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GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2988

(2) Folder title/number: (13)
Field Trip Reports

(3) Date: Apr. 1950 - May 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9610	c, d

(5) Item description and comment:
i) Chugoku
ii) Includes Contemts Lists

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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1. Chief
2. File

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Tokuno

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

3 May 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures - 23 through 26 April and 1 May 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Economics", dated 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Routine natural resources visit.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Conferences were held as scheduled at each prefectural capital with concerned local and government officials.

b. General - Discussions showed that all prefectures encounter certain similar problems or that same trends and conditions exist within the region. Those similar situations are listed as follows:

(1) Difficulty is anticipated in the administration of agricultural commissions unless concrete supervision and authority by departments or sections are set up relative to the jurisdiction over the commissions.

(2) Prefectural officials are desirous of an early policy decision regarding future mugi (grain) crop collections.

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(3) All prefectures have received sufficient supplies of fertilizer. The anticipated shortage was alleviated by Kodan releases and at present no price increase is expected.

(4) All prefectures are rejoiceful over the passage of the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Loan Law and the benefits which will be derived from the legislation. However, a problem confronting concerned officials is the lack of funds appropriated for administering the program.

c. Okayama Prefecture:

(1) Land reform - Officials stated that (a) survey of reclamation projects by NPR has caused uneasiness among settlers; (b) settlers have improved their socio-political standing in their communities indicated through the number of candidates for public offices but marginal settlers face difficulty in returning loans received under the Settlers Fund Finance Law; and (c) additional budget for land consolidation is expected for 1951 based on a recent visit by central government officials.

(2) Agricultural cooperatives - Discussions showed that prefectural government personnel will be assigned to areas to expedite liquidation of nogyokai, also telegrams have been sent to encourage early completion and the amalgamation of four prefectural wide federations will be put to a vote at a general meeting in May.

(3) Agriculture extension - Emphasis is being placed on seed harvesting and improving farm kitchens. The cooperation of building concerns is being received to disseminate information regarding the improvement of kitchens.

(4) Okayama Land Office - The chief states that the application for change in use of land near Yonago City for a proposed pulp factory site will be presented to concerned central government officials for consideration.

d. Tottori Prefecture:

(1) Land reform - Officials state that it will be difficult to attain 100% in completion of written rental contracts as a few are opposed to the minimum of five

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years set by the prefectural government.

(2) Agricultural cooperatives - Discussion showed that (a) no dates for amalgamation are known to exist; (b) cooperatives have improved financially over the past year; (c) difficulty is expected in completion of local cooperative audits by August as required by law; and (d) the new provisions of the cooperative law requiring about one-third of the officials to be re-elected each year is bad as big burakus prevail in Tottori.

(3) Agriculture extension - Based on a three month course in Tokyo Mrs. Naruse is holding lecture training courses throughout the prefecture to pass on information received in Tokyo.

(4) Reforestation - The 1950 goal was exceeded and interest shown by people has increased which is indicated through the large number who attended various green week programs.

e. Shimane Prefecture:

(1) Land reform - Officials state that (a) progress in written contracts will reach 98% by 30 April; (b) due to insufficient budget the 27 applications received for land consolidation will have to be reduced; and (c) plans are being made to inform farmers of the Agricultural Commission Law.

(2) Agricultural cooperatives - Discussions indicate that (a) one nogyokai is expected to remain after 30 June; (b) no date for amalgamation of federations is in sight; (c) the Assets Reappraisal Law will effect cooperatives having financial difficulties and (d) cooperatives have improved financially over the past year but 15 are restricting or suspending withdrawal of deposits.

(3) Agriculture extension - Farmers are showing greater interest in extension but the drawback is lack of sufficient budget. To counteract this the prefectural government is attempting to increase efficiency.

(4) Reforestation - Officials state that (a) the Board of education and schools are taking an active part in preservation of forests through reforestation; (b) land green committees have been organized at gun level; and (c) green week festivities attracted huge crowds

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which indicates increased interest by the populace.

(5) Forestry administration - Prefecture officials expect applications for loans under the new loan law to exceed 65,000,000.

f. Yamaguchi Prefecture:

(1) Land reform - The prefecture budget for consolidation for 1951 is expected to be greater than 1950 but increased subsidy for administration is desired. Applications for land improvement loans are expected to be about ¥300,000,000. Chief Land Section states that public notification in the case of compulsory transfers is unnecessary.

(2) Agricultural cooperatives - All nogyokai will be liquidated by 31 May 1951. Local agricultural cooperatives desire to carry out rural industry but cannot obtain sugar for processing as dual functions are prohibited by a sugar distribution regulation.

(3) Crop condition - Due to late planting and adverse weather conditions there is an abundance of spikelets but heading is poor.

(4) Forestry administration - Officials state that they are facing difficulty in meeting the national subsidy for 20 extension agents and 16,000,000 yen of prefectural funds will be loaned to charcoal dealers in order that they may hold charcoal in reserve.

g. Hiroshima Prefecture:

(1) Land reform - Elections have been the main reason for the slow progress in completion of written contracts according to officials.

(2) Agricultural cooperatives - Officials feel that all nogyokai will not be liquidated by 30 June and lack of interest by members is the primary reason for the poor showing in the capital increase program. Although cooperatives are required to meet capital-stock standards no penal provisions exist thus officials face difficulty in administering the law.

(3) Agriculture extension - Officials state that (a) direct subsidies from the central government to local communities for extension agents will be a deterrent

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to the program and (b) emphasis is being placed on educating future farm wives to improve living conditions to make the farm a better place on which to live.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Prefectural officials throughout the region state that the public has become more conscious of green week and its significance. This trend is noted in the large crowds which turned out for programs and also in the excessive sale of green feathers.

b. The mugi crop is reportedly worse than last year but close to a normal crop. However, actual production will be much less due to the decrease in planted area.

c. Greater interest in home improvement especially farm kitchens is noted. The three month training course which was attended by home improvement sub-section chiefs has added to the situation.

d. Recently enacted legislation covering the fields of agriculture fisheries and forestry will lend assistance towards strengthening economy in these fields.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1

D/ST/mn

12 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Osaka City, 7 through 10 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

To confer with officials of the Osaka Forestry Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry relative to forestry matters. Chugoku, Kinki and Hokuriku districts are under the jurisdiction of the Osaka Forestry Bureau.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. A discussion was held with the Bureau Chief and Chiefs Management and Production Departments, Osaka Forestry Bureau relative to forestry problems and future outlook on sustained yield of forest products.

b. Mr. Hirano, Bureau Chief stated that (1) present cuttings in the Chugoku Region exceed annual growth of forests so the addition of four new pulp factories and the expansion of the Sanyo Pulp Factory is felt in excess of the optimum number of users (2) though it is felt that there are too many pulp factories being planned it is very difficult to make restrictions as to number and size (3) there is no problem concerning the preservation of National Forests and the Forestry Bureau has no jurisdiction over private forests but the annual expenditures of the Osaka Office for conservation is roughly 200,000,000 yen which includes direct

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out lays to private forest projects and (4) a Resources Committee is being planned to coordinate activity between private and national forests.

c. Contrary to statements that the price of forest products in the Chugoku Region had given impetus to buyers to purchase standing timber in the region, Bureau officials stated that prices in this region are not lower than in other areas. The recent trend towards increased purchases of forest products within the region bears a close correlation with recent economic trends initiated by the Korean incident.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In view of present forest conditions and planned timber cuttings Osaka Forestry Bureau officials feel that the addition of four new pulp factories and the expansion of the Sanyo Pulp Factory in Iwakuni City within the region is excessive and creates a serious problem which warrants action by the central government.

b. The Osaka Forestry Bureau exercises no jurisdiction over private forests but carries out conservation projects throughout all forests. The annual budget for these projects is roughly 200,000,000 yen including the areas within the Chugoku, Kinki and Hokuriku Districts.

c. The Osaka Forestry Bureau coordinates its activities with concerned Japanese Government agencies including the three concerned Agricultural Land Offices within its area of jurisdiction but exercises no control over prefectural governments.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Osaka Forestry Bureau should be visited in the future to obtain an overall picture of the forest situation within the region.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

7 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 26 February through 1 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directives 12, 13 and 14, 12 April 1950, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

Routine Natural Resources Visit.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. General - Discussions were held jointly with Messrs Heineman, Civil Affairs Section and Stradley, Colehour and Neis, CCAR in respective primary fields of responsibility. Visits were made to each prefectural capital for discussions relative to fields covered in Natural Resources Division.

b. Items of significance showing trends problems and views of personnel contacted during the trip have been included in the February Monthly Activities Report.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The forthcoming general public election will effect programs in the field covered by the Natural Resources Division as committeemen including land commission agriculture improvement committee and agriculture adjustment committee members cannot concurrently hold public position.

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b. The proposed construction of pulp mills in the region has caused much concern in all phases of natural resources programs. The proposed pulp mill near Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture by the Japan Pulp Company bears serious consideration by the Okayama Land Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as it may involve politics at Tokyo level.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The problems which may arise due to proposed pulp mills will require consideration by all concerned. Recommend that this matter be well coordinated by all concerned in Civil Affairs to prevent any possible misunderstanding.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

6 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Shimonoseki City, 23 - 24 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directive Number 13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

To study the reasons for the poor quality of fish shipped out of Shimonoseki.

3. BACKGROUND:

Discussions with Dr. Bush, Public Health Section, CCAR disclosed that marine products arriving in the eastern portion of this region were and are in poor condition. The source of the shipments was found to be Shimonoseki and primarily from the Taiyo Fishing Company.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Discussions with Officials concerned with the condition of marine products shipped from Shimonoseki revealed that the primary reason for the poor quality of fish has been due to the short supply of freight cars, thus the allocations have not met requirements.

b. Fishing Company representatives stated that poor allocation of cars has resulted from the transfer in jurisdiction over the Shimonoseki Station from the Hiroshima to the Moji Railway Administrative Bureau. However, the chief Transportation Officer of the Moji Bureau stated that the shortage occurs throughout Kyushu but an effort is being made to insure proper allocation of cars.

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c. From 1 through 20 February 1951 Shimonoseki had a shortage of 165 cars, thus 73 ships were used to transport 330,000 kan of marine products to consuming areas. Repeated requests by fisheries interests has alleviated the situation the past week. However, all concerned including railway officials favor jurisdiction over the Shimonoseki Station by the Hiroshima Railway Administrative Bureau.

d. Visit to the Taiyo fish landing pier showed that fish being unloaded from two danish seine trawlers into reefer cars was in good condition.

e. The Taiyo Fishing Company required 340 tons of coal to operate her steam driven trawlers. This problem was referred to Mr. T. Reininger, KCAR who stated that the matter would be considered.

5. CONCLUSION:

a. The shortage of freight cars which was the main reason for the poor condition of marine products shipped from Shimonoseki has improved some what.

b. All concerned with the transportation of marine products in Shimonoseki concur on the change in jurisdiction over the station from the Moji to the Hiroshima Railway Administrative Bureau.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is suggested that 5b above be mentioned to transportation officials in this region.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1 20 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures, 10 through 16 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives Number 12, 13 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Weekly Summaries, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe progress being made in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Kogushi-machi ranks fourth in Yamaguchi Prefecture as a fishing port and roughly 40% of the population is engaged in fishing activities or related fields. Discussions with fisheries cooperative officials and fishermen disclosed that (1) the financial status of the cooperative is reasonably sound (2) loans are made to fishermen with boats as collateral (3) all seven directors of the cooperative comprise the Fishing Rights Management Committee (4) activity on the part of the fisheries cooperative to stimulate member interest is lacking and (5) the president of the cooperative is selected by the directors.

b. A sardine gill net operation off of Kogushi-machi was observed. The present run of sardines is proving profitable to the gill net fishermen but landing operations showed that no statistics are compiled while unloading.

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c. Shimonoseki City officials stated that (1) fishing grounds plans are expected to be completed by 31 March 1951 (2) a survey is to be carried out beginning 1 April 1951 to determine the effects of ammonium, carbonic acid and tin to marine life in waters surrounding the city and (3) although the Taiyo Fishing Company is the largest fishing concern in Japan with primary operations located in Shimonoseki, its landings comprise only about 20% of marine products landed in Shimonoseki.

d. Although Shimonoseki is noted for it's fishing industry there are 4,230 families engaged in agriculture who cultivate 3,300 cho of land. City agricultural officials stated that (1) there is a trend towards landlords selling their land due to the increased fixed assets tax and removal of ceiling prices on agricultural land (2) progress in written contracts is 89% completed with completion expected in the near future (3) there are 14 agricultural cooperatives with a total membership of 4,500 but no acute problems are encountered at present and (4) fertilizer purchases have decreased due to encouraged use of house measures.

e. The use of 15 city officials and 2 prefectural officials to encourage control of the pine bark beetle in Shimonoseki City is expected to totally exterminate infestations by 28 February 1951. As of 31 January there were 9,370 koku infested over a total forest area of 4,000 cho or 10,000 acres within the city.

f. Mr. M. Watada, Standing Director, Taiyo Fishing Company stated that (1) fishing areas including the East China, Yellow and Japan Seas should be considered along with Pacific areas in the proposed peace treaty (2) fixed net rights when turned over to fisheries cooperatives will work undue hardship on them as they will not be able to finance their operations and loans for such operations will be risky (3) Taiyo will lose 28 fixed net rights but a few cooperatives have approached the company to propose joint use (4) continued coal strike will effect fish catches as coal burning trawlers have supplies through 20 February and (5) Taiyo is desirous of obtaining waste oil from JOSCO.

g. A discussion with Tsuno-gun forestry officials disclosed that (1) fear of forest reform following the end of the last war retarded reforestation in the gun (2) another important factor retarding reforestation has been the lack of finance this is especially noted among large private forest owners (3) the lack of interest on the part of small forest owners who are employed part-time in industries in the Tokuyama area is working a hardship on forestry guidance and extension agents (4) there has been a trend towards increased cutting of trees due to increased fixed assets tax and drawing up of management plans, and (5) a regulation is desired governing the cutting age of timber to establish management plans.

h. The visit to Jigozen-mura in Hiroshima Prefecture showed that (1) there has been no transfers of land since the outbreak of the

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Korean incident due to fear of food shortage (2) progress in the land reform program is satisfactory except the written rental contract phase but this is expected to be completed by 28 February 1951 (3) capitalization of the local agricultural cooperative is low compared to the value its fixed assets and investments but no difficulty is anticipated in meeting its goal of 1,250,000 by 1955 and (4) administration and management of the cooperative has not been carried out to conform to aims pointed out by SCAP experts.

i. Mr. Okada, Chief Forestry Department, Hiroshima Prefectural Government pointed out to Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno that (1) pine bark beetle presents no serious problem in Hiroshima (2) the chestnut gall fly inflicts an annual loss of 1,000,000,000 yen to chestnut growers in Hiroshima but preventive measures through grafting of resistance strains is proving successful and (3) revision of the Forest Association Law so that it will be definite and concrete is desirable.

j. During the aforementioned discussion period concerned section chiefs of the Land and Economics Departments stated that (1) there has been a slight increase in the sale of agricultural land (2) the registration phase of the land reform program will be completed by 31 March 1951 (3) no decision has been reached on the amalgamation of agricultural cooperative federations (4) liquidation of old nogyokai will be completed by 31 March 1951 (5) prefectural officials concerned with cooperatives are coordinating their efforts and (6) prefectural agricultural extension officials are encouraging the organization of 4-H clubs.

k. Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno visited canning factories of the Nippon Pure Food Products and Chugoku Canning Companies. No special discrepancies were pointed out.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agricultural and fisheries cooperatives visited showed good financial standing but proper action towards increasing member interest is lacking.

b. Revision of local tax legislation has effected both agriculture and forestry in that there is a trend towards increased sale of land both agriculture and forest.

c. Comments and views of the officials of the Taiyo Fishing Company are worthy in that they express to a great extent the desires of large Japanese fishing interests.

d. Control of pine bark beetle is progressing according to schedule with eradication making good progress in Shimonoseki.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Natural resources personnel in future trips must generalize their questions with a view towards obtaining general trends and problems. Specific questions relative to methods employed to stimulate interest should be asked.

b. JOSCO should be contacted to determine disposition of waste oil. If possible a portion of the waste oil should be turned over to fisheries interests.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

20 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 7 through 9 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives Number 12 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Weekly Summaries, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To accompany Messrs J. L. Cooper and R. Barry NRS and J. J. Henry ESS, GHQ, SCAP on their trip to observe agricultural finance conditions.

b. To observe progress on control of pine bark beetle.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Due to the fact that numerous Japanese officials accompanied the SCAP officials and through lack of full coordination achievements of the agricultural finance observations were very limited. Visits included discussions with a farmer in Obie-mura, officials of the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, and Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives.

b. Discussions with the aforementioned Japanese disclosed that (1) the farmer in Obie-mura suffered a net loss of 13,500 yen through 1949 operations and his best post-war year was 1948 (2) interest rates on deposits range from 3.6 to 8.5 percent per annum (3) it is evident

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that there is duplication of functions between the Credit Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Central Bank and (4) long term loans are desired to build and repair agricultural warehouses.

c. Full control of the pine bark beetle in Fujino-mura, Wake-gun is expected to be accomplished by 10 March 1951. The vice-mayor stated that an all out effort is being made for control and that assistance from the assigned prefectural official has expedited the program. Actual measurements of controlled logs is carried out.

d. Discussion with Okayama Prefectural Forestry Department officials revealed that (1) the last 2-3000 koku of pine bark beetle infestations will be difficult to control (2) in spite of anticipated difficulty in obtaining 100% control Okayama officials believe this will be accomplished by 31 March 1951 and (3) forestry extension agents are finding it difficult to cover the local areas due to the lack of finances.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Okayama City conferences were held as scheduled but local visits included only Fujino-mura. Closer coordination by and with SCAP visitors would have resulted in greater achievements.

b. Okayama officials concerned with agriculture are desirous of receiving long term loans to finance the construction of new warehouses and to repair existing structures.

c. Concerted effort on the part of Civil Affairs and concerned Japanese officials will result in full control of the pine bark beetle in Okayama by 31 March 1951.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Greater coordination between the Civil Information Section this Region and Natural Resources Division is essential.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12- Okayama

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

6 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 29 through 31 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives 12, 13 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe the progress being made in agriculture, fisheries and forestry programs in Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. The trip to Kachi-son in Jodo-gun showed that (1) progress in the land reform program has been excellent except for completion of written rental contracts; (2) even though the land commission has emphasized purchases, sales and registration of land, and consolidation it was suggested that greater emphasis be placed on written contracts for the benefit of all concerned; (3) lands under consolidation are expected to be exchanged in February 1951 but actual use of the lands exchanged will be after the mugi harvest; (4) a survey is being carried out to determine the cause of supposedly land subsidence in the village; (5) the local cooperative is operating on a sound financial basis but its capital investment is very low compared to the value of fixed assets,

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however, plans have been made to correct this problem; and (6) the mayor is desirous of obtaining low interest long term loans with rush products as collateral and a greater share of the equalization grant as the present basis for computing the grant is unjust also the revision of the Local Tax Law has been disadvantages to agricultural areas.

b. Prefectural forestry officials stated that (1) in order to completely eliminate pine bark beetle infestations in Okayama by 31 March 1951 prefectural personnel will be assigned to local areas to aid and encourage defestation; (2) due to the increased demand for timber as a result of increased pulp production and reduction of imported pulp the price of red pine has increased in Okayama Prefecture; and (3) there is a definite shortage of funds for extension and management guidance agents.

c. Land Department officials stated that (1) there has been a slight increase in transfers of agricultural lands; (2) purchases sales and registration of lands is virtually completed except for reclamation lands; (3) greater subsidies are necessary to improve the welfare and sanitary conditions on reclamation projects; (4) the prefecture and designated areas are desirous of carrying out land improvement with consolidation thus funds are necessary but unavailable; and (5) four voluntary committees have been organized to promote rehabilitation of damages inflicted as the result of the Nankai earthquake of 1946.

d. Discussions with Economics personnel disclosed that (1) rice collection in Kojima City is retarded because farmers are reluctant to deliver rice through the cooperative as 470,000 yen was borrowed from the credit federation by the local cooperative using the 1950 rice crop as collateral, deductions are withheld from each bale delivered; (2) a news article regarding possible control of fertilizer gave impetus to farmers to purchase fertilizer which in turn caused prices to rise, in order to counteract this situation prefectural officials desire to release 5,000 of the Kodan's 9,000 tons in the prefecture; (3) there is a shortage of 62 extension personnel over and above the 56 alloted for 1951; (4) there is an acute shortage of sulfur which is necessary for mugi disease control; (5) agricultural cooperatives have temporarily improved financially and the prefecture has approved the liquidation of 363 of 365 Nogyokai; and (6) fisheries officials are coordinating their activities with officials of the agricultural cooperative section.

e. The chief of the Okayama Land Office reported that (1) the full benefit of the land consolidation program cannot be realized without accompanied irrigation improvements and other facilities in Chugoku Region due to variations in soil quality and terrain, thus the central government should allocate more funds for land improvement in order that improved farm management practises and mechanization may be carried out; (2) the chief expects to approve the application for use of 19 cho of agricultural land in Tokiwa-mura, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama Prefecture the proposed

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factory site of the Nippon Spinning Company, however, the proposed Yonago pulp factory by the Nippon Pulp Company will require serious consideration; (3) the Nankai Earthquake Rehabilitation Bill is expected to be presented at this session of the Diet; (4) Actual work on the Kojima Bay project began on 14 January 1951 but fishermen are requesting compensation of 200,000,000 yen, the land office expects to settle at 50 - 60,000,000 yen; (5) land improvement subsidies should be granted to areas under 100 cho in this region; and (6) under the agricultural committee setup there will be lack of coordination if funds are not handed down through the land offices.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The acute shortage of sulfur for disease control is reportedly serious throughout the region as well as the rest of Japan. Assistance from Civil Affairs was requested to obtain additional supplies.

b. Greater and continued advice and guidance is necessary in order to completely eliminate pine bark beetle infestations in Okayama.

c. All officials concerned with agricultural land consolidation feel that the full benefits of the program cannot be realized without supplementation of land improvement projects.

d. The proposed establishment of a pulp factory which would require an estimated 60 cho of agricultural land in Yonago City presents a paramount problem as it effects not only agriculture but forestry, fisheries and other fields covered by Civil Affairs personnel.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Further study of problems presented in the above report are necessary to maintain a working knowledge of given problems.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HR/mbk

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Tokuno

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 22 through 26 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To discuss crop conditions; research being carried out in experiment stations; availability of fertilizer; functions of MAF Statistics and Research Offices; and to observe the progress being made in the rice collection program.

b. To accompany Mr. Joseph Dodson, NRS, GHQ, SCAP on his visit to the region.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Crop conditions - All three prefectures report that (1) the mugi crop is retorded this year due to excessive rainfall during the normal planting season; (2) present estimates of mugi crop conditions range in the neighborhood of 90% compared to the 1949 - 1950 crop but proper care through insect and disease control and timely application of fertilizer may result in a normal crop; and (3) all concerned are taking measures to insure maximized production of mugi.

b. Rice collection - Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi prefectural officials stated that (1) though 100% rice collection has been or is

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nearly attained, there is little prospect of farmers turning in excess over quota deliveries even though statistics show that farmers have the rice; (2) the vice governor of Tottori feels that decontrol of rice is too early as there is a large food deficit in Japan and she must still import 20,000,000 koku of foodstuffs annually; (3) due to the increased rice price farmers are consuming mugi or a reversion to pre-war practises is noted; and (4) Yamaguchi officials stated that the price of over quota deliveries should be 200% of the base price or over quotas prices be based on amounts turned in in excess of the revised quota.

c. Increased production - The primary limiting factors in increased food production are (1) land improvement including improved drainage; (2) insect and disease; and (3) the price of the product. Experiment station officials report that the application of lime to acid soils and new mugi strains will undoubtedly be beneficial towards a greater given area yield.

d. Fertilizer availability - Although statistics from fertilizer dealers indicate that there has been a short supply of fertilizer prefectural officials state that there has been no actual shortage of spring fertilizer. This fact is attributed to (1) carry overs or stocks on hand and (2) increased use of self-supplied fertilizer including compost and green manure. Shimane officials stated the Kodan stocks were auctioned but farmers did not meet the minimum price quoted by auctioneers. There has been no appreciable decline in the quality of fertilizer distributed but prefectural governments are encouraging the use of mixed fertilizers wherever applicable. Shimane prefectural officials are collecting statistics from farmers to study 1951 rice fertilizer requirements.

e. Visits to the Tottori and Shimane Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Stations showed that (1) no activity is being carried out on field experiments but technical personnel are engaged in disseminating proper preventative methods of disease and insect injury to farmers; (2) technical staff members are familiar with up to date experimental procedures including the use of randomized as well as plot tests; and (3) technical U.S. literature is not being utilized by experiment station personnel, this was noted in Shimane.

b. Statistics and Research Offices of the MAF are (1) carrying out similar functions; (2) their previous functions were primarily crop reporting but at present are divided among (a) statistical surveys including marine production (b) crop condition surveys (c) area surveys and (d) agricultural economic research studies; and (3) carrying out functions as a central government agency which are much more accurate and which serve as a basis for central government action.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

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a. Rice collection presents no problem but farmers are not expected to deliver large amounts in excess of revised quotas. However, reliable statistics show that considerable amounts over and above revised quotas can be delivered. The Laissez Faire policy followed by Civil Affairs has not effected collections.

b. Prefectural officials state that sufficient supplies of mugi fertilizer were received and anticipate no problem.

c. All concerned officials are endeavoring to maximize mugi production but anticipate difficulty in bringing the crop up to normal.

d. Statistics and Research Offices of the MAF located in each prefecture are carrying out surveys which are thorough and which serve as a basis for central government action.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Whenever possible concerned Civil Affairs personnel visit Statistics and Research Offices to verify figures.

b. Civil Affairs personnel including Civil Education and Information Sections check the use of U.S. technical literature distributed to prefectural government.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

EXTRA

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

15 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures, 8 through 12 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives 12 and 13, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Weekly Summaries, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To accompany Mr. A. H. Solomon, NR/MG, GHQ, SCAP in the appraisal of damages to a agricultural lands due to subsidence from coal mining operations.

b. To observe progress in fisheries programs with Mr. Neis and federations of agricultural cooperatives with Mr. O'Brien.

c. To discuss incident which involved Japanese vessel and United States warship off of Iwakuni city, Yamaguchi prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Visits to six mines and conferences with representatives of the mines disclosed the following:

(1) The major portion of damages to agricultural lands is due to special mine damages; that is subsidence due to

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wartime coal mining. The total cost of rehabilitating mine damages in Yamaguchi prefecture exceeds 570,000,000 yen of which over 288,000,000 yen is special mine damage. Of the 288,000,000 yen over 136,000,000 yen is required to rehabilitate agricultural lands. However, these figures are as of October 1949 and do not present a true picture as subsidence is continual.

(2) Coal mine operators have and are rehabilitating damaged agricultural lands at costs ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 yen per tan, depending upon the extent of damage.

(3) Compensation paid to farmers varies from year to year depending upon the producers price of rice and wheat, but standards for a given piece of land are established. Generally the standard for non-productive land is set at an equivalent of six bales of rice and three bales of wheat, which would exceed 16,000 yen per tan.

(4) Coal mine operators stated that rehabilitation of damaged lands is feasible and more economical in the long run but sufficient funds have not been available to carry out such expensive projects on a large scale. Thus piece meal projects have been carried out. See attached for detailed figures.

b. The Onoda Fisheries Cooperative Association in Onoda city, Yamaguchi prefecture has received its share of assets and liabilities from the fisheries association and is carrying out normal business functions. However, its capital investment is low and improvements can be made in management. The president stated that the cooperative intends to increase its number of membership meetings, simple financial statements, inventories of goods on hand and other activities to stimulate member interest in the cooperative.

c. Discussions with concerned Japanese officials and Flight Lieutenant Chivers, Assistant Provost Marshall BCOF in Iwakuni city, Yamaguchi prefecture proved that the reported incident which supposedly involved a Japanese fishing vessel and a United States warship was erroneous. The vessel which was fired upon due to its close proximity to the U.S.S. Curtess was a cargo vessel which was transporting logs to a pulp factory in Iwakuni city.

d. Representatives of federations of agricultural cooperative associations in Hiroshima prefecture state that they are attempting to increase their capital investment as required by the amendments to the Agricultural Cooperative legislation but anticipate difficulties in meeting their schedules. Capital increase goals have been established

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and information regarding the proposed increases is being disseminated through branch offices. The representatives were advised that serious consideration be given the issue due to the financial status of farmers.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Land subsidence due to coal mining operations in this region is localized in Yamaguchi prefecture and only occupies between two and five percent of the nations total but the problem is more serious from the standpoint of cost of rehabilitation and increased food production.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Closer coordination between all military units and concerned Japanese is essential to avoid future hardships. Such incidents as the above reported Iwakuni case can and should be avoided.

b. Further study of the agricultural land subsidence problem in Yamaguchi prefecture is necessary in that it involves and is directly concerned with the land reform program.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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COMPENSATION PAID IN UBE AREA AS OF 10 JANUARY 1951

(1) Amount of Compensation Paid by those Mines which have Mine Damage

Period	Out-put	Sum	Compensation per ton	Number of coal mines
	ton	yen	yen	
Apr 48 - Mar 49	1,740,307	283,838,254.-	163.09	46
Apr 49 - Mar 50	1,380,858	192,377,297.-	139.31	37
Apr 50 - Aug 50	475,982	26,077,475.-	54.78	35
Grand total	3,597,147	502,293,026.-	139.63	
After abolishment of Coal Distribution Kodan (Sep 49 - Aug 50)	1,241,611	106,124,238.-	85.47	35

(2) Amount of Compensation Paid by All Mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture

Period	Out-put	Sum	Compensation per ton	Number of coal mines
	ton	yen	yen	
Apr 48 - Mar 49	2,952,184	283,838,254.-	96.14	69
Apr 49 - Mar 50	2,762,493	192,377,297.-	69.63	76
Apr 50 - Aug 50	953,109	26,077,475.-	27.36	58
Grand total	6,667,786	502,293,026.-	75.33	
After abolishment of Coal Distribution Kodan (Sep 49 - Aug 50)	2,442,638	106,124,238.-	43.44	58

Source: Western Coal Association, Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture

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TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR REHABILITATION WORKS OF SPECIAL MINE DAMAGE IN YAMAGUCHI DISTRICT
As of October 1949

Unit : ¥1,000.

Name of Coal Mine	Ordinary Land	Agri. Land	Agri. Pub. Installations	Schools	Water Supply	Houses	Cemetary	Total
Wakayama	988	5,111	3,959	4,300		7,080		21,438
Onoyama	2,046	3,506	3,423			13,575		22,550
Suzumeda	1,456	3,824	2,698		112	2,487	249	10,826
Fujiyama		2,078			285	279		2,642
Kuroishi			1,392					1,392
Nakahara		630			210			840
Yamaguchi						1,800		1,800
Daini-suzumeda	4,900	22,718	2,118		1,915	1,080		32,731
Sakurayama	5,257	22,434	2,250			5,757		35,698
Choshin	386	14,628	4,480		291	1,347	279	21,411
Ryuou	1,366	839	792			386		3,383
Onoda	4,065	42,147	13,099		5,798	1,189		66,298
Okita	171	3,198	217		7,000	415		11,001
Funaki				1,200	8,800	3,219		13,219
Kamioki			1,315		1,000	1,425		3,740
Asa	235	1,018	226		12,900			14,379
Higashi-ouji						1,250		1,250
Nishi-okinoyama		4,585	799		325	409		6,118
Higashiube		404	365					769
Kojima		2,875	807					3,682
Higashi-kamihara		1,318						1,318
Kamiube			633		1,045			1,678
Mizomeshin		1,273	350			1,065		2,688
Hirabara		3,640	400					4,040
Miyata			526					526
Hagimori					2,540			2,540
Zenigahara			400					400
Total	20,870	136,226	40,249	5,500	42,221	42,763	528	288,357

Source: Ube Coal Office

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-1

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

8 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 26 through 29 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. CONFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives 12, 13, 14 and 15, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950 which pertain to Agriculture, Fisheries, Forest Conservation and Mining.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To become oriented with the prefectures in Chugoku Region.

b. To discuss in general problems faced by prefectural governments in the field covered by Natural Resources Division.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture

(1) Land Reform - Progress in the purchase and sale, payment and collections, and registration of lands has been carried out as scheduled in each of the four prefectures visited. However, land consolidation is retarded in Yamaguchi, Shimane and Okayama prefectures with completion of written rental contracts behind expectations in all prefectures. No definite trends are noted in the transfer of lands but Tottori officials

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stated that there has been an increase in applications for change in use of agricultural lands.

(2) Fertilizer Availability - All four prefectures have received sufficient fall fertilizer and are not faced with any immediate problems. However, Tottori officials are worried over the availability of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers for the coming rice planting season.

(3) Agricultural Cooperatives - Prefectural officials state that farmers and agricultural cooperatives have improved financially due to income derived from the sale of rice. The number of cooperatives suspending and restricting deposits has decreased. Tottori prefecture has shown good progress in the liquidation of the old agricultural association but the allotment of 900,000 yen and entrustment of 200,000 yen to the Agricultural Cooperative Countermeasures Council and Education Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives respectively is contrary to SCAP and the Japanese Central Governments policy. It was suggested to the Chief Land Department that such grants are not advisable as control over cooperatives through monetary assistance is in violation of the spirit of cooperative legislation.

(4) Agriculture Extension - As usual all prefectures state there exists shortage in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry subsidy; however, there is lack of support by prefectures and municipalities to alleviate the situation through allocation of their own funds. Tottori officials state that the extension program is receiving more respect from farmers and others concerned with extension. Yamaguchi prefecture is faced with the problem of optimum size of extension districts, at present its districts are small with agents covering the district in all fields. It is questionable whether large districts should be established with specialists in given fields or to continue the present system. Yamaguchi continues to stress the importance of qualified agents with periodic training courses for these agents.

(5) Rice Collections - Collections are progressing according to expectations with no problems faced in any of the four prefectures visited. Officials state that collections will be completed as scheduled.

b. <u>Fisheries</u>

(1) Supplies - All prefectures desire additional fuel and

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cotton twine which according to them is always in short supply. However, the shortage is not as acute as described by the officials.

(2) Cooperatives - Fisheries cooperatives are desirous of long term low interest loans to enable them to be placed on a sound financial basis. In view of experiences by the agriculture cooperative section responsible department chiefs are coordinating action between the fisheries and agricultural cooperative sections.

(3) Illegal Use of Dynamite - Yamaguchi prefectural fisheries officials are greatly concerned over the illegal use of dynamite in catching fish in the Inland Sea off of Yamaguchi and Hiroshima prefectures. It was stated that the Maritime Safety Commission is not fully cooperating to eliminate this malpractise. Coordination was requested.

(4) Gunnery Ranges - Further clarification of coordination regarding use of the Yonago gunnery range in Tottori prefecture is necessary as information regarding use is received by the fisheries representative from various sources. The problem involving the Himeko-jima gunnery range off of Iwakuni city Yamaguchi prefecture was mentioned by Yamaguchi officials, this matter is presently under consideration by interested parties. The gunnery range off of Shimane presents no problem as it has not been used since July 1950.

(5) Pollution of Fishing Grounds - Yamaguchi officials reported that factory wastes allowed to flow into the Inland Sea has polluted the Yamaguchi coastal waters and reulted in heavy losses to the fishing industry. Remedial action is desired. Amicable solution is expected to be reached through negotiations carried out by the prefectural government.

(6) Fishery Rights in Koyama Lake - Local and prefectural officials in Tottori prefecture are concerned over demands by fishermen in Osato-mura in objection to the partial reclamation of Koyama lake. Civil Affairs advise regarding the problem was requested and detailed facts will be presented Civil Affairs after a thorough study is carried out by the prefectural government.

c. <u>Forestry</u>

(1) Pine Bark Beetle - Okayama the most seriously infected

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prefecture has 200,000 - 300,000 koku presently infested. However, officials state that all present infestations will be controlled by 31 March 1951. The beetle is insignificant in other prefectures but action is being taken for complete eradication.

(2) Other Injurious Insects - The gall fly has infested pine forests on the peninsula north of Matsue city in Shimane prefecture and has caused considerable concern among all concerned. However, discussions with prefectural officials indicate that no control measures are known at present but government subsidy is desired to eradicate further spread of the disease and loss to valuable pine forests. The gall fly which has seriously effected pine forests on Oki island in Shimane prefecture is also very serious on Tsushima in Nagasaki prefecture. Thus, governors of both prefectures are considering an application to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for assistance.

(3) Reforestation - Yamaguchi officials state that the most serious problems at present are reforestation and erosion control which must be considered together. The farmers financial status has been one of the reasons for over-cutting of private forests of which about 99% are owned by farmers. Thus long term low interest loans to forest owners would alleviate the situation. Tottori officials are also greatly concerned over possible overcutting as the Nippon Pulp Company is going to set up a pulp factory in Yonago city capable of processing 400,00 koku of logs per year.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In general, discussions with prefectural officials indicated that their is a close correlation between the progress shown in programs and the efficiency concerned prefectural officials.

b. Progress in Natural Resources programs initiated by SCAP and implemented by the Japanese Government are satisfactory with near completion in the land reform program.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Changes should be made in the prefectural reporting system to include only information which is absolutely necessary by Civil Affairs. Long lengthy narrative reports should not be received as such information should be obtained while visiting a given prefecture.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat'l Res. Division
File No. D-12-I

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 December 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture - 21 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Paragraph 4a, Operational Directive Number 12, 12 April 1950, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe the progress being made in the rural land reform program and related fields in the Chugoku Region with special emphasis on action being taken by the Okayama Agricultural Land Office in implementing the programs and for the reporter to orient himself within the region.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Discussion with Messrs. T. Shigemasa, S. Masumitsu and H. Wakabayashi, office chief, Chief, Administration Division and Chief, Land Section respectively, Okayama Agricultural Land Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, showed that there is lack of coordination between the land office and Civil Affairs to maintain sufficient efficiency in carrying the land reform program. The land office is not receiving sufficient reports from prefectural governments which are necessary to administer the program properly. As a result of not obtaining proper reports a sensible discussion relative to the trends in the land reform program could not be carried.

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b. The primary problem faced by the chief of the land office involves the settlement of fisheries rights included within the proposed land improvement project of Kojima Bay south of Okayama City. The land office has received approval to construct a sea wall at an estimated cost of 800,000,000 and has received 100,000,000 yen for its 1950 operations. This project will (1) add 1,100 cho of fresh water which will be used to irrigate 5,140 cho of reclaimed tidal land (2) prevent salt infiltration into the existing farm land and (3) shorten the rail route to Uno and Shikoku by one-third the present distance as a new course is planned which would utilize the sea wall. Negotiations are being carried out by the land office and officials concerned with fisheries rights in the area but it was stated that Civil Affairs advice will be requested in the future.

c. Mr. Masumitsu stated that in general Tottori Prefecture has made the best progress in the land reform program but no specific evidence was presented.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Lack of information received by the Okayama Land Office has undoubtedly been the primary reason for the slow progress in specific phases of the land reform program in Chugoku Region.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Closer coordination be maintained with the Okayama Land Office with regular monthly reports which are deemed necessary submitted to Civil Affairs from the land office.

b. Petitions, letters etc. received from Japanese should be presented to the Okayama Land Office for action as it is the representative of the Japanese Government on land reform matters.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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FIELD TRIP REPORTS
Mr. C. F. Barratt

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	31 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures, 15 - 26 Jan 51	CCAR/Econ
2.	27 Feb 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 12 - 16 February 1951	"
3.	15 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 6 - 10 March 1951	"
4.	28 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 22, 23 March 1951	"
5.	16 Apr 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 10 - 13 April 1951	"
6.	30 Apr 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26, 27 April 1951	"

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Barratt

ECONOMICS	
CHIEF	
DEP.	
N.R.	2.
LABOR	
FILE	

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

30 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 26, 27 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Ube Branch, Hiroshima MITI

March production of 270,000 tons of coal was the peak output since the end of the War. A slight decrease in production during April was attributed to cherry blossom and election activities. MITI officials feel that a ceiling price on coal may be necessary in the near future if present market conditions continue.

Accidents have not increased with production. Although all statistics had not been received from the mines, coal mine safety inspectors believe that the March-April accident rate will be the lowest figure recorded since the end of the War.

The mine timber situation has improved slightly as mine credit is good and cash payments can be made if necessary. The average consumption of timber is now 0.25 koku per metric ton of coal mined.

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This low figure is due not only to the tight timber situation but also because major producers are beginning to use adjustable steel props in the place of timber at the coal faces. After a cut has been mined these props are removed for re-use. Price of the steel props has increased by 350% during the past year. Steel prop construction is monopolized by Mr. Shigemori of the Steel Prop Support Laboratory, Tokyo who holds the basic copy-right. It was reported that iron rails are difficult to obtain. There are now 60 coal mines operating in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

b. Okinoyama Coal Mine

Owned by the Ube Industrial Company this mine is now the second largest producer in the Ube field. The workings are confined to undersea mining. Three vertical shafts and two slopes are located on reclaimed land along the shore line. Use of adjustable steel props in one section of the mine, has resulted in an average production increase of 50% and an individual efficiency increase of 25% in that section, as compared with results obtained using conventional mine timbers at the working face. Twenty-six percent of the total working of all miners is spent walking in and out of the mine. Three eight-hour shifts per day during March produced 42,000 metric tons, the greatest production since the end of the War. The mine employees 3,300 laborers and has a staff of 400 employees. The ventilation map, posted to the end of March showed .05% methane at the surface outlet; CO_2 at the extreme intake inside the mine was .9%. The accident rate during March was 1.26 men per 1,000 tons of coal mined, the lowest rate since the end of the War. Mine officials want some sort of control which will standardize the price and quality of adjustable steel props and feel that a special iron allocation for prop construction may be necessary.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Although there was a slight April lull in coal production, in general the price and production of Ube Coal has been increasing continuously since the outbreak of the Korean War. March production of 270,000 tons was the peak figure recorded since the end of World War II.

b. Coal mine accidents have not increased along with production increases. Although all statistics from the mines had not received or evaluated at the time of our visit, coal mine safety inspectors believe that the March-April accident rate will be the lowest since the end of the War.

c. A ceiling price on coal and control of the price and quality of adjustable steel props may be advisable in the near future.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Charles F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Chief, Mining Branch
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Barratt

ECONOMICS
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N.R.
LABOR
FILE 2

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

16 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 10 - 13 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Charles F. Barratt,
Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

Two new gyratory crushers have been installed at the mill. An April production goal of 40,000 tons seems doubtful. Labor trouble has resulted in some slow-downs. The union is demanding an average salary of ¥20,000 per worker per month including allowances. Deadline for reply by management has been set for 20 April. Union says they will strike on 23 April if reply is not satisfactory. All recommendations previously made by SCAP experts are being followed.

b. Kiyama Zinc Mine

Legal ownership of the mine by court action remains unsettled. Stockpile of sphalerite, previously

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

mined is 3,000 tons averaging 15% Zinc. Ore reserves based on the outcrops only, are estimated at 400,000 tons averaging more than 15% Zinc. Surface trenching, mapping and prospecting are scheduled for May if court approval can be obtained.

c. Kochi Copper Mine

Present hand drilling mining methods limit production to 30 tons per month after hand-picking and upgrading of the ore by jigs. A compressor has been ordered and when received should increase production by 5 times or more. Kochi ore contains a silver content of 350 G/T.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Labor troubles at the Yanahara mine may affect production this month.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Charles F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Barratt

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mk

CCAR 319.1

28 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 22, 23 March 1951.

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: C. F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

O.D. #15, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed reference.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter

Discussed the progress of NRS suggestion and research projects with the general manager and staff. Retort life during the period 1 - 17 March was 35.92 days with a zinc recovery of 86.42%. Rapid drying experiments have reduced the moisture content of retorts to 1% in 4 days. The plant has plans for the construction of a 20 ton treatment tank for processing pyrite cinder, to upgrade its value as iron blast furnace feed. The plant is now producing 20 tons of ammonium chloride per month with a purity of 98.5%.

b. Ube Coal Office

The first meeting of the newly formed Water Damage Prevention Committee was held on the day of our visit. We discussed various general coal problems and requested information which will be supplied at the end of the month. Representatives of labor and management of most

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mines in the area are engaged in collective bargaining activities as present labor agreements expire at the end of this month.

c. Higashimisome Coal Mine

Use of metal supports in one section of the Itsudan seam have reduced mine timber consumption in the section by 90%. 150 tons per day have been mined, using the new system developed for using metal props. The mine has been experimenting with the props since July of last year, and has found that adequate preparation is essential before operations can be started. Some transportation difficulties resulted when the new props were used primarily due to poor planning and the lack of adequate preparation. Total production this month is expected to reach 42,000 tons.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In general the Hikoshima Smelter is making satisfactory progress in the application of NRS suggestion for increased production and improvement in operating efficiency.

b. There may be some labor unrest at Coal Mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture early next month, if present discussions do not arrive at mutually acceptable agreements.

c. Experiments with the use of metal supports to replace mine timber have been successful but proved the necessity of adequate planning and preparation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division,
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Barratt

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mk

CCAR 319.1

15 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 6 - 10 March 1951

TO : Chief,
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. OD #15, CAS, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

b. Notification of Visitors, dated 28 February 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Above listed references.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. General

Main purpose was to accompany Mr. Solomon, NRS, SCAP, on visits to mines which have recently come under provisions of the new mining law. The visit to the Hiro limestone quarry was poorly coordinated by Mr. Solomon and government officials. This representative was not informed of the visit until the night before and was not asked to coordinate or expedite arrangements in any way. Consequently it was impossible to get up to the quarry in the time available. Mr. Solomon obtained some general information in a driving rain, from local inhabitants living approximately 2 miles from the quarry. Time did not permit the attendance of the undersigned at the Mitsuishi conference, which was conducted by SCAP and Japanese officials, as we travelled to Okayama by jeep.

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b. Onoda Cement Co., Atetsu Limestone Quarry and Cement Plant, Niimi Town, Atetsu-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Operations were started in this area in 1929. Proven limestone reserves were reported as 58,000,000 tons; 34,400,000 tons can be economically mined. As no boring, surface trenching or mapping has been accomplished the above estimates have no factual basis. Limestone production has averaged approximately 8,000 tons per month. Total production is used by the cement plant on the property. Planned production for the JFY 1951 is 10,000 T/M. The labor force at the mine consists of 64 miners and 7 clerks. On big open cut and a smaller "glory hole" are now in operation. Because of lower cost and higher efficiency the mine is planning to open several new "glory holes" in approximately 6 months time. Production of the cement plant is limited by kiln capacity to 9,000 T/M. Approximately 14,800 tons of raw materials are used as follows:

Limestone	10,000 T/M
Red clay and locomotive coal ash	2,000 T/M
Pyrite cinder from the Hibi Smelter	500 T/M
Soft silica	2,000 T/M
Gypsum	300 T/M

The company is still unable to evict Koreans occupying company housing on company land. The manager reported the NRP has been collecting evidence on illegal brewing of sake by the Koreans and may move against them soon.

c. The Nittetsu Mining Company, Ikura Limestone Quarry, Ikura Town, Atetsu-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Total production is approximately 16,000 T/M; most of it goes to the Hirohata Iron Works, Hyogo Prefecture. Total reserves are estimated at 30 million tons. Both open cut and "glory hole" mining methods are used. There is a stockpile of 10,000 tons of limestone at the mine. Freight car allocations and small storage bin capacity at the station are the two most important problems at the present time. The company employes 9 clerks and 80 workers at the mine

In addition to having Koreans in company housing, there is also a Korean school on Company property. The undersigned accompanied the general manager

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

of the Ikura Limestone Quarry on a visit to the Prefectural Superintendent of schools. The building now used by the Koreans as a school, was built during the war by Omuta Gumi, a sub-contractor of the Nittetsu Mining Company on company property. In 1946 the building was reportedly given to the Koreans by Omuta Gumi. The Nittetsu Mining Company allowed the Koreans to use the land, rent free, on the condition that the land must be returned to the company when needed and asked for. The Koreans refused to evacuate the school or to move the building. The school has never been closed although the title of the building was transferred from the disbanded Korean League to the Attorney General's Office in October 1949. The Superintendent of schools was obviously not aware of the facts and did very little talking. The following information was obtained from Mr. Kawakani, Chief of the Superintendent's Office. The building in question is now called a branch of the Ikura Primary School but is administered as a separate school, exclusive for Korean children. In spite of the fact that there are only 25 Korean children attending the school from Ikura Town, (who could be accomodated in the Ikura Primary School), the Board of Education is interpreting Article 31 (Kagai Kyoiku) of the School Education Law as legal authority to allow approximately 140 children from Ikura, Niimi and 8 surrounding villages to attend the school. In addition to 6 Japanese teachers the school has 3 Korean teachers reportedly teaching the Korean Language and History as elective subjects. These 3 teachers are not certified and have attended no re-education or teacher training courses. They are classified as lecturers by the Board of Education.

It was reported that the governor, who is the responsible person for the building, will put up the building for public auction in the near future without evicting the Korean children. No matter who makes the highest bid and gets the legal title to the building, the mining company will still be in the impossible situation of being unable to force the children out of the building. For this reason, if the building must be put up for public auction, the general manager of the mining company wants the local prefectural office through the NRP to evict the children prior to the date of the auction.

d. <u>The Yanahara Pyrite Mine</u>

We accompanied the Chief of the Mining Section, Hiroshima MITI and the executive secretary of the Mining Association on an inspection of the Hisage deposit. As the size of the deposit apparently continues to increase due to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

exploration, the company is compelled to change its original plan for the construction of a new mill. Plans will not be finalized until the president of the company returns from the States. Production increase, planned to begin in April, may be delayed for a short period. In the new Yasumiishi deposit, when sinking a shaft to the main haulage adit a new deposit was discovered at the foot wall of the shaft. Logically this shaft should be extended further downward to help define the limits of the new ore body. If this is done the present haulage adit can not be used as a main haulage way. Analysis of the new deposit shows it to be almost identical to the Yanahara main deposit. Sulphur content of the sample submitted averaged 49.5%.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Mr Evans and Mr Bauguess be contacted on the Korean problem at Niimi and Ikura.

C. F. BARRATT
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12 - Barratt

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

27 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 12 - 16 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.

b. Notification of Visitors dated 8 February 1951.

c. Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary Number 276, 21 - 27 January 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of the mining program.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Conference Okayama City

This was the first of a series of conferences, planned by MITI officials to be held throughout the region to aquaint mine operators and owners with provisions of the new mining law.

b. Dr. Lowdermilk and Party

We met Dr. Lowdermilk, an internationally known flood control and soil conservation consultant, Japanese government officials and Natural Resources Section personnel at the Uno Station. A conference was first held at the Tamano City Hall, where prefectural and local officials ex-

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plained erosion control projects in the Kojima area. Next an inspection trip was made to a reforestation project area. During the afternoon the Kojima Bay Land Reclamation Project was inspected. The undersigned left the party on the morning of 16 February in order to meet Dr. Park and his party, while Dr. Lowdermilk proceeded to the Takashima Forestry Experimental Station and inspected pine bark beetle damage in Seto village, Akaiwa-gun. However, due to the snowstorm which delayed all trains, Dr. Park and his party did not arrive until the morning of 17 February.

c. Dr. Park and Party

Dr. Park a specialist and international authority on iron ore and manganese deposits, and Natural Resources Section personnel were accompanied by my interpreter on a technical examination of the Yanahara Pyrite Mine. It was learned that the Dowa Mining Company is planning to construct a sulphuric acid plant on a section of the reclaimed land in the Kojima Bay Project. In addition to sulphuric acid production, plans call for the treatment of 300,000 tons of pyrite cinder per year for the recovery of copper and the resulting increase in cinder value as iron blast furnace feed.

d. Mr. Hirashima and Party

Mr. Hirashima hydrologists, NRS SCAP inspected "Sabo" projects on the Yoshii and Asahi Rivers in company with my interpreter and local and national government officials.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

C. F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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Itinerary of Field Trip by Officer, G.H.Q., S.C.A.P.

Date	Destination	Hours required
8.35, 15 Feb.	Leave Uno Station for Tamano Municipal Office.	5 minutes.
8.40	Arrive at Tamano City Hall and Explain about Kojima District and Tamano City forest conservation projects.	1 hour
9.40	Leave Tamano Municipal Office to inspect forest concervation works on the spot.	20 minutes
10.00	Arrive at the spot Inspection.	2 hours.
12.00	Leave the above place for Mitsui Shipyard.	10 minutes
12.10	Arrive at Mitsui Shipyard, Lunch.	1 hour
13.10	Leave the shipyard to inspect Kojima Bay Reclamation Works.	20 minutes
13.30	Arrive at the spot and explain reclamation projects.	30 minutes
14.00	Take boat there to inspect the spot.	2 hours
16.00	Arrive at Okayama Harbor, Start for Okayama City.	30 minutes
16.30	Arrive at C.I.C.,Okayama	1 hour
17.30	Leave C.I.C.	10 minutes
17.40	Arrive at Arate-Charyo. Hold a party.	1 hour and 30 minutes.
19.10	Arrive at C.I.C.	
8.30, 16 Feb.	Leave C.I.C. for Takashima Forestry Experiment Station.	30 minutes.
9.00	Arrive at the above place Inspection.	1 hour and 30 minutes
10.30	Leave the above place for Seto-cho, Akaiwa-gun.	30 minutes
11.00	Arrive at the above place. Explain and inspect the extent of damage by pine-bark beetles.	30 minutes
11.30	Leave the above place for Okayama City.	30 minutes

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Date	Destination	Hours required
12.00	Arrive at Koyo-ken, Okayama City , Lunch.	1 hour
13.00	Inspect Korakuen Park	1 hour
14.00	Leave the above place for C.I.C.	10 minutes
14.10	Arrive at C.I.C.	1 hour and 10 minutes.
15.20	Leave the above place for Okayama Station.	10 minutes.
15.30	Arrive at Okayama Station.	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

OUTLINE OF FOREST CONSERVATION

WORKS OF TAMANO-KOJIMA DISTRICT

FOR 1950

OKAYAMA PREFECTURE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

1. Forest Area

Area of National Forests:	98 cho
Area of Private Forests:	13,877 cho
Total	13,975 cho

Breakdown of Private Forests

Owner	Wooded land (A) cho	A/C	Denude land (B) cho	B/C	Total (C) cho		Remarks
Public	2,524	0.70	1,039	0.30	3,563	25%	
Shrine & temple	190	0.84	36	0.16	226	2	
Private	7,789	0.77	2,299	0.23	10,088	73	
Total	10,503	0.76	3,374	0.24	13,877	100	

2. Devastation of Forests

Name of city, town & village	Devastated forest cho	Devastating forest cho	Total cho
Fukuda	1	-	1
Nadasaki	1	-	1
Gonai	20	200	220
Kojima	450	320	770
Kotoura	170	250	420
Shonai	200	180	380
Hachihama	1	150	151
Tamano	1,780	350	2,130
Yamada	5	170	175
Muneage	30	80	110
Koura	110	190	300
Kogushi	70	130	200
Hokodate	270	125	395
Total	3,108	2,145	5,253

3. Causes of Devastation

a. The soil consists of coarse-grained granite which is liable to weathering

b. Small amount of rainfall, the average annual amount being 1,000 mm.

c. Increasing demand for lumber, fire-wood and charcoal including the fuel for salt industry, due to the development of cities and towns as well as salt industry in this district.

d. The geographical situation of this district makes it difficult to get the supply of fire-wood and charcoal from the Northern Part of the prefecture which is rich in such forest products. In consequence, they are compelled to resort to a reckless denudation of the neighboring hills in order to fill their requirements.

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e. The relaxation of forest control during the War-time resulted in the reckless felling of forest trees, which caused the devastation of forests together with forest fires and insect injuries.

4. Rehabilitation Plan

a. 5 year program (1950-1954)

Name of city, town and village	Rehabilitation of denued hills		Prevention of devastation		Total	
	Area cho	Expenses Unit:¥1,000	Area cho	Expenses Unit:¥1,000	Area cho	Expenses Unit:¥1,000
Tamano	78.0	22,968	400.0	20,000	478.0	42,968
Kojima	36.7	8,806	40.0	2,000	76.7	10,806
Kotoura	27.3	8,385	50.0	2,700	77.3	11,085
Shonai	30.0	8,989	80.0	4,000	110.0	12,989
Hokotate	29.5	8,390	42.0	2,000	71.5	10,390
Koura	30.5	9,271	37.8	2,000	68.3	11,271
Kogushi	21.6	7,293	33.2	1,700	54.8	8,993
Muneage	24.0	7,392	40.0	2,000	64.0	9,392
Gonai	14.2	5,300	-.0	-0	14.2	5,300
Yamada	14.0	4,692	10.0	500	24.0	5,192
Total	305.8	91,486	733.0	36,900	1,038.8	128,386

Remarks: a. For the rehabilitation of seriously devastated hills which have suffered erosion by rain, mere planting is inadequate. It requires some civil engineering works before planting.

b. By the "Prevention of Devastation", we mean the work of planting the forest land of comparatively slight devastation with fertilizer trees such as "Yashabushi", "Niseakasha", etc.

b. Plan for 1951.

Name of city, town and village	Rehabilitation of denuded		Prevention of devastation		Total	
	Area cho	Expenses Unit: ¥ 1,000	Area cho	Expenses Unit: ¥ 1,000	Area cho	Expenses Unit: ¥ 1,000
Tamano	17.0	5,000	100.0	5,000	117.0	10,000
Kojima	5.0	1,500	10.0	500	15.0	2,000
Kotoura	5.0	1,500	20.0	1,200	25.0	2,700
Shonai	3.0	1,000	20.0	1,000	23.0	2,000
Hokotate	5.0	1,500	12.0	500	17.0	2,000
Koura	4.7	1,500	12.4	700	17.1	2,200
Kogushi	3.5	1,200	9.4	500	12.9	1,700
Muneage	4.0	1,200	10.0	500	14.0	1,700
Gonai	3.5	1,500	-.0	--	3.5	1,500
Yamada	3.0	1,000	10.0	500	13.0	1,500
Total	53.7	16,900	203.8	10,400	257.5	27,300

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

OUTLINE OF FORESTS AND FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECTS

FOR 1950 FISCAL YEAR

OKAYAMA PREFECTURE

1. Area of Forests Classified by Catchments

Catchment	Area of Catchment basin cho	Percentage %	Private Forests: Area with trees cho	%	Private Forests: Area without trees cho	%	Private Forests: Total cho	State Forests cho	Total cho	Remarks
Takahashi River	203,122	29	121,015	31	17,028	28	138,043	9,522	147,565	
Asahi "	157,154	22	94,565	25	6,009	10	100,574	5,155	105,729	
Yoshii "	201,733	29	110,322	29	18,472	30	128,794	10,121	138,915	
Others	138,331	20	59,524	15	20,687	32	80,211	2,179	82,390	
Total	700,343	100	385,426	100	62,196	100	447,622	26,977	474,599	

2. Amount of Trees Classified by Catchments (Private Forests)

Catchment	Needle-leaf trees koku	Broad-leaf trees koku	Total koku	Amount of trees per cho koku	Total amount of trees koku	Remarks
Takahashi River	17,739,507	5,907,461	23,646,968	195	1,056,971	
Asahi "	9,404,598	5,186,053	14,590,651	154	723,064	
Yoshii "	11,716,674	4,695,206	16,411,880	149	768,035	
Others	7,986,631	393,085	8,379,716	141	269,437	
Total	46,847,410	16,181,805	63,029,215		2,817,507	

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3. Area of Forests Requiring Forest Conservation Projects

Catchment	Devastated Forests: Collapsed Land cho	Bare Mountain cho	Level Ground cho	Prevention of Collapse cho	Total cho	Forests likely to be devastated cho	Forests for source of rivers cho	Total cho
Takahashi River	846	958	140	1,294	3,238	4,953	2,790	10,981
Asahi "	705	350	110	981	2,146	2,005	3,800	7,951
Yoshii "	1,470	1,143	150	1,535	4,298	10,367	4,862	19,527
Others	1,418	4,421	90	2,875	8,804	7,782		16,586
Total	4,439	6,872	490	6,685	18,486	25,107	11,452	55,045

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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4. Actual Result of Forest Conservation Projects

Year	Rehabilitation of bare mountain	Rehabilitation of collapsed land	Total	Forma'n. of forest for prevention of snow drift	Forma'n. of forest for prevention of tide	Forma'n. of forest for prevention of wind	Forma'n. of forest for prevention of flood	Total	Formation of forest for source of rivers	Total
1937	82 cho ¥65,475	543 cho ¥515,094	625 cho ¥580,569	13 cho ¥3,810	1cho ¥6,870	27 cho ¥1,980	2 cho ¥845	43 cho ¥13,505		668 cho ¥594,074
1938	69 60,866	329 353,090	398 413,956	3 3,439	1 6,886	15 1,374		19 11,699		417 425,655
1939	125 124,505	166 217,315	291 341,820	3 4,163	1 6,260			4 10,423		295 352,243
1940	146 116,913	67 104,548	213 221,461	6 5,501				6 5,501		219 226,962
1941	133 106,399	34 45,846	167 152,245	5 6,500				5 6,500		172 158,745
1942	127 99,410	65 105,433	192 204,843	5 6,500				5 6,500		197 211,343
1943	124 99,410	77 153,402	201 252,812	5 6,500				5 6,500		206 259,312
1944	63 108,828	56 107,876	119 216,704							119 216,704
1945	23 68,241	64 238,126	87 306,367							87 306,367
1946	90 1,137,110	97 1,718,058	187 2,855,168	105 1.048,194				105 1,048,194		292 3,903,362
1947	67 3,086,400	35 2,104,763	102 5,191,163	92 3,484,800				92 3,484,800		194 8,675,963
1948	97 16,581,304	116 20,942,510	213 37,523,814		2 95,240			2 95,240		215 37,619,054
1949	79 23,000,000	63 23,998,174	142 46,998,174	9 400,000	12 300,000			21 700,000	338 9,475,302	501 47,698,174

	124,505	217,315	341,820	4,163	6,260			10,423		352,243
1940	146	67	213	6				6		219
	116,913	104,548	221,461	5,501				5,501		226,962
1941	133	34	167	5				5		172
	106,399	45,846	152,245	6,500				6,500		158,745
1942	127	65	192	5				5		197
	99,410	105,433	204,843	6,500				6,500		211,343
1943	124	77	201	5				5		206
	99,410	153,402	252,812	6,500				6,500		259,312
1944	63	56	119							119
	108,822	107,876	216,704							216,704
1945	23	64	87							87
	68,241	238,126	306,367							306,367
1946	90	97	187	105				105		292
	1,137,110	1,718,058	2,855,168	1.048,194				1,048,194		3,903,362
1947	67	35	102	92				92		194
	3,086,400	2,104,763	5,191,163	3,484,800				3,484,800		8,675,963
1948	97	116	213			2		2		215
	16,581,304	20,942,510	37,523,814			95,240		95,240		37,619,054
1949	79	63	142	9		12		21	338	~~163~~ 501
	25,000,000	25,998,174	46,998,174	400,000		300,000		700,000	9.475.302	~~47,698,174~~ 57. 173, 476
Total	1,225	1,712	2,937	246	3	56	2	307	338	~~3,244~~ 3.582
	44,654,861	50,604,235	95,259,096	4,969,407	20,016	398,594	845	5,388,862	9.475.302	~~100,647,958~~ 110. 123,260
Before 1936	6,149	838	6,987							6,987
	5,151,803	739,556	5,891,359							5,891,359
Gov't operated work	37	128	165							165
	2,300,000	9,407,800	11,707,800							11,707,800
Grand Total	7,411	2,678	10,089	246	3	56	2	307	338	10.734 ~~10,396~~
	52,106,664	60,751,591	112,858,255	4,969,407	20,016	398,594	845	5,388,862	9.475,302	~~118,247,117~~ 127, 722, 419

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5. Forest Conservation Projects for 1950 Fiscal Year Classified by Catchments

Catchment	Forest Conservation: Rehabilitation of bare mountain (cho / Yen)	Rehabilitation of collapsed land (cho / Yen)	Prevention of collaspe (cho / Yen)	Rehab. of collapsed land by disaster (cho / Yen)	Total (cho / Yen)	Formation of Forests for Prevention of Disaster: Formation of forests for prev'n. of wind (cho / Yen)	Formation of forests for prev'n. of snow drift (cho / Yen)	Total (cho / Yen)	Formation of forests for source of rivers (cho / Yen)	Grand Total (cho / Yen)
Yoshii River	29 7,318,239	17 7,243,298	21 7,620,417	5 2,066,766	72 24,248,720	8 240,000		8 240,000	421 12,591,678	501 37,080,398
Asahi "	3 494,791	16 3,859,373	5 989,583	10 3,188,000	34 8,531,747				171 4,758,929	205 13,290,676
Takahashi "	52 7,520,831	32 8,708,329	7	7 2,191,666	91 18,420,826		13 1,100,000	13 1,100,000	249 7,249,393	353 26,770,219
Others	144 22,616,139			25 6,962,100	169 29,578,239					169 29,578,239
Total	228 37,950,000	65 19,811,000	26 8,610,000	47 14,408,532	366 80,779,532	8 240,000	13 1,100,000	21 1,340,000	841 24,600,000	1,228 106,719,532

6. 5-year Program for Forest Conservation (Unit: cho, Yen(1000 yen)

Yoshii River	150 46,900	360 143,390	200 31,500	-	710 221,790	85 2,850	300 30,000	385 32,850	5,107 15,090	6,202 269,730
Asahi "	40 12,600	240 97,100	-	-	280 109,700	65 2,150	200 20,000	265 22,150	3,905 11,715	4,450 143,565
Takahashi "	100 33,200	300 112,000	50 9,800	-	450 155,000	30 1,000	270 25,400	300 26,400	3,401 10,113	4,151 191,513
Others	1,010 314,000			-	1,010 314,000					1,010 314,000
Total	1,300 406,700	900 352,490	250 41,300	-	2,450 800,490	180 6,000	770 75,400	950 81,400	12,413 36,918	15,813 918,808

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7. Present State of Reserve Forests and Future Program thereof

Catchment	Area of Existing reserve forests	Future Area of Reserve Forests (Estimate)			Details by Type	
		State forest	Private forests	Total	Reserve forests for source of river	Other reserve forests
	cho	cho	cho	cho	cho	cho
Yoshii River	17,371	5,855	42,079	47,934	32,978	14,956
Asahi "	20,082	2,612	28,443	32,055	27,288	4,767
Takahashi "	15,817	6,690	33,210	39,900	31,279	8,621
Others	12,098	2,576	13,359	14,935	-	14,935
Total	65,368	17,733	117,091	134,824	91,545	43,279

8. Land Requiring Reforestation and 5-year Program thereof, Classified by Catchments

Catchment	Area of land requiring reforestation	Projected area for reforestation	Remarks
	cho	cho	
Yoshii River	12,415	11,017	
Asahi "	10,052	8,613	
Takahashi "	13,068	10,294	
Others	5,289	2,920	
Total	40,824	32,844	

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9. Area of Private Forests Felled and Area for Reforestation

Year	Area Felled cho	Area for Reforestation cho	Remarks
1937	7,029	1,659	
1938	7,599	1,178	
1939	8,518	1,481	
1940	7,959	1,605	
1941	5,824	2,815	
1942	6,186	2,150	
1943	8,357	2,250	
1944	8,962	1,350	
1945	11,348	1,159	
1946	13,494	626	
1947	14,851	852	
1948	13,394	1,729	
1949	8,114	2,636	
Total	121,635	21,490	

10. Felling of Trees

Year	Wood for Charcoal	Fire-wood	Timber	Total	Remarks
1940	2,170	1,250	2,973	6,393	Unit: 1,000 koku
1941	2,080	1,000	3,066	6,146	
1942	2,000	1,350	3,133	6,483	
1943	1,960	1,250	3,200	6,410	
1944	1,920	1,150	2,810	6,470	
1945	1,880	1,200	969	4,049	
1946	1,092	507	1,652	4,252	
1947	1,082	761	1,820	3,890	
1948	1,614	843	1,591	3,326	
1949	955	748	1,500	2,823	
Total	16,753	10,059	22,714	50,242	

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11. Damage by Pine-bark Beetles and Elimination of Affected Trees, Classified by Year

Year	Area Affected		Area Eliminated		Remarks
	Area cho	Volume koku	Area cho	Volume koku	
1940	9,780	42,280			The details of elimination are unknown. Some figures of the areas affected are duplicated year by year, so the total does not show the actual area.
1941	9,832	42,520			
1942	11,800	209,000			
1943	26,500	291,000			
1944	11,250	150,000			
1945	13,033	173,000			
1946	6,712	267,686	4,667	239,836	
1947	6,620	550,737	5,586	462,320	
1948	18,010	624,572	17,722	606,372	
1949	43,595	1,014,084	~~23,554~~ 43595	980,101	
Total	157,132	3,364,879	~~57,800~~ 91570	2,288,638	As of end of Mar., 1950

12. Area affected and Eliminated in 1949, Classified by Catchments

Catchment	Area Affected		Amount Eliminated	
	Area cho	Volume koku	Area cho	Volume koku
Yoshii River	19,390	634,261	~~14,410~~ 19390	630,049
Asahi "	4,234	72,124	~~1,626~~ 4234	60,965
Takahashi "	2,011	35,072	~~1,315~~ 2011	34,261
Others	17,960	272,627	~~12,003~~ 17960	254,826
Total	43,595	1,014,084	~~23,554~~ 43595	980,101

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O U T L I N E
OF
The Reforestation Work
In Tamano City

BY
The Governmemt Office

In Tamano
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Summary of Reforestation Work on Devastated Mountains around Tamano city By the Government Office of Reforestation in Tamano

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I Condition of the devastated forest in Tamano city

A) Laying along the Seto Inland Sea, Tamano city is situated in the south eastern part of the Kojima peninsula, 133,56 degrees of the east longitude and 34,29 degrees of the north latitude. The city stretches 10 k.m. long from east to west and 7,7 k.m. south to north, whole area being amounted to 33,36 sq., k.m.

Yamada village to the east, Hachihama town and Shonai village bordoring on the north and Kotoura town to the west of Tamano city, open on many small islands of the northern part of Kagawa prefecture with its winding shore.

The area of the forest in the city totalling 2792 h.a. occupys 84% of the city's whole area. Groves of pine tree dotting and skerting the foot of mountains, small pine trees rocks and crumbling sand occupys almost the whole area.

B) The standard hight of the forest is low, even Juzenji yama the highest one being 237 meters high and Garyu san reaches only 190 meters, but the slope of the mountains are comparatively steep, 30 to 40 degrees at ordinal places and not a few of them show 45 degrees or more.

Dwelling houses and tilted fields have developed on the flat ground like other cities, but since many slopes of mountains near the bottom are levelled and cultivated to terraced patches and for the site of residence from the sudden increase of population, many cases of collapses are seen at the bare and desolated hills.

Almost all the reservoirs dependant on dales are burried with sand, capacity being reduced to ----- ----- half of their first sizes, and some of them are completely burried under sands.

Shirasa gawa (white sand river) which runs through the city, as the name indicates, heaped with sand on its bed, gives almost no vicious influences to its basin area as it runs short distance rapidly carrying and pushing down all sands when it rains. There are less dangers compared to other ones.

C) As the solid foundation rock of the mountains are

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made up of oxidated granite, the nature of the soil is rough and coarse. for weathered and disolved rocks making up loomy sand soil. Less dangers at the rain fall compared to other soil.

The reason and the beginning of devastation is unknown as there are no documental record left. But the fact is the area along the Seto Inland Sea has been civilized, developed and thickly peopled from old, much log and wood were consumed for their housing and fueling, specially for their lights for fishing, fuel for getting salt from sea water.

Consequentely, the bed of the forest had no rest to nurish themselves by disforestation, even fallen leaves are raked away mercilessly for their fuel. Moreover, Hibi smelter(founded 1894) and Naoshima smelter(founded 1919) are refinning copper and producing sulphuric acid, smokes from them contain sulphuric acid which give much injurious influences on forests. The sudden increase of inhabitants caused by the establishment of the Mistui ship yard arouse the diminishing tendency of the grove.

D) The city locating the most dry zone in Japan, average rain fall by the year reaches 1200 m.m. at the largest and 560 m.m. at the smallest. The dampness of the soil and the air are too thin for the growth of the plant. Moreover, the devastated condition of land afford by no means a good environment, even the natural shoots will wither and extinguished in the dry summer leaving very few successors. With poisonous smokes and the condition of weather, disagreeable situations for plants are fermented.

E) At the practice of the Sand prevention Law, enforced from 1900 and also of the Law of Rorest, put in operation from 1914, both of which aimed at the river improvement, laying much stress on the basins of big rivers, the area that include small basins like this city have left untouched yielding them to the cruelty of the nature; the result is deep corrosional dales, high earthern pillors and so on.

(NOTE) As bold and devastated mountains are estimated to 1954 h.a. that is about 70% of the area of forest in Tamano city, Supposing the sand one centi-meter thick on the surface of the slope are gliding downward, gross amount is estimated to 195,400 sq.,m., a year. Should this quantity of sand carried down through one river, flood and collapse of banks would inevitably resulted, fortunately, rivers of this area are so short in their run and rapid that they push down almost all sand directly to the sea.

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2 Progress of the reforestation work

Stated above are the devastated conditions of the forest in Tamano city;beds for trees are wasted so badly that where water corrosion has progresed no greens are visible,and deeply erroded bending natural ditches are curved in the bare surface of the steep slopes of the mountain sides, dotted with inumerable rocks in danger of falling down any moment.

Reforestation work by the prefectural Govt,.had been started from 1914,which has generally left good effects, but except Tai area the operated places are scattered and small in area compared to the vastness of the bold crumbling spaces and the result of the work is not apparent.

As it was impossible for the prefectural Govt., from the point of local administration,to concentrate its work only on the part of the city in order to get the best and quick effect on this vast area and disregard other equally important places,the matter was requested to the Central Govt., to start its own work along with the Pref., Govt,. It was granted and the Central Govt., started its work from 1948. From 1950,it has covered the area in Shonai village adjoining to Okudama of Tamano city,where the condition of devastation is much the same,and the work is now going onin the water source zone of Tenno pond,the biggest reservoir in the village.

As for the city area,the work is now progressing in the most devastated places located at the back of the city streets,the south side of Garyusan,and around the Shiike pond,reservoir for both the city water facility and for irrigation use at the north side of the mountain since 1948.

3 Process and method of the work

The devastations in and around Tamano city is not caused by the bed errosion or land slip that happens from the stream of pebbles or water that run down along the slope, but the real cause is the degradation of land from disforestation and the poisonous smokes that has worked together with the unfavorable condition of the weather to stem or even kill the growth of the entire vegetation.

A stage of the devastation had gone thus far by the rain fall on the above stated sterile land, the work we ~~have~~ have to tackle lies mainly on the hill side and very little on the dale. But most of the operation area are located around reservoirs or at the back of dwelling houses, and almost every dale has many sand banks which are already buriedunder sand,and over which newly falling sand carried down to the river bed pile so thickly that the space between the bridge and river bed is left open

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only by 60 to 100 c.m., Therefore,we always have to take measures against the falling sands while the work is on.

As measures to prevent sand,stone walls are built for strengthening the bed or dale at important places,broken banks are repaired,and protective banks are built as the basement at the water eroded part of hill bottoms,and at the hollows where rain waters centering down,various stone walls are built to hinder the sliding down of sand,and where there are dangers of water erosion,several kinds of water ways are worked out to let the water run off keeping the surface of the slope safe. Collapsed slopes are first adjusted to moderate the slope with many kinds of stabilizing works and then the actual work is applied.

The kind of trees planted as the material for main wood after the basic work,are Thunbergil Parl,Firma Sieb, Multinervia regel,Robinia Pseudacacia etc.,and as for the seed, Thumbergil Parl,Densiflora Sieb,Myrsenaefolia Blume,Phylliraeordes A.Gray,Variabilis Blume and Serrata Thunb are used.

Firma Sieb,Multinervia Japonica,Miscanthus Sivenis Anderss and other families of Leguminosae and Gramineae are planted for the purpose of fertilizing the soil creating every stage of the primitive to the flourishing conditions of natural woods.

In helpng the speedy and a thick growth,straw and worn out rush mats are used to cover the slope for the protection of steep surfaces,providing dampness and organic fertilizer to help the growth of greens and for the betterment of the environment.

Miscanthus sinen and Zoysia Japonica,the best kind of grases for the works are scarce around the city and is too expensive to bring from its native places. An experiment is going on to find a substitute method for Sujiko work. Continuous studies for several years are needed for a definite result,but at present,experiment shows that Warako costs 60% and Jippanko 25% of the Sujiko work.

Two rows of turf for a case of terrace is very good for Warako,except them terraceswill sometimes break down by the decomposition of straw,and as for Jippanko is to be worked out on the slope under 15 degrees, otherwise the seeds will be washed down with sand with each rain fall.

4 Area,Expense and Plantations of the reforestation

year	area	expense	plantation
1948	9 h.a.	₹ 5,000,000	20,000,000 trees
1949	15 h.a.	₹ 6,300,000	75,000,000 "

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5 Effect of the work

A) Water saved in the Shiike pond 650 M^3

B) Dwelling houses protected from the dangers of mountain collapse
140 houses

C)Condition of the water facility of the city

Supplying population------5409.
Max.,quantity of supply------2700 MMM.
Avr.,quantity of supply per person------0,38 MMM.
Max.,quantity of supply per person------0,46 MMM.
Faucet------1613
Faucet for fire-------58
Pop.,of supplying area------13,312
Lengthof pipe------11,793 m.

(1948)

Water is very short and is supplied at intervals in the dry season.

6 Works in 1950 fiscal year

A) In Tamano city 14.3 h.a.

kind of work	area	expense
No.1.Nerizumi Tanidome No.1. Wetted masonry dam,	115,938 mmm	372,404.00
No.2.NERIZUMI Tanidome No.2. Wetted masonry dam	271,330 mmm	840,644.00
Sanpuku Nerizumi Hill side masonry (wetted)	300,000 mmm	588,181.00
Sanpuku Karazumi Hill side masonay (dry)	1,423,500 mmm	1,662,867.00
Shibahari Suiro Outlet channel on hill side (grassing)	251,780 mm	26,965.00
KoSammai ~~Sekibyo~~ Tuminae Sodding work	3,000,000 m	414,735.00
Warako Covering of straw with	13,000,000 m	1,808,290.00
Jippan Sujiko Direct seeding on berm	1,000,000 m	31,000.00
Shokusai Planting	3,000 m	37,000.00
Norikiri Grading	6,186,929 mmm	1,299,255.00
Total		7,082,611.00
Others		940,000.00
Sum Total		8,0[illegible]11.00

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B) In Shonai village 7.5 h.a.

Kind of work	area	expense
Sanpuku Karazumi Hillside masonry (dry)	580,000 mm	677,529.00
Shibahari Suiro Outlet channel on hillside (grassing)	58,220mm	6,235.00
OtsuSammai ~~Sekibyo~~ Juminae	I3,000,000 m	I,428,635.00
Shokusai Planting	1,500 h.a.	18,990.00
Norikiri Grading	26,000,000 mmm	546,000.00
Total		2,677,389.00
others		300,000.00
Sum Total :		2,977,389.00

Annexed are;

1 Five year project

2 Explanatory charts of works

3 Quantity of rain fall

4 Map indicating the location of our operation

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Synthetic Planning of Reforestation in Kojima and Tamano Area

No. 1. Area and Accumulation of wood

WHOLE AREA	AREA of FOREST			ACCUMULATION of WOOD			NOTE
	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL	
26,142 cho	93 cho	15,996 cho	16,089 cho	11,907 KOKU	689,300 KOKU	701,207 KOKU	State wood is located Mukuchi Isl.,

No. 2. Ratio of baldness in the Private Forest, the Result of reforestation and the project

AREA of PRIVATE FOREST	AREA of BALDNESS	%
15,996 cho	4,800 cho	30%

Result of Reforestation at the end of 1950.

BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		BY PREFECTURAL GOVT.		TOTAL		%
AREA	EXSP.	AREA	EXSP.	AREA	EXSP	
46 cho	¥22,300,000	124 cho	¥.29,546,922	170 cho	¥.51,846,922	3.5

5 year project 1951 to 1955

BY C. GOVT.		BY P. GOVT.		TOTAL		%
area	exp.	area	exp.	area	exp.	
35 cho	¥.174,862,000	677 cho	¥.197,000,000	1.027 cho	¥.371,862,000	2.1%

Area left over

AREA	ESTIMATED EXPENSE	%
3,603 cho	¥.1,080,900,000	7.5

Project after 1956

BY C. GOVT.		BY PREF. GOVT.		TOTAL	
area	exp.	area	exp.	area	exp.
540 cho	¥.243,000,000	3,063 cho	¥.837,900,000	3,603 cho	¥.1,080,900,000

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NO. I Five year project

	1951 area	1951 expense	1952 area	1952 expense
Nerizumi Tanidome	900mmm	2,835,000	I,400mmm	4,410,000
Wetted masonry dam				
Sanpuku Nerizumi	800mm	I,568,000	I,I00mm	2,I56,000
Hillside masonry (Wetted)				
Shibahari suiro	.800mm	85,600	960mm	102,720
Outlet channel on hill side (grassing)				
Sanpuku Karazumi	5,500mm	6,424,000	6,I50mm	7,I83,200
Hillside masonry (dry)				
Sammai ~~Sekibyo~~ Tuminae	45,000 m	5,400,000	58,500 m	7,020,000
Sodding work				
WaraKo	80,000 m	6,560,000	67,500 m	7,I75,000
Covering ~~of~~ with straw				
Jippan Sujiko.	2,000 m	62,000	3,000 m	93,000
Direct seeding ~~of~~ on berm				
Shokusai ko	7 h.a.	88,620	9 h.a.	I13,940
Planting				
Norikiri	I5,000mmm	3,I50,000	2,2000mmm	4,620,000
Grading				
Other expense		2,826,780		3,626,I40
TOTAL		29,000,000		36,500,000
Operated area		65 h.a.		72 h.a.

	1953 area	1953 expense	1954 area	1954 expense
Nerizumi Tanidome	2,450mmm	7,7I7,500	I,I00mmm	3,465,000
Wetted masonry dam				
Sanpuku nerizumi	900mm	I,764,000	I,200mm	2,252,000
Hillside masonry (wetted)				
Sanpuku karazumi	5,700mm	6,657,000	6,500mm	7,592,000
Hillside masonry (dry)				
Shbahari suiro	750mm	80,250	950mm	I0I,650
Outlet channel on hillside (grassing)				
Sammai ~~sekibyo~~ Tumi~~nae~~	49,000 m	5,880,000	58,000 m	6,960,000
Sodding work				
Warako	84,000 m	6,888,000	85,000 m	6,970,000
Covering ~~with~~ straw				
Jippan sujiko	2,600 m	80,600	4,200 m	I30,200
Direct seeding ~~of~~ on berm				
Syokusaiko	7 h.a.	88,620	I2 h.a.	I5I,920
Planting				

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Norikiri	18,000mmm	3,780,000	23,000mmm	4,830,000
grading				
Other expense		3,563,430		3,447,230
TOTAL		36,500,000		36,000,000
Area		67 h.a.		70 h.a.

1955

	area	expense
Nerizumi Tanidome	650mm	2,047,500
Wetted masonry dam		
Sanpuku nerizumi	1,100mm	2,156,000
Hill side masonry (wetted)		
Sanpuku karazumi	6,220mm	7,264,960
Hill side masonry (dry)		
Harishiba suiro	1,190mm	127,330
Outlet channel on hill side (grassing)		
Sammai sekisyo	69,500 m	8,340,000
Sodding work		
Warako	93,500 m	7,667,000
Covering with straw		
Jippan sujiko	3,200 m	99,200
Direct seeding on beam		
Shokusaiko	10 h,a.	126,600
Planting		
Norikiri	25,140mmm	5,279,400
Grading		
Other expense		3,754,010
TOTAL		36,862,000
area		350 h.a.

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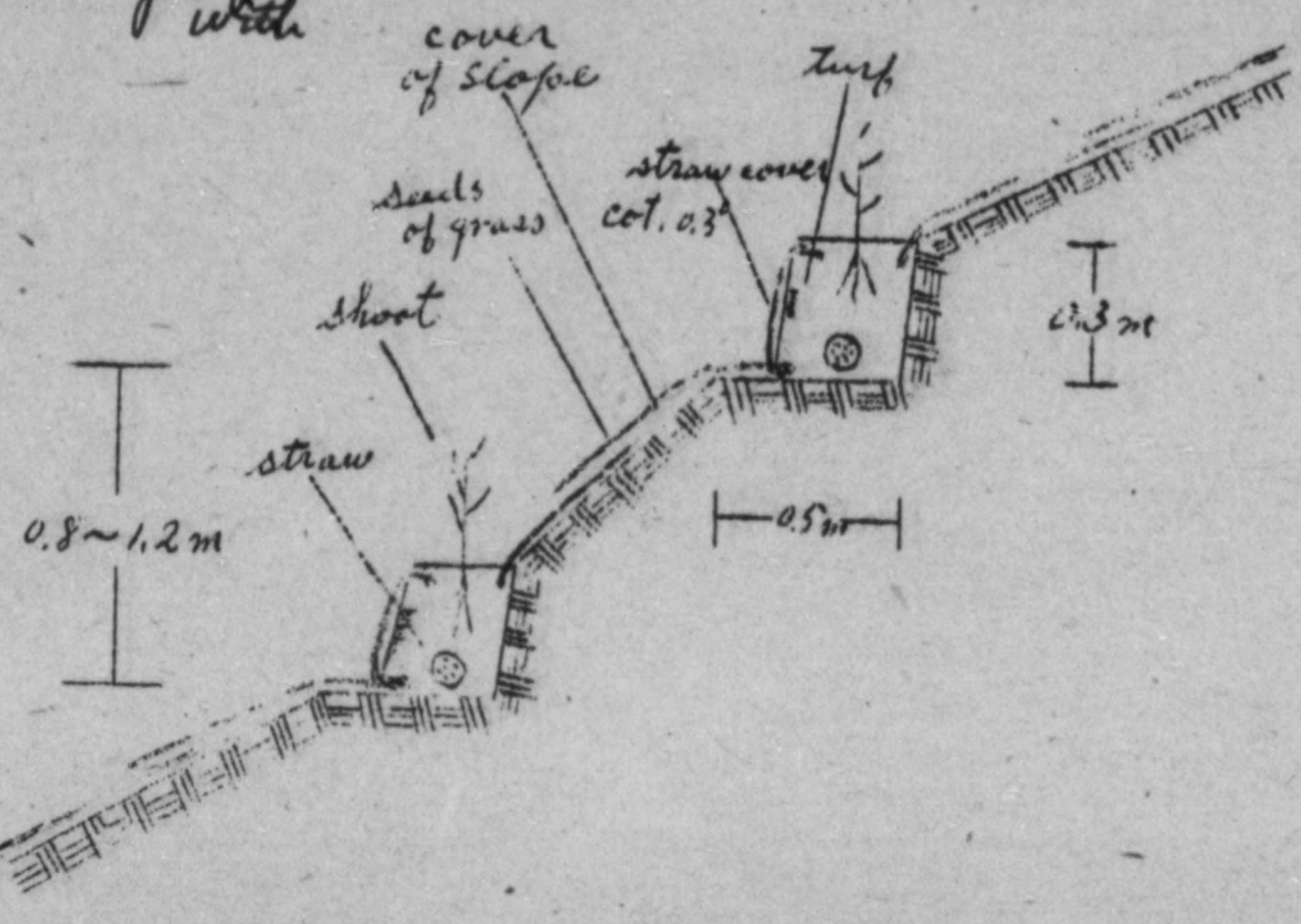
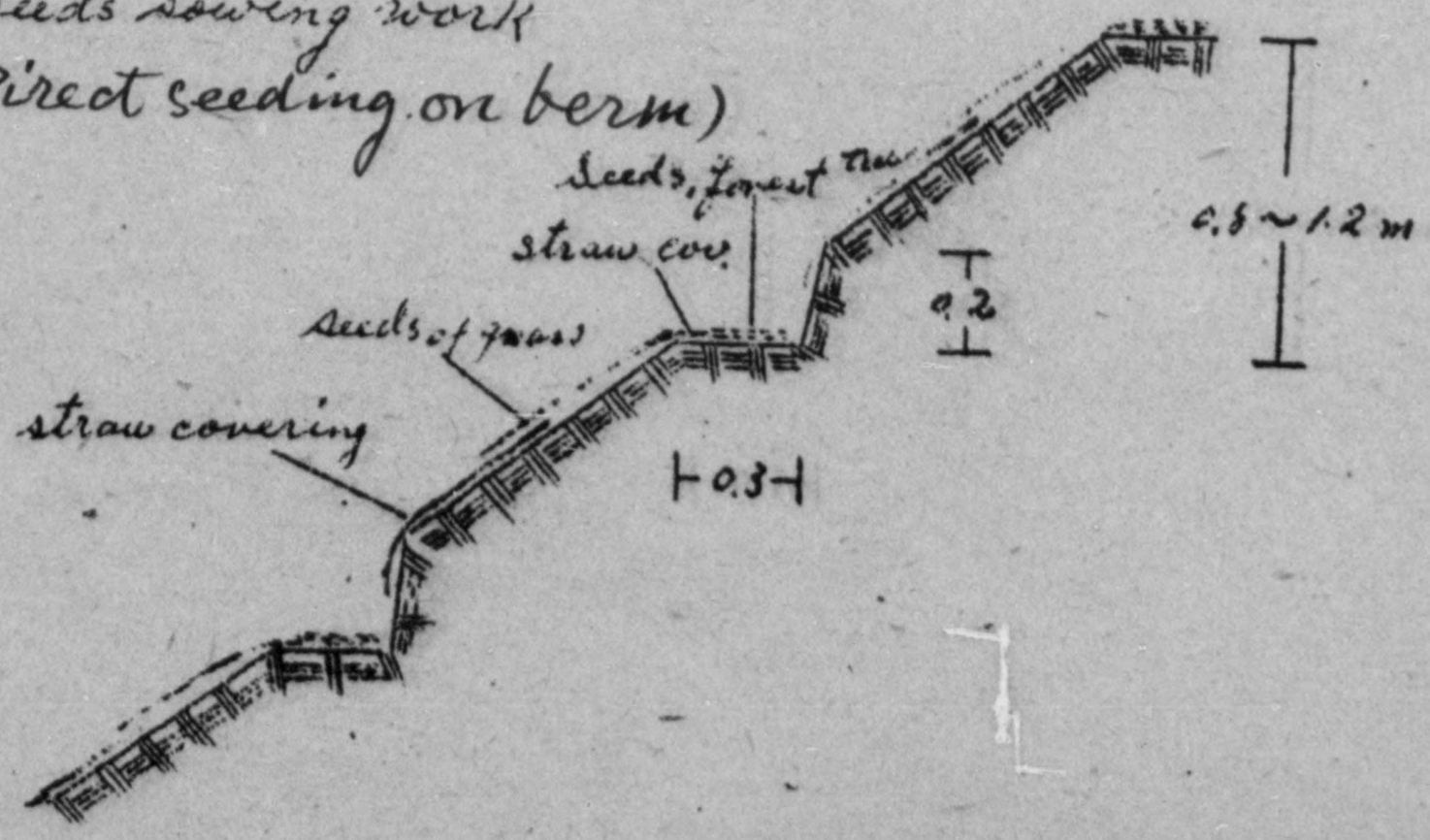
Straw work
(Covering ~~of~~ with straw)



Seeds sowing work
(Direct seeding on berm)



Quantity of Rain fall 1936 to 1950 (Milli-meter)

YEAR \ MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
36	13	59·2	14·4	71·0	51·8	81·5	182·7	233·9	126·4	77·9	139·0	8·1	12·3	1,0[illegible]5·9
37	14	21·5	85·1	58·2	55·8	34·3	80·8	3·2	1·1	74·4	136·4	62·4	0·5	563·7
40	15	6·8	67·7	49·8	64·2	18·1	177.0	64.7	154·6	89·5	100·1	87·4	88·9	818·8
41	16	82·9	57·8	62·8	46·6	141·8	192·9	104.7	154·2	188·6	77·0	65·0	47·5	1,121·8
42	17	8·4	89·7	60·8	29·9	70·2	190.1	21·8	124·5	196·9	44·2	12·1	8·1	796·7
43	18	18·1	88·9	42·9	69·4	94·1	158.6	169.0	28·9	134·5	96·9	88·6	28·6	918·5
44	19	10·8	27·2	60·8	46·3	44·6	34·2	44.6	74·5	194·1	186·1	88·0	6·6	672·8
45	20	0·4	17·5	66·5	42·4	78·8	180.7	186.7	78.1	218·1	341·1	29·8	40·6	1,225·7
46	21	51·9	88·2	91·6	104·7	116·9	194·2	109·9	22·5	92·9	125·1	56·5	48·7	1,048·1
47	22	86·4	88·8	45·4	49·8	118·3	112·0	131·3	5·5	61·9	68·0	111·3	57·0	880·2
48	23	18·6	61·3	110·5	68·6	48·2	140·1	87·7	78·9	80·5	61·7	77·4	82·8	855·7
49	24	7·0	28·4	81·2	48·3	51·8	178·6	78·5	41·2	192·3	91·4	68·5	84·6	951·8
50	25	90·7	31·2	142·9	51·7	88·2	162·5	22·2	121·0	129·8	72·4	138·8	47·3	1,098·7

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Sabo Works of Okayama Prefecture.

The prefecture is generally lacking open fields, affected by the ramifying ridges of the Chugoku Mountain Range, and it also lacks high mounts, due to the Range forming semi-prairies.

Even Mt.Hiru, Mt.Nagi and Mt.Kenashi, which rise in the northern parts, are only approximately 1,200 m. in height. The terrains, south of these mounts, sloping down gently, many table-lands 300 m. to 500 m. in height stretch far and wide.

The plain fields along the coasts are of high utility value, especially so in the lower reaches of the River Yoshii, River Asahi, and the River Takahashi, and they are all well cultivated and most of the farmers' residential sections are scattered here and there in the field areas. There is, therefore, a fear of great damage in case of flood disasters.

To describe in the geological point of view, this prefecture can be devided into three parts, that is, from the east, the air-slaked granite zone (the upper reaches of the River Yoshii), the central zone of volcanic wreckage piles (the upper reaches of the River Asahi) and the zone of lime-rock and Chichibu paleo-strata (the upper reaches of the River Takahashi). All the three zones are of the nature of land weak against erosion, and heavier damage is done generally to the source areas in the northern parts, though the extents of erosive ruins differ with the affected areas. In the flood disasters of the year 1943 and 1945, the northern rivers were affected to a great extent, especially the upper reaches of the River Yoshii were greatly damaged.

On April 15 this year, in the northern parts of Okayama City, principally in the source of the River Sasagase, Wood-lands of about 3,000 cho were affected by a forest fire, which is now causing the people in the areas along the river much anxiety about the threatening flood.

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Such being the case, a great flood-damage can be easily imagined which a downpour of rain might cause. In order to forestall or reduce the impending danger, there is no other means but to intensify Sabo Works together with afforestations in the sources of rivers. Sabo Works have already been conducted in 351 places during the past ten years, but those of mountain streams of 1,960 places still remain to be completed, the ruined places having increased in number as stated above.

As counter-measures for this kind of disaster repeating yearly, mostly in the upper reaches of the three main rivers, 44 of effective dams were constructed during the period of ten years from 1939 to 1949. These dams aim to stop and adjust the flowing down of earth and sand. However, they also serve for reservoirs or the adjustment of flood, until the time they have been filled with inflowed earth and sand. Dams prove more effective for irrigation in the middle and southern parts of the prefecture, because those areas are so short of the supply of water that a drought is apt to occur as in 1939, the average annual rainfall there being 1,000 mm.

Mentioning the accomplishment of Sabo Works in the past five years, the project for 72 rivers was carried out during the period of the fiscal years 1946 to 1949, and that for 28 rivers is under way in this fiscal year with the enterprising expenditure of ¥ 58,500,000 and the present progress rate is about 85% of the planned works for the year.

Moreover, in the 1951 fiscal year, the Sabo Works for 50 rivers, including the rivers now going on with the works, are in contemplation with the expenditure of about ¥ 120,000,000.

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-Barratt

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/CFB/mn

CCAR 319.1

31 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures, 15 - 26 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Charles F. Barratt, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Annex D Economics Summary, December 1950, Section 7d(2) Accidents and Insurance Payment.

b. Annex D Economics Summary, November 1950, Section 7c(4) Operations.

c. Operational Directive Number 15, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Surveillance of the mining program.

3. BACKGROUND:

Above listed references.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Conference Ube Coal Office

Because of the joint labor standards - mine safety conference scheduled for 22 January preliminary discussion evolved around the two laws. It soon became apparent that there was no liaison and very little coordination and cooperation between the two government agencies. Furthermore as government mine safety personnel were not familiar with the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Program, it was necessary to obtain detailed information from the mines direct.

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b. Higashimisome Coal Mine

The average accident rate from July to November 1950 was 163 men per million hours worked. During December this rate was reduced to 99 men per million hours or 1.77 men per 1,000 tons mined or 0.8 men per 1,000 workers. A competitive system in effect in this and other Kosan mines has undoubtedly played a large part in the reduction of accidents. All workers are divided into groups of seven and the group making the best safety record during the month gets a prize of ¥3,000. Every tenth day is designated as "safety day" at which time eleven inspection teams make spot inspections of safety conditions throughout the mine area. At the conclusion of the inspections, a round table conference is held to discuss conditions observed, and recommendations for the improvement or removal of unsafe working conditions. The average number of working days lost by an injured worker has been reduced from 19 during 1949 to 9 days during 1950 which is reflected in the amount of compensation payments received by the individual worker. This mine makes advance compensation payments to injured workers ammounting to approximately ¥750,000 per month. Government reimbursement to the company, generally is three months behind the date of the application.

c. Motoyama Coal Mine

Continuous monthly progress in the reduction of accidents was apparent. In January 1950 87 accidents gave an injury rate of 2.66 men per 1,000 employees. By December 1950 accidents were reduced to 22 for a rate of 0.64 men per 1,000. This mine won the safety prize among the five coal mines in the Kosan organization, for the third time during December. The prize of ¥40,000 was used to procure motion picture facilities and to give cash bonuses to workers who had had no accidents in more than 3 years. Of the 150 workers awarded, 80 were underground workers. Two of the underground miners awarded had had no accidents in 10 years, 7 miners had none in 7 years, 8 in 5 years and 34 miners had no accidents in 3 years.

d. Suzumeda Coal Mine

The mine is one of eight mines owned and operated by the Furutani Mining Company. Operations commenced in 1935; the Furutani Company took over in 1942. The mine is located in an extensive farming area and surface land subsidence damage after coal is mined is a serious problem. Three seams, Nanako, Oha and Santoku are being worked. Production during 1950 averaged 3,000 tons per month with an average caloric content of 4200. Proven reserves are 800,000 tons; 60% is

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considered recoverable using the room-and-pillar system. Total employees number 249 of which 158 work underground. Production per man per month is 16 tons, high for the Ube area. Management is indeavering to raise this figure to 18.5 tons per month through the installation of an additional 100 HP compressor and the use of 25 more penumatic picks. Seventy mine accidents, including one death during 1950 gave the mine an accident rate of 2.19 men per 1,000 tons or 1.34 men per 1,000 men.

e. Kamiube Coal Mine

This mine is under the same management as the Suzumeda Mine, and originally opened during February 1948. In the past the Oha, Itsudan, Futadan and Sanjyaku seams were worked, but the main tonnage to be mined is now planned from the Itsudan seam which has a calorific value of 5,700. The mine was closed from July to September when water from an adjacent, abandoned mine seeped through the Oha seam and flooded the mine. Production from October through January has averaged 650 tons per month while the mine is being drained. A new vertical shaft has been sunk to promote mining of the Itsudan seam. The Oha seam will be sealed off when the mine is drained. Planned production commencing during February is 1,000 tons per month. Estimated reserves in the Itsudan seam are 470,000 tons; one-half can be mined economically using the room-and-pillar system. Surface land subsidence damage has ammounted to 3 cho of which 1.5 cho has already been reclaimed by the mine at a cost of ¥60,000 per tan. Compensation to farmers unable to cultivate the remaining 1.5 cho is based on the official price of rice and mugi using yield figure of 2.8 koku per tan and 2.4 koku per tan respectively, which is considerably higher than the yield figures set by the local Agriculture Adjustment Committee. For this reason many farmers in the Ube area would prefer to continue drawing compensation for not working the land rather than to have the mining companies reclaim the land.

Accident statistics follow:

Year	Per 1,000 tons	Per 1,000 men
1948	2.92	1.24
1949	5.37	2.14
1950	4.93	3.49

f. Hikoshima Zinc Smelter

Mechanical difficulties continue to account for

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most operating problems. In the retort zinc plant, a shortage of Kamioka mine zinc concentrates during the winter months forced the use of Ikino mine zinc concentrates containing more than 5% iron. Distillation data for the two concentrates follow:

Zinc Concentrate	Recovery	Retort Life
Ikuno	88.42%	18.92 days
Kamioka	90.13%	22.52 days

Construction of standard high silica retorts as used in the United States has been tried on an experimental basis but all cracked before drying was complete. Although technical instructions furnished were followed to the letter, plant experts feel that some ingredient that prevents cracking was not included in the instructions. It was pointed out that the clay used in the mix probably was not identical to that used in the States and that a study of the nature of the two clays might prove beneficial. Previous ceramic research to develop a mix suitable for retort use from clays available in Japan, does not appear to have been carried through to a satisfactory solution. By using thermostatically controlled circulated heated air, drying time of molded retorts has been successfully reduced from four months to four days. Experiments involving the de-aeration of the clay mix prior to molding of the retort are being carried on at the Miike Plant. An increase in the allocation of Yanahara pyrite was requested so that spirlet roasters can supply additional calcine for the manufacture of sulfuric acid. Since the price of pyrite cinder was officially set at ¥640 per ton by the ESB, Yanahara has been asking customers for a rebate of ¥500 per ton. However, Yahata and Hirohata refuse to pay the official cinder price so that Hikoshima is losing ¥260 per ton on all cinder sent to the above steel plants. In order to get a better price for pyrite cinder the plant is designing a 30 ton filter tank to recover the copper contained in the cinder and upgrade its value as iron blast furnace feed.

g. Yanahara Pyrite Mine

Planned improvements continue but with many changes and variations from the original plan reported to Messrs. Harrington and Page during March of last year. As final plans do not seem firm they can not be reported at this time. A new vertical shaft for the main ore body is ready for the installation of a skip but necessary equipment will not be received before April. A 2 by 8 feet Blake type crusher has been installed underground for primary crushing. A conveyor belt between the top skip pocket and the outside secondary crushing plant will reportedly not be installed for reasons of economy. Re-

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building of the first two sections of the crushing plant is 80% complete. Heavier V type 1½ ton scrapers are gradually replacing the light mucking machines previously used. A geological exploratory party of eight men has been formed as a part of the Mining Section. Strip maps along the Yoshii river and other maps recommended by Mr. Page will be started after the arrival of an additional geologist during March of this year. A physical examination of the new Yasumiishi area was conducted. Removal of ore will reportedly begin during March of this year.

h. Joint Labor Standards - Mine Safety Conference

Statistical data previously reported to this headquarters prepared by the Yamaguchi Labor Standards Bureau has shown that mining accidents and compensation payments for the coal mines in Yamaguchi Prefecture were gradually growing, while data prepared by the Ube Branch of the Hiroshima Mine Safety and Inspection Division has shown a diminishing trend in the frequency and severity of coal mine accidents. For this reason the Mining Natural Resources Officer and the Labor officer of this headquarters requested a joint conference with the two government agencies to discuss statistical discrepancies. Preliminary talks by both officers were with Ube Coal Office personnel as the Labor Standards Bureau officials did not arrive until early afternoon. A general conference held in the afternoon for safety representatives of coal mines was addressed by Labor Standards and Mine Safety Officials and by the two representatives of this headquarters. The importance and need of greater safety precautions in the mines was stressed. At a later conference with representatives of the two government agencies it became apparent that liaison, cooperation and coordination were non-existant. Civil Affairs representatives encouraged future conferences for further understanding and mutual assistance in carrying out individual responsibilities.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Charles F. Barratt

CHARLES F. BARRATT, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FIELD TRIP REPORTS - MR. O'BRIEN

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	21 Jul 50	Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima Prefs. 16-20 July 50	
2.	5 Aug. 50	Report of Field Trip to Oshima Island& Yanai, Yamaguchi Pref. 1-2 August 1950	"
3.	17 Aug. 1950	Report of Field Trip through Okayama, Tottori & Shimane Prefectures, 7 - 10 August 1950	CCAR Econ.
4.	14 May 1950	Field Trip Report, Conferences with Prefectural Govt. Officials	CCAR
5.	14 Sept. 1950	Field Trip to Otake, Iwakuni, Takamori and Kuga, 7 - 8 September 1950	CCAR
6.	2 Oct. 1950	Report of Field Trip, Okayama, Tottori, Matsue and Yamaguchi, 25 - 29 September 1950	CCAR Econ.
7.	23 Sept. 1950	Report of Field Trip through Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 19 - 22 September 50	CCAR Econ.
8.	2 Oct. 50	Report of Field Trip, Okayama, Tottori, Matsue and Yamaguchi, 25 - 29 Sept. 50	CCAR Econ.
9.	26 Oct. 50	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Pref., 17 - 20 October 50	"
10.	4 Nov. 50	Report of Field Trip to Okayama Pref., 30 October to 2 November 1950	"
11.	25 Jan 1951	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 16-19 Jan 51	"
12.	27 Jan. 1951	Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 22 - 25 Jan 1951	"
13.	21 Feb. 1951	Report of Field Tripto Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 12 - 16 Feb 1951	"
14.	-	**Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Shimane Prefectures, 7 - 10 March 1951**	"
15.	16 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 12 - 13 March	"
16.	26 Mar 1951	Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori and Shimane Prefectures, 20 - 22 March 1951	"

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

CCAR 319.1

26 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori and Shimane Prefectures, 20 - 22 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was three-fold: (1) to evaluate success of special meetings held earlier in the month to expedite liquidation of Nogyo Kai assets, (2) to discuss Agriculture Improvement and fertilizer problems and (3) to meet SCAP visitors in Tottori.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. General - The attached schedule was adhered to except for conferences in Tottori which were cancelled because of the Japanese holiday. In preference to wasting the day waiting to meet the SCAP visitors the time was used in travel to the next prefecture on the schedule.

b. Okayama - Agreement has finally been reached in the dispute over the division of assets of the Kamo Nogyo Kai. Prefectural officials report that a telephone message from that village indicated that a small group of die-hards was still trying to keep the application from being forwarded to the prefecture but thought they would fail. Application from the other unliquidated Nogyo Kai, Chiya, has been received.

In an attempt to get cooperative books and records straight-

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ened out once and for all, the prefecture sponsored a course in bookkeeping for all cooperatives at gun level prior to closing of accounts for fiscal 1950-1951. The program was adjudged successful by prefectural authorities.

Prefectural officials requested that Civil Affairs issue a press statement on the coming election of cooperative officials which would exhort farmers to vote intelligently and install officers with proper qualifications who would act in the best interests of the membership. In conformity with recent modifications in Civil Affairs policy, prefectural officials were advised that such a release was the prerogative of the appropriate Japanese agency. Press interviews between prefectural officials and local newspapers on this subject were suggested.

Extension workers are reporting fertilizer shortages appearing at local level but not enough statistics are as yet available to draw any conclusions.

c. Shimane - Interviews with prefectural officials indicate that the recent trip of Natural Resources personnel to the four localities in this prefecture whose Nogyo Kai were not liquidated was 75% successful. Following is a compendium of action taken since the visit made early in March.

Kimachi - Liquidation approved. Will be registered before 31 March.

Matsukawa - Full agreement reached. Two existing cooperatives will amalgamate and take over Nogyo Kai assets. Will be approved but not registered by 31 March.

Honjo - Settlement of problem highly probable this week - May possibly but not probably be approved by 31 March.

Iya - Still almost hopeless. Cannot possibly be satisfactorily concluded without direct intercedence by the Governor in which case severe financial loss would accrue to the villagers.

The fertilizer shortage in this prefecture, which was predicted last month, has become a reality. Current estimated needs as compared to procurement possibilities are shown in the following table. Figures are metric tons.

	Needed	Will get
Nitrogenous	9,000	5,000
Phosphatic	6,000	4,000
Pottasic	12,000	3,000

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This averages out to be an over all shortage of 60%.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Positive results were gained by visits to all areas in the Region in which the Nogyo Kai had not been liquidated, although there will still be one or two which will not complete liquidation by 31 March.

b. An actual fertilizer shortage exists in Shimane Prefecture and may exist in Tottori.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Fertilizer distribution should receive close surveillance during the next four or five months to determine the affect of shortages on food production.

Douglas G. O'Brien

DOUGLAS G. O'BRIEN, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Future field trips will include discussions with officials concerned with fertilizer to obtain information relative to demand and supply.

S Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Nat. Res. Division
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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1

16 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures, 12 - 13 March.

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Douglas G. O'Brien,
Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

To visit one Agricultural co-operative in Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures to determine progress being made in the Information and Education program for co-operatives.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Although no definite conclusions can be drawn from visits to two co-operatives, the following facts are some indication that progress is being made in the program to hold discussion meetings at buraku level.

The Shiromi co-op in Okayama has already held 90% of the scheduled 4 meetings for each buraku of the village. Attendance at these meetings averaged 65% of the membership which, compared with past attendance, is good. According to the co-op officers, interest ran high and discussion was lively. When queried on the source of assistance and guidance received by this co-op, the chief stated that practically all directions came from the Guidance Federation.

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Progress at the Minaga Co-op in Hiroshima Prefecture is slower but nonetheless sure. Only one meeting at each buraku has been held so far but 2 more are planned. The chief explained that because of the late start with the program it will be impossible to hold four meetings at each buraku before the busy season starts. Attendance in this village averaged 70% but member participation in the meeting was not very extensive. The chief states that the amount of assistance received from the Kencho and the guidance federation was about the same but the undersigned sensed that the Kencho really is directing the program.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

None.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

D. G. O'BRIEN
Natural Resources Division

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-O'Brien

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Shimane Prefectures, 7 - 10 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Douglas G. O'Brien and George Manley, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

Law No.133. 1947, Paragraph 2b(1) Operational Directive No.12, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, Paragraph 5, Memorandum for General Shepard from Economics Officer, Civil Affairs Section dated 26 February 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

To ascertain why the two Nogyo Kai in Okayama Prefecture and the four in Shimane had not been liquidated as directed by above references.

3. BACKGROUND:

Assets of the following Nogyo Kai in this region have not yet been liquidated - Okayama: Chiya and Kamo, Shimane: Iya, Honjo, Matsukawa and Kimachi.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

The undersigned accompanied prefectural officials in both prefectures to the areas listed in paragraph 3. In all instances the prefectural official conducted the entire meeting and Civil Affairs personnel interjected questions and comment only when it seemed appropriate. This system worked well and is as effective if not more so than Civil Affairs carrying the ball. Following is a brief summary of findings at each locality:

Kamo (Okayama)

Dispute arises over division of assets between two cooperatives which formed in area formerly served by one Nogyo Kai. One local boss

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has been impeding progress of liquidation in order to force submission of the smaller group. He has finally been won over and liquidation and subsequent registration seems certain by 31 March.

Chiya (Okayama)

Three hours of discussion failed to bring out the whole story of why this Nogyo Kai is not liquidated. The main trouble seems to be that the cooperative is so far in debt resulting from earlier shinanigans that it cannot take over the Nogyo Kai assets. Moreover, the cooperative owes the food Kodan some 900,000 yen but owns no property. If the cooperative takes over the Nogyo Kai assets the Kodan can immediately put a lien on same. A plan has been worked out which provides for the former officers to make up the deficit, pay off the Kodan and clean the whole thing up. Although local officials claim liquidation will be completed soon, the atmosphere of this conference indicates otherwise.

Kimachi (Shimane)

Trouble in liquidation results from a large sum of money owed to the Nogyo Kai by a contractor who was paid to build a building he never built. The case went through many courts and finally was dropped as the contractor has no money or property. Final liquidation plan has been formulated never the less and will be submitted to the membership on 11 March for approval. Unanimous approval is expected and liquidation committee is certain that registration can be completed by 31 March.

Honjo (Shimane)

This is another case where two cooperatives organized where one Nogyo Kai existed. Disagreement is over division of assets. Negotiations are still going on and although the liquidation committee stated that the matter might be settled by 31 March, it looks doubtful. One significant fact is that representatives from one of the two cooperatives refused to attend this meeting.

Iya (Shimane)

This appears to be hopeless. Soon after the cooperative was organized the membership attempted to recall the chief. However, he refused to relinquish his post so most of the membership resigned. The cooperative had 520 members to begin with and has dwindled down to 90. It is neither logical nor possible for a cooperative this size to take over the Nogyo Kai assets. Moreover, if they are disposed of to an outside agency the entire village will suffer a terrific loss. The only solution seems to be an information and education program to bring the people around to joining the cooperative again. This Nogyo Kai cannot possibly be liquidated before 31 March.

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Matsukawa (Shimane)

Two cooperatives organized where one Nogyo Kai existed. Again the trouble arises over division of assets but the situation is aggravated by the presence of a local boss who is an excellent talker and apparently has an axe to grind. The prefecture has interceded and assisted in forming a plan which provides for the village to take over some of the assets over which there is dispute. Final approval will be sought at a general meeting on 28 March and if approved, liquidation will follow immediately.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

On 31 March there will still be 3 or 4 Nogyo Kai in Chugoku Region not liquidated.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That this trip be reported in the monthly activities report cover sheet and the findings incorporated in the comments for the appropriate prefecture in the body of the report.

D.G.O'Brien

for SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nat. Res. Division
File No. D-12-O'Brien

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

CCAR 319.1

21 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 12 - 16 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Unnumbered Instruction from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry dated 27 January 1951, Subject: "Holding of Meetings at Buraku Level on Cooperative Management."

2. PURPOSE:

To conduct surveillance of Agriculture Programs with special emphasis on cooperatives and Land Improvement at prefectural level.

3. BACKGROUND:

The MAF has sent a letter to all prefectures urging them to sponsor a program of information and education which includes four meetings at Buraku level for every cooperative between 1 February and 31 March.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Conferences were held in each prefecture with the chief of the Cooperative Section and chief of the Land Section. Other conferences on special subjects were held as indicated below. With the exception of Shimane, prefectures have done little or nothing to implement the MAF's suggestion that the prefectural government encourage meetings at buraku level and sponsor meetings of cooperative officials at gun level to instruct them in procedures for conducting the local meetings. Prefectures generally look upon the job as a duty assigned by the ministry rather than a golden opportunity to accomplish a job they should have done on their own volition a long time ago. Prefectural officials contend that four meetings at buraku level are too many and not necessary. The

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truth of the matter is that four isn't enough. Probably a token effort will be made to carry out the ministry's request but whether or not the real mission will be accomplished is problematical.

Four unit cooperatives were visited but no particular problems or new trends not previously reported were noted.

One of the four completed land consolidation projects in the region was visited at Osato village in Tottori. The local land commission stated that the greatest obstacle they had to overcome was the reluctance of older farmers to give up the land their ancestors had worked for years in exchange for new land. The commission advised other villages planning similar projects to begin an intensive information and education program well in advance and direct it with a sharp focus toward the older age group. Tottori prefectural officials who were accompanying were encouraged to make maximum use of the lessons learned by this village in giving guidance to others contemplating a consolidation project. Members of the land commission and other prominant persons in the village who were promoters of the project were queried on the amount of land they held before and after the exchange took place. In each individual case land commission members held exactly the same or less land now than before - quite a surprise but very encouraging as the opposite was expected and feared.

Prefectural officials in Shimane and Tottori are concerned over a possible fertilizer shortage. With imports from Formosa and Korea sharply curtailed demands for Kodan stocks have increased. However, these two prefectures claim that the system of bidding for these stocks is prejudicial to poorer prefectures. Under the present system any agency bidding over a certain amount gains the right to draw lots for a certain unit providing the agency puts cash on the line for 20% of his bid. With plenty of capital any agency could made multiple bids and thereby ensure at least four or five draws from the hat, one or two of which would be a probable winner. This, Shimane and Tottori contend, is exactly what is happening and results in inequitable fertilizer distribution. Wealthier areas are buying in excess of needs and creating a shortage in less prosperous areas.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Prefectural officials, generally, are not doing all they can or should do to implement the MAF's program to create an informed and enlightened membership among agricultural cooperatives.

b. Much has been learned about land consolidation from the four projects in Tottori. This information will be of inestimable value to successful and speedier completion of other projects if it is used wisely.

c. The present system of bidding for former fertilizer Kodan stocks is unfair to prefectures who can't get ready capital when they

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need it. The system may result in fertilizer shortages in Shimane and Tottori.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

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CCAR 319.1

27 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 22 - 25 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose was to visit one unit cooperative in Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi prefectures and to confer with one local land commission in each prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

The attached schedule was altered considerably because of impassability of roads and jeep failure. One cooperative, Tsuda in Hiroshima prefecture, was visited as scheduled. After several tries the idea of getting to Tsuwano was abandoned because of impassable roads and the agricultural cooperative in Nanukaichi in Shimane prefecture was visited. After making necessary but temporary repairs to the ignition system of the jeep, the vehicle was returned to Kure. The trip was resumed on the morning of 24 January and a conference held in Iwakuni on pine bark beetle control. The afternoon of the 24th was spent at the unit cooperative in Tsuzu village, Yamaguchi prefecture. On the 25th at 1300 a conference was held at Hiroshima Prefectural Government with Economics Department personnel on the subject of the dissolution of Agricultural Practice Associations. Neither of the conferences in Tokuyama was held.

Visits to unit cooperatives, in each of the three prefectures,

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revealed that the general cooperative picture as presented by prefectural officials during a recent visit to the prefectural capitals was accurate. This was particularly surprising as each of the cooperatives visited is as remote from the prefectural capital as one can get and still be in the same prefecture. Progress in increasing capital stock was noted to be even greater in the 3 cooperatives visited than was indicated by prefectural officials who are administering the program. It was also noted that morale among cooperative officers is much better than 3 months ago when attitudes were marked with defeatism.

A conference with the Mayor of Iwakuni and the city forestry officials was held for the purpose of expediting action on recommendations made by Mr. Furniss, NRS, SCAP on control of the new and serious outbreak of pine bark beetle infestation in that area. City officials were advised that immediate and intensive control measures were necessary if spread of the beetle is to be checked. City officials claim that the new system takes control pretty much out of their hands but that they are rendering every assistance possible. They further added that if they had the same money to spend and the same authority they could eradicate all infestation in one half the time it is taking the prefecture. Their ideas on this subject hold merit.

After successive phone calls between NRS and CAS and between CAS and this division on the subject of the dissolution of Agricultural Practice Associations, a conference was held with Hiroshima prefectural officials to clarify the matter. They were informed that Practice Associations which were not registered with the Attorney General's office are not considered to exist legally and need not be registered as dissolved. In short, the reason for Hiroshima showing on the records as the only prefecture in Japan not to have completed dissolution is erroneous reporting. As a result of this conference, Hiroshima prefectural officials have agreed to prepare a special report to the ministry which will explain the situation and correct the ministry's records.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The agricultural cooperative picture at local level is beginning to look considerably brighter in terms of finance and morale.

b. Yamaguchi prefectural officials will have to be urged again to put forth greater effort to control the pine bark beetle outbreak in Iwakuni.

c. As a result of the understanding reached on the subject of dissolution of agricultural practice associations, the record will be straightened out at the MAF and Hiroshima will have a clean slate for the program.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

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CCAR 319.1

25 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 16 - 19 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was to:

a. Estimate decrease in mugi production resulting from late planting.

b. Determine progress in the Land Consolidation Program.

c. Discuss increased capitalization of agricultural cooperatives.

d. Ascertain to what extent cooperatives are actively participating in the tax collection program.

e. Expedite registration of the liquidation of Nogyo Kai assets.

f. Determine progress of prefectures in auditing cooperative books as required by law.

3. BACKGROUND:

a. A cabinet order was recently issued which requires all agricultural cooperatives and federation to increase their capital stock to 140% of their fixed assets and/or investments in other echelons of cooperative organizations.

b. Each prefecture has received a subsidy to carry out a de-

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signated number of land consolidation projects.

c. This branch was requested by HRFO, IRD, ESS, GHQ to investigate activities of cooperatives in the collection of individual farmers taxes. According to the above agency, cooperatives are not supposed to act as agents for the tax office.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

An examination of meteorological records in all prefectures shows this last fall to have been the wettest in 50 years in Chugoku Region. As a result about 10% less land was planted in mugi than was originally planned for this year. Moreover, planting was delayed in all areas beyond the point where normal growth could be expected. However, abnormally favorable weather since the mugi was planted has compensated to a large extent for the late planting. When all factors are considered a rough estimate of the crop decrease is between 15% and 20% below a normal year. Continued warm weather will make this figure as low as 10%.

Progress in land consolidation projects varies extensively among the prefectures. In Okayama not one of the 34 projects planned has completed final plans and maps whereas in Tottori on 4 of its 12 projects the land has already been exchanged and consolidated. The following table shows progress to date in this program.

	Yamaguchi	Shimane	Tottori	Okayama
Number of authorized projects	12	18	12	34
Number receiving approval of 50% of farmers to begin planning	12	18	12	34
Number receiving 2/3 approval of final plan	9	0	8	0
Number of projects where land has actually been exchanged	0	0	4	0

All prefectures express their intention to accelerate the program so that all land can be exchanged after the harvest of the current wheat and barley crop and the next rice crop can be planted on the new land. An indication of the growing interest in this program can be had from the fact that each prefecture had 50% more applications from villages for designation as a land consolidation experiment than money was available to carry out. Moreover, there has been no incidence of organized resistance to any project in the region. In Yamaguchi when the initial 50% approval was being solicited the average affirmative vote on all projects was 97%.