as listed below:

Type	Quantity	Unit	Value
Gelatine	7.5	kg	3,472.50 yen
Craft Paper Bag	30	lbs	504.60 yen
Cardboard	300	lbs	4,800.00 yen
Calvanized Iron Plate	10	sheets	1,473.90 yen
Wrapping Paper	150	lbs	3,372.00 yen
Shoes	30	pairs	5,775.00 yen
TOTAL			19,398.00 yen

b. The bottleneck in the distribution of critical materials is caused by the lack of funds on the part of the potential purchaser, and the fact that the current price on certain non-metal items such as silk, scrap fibre, and (Garabo) cloth, is lower than the legal price. Many people prefer to pay the lower price even if they receive inferior materials.

12. IMPORT - EXPORT

a. A conference held with the management of the Gifu Prefecture Foreign Trading Company, the largest trading company in this prefecture and the majority of whose stock is held by individual factory owners producing for

export, revealed that the recent slump in the export business is becoming more and more acute. Whereas formerly the company was able to negotiate orders for almost all types of Gifu prefecture export products, the only orders received during June and July were for very small amounts of ceramics items, and some folding chairs. The largest business before May 1949 was in charcoal irons, cauldrons and rice bowls which were exported to South Seas markets, but during the past two months no orders have been received from this quarter. This cancellation of orders is apparently attributable to the dollar shortage in South Seas countries. Optimism was shown, however, for the resumption of business with these countries since American buyers are ordering Japanese made products, paying for them by a letter of credit from an American bank, and consigning the orders to South Seas markets. If this method of doing business is continued, it will probably permit the resumption of business with the South Seas areas.

b. Approximately 400,000 pounds of agar-agar grown for the purpose of exportation is being stockpiled in warehouses rather than shipped because of the inability of producers and their agents to negotiate contracts for their sale. Although producers could realize a profit if the agar agar was marketed at a figure as low as 80 cents per pound, the floor price which is about double this amount requires their quoting a price higher than that which American buyers are willing to pay. If export orders are not received in the very near future, producers will be forced to dump the agar-agar on the domestic market, suffering large personal losses, and depriving Japan of the foreign exchange which could be realized from its exportation. A special report on this topic was forwarded on 26 July 1949.

c. Information received by this headquarters from the Kamioka lead-zinc mine indicated that the reason the receivable selling price of lead is so far below the fixed price is because of three factors: (1) there is an actual overproduction of processed lead - that is, the annual production exceeds the annual consumption; (2) sizeable stockpiles of lead processed during past years exist; and (3) lead imported into Japan enhances the available supply. It is contended that during the year 1949 -1950 production will again exceed consumption: therefore in the event lead is imported during this period the only effect of such importation will be to force the price of lead further below the fixed price level. If an actual state of overproduction does exist, lead imports should be discontinued, and the foreign credits earmarked for lead importation be diverted to the purchase of some other commodity in short supply and for which adequate demand exists. A special report on this subject was submitted on 26 July 1949.

d. At a conference with larger ceramics producers, attended by the governor of Gifu prefecture, the state of the ceramics business was discussed. No orders except very very small ones for figurines have been received from abroad. Producers attribute the suspension of orders from South Seas areas to the lack of dollars; the lack of orders from Singapore, Hongkong, and India to the buyers' desire to get Japanese ceramics at cheaper prices. As a result of the suspension of orders, stockpiles of chinaware amount to about 200,000,000 yen. Producers, desiring to turn their output into money even at a huge

sacrifice, state that it may be necessary to dump the ceramics products on the domestic market in the very near future. In all probability, producers state, they will be forced to make additional cuts in labor, and operate at even less capacity than their present already curtailed operations.

e. Reports from various ceramics producers, and suppliers handling ceramics ware, to the effect that some first class chinaware was being marked as a second class product and sold to foreign buyers as second class goods were received by this headquarters. If such is the case some first grade ceramics products are being sold for less than the floor price since buyers are paying the price for second class products, and receiving first class products. In view of the huge stockpiles of ceramics ware in existence in this prefecture, and since it is known that producers holding such stocks desire to sell even at a loss, such type of competition is quite probable. This situation was reported to higher headquarters.

f. Producers of wooden spoons have received no new orders for their product. Cessation of orders will force a shutdown of the principle factories producing wooden spoons and force 5 sub-contractors to suspend operations.

g. Outstanding exports during July were:

Fabrics	¥ 2,341,296
Threads	1,098,115
Ceramics	67,784,857
Bicycle Parts	1,292,360
Knives	4,064,520
Scissors	1,465,000
Electric Fans	3,850,000
Charcoal Irons	3,222,000

13. ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BOARD

a. The investigation of the distribution of staple food to factories and dormitories was carried out very well during the month of July. Members of the Economic Section accompanied the EIB on several occasions. The investigations were conducted very smoothly. Of 17 places investigated all were violators, but the violations were of such a minor nature, value in yen 357,664, that no judicial action was taken. All were admonished however by the EIB.

b. In the investigation of the controlled aquatic products, there were three investigations made. One violation was found, involving some 64 kan of fish. They were also severely admonished. Under a recent SCAP directive to the Nagoya EIB an investigation was made on the blackmarket sale of raw mackerel from NAKATA & CO., Motoshima-machi, Nagasaki City, to Shigezo, "Kosei" Market, Hon-machi, Takayama city. No violation involving raw mackerel was found, however, the blackmarket sale of raw sardine was uncovered. In this case there were two violations, one is expected to be charged by the Nagasaki EIB.

GCAT
ANNEX D, ECONOMICS to Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of July 49.

c. In the investigation of steel this month, 10 plants, factories, and shops were investigated. It involved some 9,743 kg of thin metal and angle iron steel. Two violations were found but prosecution is pending the completion of investigation.

d. There were 14 cotton manufacturing plants investigated during the month of July. The number of violators to be prosecuted, 5 persons. The value of goods involved, 151,820 yen. About 48,000 yen in illegal profits was uncovered.

e. In accordance with a directive from the Central Government an investigation of wool and woolen goods was started in the first part of the month. It is expected to be completed about the 31st of August. So far 15 places have come under investigation. No violations have been found.

f. Personnel Status:

(1)	Number of 2nd grade officials	21
(2)	Number of 3rd grade officials	16
(3)	No change in personnel this month	

g. Summary of cases and value of blackmarket goods:

(1)	Number of cases investigated since 1 Jan 49	798
(2)	Number of violators to be prosecuted since 1 Jan 49	27
(3)	Number of violators prosecuted since 1 Jan 49	7
(4)	Number of violators to be prosecuted as a result of this month's investigations	7
(5)	Value of goods involved in violation of Economic Law since 1 Jan 49	¥63,043,240
(6)	Value of good involved in July	¥ 7,589,396

14. CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

a. Five branches of the National Health Insurance Association were transferred to municipal, town, and village jurisdiction during the reporting period.

b. Nineteen out of a total of twenty-five street stall associations were dissolved during July. Dissolution entailed no liquidation of assets since the street stall associations maintained no formal organizations.

c. The Gifu Prefecture Waste Silk Commerce and Industry Cooperative Association applied to the prefectural governor for permission to dissolve voluntarily. Permission was granted and the dissolution procedure will be inaugurated during August.

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ANNEX D, ECONOMICS to Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of July 49.

15. REPARATIONS

a. Several reparations facilities which are operating have made provisions to absorb personnel discharged from the reparations maintenance program. Personnel from other plants not in operation have all been discharged.

b. All signs formerly posted near or in reparations facilities which made reference to the occupation forces have been withdrawn.

c. The prefectural Reparations Section has established a pass system whereby visitors to reparations installations must first receive a pass before gaining entry.

d. The Toyo Bearing Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (09-20), Komano Plant in Gifu prefecture, which has been authorized by GHQ, SCAP, to move all reparations equipment from the Komano Plant in Gifu prefecture to the Kuwana Plant in Mie prefecture, moved 45 machines during the reporting period. By utilizing two trucks, the company expects to move four machines daily. The movement of the 1004 items of equipment is expected to be completed in May 1950 at a cost of 1,000,000 yen.

Reports Control
Symbol CA-11

HEADQUARTERS
GUMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 201 UNIT 3

ANNEX D

TO

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR JULY 1949

ECONOMICS

PREPARED BY: CAPT FRED V. CARPENTER

1. Agriculture

a. Land Reform

Field trips were made to nineteen towns and villages during the month for the purpose of observing the progress of the Land Reform Program. One official from the prefectural Farm-land Section and one from the district office were present at each town visited. Conferences were held with the mayors, chairmen and secretaries of the local land commissions, and with farmers. The over-all program appears to be very good. Most of the work connected with the initial buying and selling phase of the program has been completed. To date 39,559 cho of farm land has been obtained by purchase or by transfer and 39,236 cho has been sold. This includes 782 cho purchased and 813 cho sold during July 1949.

Military Land - There are 3,664 cho of military land available of which 2,134 cho are being reclaimed and 485 cho has been sold. Every effort on the part of this headquarters to expedite the sale of this land has resulted in little or no progress. The prefectural government offers many and varied reasons for the slowness in selling this land, none of which are considered to be justified. It appears that a determined effort is being made by the Japanese government to hold on to this land as long as possible and that nothing short of a direct order by the Occupation Forces is going to make them sell this land.

Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities for July 49, contd.

Pasture Land - A total of 1,775 cho of herb-gathering land was purchased to date and 937 cho sold to date, leaving a balance of 838 cho. During the month, 357 cho were purchased and 323 cho sold. Lands used for live-stock pasture remains unchanged with 986 cho available for sale and none sold to date. The payment to landlords for land sold is 86% completed. The payment for land purchased by tenant farmers is 98% completed.

Rental Contracts - It was expected that this work would be completed in August, but it seems that Central Government told the other prefectures in Kanto Region it was not necessary to finish these contracts at present, but did now inform Gumma because the work was so far advanced. However, efforts will be made to complete these contracts as previously scheduled because the funds for payment of secretaries will soon be very limited.

b. Dissolution of Nogyo-kai and Formation of Independent Cooperatives:

There still are three Nogyo-kai remaining, out of the total of 197, to complete the transfer of assets. This is due to difficulty in dividing the assets in villages where there are more than one ACA replacing the original Nogyo-kai. The number of Nogyo-kai which have completed liquidation is 84. Delay is still being experienced in the final processing by the Maebashi District Court. In regard to practice associations, 2173 agricultural and 1243 sericultural have been liquidated with 1215 and 978, respectively, to be completed. It is believed this liquidation should proceed at a faster rate but inquiry in the field indicates that it is difficult to get farmers to attend the necessary meetings.

The total of ACA's increased by one in July to 286. The block ACA's increased by twenty-eight to a total of 1636. There was no change in federations; ten federations are on the prefectural level, twenty-one on the gun level, and four under the control of the Agriculture and Finance Ministry.

During the month, nineteen ACA's were visited in eight of the eleven guns in this prefecture. The chief of the Prefectural ACA section, Mr. Sekiguchi, was present on three visits and other representatives were present on the remainder. Shortage of operating capital and declining income harass the local ACA officials. It was noted that there is a delay in paying for charcoal or cocoons after the delivery has been made by the producer. In some instances the local ACA has tried to advance funds in

partial payment to the farmer producer. But in all cases any delay causes the farmer concern because he requires the payment of funds due for use in paying his operational expense.

It was observed that the Daido Bank is making available funds throughout the prefecture for the payment of cocoons. This bank is also endeavoring through various ways to have the local ACA's keep 30% of funds given them for payment of cocoons placed on time deposit for one year with the bank. A few refused to do so, but others agreed because they were afraid they would not get any funds for their farmers. A conference was held with Mr. Sekiguchi, chief of the prefectural ACA section, concerning this matter on 16 July. He stated that time deposits were being required to conserve the bank's assets.

A conference was held on 18 July with Mr. Oyama, director of the prefectural Economic Department which sponsored the plan of a five million yen subsidy to the Sericultural Federation and a one million yen subsidy to the Production Federation from prefectural funds. It is difficult to understand why such a private enterprise should receive any subsidy from public funds. There appears to be a duplication of funds expended and in operation of federations, which in time should be eliminated. At present all concerned with these organizations are doing business in the old Nogyo-kai manner of operation and control.

Mr. Sekiguchi, Chief of the prefectural ACA Section, was present during visits to three prefectural-level federations. The Purchasing Federation was visited on 9 July. Their financial statement shows a loss of 2,090,000 yen at the close of the fiscal year. It was stated that this was due to inferior material purchases which were made by the former Nogyo-kai.

On 18 July the Production Federation was visited. The average investment by local ACA's in this federation is 15,144 yen and the average assessment for 1948 was 33,653 yen from each ACA. They have 344 employees, with 102 in the federation office. A total of 21,195,950 yen is budgeted to be spent for instructional purposes. Much of this will be spent on so-called engineers who are supposed to be out in the field but are actually doing office work. It is believed that any instructional work for the farmer and his home should be done through the Agricultural Extension Service agents and Home Demonstration agents.

The Gumma-ken Sericultural Federation was visited on 20 July. There is also another sericulture ken-level federation and considerable rivalry exists between the two. The membership is composed of four gun-level federations, six gun-level ACA's and 223 village ACA's, all sericultural. There are also 1043 block ACA's affiliated with it. This federation has 78 so-called engineers working with the gun-level ACA's and 173 engineers working with local Sericultural ACA's. While no part is taken in the payment of the cocoons, a direct participation is the practice in the establishment of cocoon prices.

c. Extension Service

The Extension Service program in this prefecture is being handicapped through lack of sufficient funds. It is desired and planned, by the prefectural government, to eventually have approximately 215 persons as agents and assistants. This would provide one worker to each village. At present however, the plans call for 146 persons of which 119 are employed and working in the field. Only two female workers are in this total. The difficulty is that the budget calls for 20 million yen to be provided by the central government and five million yen by the prefectural government. Since the central government has cut the amount of their subsidy from the original 20 million yen to 11 million yen, the prefectural officials feel their subsidy should be cut proportionally. In other words, prefecture officials take the attitude that they should give this program the same priority as the Central Government does. The prefecture assembly voted one million yen subsidy the the Production Federation for educational work with the farmers. It is believed all such work should be done through the extension service. The extension service office at Nunata-machi, Tone-gun, was visited on 20 July. The five workers there had only one official bicycle to use. The others were using their own bicycles. They try to average twenty-two field trips a month. The money they have advanced or expended for expenses has not been refunded since April 49. A conference was held on 30 July with Mr. Shinoyu, Chief of the prefectural Agricultural Extension Service Section. He stated that the difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds was his current and most pressing problem. A conference, on 1 July, was held with representatives of the Prefectural Agricultural Extension Service Section, the Live-Stock Section, the Agricultural Affairs Section, the ACA Section and the Production and Livestock Ken Federations to make plans to coordinate the engineers of the Production Federation and local ACA's contacts with the farmers. Prospects for successful cooperation are not bright.

c. Land Reclamation

No land was sold in July since the next selling date is 2 August. The establishment of only four selling dates throughout the year impedes and delays the completion of selling such land.

The three villages, Nagao, Tatara, and Rokugo, surrounding the former Tatebayashi airstrip in Ora-gun are having difficulty agreeing on the question as to which village should any or all of the seventy-eight settlers be assigned. It is important from the crop and tax collection angle. The prefectural officials have had three conferences with the mayors and settlers representatives without any success to date. It is expected some solution will be found for the problem in August.

The Itonose-mura and Kuroho-mura, Tono-gun reclamation project were visited on 25 July. The Chief of the prefectural Farm Land Department, Mr. Shoji, and reclamation officials attended a conference in the reclamation office there. Afterwards a tour was made over the area. There are 163 cho which will be sold to 327 neighboring farmers and 540 cho which will be sold to 194 new settlers. All work is well advanced and several settlers stated they were well satisfied. The selling of the land is scheduled for August-September. The bamboo water line is being replaced by concrete tubing. The water is brought four miles and since there is only one foot of top soil, it drains off quickly. This program over-all is hampered by lack of funds from the central government, the prefecture, and villages or towns. In addition there is a need for plainer, more clearly expressed, instructions on this program from the central government to the prefectural authorities.

2. Crop Collection

a. Collection figures as of 31 July 49 are as follows:

Wheat and barley - 282,245.4 koku or 68.4% of assigned quota
White potatoes - 2,130,578.0 kan or 38.3% of assigned quota

Prospects of collecting the wheat and barley, and white potatoe crops appear to be very good. Fifty-three towns and villages were visited during the month in an effort to stimulate the collection program and to check on the progress being made. There appears to be less trouble and resistance to the collection program, during this collection period, than at any time during the past three years. Some difficulty has been encountered during the month in handling the large amount of potatoes being turned in. Lack of sufficient storage space has prevented the government from accepting potatoes as fast as they are offered for turn-in. Efforts were made to get receiving prefectures to take additional potatoes but such arrangements could not be made. In order to spread out the time period for turn-in farmers are being paid fifty yen per bale to store their potatoes until called for by the food collection agency.

3. Food Distribution

a. Inspections were made of seven retail staple food distribution stores during the month. Without exception all stores visited were dirty and the food was being handled in an unsanitary manner. This matter has been brought to the attention of the prefectural government on many previous occasions. As usual, some corrective action is taken, a clean-up is initiated, and one week later these distribution stores are as dirty as ever. A check of the records of these stores and of the customers indicate that adequate records are being maintained, the quantity and quality of the food being distributed is correct, and that the prices are correct. No leakage of rationed foods from this source is indicated.

b. The program to eliminate the "ghost population" in the food distribution program continues to make some progress. Ten new cases involving thirteen persons were uncovered by the police during the month. These cases accounted for 66,192 man-days of food illegally received or about 31,000 kg of food in terms of rice equivalents.

c. Approximately 6,000 kg of food was picked up during the month as a result of the transportation control program. Inspections were made of 5,932 trucks and 250 trains. There were 224 persons apprehended, of which seventy-three were released with an admonishment, ninety-three were tried and convicted and the remaining fifty-eight are still pending trial.

4. Incentive Goods

a. The incentive goods program for the delivery of staple food appears to be satisfactory. Approximately 99% of the goods allocated have been received and approximately 99% of this amount has been distributed. Receipt and distribution of the remainder of these goods is being delayed due to lack of funds, quality of the goods or non-availability. Distribution of incentive goods by agriculture cooperative associations is in many cases very unsatisfactory. Shortages of funds by these cooperatives makes it difficult for them to obtain the goods in the first place, causing a delay in the over-all program. Most cooperatives appear to have the idea that they are to make as much profit out of these goods as the traffic will bear instead of trying to make them available to the farmer at the lowest price. In other cases it is revealed that cooperatives are receiving goods of inferior quality.

5. Forestry

a. Many complaints have been received during field trips concerning the delay in payment to producers for charcoal deliveries and the stoppage of purchases during July. A conference was held with Mr Shimoda, Chief of the Maebashi Charcoal Office, on 28 July 49 concerning this matter.

It appears that some 42 million yen was due on 10 July to cover charcoal deliveries during May and June but that only 14 million yen was paid. Overproduction and the lack of a market makes it difficult for wholesalers to get rid of the stocks on hand. In addition it is rumored that controls are to be taken off charcoal in the near future. As a result sales are being held up pending the possibility of receiving a higher price at a later date.

b. The small amount of pine bark beetle damage in this prefecture appears to be very well under control. Only one gun has any noticeable amount of this disease and the spread of it has been checked.

c. Reforestation is progressing according to schedule. 316 cho were planted during the month making a total of 2,143 cho planted to date, or 81% of the goal for this year.

6. Redistribution of Critical Materials

a. Only one plant was inventoried during the month, leaving a total of 401 plants remaining to be inventoried. The entire program continues to be impeded by the slow progress the Japanese government is making in completing these inventories. Small amounts of goods are continuing to be reallocated, but in comparison to the large amounts of goods known to be on hand in some plants, in excess of the current needs, these reallocations are of little importance. Every effort on the part of this headquarters to expedite the completion of this program has resulted in little or no progress being made. It is apparent that the large companies who control these materials are exercising considerable influence over the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and, therefore, are retaining their excess stocks or are having their inventories delayed.

7. Stimulation of Critical Industries

a. Inspections were made of six industries during the month to observe production methods and to discuss ways and means of increasing production and cutting down on costs. Every plant visited reported that they were carrying excess personnel on their payrolls. It was generally observed that there was considerable waste of manpower, machine power, electricity, and materials in all plants. Detailed conferences were held with each plant manager and it was pointed out how this wastage was increasing the cost of production and reducing profits. These types of inspections have met with some degree of success and appear to be stimulating some interest in the idea of improving production methods.

b. The current tight-money situation is causing considerable concern in the manufacturing field. Most manufacturers are finding it necessary to sell their products on sixty to ninety days credit. This

causes considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient funds to operate since these plants must pay cash wages and pay cash for their raw materials. Some plants are as far as two and three months behind in the payment of wages. Some cut-back has been noted in production due to the lack of a cash market and the lack of sufficient operating capital to allow stock-piling of finished products.

8. Release of Installations

a. A partial release was completed during July of the former Maebashi Reserve Officers School located at Momonoi-mura. This installation is in use by the 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry) Artillery as a firing range and is known as Camp Weir. The release included sixty-eight unused buildings which are being torn down for re-erection as school buildings in the neighboring villages.

9. Reparations

a. All reparations plants were inspected during the month for maintenance and custody of machinery and were found to be satisfactory in all instances.

b. All custodial signs indicating that reparations plants are under custody of the US Armed Forces were removed during the month and replaced by signs stating that the plants are under custody of the Japanese Government as a reparations plant.

10. Economic Investigation Board

a. The local EIB appears to be doing a very satisfactory job. They are at present devoting considerable time to investigating the collection and control of staple foods. They have been largely responsible for coordinating the efforts of the police and other government agencies concerned with this same problem, and as a result there is now an efficient well-organized program throughout the prefecture to control staple foods. The EIB has been very cooperative with this headquarters and is devoting considerable time to the investigation of many economic violations which formerly required the use of military personnel. Spot checks made throughout the prefecture indicate that the investigations and work of the EIB is exerting considerable influence and that the agency as a whole is establishing a very good reputation.

HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 248

Restricted

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report (Annex D - Economics Summary)
(Reports Control Symbol MG-11 (R-2))

PERIOD COVERED: 1 July through 31 July 1949

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1. Agriculture

a. Crop Collection

Crops collected and purchased as of 31 July 1949 are:

(1) Rice	:	599,341 koku	-	301.7%
(2) Rice overquota	:	8,814 koku	-	124.3%
(3) Sweet potatoes	:	23,509,744 kan	-	204.3%
(4) Mugi	:	78,729 koku	-	51.6%
(5) White potaotes	:	2,538,649 kan	-	67.9%

b. Rice Crops

The planting of the rice crop is now complete, with exception of a small area still growing tobacco. It is planned to complete harvesting of this tobacco and replanting with rice by 5 August 1949. Approximately 80% of paddy land used for growing tobacco has already been replanted with rice.

c. Proposed Rice Delivery Dates 1949 -50

This Team suggested to the Prefectural Government during July that the deadline delivery date for rice be moved forward. The Prefectural Chief of Economics agreed that such a plan would be of advantage generally, but requested time for his section to examine the proposed thoroughly. Prefectural officials were sent to Okayama Prefecture, where such a

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plan operated during the 1948 - 49 harvest. The information obtained at Okayama was used, in conjuction with a study of all aspects of rice deliveries over the past three years in Hiroshima Prefecture, as the basis of the proposed rice delivery plan for Hiroshima Prefecture during 1949 - 50.

Under this plan the prefecture will be divided into three areas, deadline delivery dates proposed are:

Northern (mountainous) area	90% by 31 December 1949
	100% by 10 January 1950
Central	75% by 31 December 1949
	90% by 10 January 1950
	100% by 20 January 1950
Southern (coastal) area	50% by 31 December 1949
	70% by 10 January 1950
	90% by 20 January 1950
	100% by 31 January 1950

The plan is acceptable to this Team in its present form. If adopted it will result in rice deliveries being completed much earlier than has been the case in the past in Hiroshima Prefecture. The plan will be submitted to the Prefectural Food Adjustment Committee during the first week of September. It is anticipated by the officials concerned with the drafting of the plan, that the plan will be adopted by the committee with little or no change.

d. Agricultural Cooperative Associations

The agricultural cooperative associations continue to function successfully in this prefecture. Continued questioning of farmers confirms the view that the new system is preferred by the majority of farmers, particularly the younger and more progressive element. Some of the older farmers are undecided as to whether they prefer the Kumiai to the Nogyo kai. Generally it may be said that the more progressive elements of the farming community are solidly in favor of the agricultural cooperative association. In one village of this prefecture a large number of farmers are reported to have joined the communist party recently. What effect this reported increase in communist party strength will have on control of the local agricultural cooperative association is being watched closely by this team

e. Production, Collection and Distribution of Food

Two warehouses and two ration points in each gun of this prefecture were inspected. In general the conditions existing in warehouses throughout the prefecture were good.

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f. Elimination of Control Associations

During the month of July, 343 control associations completed dissolution. At present 1128 associations are in process of dissolution. No reorganization of dissolved associations has taken place this month. One association has filed plans for re-organization, these plans have been forwarded to SCAP.

2. Reparations

Twenty-four reparations facilities were inspected, during July 1949, with emphasis on reduction of maintenance costs in accordance with current directives. Contracts for packaging current allocations have been let with completion date of 31 October 1949. Reparations items allocated to the Philippine Government were inspected in company with a reparations representative of the Philippine Government.

Three applications for authorized use of reparations machinery in the interest of Japanese economy and one application by Occupation Forces were received during July, each being investigated and forwarded with recommendation for approval. One application for authorized use in Japanese economy dated, 2 May 1949, has been returned from SCAP approved as of, 1 July 1949.

3. Transportation

Checks were made with Japanese officials concerning transportation certificate issuance and proper use. Checks by the Economic Investigation Bureau and police were made on the individual travellers certificate issuance and use. One road block check on transportation was observed, by a member of the Civil Affairs Team, concentrating particularly on heavy trucks engaged in inter-prefectural transportation. Not enough activity — what Reports

4. Economic Investigation Bureau

A conference with the EIB and the Economic Advisory Committee was held on 25 July. Principal points of discussion were restaurant control and methods of enforcing perinent laws pertaining thereto. A definite date is to be set, well advertised in advance and a vigorous program of closing all eating places not complying with regulations will begin. Some difficulty is experienced by applicants for license to operate restaurants, in the elapsed time between of application and final issuance of the license by prefectural officials. The EIB actively participated in numerous cases of illegal transportation of staple foods. A detailed report of investigation of the rubber industry within the prefecture was received and as a result several recommendations for changes were made. An excellent plan of continuous investigation and enforcement in the Marine Products filed was formulated by EIB and submitted to Civil Affairs Team for approval.

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5. Fish and Vegetable Control

Except for surveillance of prices, vegetables, required little effort, being in good supply, moderately prices and being a decontrolled item. Police and EIB continue to be active in the illegal traffic in fresh fish and marine products. Reports on shipping and receiving of fresh fish show only one case of excess spoilage enroute. Reports of short weight on arrival of fresh fish investigated proved to be without basis, except for shrinkage which is found to be 2 to 5 pounds in 50 depending on the distance transported.

6. Price Control

Little trouble is experienced in price control in the regularly established places of business. Individuals dealing in small lots for personal profit are the greatest offenders in this field. Police and EIB reports and committee conferences show an active campaign by both agencies against these operators. Although it is not probable that this type of black-market operation can be entirely stamped out and eliminated the continuing active campaign can and will keep the matter from becoming serious. Contradicting statements. — Check on actual figures

7. Redistribution of Critical Materials

The Economic Investigation Bureau is a most active organization, with police cooperation, in this field. Such commodities as gasoline, lead, raw rubber and rubber goods were discovered and placed in proper distribution channels. One company was found to be trading alcohol for gasoline, however, the police and EIB reports show that employees and minor officials are prone to secret quantities of large allocations moving to or from a plant and later dispose of this property for personal gain.

8. Restricted Industrial Operations

Four shipbuilding companies were inspected. No unauthorized shipbuilding was in progress.

Reference letter, file AG 564 (26 May 49) ESS/Ind, subject: Application to Convert four (4) Steel Tug-boats into Cargo Vessels by the Urabe Shipbuilding Company. One vessel as approved will be completed 5 August 1949.

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9. Forestry

a. Production for forestry products during the month of July included:

Unprocessed timber	-	83,279 koku
Milled timber products	-	43,675 koku
Plywood	-	91,300 sq. ft.
Bamboo	-	4,703 bundles
Firewood	-	213,437 kan
Charcoal	-	2,434,246 Kg.
Gasumaki	-	205,310 Kg.

b. Forest fires did not cause any damage in this prefecture during the month. One conference was held with the prefecture forestry section and one conference with the national forestry section on the subject. The national forestry sections have no plan to prevent or fight forest fires.

c. Pine Bark Beetle Control Quota for the month of July was 18.02 cho (8,435 trees or 1887 koku). Control actually accomplished 15.5 cho (7,500 trees or 1400 koku). Areas of new infests were, 6 areas covering a total of 9 cho. Spot checks of log transportation, by prefectural officials accompanied by members of this headquarters, totalled 465 trucks.

This headquarters held 12 conferences on various forestry subjects and completed an inspection of all guns plus an inspection of 23 pine bark beetle infested areas.

Inspections revealed that reports on all forestry subjects, especially pine beetle control, made by the gun offices to the prefecture office are 40% inaccurate. Conference also revealed that approximately 35% of the employees in the prefecture forestry headquarters accomplish nothing that contributes to any forestry program. They are engaged only in repetition work that cannot be explained. Such a situation is causing a large portion of government subsidy to be earmarked for administrative salaries that are not essential. A good example is the allocated control subsidy for pine bark beetle of this prefecture, which is ¥8,160,000, of this sum, the administrative expense is 244,800 yen. One person actually carries out the program for a salary of approximately ¥150,000 a year. The remainder of the administrative expense will therefore be expended

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without material result. All gun offices and the prefecture offices were brought up to date on information as set forth in Natural Resources weekly summary number 190, especially that part in reference to the unfounded rumor concerning Forest Land Reform. Seedlings growing at this time total 28,155,000. There was not any activity in the seedling planting phase of forestry during the month of July due to seasonal climatic conditions.

10. Land Reclamation

a. Six conferences were attended concerning Land Reclamation during the month of July.

b. Nine inspections were made of 9 different reclamation projects.

c. The Special Law passed for Hiroshima City, which gives the city the power to annex any desired land for the purpose of reconstructing the city is a most confusing piece of legislature for the following reasons:

(1) It allows for expansion of a city that adds very little to the economic capacity of Japan.

(2) It is in direct conflict with all Land Reform, Land Reclamation, Agriculture and Democratic laws, Scapins and Operational Directives.

(3) Such a law enables the city to acquire all ex-military lands, that have been released and converted to crop producing agriculture areas by costly Land Reclamation, and turn them into projects of no economic value. (This will be the subject of a Special Report)

11. Export and Import

This headquarters sent a representative to 8 conferences on the above subject during the month of July.

3 inspections of export and import proceedure were made.

Numerous requests made by manufacturers to this headquarters for information and advise on how to get into the open market for trade. Conferences with the government agency concerned, indicates that those officials lack about 70% of the knowledge needed in order to give advice and aid to manufacturers for the purpose of aiding local trade activity in the export-import field.

12. Power Generation

Four inspections and two conferences concerning power generation were attended by representatives of this headquarters at the request of the officials concerned.

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The following statistics are submitted:

Total Hydro Power Generated:	62,661,890 KWH
Steam Power Generated:	3,038,300 KWH
Total Demand:	53,398,270 KWH
Reserve in Reservoir:	22,921,000 KWH

13. Public Works, Flood Control and Building Policy

a. 1 conference and 9 spot checks were made in accordance with the Japanese building policy directives. A prefecture official accompanied this headquarters representative and all minor instances of violation were corrected. No major violations were uncovered.

b. 4 conferences and 7 spot checks were made in regards to Public Works and flood control, accompanied by a prefecture official. Excellent progress is being made on all projects as shown:

River sites; 218 projects are 59% completed.
Road sites; 181 projects are 85% completed.
Bridge sites; 32 projects are 80% completed.
New construction; 2 bridges are 70% complete.
One new dam is 30% complete.

14. Land Reform

a. 3 inspections concerning land reform were made by this headquarters during the month of July.

b. Payment statistics are as follows:

Total amount to be paid	-	¥ 170,869,769
Total amount paid to date	-	¥ 136,850,456
Amount paid this month	-	¥ 3,920,394
Percentage progress to date	-	80%

c. Amount of land turned over by the Finance Bureau to the Agriculture and Forestry Section - 143,816 tsubo.

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