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HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

18 September 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour - Hiroshima Prefecture  
15 - 16 September 1950

TO : Chief  
Economics Section

1. Purpose:

a. To determine in field checks on Eta Jima and Nomi Islands if dissemination of information on Agriculture Extension is being received and utilized by Extension and municipal officials in prefecture. (Applicable Operational Directive Number 12)

b. To make evaluation of progress on prefecture's plans and policies for Home Improvement program. (Applicable Operational Directive Number 12)

2. Background:

None.

3. Discussion:

a. Conferences held with Village and Extension officials in Honura Mura, Eta Jima Island, and Ogaki Machi, Nomi Island, on 15 September 1950. Printed matter of all types is being received regularly by the Extension Agents in these communities from the Prefectural Government. Most of it is simple and is reproduced in "wall papers", bulletins, and some of it is distributed through burakus in its original form for the benefit of the farm families.

This officer stressed the value of practical information for farmers who have made much progress in technological "know-how" since the war with the aid of the Occupation Forces and the new Extension system. He advised the conferees to request model kitchen plans from the Prefectural Government Home Improvement subject matter specialist. Inquiry was made relative to the Farmers' morning and evening broadcast programs from Hiroshima City. It was stated that most farmers like the evening Farm Hour, starting at 2030 hours daily.

b. Conferences held with Construction Department and Agriculture Improvement Section officials of Prefectural Government on 16 September 1950.

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- (1) Conferees - Mr. Isanaya, Chief, Construction Department and Mr. Munasato, technician in Construction Department and Miss Toda, Home Improvement subject matter specialist.

This officer suggested that the prefecture should have a minimum housing standards regulation to insure proper sanitation, safety, nutrition and other factors in the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Home Improvement program. He pointed out that all Prefectural Government departments should cooperate in expanding the project to provide rural families with better kitchens and suggested that carpenters or contractors who are qualified and interested be contacted to further implement the Home Improvement work now in progress.

Construction Department officials concurred with these remarks and stated that Miss Toda would be invited to the next conference of the Department's Branch chiefs in the prefecture to fully explain the Model Kitchen which had been displayed during the meeting. They also promised to distribute to their Branch and District offices all literature on Home Improvement which is received from the Improvement Section.

- (2) Conferees - Mr. Hiroyasu, General Affairs Chief, Agriculture Improvement Section, and Miss Toda.

The information program on Home Improvement activities - while fairly effective thus far - should be expanded, this officer stated. This will provide general information on this vital project of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for all interested persons, especially the Sanitation Department, Social Education Division and the Construction Department which can be utilized to better coordinate the practical application of the Home Improvement plan for 1950.

The Prefectural Government Deliberative Council on Home Improvement which so far has been only an informal group of department officials, meeting at the lunch hour, should be made a permanent agency and be granted time twice monthly to fully deliberate on the various problems facing the Home Improvement program, this officer pointed out. He added that the General Affairs

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department which has coordinated this project - should keep all department chiefs informed through a bi-monthly bulletin on new suggestions which arise and are being finalized through application at the farm family level.

This officer further advised that there should be better coordination on Home Improvement between the Sanitation, Social Education, Information and the Construction Departments at the Prefectural Government to insure as large an increase as possible in the dissemination of all types of information and education relative to this project. He also recommended that the information broadcast over the Hiroshima radio station on Home Improvement at both the morning and evening Farm Hours<sup>1</sup> be repeated as often as time is available on the station.

Improvement section officials indicated that more Home Improvement broadcasts will be obtained within the next few months and stated that incomplete checks with extension advisers and farm families show that the 2030 hours program - while reaching a few farmers - is not effective in the summer as farmers are usually working in the fields as early at 0400 and never return to their home until mid-morning.

4. Conclusions:

a. The Prefectural Government Improvement Section is reaching about 45% of the farm families in the Prefecture with its present information and education program on Better Living and Home Improvement. More literature, especially practical leaflets and blue-prints on suggested equipment for a Model Home, are needed vitally in practically every community if this project is to receive a big stimulus.

b. Coordination of the Home Improvement program at Prefectural Government level is making splendid progress. The Construction Department is the latest to offer its cooperation in contacting prospective home-builders and carpenters to have minimum standards of sanitation and better living attained.

5. Recommendations:

None.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Self-explanatory

GEORGE K BLACKWOOD  
Chief, Natural Resources

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section, CCAR

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

5 August 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report of Mr. Colehour

TO : Chief,  
Economics Section.

Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

1. AGRICULTURE:

RICE CROP OUTLOOK:

All Prefectural Experimental Stations in the Region are striving hard to control rice plant diseases and other damage to the current rice crop from noxious insects.

Several of the Prefectures have made preliminary forecasts on the probable loss from diseases and insects to the 1950 crop. While these figures are subject to later revision when more accurate trends are expected, these statistics indicate that control measures are proving quite effective.

Prefecture

Comment

Hiroshima

Saijo Prefecture Experimental Station scientists, in cooperation with Dr. Roberts, entomologist in NRS & SCAP, are conducting two experiments at Chikata-mura at a 20-cho control tract to determine the effect of chemicals (BHC dust) on the rice stem borer larva.

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The first experiment held this month, disclosed that BHC will kill at least 1/3% of the insect larva on the rice plant if applied before the larva reaches the adult (moth) stage.

In similar, experiments held on a smaller scale at the Saijo station, staff scientists and technicians reported that only a 25% reduction had been obtained in the control program against stem borers.

#### Tottori

Tottori Prefectural Office Agricultural Improvement officials and the staff at the Tottori Experimental Station have 70 power sprayers ready for any outbreak of rice plant disease or damage from insects.

Preliminary estimates show that 455.8 cho of paddy fields are damaged in varying extent by rice plant diseases or rice insects during the current growing season. The caddice worm tops the list of rice plant "enemies" with 296.5 cho of land reported damaged by this small pest which reportedly attacks the roots of the rice plant.

#### Yamaguchi

Recent storms have slightly weakened the tender rice plants. Extension and Research

officials believe that chemicals will revive most of the plants infected by disease or insects.

Light traps are considered somewhat effective in combatting rice stem borer but statistics as yet are not too conclusive. The Ouchi Prefecture Experimental Station has seven extension agents stationed at strategic areas to obtain emergency information on outbreaks of the rice blast and other diseases and damage from insects to this vital food crop.

Okayama

Agriculture Research leaders are carefully watching the irrigation project in various parts of the Prefecture. A drouth has developed in most of the Ken but the Ken-cho Extension service may prevent any loss to the rice crop by a generous application of water and chemicals to the weakened plants.

Agricultural Extension Youth Program:

Rural young people, especially youths from 17 to 30, are participating in the rapidly - expanding farm extension (4-H club) program throughout the Region.

All five prefectures in the Region report that new clubs are being organized every month. Many new members are

joining the 1,365 clubs already serving the thousands of rural young people on farms throughout the Region.

Hiroshima Prefecture leads all other Kens to date in both groups formed and active members. Extension officials serve only in an advisory capacity at the extension youth gatherings, thus insuring a democratic and enthusiastic development of the 4-H mission in Japan: To teach rural youth to become more efficient, scientific farmers; more capable rural leaders and more democratic citizens.

Latest reports on extension youth club organization is as follows:

<u>Prefectural</u>	<u>Total Clubs</u>	<u>Total members</u>
Hiroshima	525	18,205
Yamaguchi	204	7,621
Shimane	284	6,687
Okayama	282	5,500
<u>Tottori</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>800</u>
Total	1,364	38,813

Few girls and young women are participating in mixed 4-H clubs. There are scattered groups of all-girl organizations in the various prefecture but few women apparently desire because of native custom and other factors to study modern farming and rural living practices, except in their restricted groups.

This condition is expected to improve gradually. More home improvement lectures and a wider social program may be

the solution.

Coordination Between Village Rural Nurses and Home Improvement Advisors - Personnel of the Economic and Public Health Section of this Headquarters are planning a series of conferences in each of the five prefectures in the Region to promote a better understanding of the role of the Rural Public Health Nurse.

The Nogi Rural Health Center at Hirose-mura in Shimane Prefecture - will be one of the first centers where a coordination conference on Home Improvement at village level will be closely studied.

Hiroshima Prefecture's Public Health Department is keenly interested in furthering the Better Rural Living program for farm families. A conference of all Chugoku Civil Affairs Region personnel interested in the expanding Home Improvement program will be held at this Headquarters at an early date to formulate definite liaison policies in keeping with directives already issued on the subject by NRS, SCAP and CA Section, SCAP.

## 2. FORESTRY:

### Extension Organization:

Private forest owners should receive long-needed technical advice and guidance on their many problems of forestry management early this fall when all prefectures in the Region will staff various field offices with qualified extension advisors.



Setting up of guidance and field extension staffs as recommended by NRS-SCAP and the Forestry Agency of the MAF is practically completed throughout the Region. Some of the Prefectures have experienced difficulty in finding qualified applicants for the subject matter specialist posts but generally, these vacancies are expected to be filled by 1 September.

Funds for the forestry extension program will be limited for the current year but are expected to be increased sharply in 1951. Generally, the field advisors will use the district or gun forestry offices in the five prefectures and will probably make only limited spot checks of noxious insect damage in the beginning except such areas as Okayama and possibly Yamaguchi where the Pine Bark Beetle and other pests have wreaked havoc with the once-dense timber stands.

Training courses are planned by all prefectures to thoroughly orient the new field advisors in the most modern methods of insect and disease control, reforestation and other vital factors in Japan's post-war Forestry program. The specialists, all of whom have had either a professional university course in forestry management or the equivalent background in practical experience, will serve as lecturers for these classes.

A summary of extension organization in the Region follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota</u>		<u>Employed on 1 August</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Agents</u>	
Hiroshima	9	40	7	18	Budget for personnel only approximates ¥5,796,054. Of this amount, the MAF will allocate ¥1,978,375 to Ken-cho.
Okayama	9	24	9	14	Noxious insects such as Pine Bark Beetles and Chestnut Gall Fly have caused very heavy damage to the Ken's timber lands, especially the former. Strong control measures are needed to check the spread of these pests. The new Guidance subsection should give Insect Control the No. 1 priority to aid both private forest owners and government-owned forests.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota</u>		<u>Employed on 1 August</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	
Tottori	5	10	3	10	Reforestation is the biggest problem facing most forest-owners. With damage from disease and insects at a very low figure, Tottori can concentrate its extension program on the overall forestry management program.
Shimane	8	18	8	18	Forestry is Shimane's biggest business. 76% of Ken's total land area has some timber stands on it. Damage from noxious insects is decreasing. Pine Bark Beetle infestation as of 15 July was confined to only 34 cho, 30 of which are on Oki Island. Current damage to Tung trees is about 300 cho.
Yamaguchi	8	20	8	20	80% of the 56 applicants who qualified for extension agent in the Ken test recently are presently

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Employed on 1 August. Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Comments</u>
			<p>working in Forestry activities for the Ken. Control of noxious insects in making slow progress in Yamaguchi Ken. The field advisors and Insect Control experts should concentrate on eliminating Pine Bark Beetles in the Shimonoseki, Nagashima Island and Iwakuni areas where damaged is heaviest at present.</p> <p>Chestnut Gall Fly damaged is also quite severe, totaling 590 cho including 53,000 trees as of 15 July 1950.</p>

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC  
Natural Resources Division.

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION  
ECONOMIC SECTION  
CCAR

Nat. Res. Division

File No. *D-12-Colehour*  
27 April 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture,  
23-26 April 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose:

To evaluate progress in overall Agriculture and Forestry programs. A portion of the trip was to be devoted to attending agriculture extension conferences in conjunction with Messrs. Roelofs and Rose and Miss Collings of NRS, GHQ, SCAP, but these specialists did not go to Okayama Ken-cho as scheduled.

2. Background:

a. Mr O'Brien requested all available data on financial status of Ken-cho cooperatives in view of serious problem of solvency facing some of mismanaged village co-ops.

b. Report on consolidation of agricultural experimental stations in region should be completed soon. Okayama is third Ken-cho to be visited since April 1950 by this officer to obtain most recent developments on this project.

3. Discussion:

a. Extension Work

Ken-cho officials had planned a representative conference of key extension officials for the scheduled visit of SCAP personnel described in para 1. Attended this conference for orientation, Mr Y. Taki, Agri. Improvement Section Chief, requested assistance on following problems:

- (1) More grant-in-aid funds are needed from MAF as 100 additional area extension agents are to be added to extension staff in 1950 fiscal year. Mr Taki appears to have strong prospects of adding an additional 100 agents in 1951 as planned. He states that assembly and Ken-cho officials will support his request to build up the extension staff in the Pref. to 384 agents, one for each city, town or village.

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Ken-cho officials fear that many qualified applicants for home improvement worker will enter teaching careers instead of working with farm families. The problem is not immediate as no funds will be available until 1951 when the Agri. Improvement Section hopes to add 16 workers to the present staff of 5 in this field.

- (2) Funds for village improvement committees generally are unstable. Farmers and in some cases, village organizations are contributing rather small sums to give the village groups money for operating activities.

The Pref. assembly turned down a request for ¥40,000,000 which would have greatly aided village committees.

- (3) Numerous guests cause very large expenses for weddings in the rural areas. Home improvement technicians want to reduce the cost of a typical ceremony from ¥80,000 to a figure which will enable farmers to provide better nutrition (diet) for their families.

- (4) Activities of 4-H clubs need strengthening among teen-age groups. Mr Onori, 4-H club supervisor, states, that parents generally are indifferent to clubwork partly because of monetary problems.

Pursuing of public school studies apparently is keeping club prospective members in this age groups from being very active as future farmers or farmerettes.

b. Cooperatives:

Brief conference held on strengthening financial condition of local co-ops at Ken-cho on 25 April 1950 after which this reporter attended meeting in Wake-mura of officials of 19 local coops in gun.

The Wake conference was one of 19 gun-level meetings held between 20-28 April by the Ken-cho to impress on directors and auditors of local co-ops the seriousness of heavy withdrawals of deposits and other problems which might cause a financial crisis among farmers generally throughout Japan. Mr Honjo, chief of Economics Department, Mr Sakata, chief of Agri. Co-op Section and Mr Shigenari, supervisor of local co-ops in Mr Sakata's Office, were sent to various guns throughout this period to carry out GHQ request that immediate steps be taken to stabilize finances of shaky local co-ops in Okayama ken.

Brief discussion held with representatives of three typical local co-ops following Wake conference. The spokesman for the Shiota-Mura co-op which has 322 members, declared monthly deposits averaged about ¥750,000 for the past six months compared to a monthly average of ¥1,400,000 in 1949. He added that the current inventory totaled ¥1,800,000 of which a considerable amount of merchandise such as textiles, kitchen utensils and agri. implements, had been carried over from goods acquired back in 1946 from the old Nogyokai. These products have not been purchased by members, Mr Okazaki stated, because they generally are of poor quality and were produced during the wartime.

The Shiota co-op also is financially-stringent because of heavy credit sales. However, the organization expects to wipe out most of the ¥160,000 credit accounts on its books about 1 May 50.

The Wake-cho spokesman said the unit's fixed assets are roughly ¥120,000. Deposits totaled ¥2,130,000 on 31 March 50 and had dropped to ¥1,700,000 on 20 April 50. The average monthly deposits were ¥300,000 for the past six months. Loans have been averaging ¥400,000 per month recently compared to ¥370,000 six months ago.

In the Honjo co-op, one of the strongest financially in the Wake Gun, fixed assets total ¥1,010,000. Deposits totaled ¥11,370,000 on 31 March 50 and on the same date, loans approximated ¥1,350,000. Credit sales totaled only ¥960,000, most of which was for fertilizer. This officer conferred briefly with officials of the Ken-cho Credit and Purchases Co-op Federations in Okayama City the same day.

It was learned that the capital stock of the 405 local co-ops doing business with the Credit Federation has increased from ¥38,000,000 in September 1948 to ¥100,000,000 in February 1950. Federation officials stated that the per capita value of each share in local co-ops which had been only ¥200 several years ago - had been increased by some of the co-ops to ¥3,000 per capita. General membership meetings are in progress throughout the Pref. to complete uniform action on the higher per capita figure for co-op shares.

Federation officials are striving to obtain a total capitalization of all co-ops at ¥400,000,000 by 1951. They indicated that approximately 20% of farmer-members of local co-ops have experienced some hardship recently due to their local units' weakened financial condition. The northern part of the Pref. has the most acute financial problems.

At the conference with the Purchase Federation officials, it was disclosed that credit sales of the Pref. organization were ¥28,000,000 on 1 April 50. Forty percent of this amount is due from co-ops in the northern section of the Pref. These accounts generally have been from three to six months delinquent.

c. Experimental Stations:

Due to the limited time available for conferring with Pref. and MAF Agri. Experimental Station officials, incomplete data was obtained on the consolidation of Pref. Stations. Three experimental farms maintained by the Pref. Main Station have been closed as recommended. They include:

- (1) Mimasaka Farm, Kume-son.
- (2) Rush Farm, Hayashima-machi.
- (3) Potato Farm, Ushimado-machi.

Facilities at these three locations have been converted into nurseries and will be operated as branches of the Pref. Exp. Station at Okayama city.

The MAF Exper. Station has administrative headquarters at Kurashiki-shi with three research branches located at Okayama and Kurashiki.

The latter includes: 1-Mint and 2-Sweet Potato Experimental Stations. No mention was made of the recommendation of MAF-GHQ to combine the National Stations with the Main Pref. Station.

d. Pre-Planting Quotas

At a conference on 26 April 50 with Ken-cho officials of Food Section, Mr Saito, chief, reported that all farmers in 294 villages, towns and cities have received 1950 rice pre-planting quotas as of 20 April 1950. He added that farmers in the entire Pref. would have their new quotas not later than 10 May 50. Special workers are in the field daily from the Ken-cho Food office to expedite distribution of the quotas to farmers who have not received them so far.

Mr Saito indicated that village adjustment committees in a few areas had delayed distribution of the new quotas because of information attributed to government ~~and~~ that the control of staple foods would probably be relaxed somewhat next year. Farmers generally in the Pref. want to have the present system continued for rice production because of marketing and related problems which could reduce the potential income of farmers.



e. Fertilizer Distribution

Mr Ogihara, technician in charge of Fertilizer Distribution at Ken-cho, reported at the same conference that most of the Jan. - Feb. delivery quotas of fertilizer had been received by farmers as of 25 April 50.

Village distributors had received 22,246 tons of the three main types of fertilizers on this date. Of this amount, 21,522 tons or approximately 94% had reached the farmers.

Distribution of the second quarter fertilizer quota for the period ending 1 July 50 appears to be quite unfavorable. The Ken-cho Agri. Affairs Section reported that only 1,265 tons of fertilizer had been delivered to village distributors as of 25 April 50 with 775 tons of this amount reaching the farmers on the same date.

Distribution of Potassium especially appears unfavorable as the Ken-cho Kodan received only 186 tons out of a quota of 3,310 for the March - July period. Consequently, only one ton of this important fertilizer was on hand in village stores at the latest report.

This officer checked with three farmers in Shiraishi-mura the same morning to determine if they had received quota slips and found that they had. Mr Kataoka, clerk for the Shiraishi Adjustment Committee, informed this officer and Mr Saito that his village had a 100% record of distribution of rice pre-planting quotas as of 31 March 50.

f. Forestry Affairs:

Brief conference on Pine Bark Beetle Control and Green Week was held at 1315 on 26 April at Ken-cho with Mr Nozawa and officials of his Section.

Mr Nozawa stated that Mr Halback of SCAP was unable to make a detailed study of the Pine Bark Beetle - infected areas on a recent visit because of a sudden forest fire which he visited with Forestry Affairs Officials.

New outbreaks of beetle - infected trees have been noted in scattered sections of the Pref. but the acreage involved is very small. Control of the insect is still not progressing too favorably and intensified activities are needed to check any further spread of this disease.

Green Week was very successful in the Pref. Pupils at 380 primary schools in the Ken planted a total of 30,000 young seedling trees in cooperation with Ken-cho officials to revive the badly-depleted forest lands of the Pref.

The sale of green feathers produced a fund of ¥300,000 to carry out Green Week activities from 1 to 7 April 50. Forestry officials are hopeful of limiting the amount of land now used for grazing in the northern and central parts of the Pref. Numerous fires in the forests adjacent to these pasture grounds have further reduced the already low stocks of cultivated timber. As a result, Pref. officials would like to use some of the pasture land for reforestation.

#### 4. Conclusions:

a. Okayama Ken-cho officials are using a rapid and practical approach to stabilizing local co-ops. They are stressing as GHQ and MAF have suggested, that unless all village co-ops remain solvent or approach solvency quickly, that the future usefulness of the local co-op to members may be eliminated entirely or its value held to only minimum standards. Prefecture Federation Co-ops realize the crisis is already at hand and are acting quickly to reduce credit sales and keep purchases on a basis of daily needs for farm families.

b. Most of the consolidation program for Agri. Exper. Stations in Pref. has been completed as recommended by GHQ-MAF. The possibility of the National Station merging with the Main Pref. Station should be studied on the next visit to the Ken-cho. This is the only part of the original consolidation plan which could not be checked due to lack of time on current trip.

c. Distribution of rice pre-planting quotas is progressing quite satisfactorily. However, the new target date of 10 May 50 appears to be too late to reach all farmers. Ken-cho officials were encouraged to complete the distribution to farmer level by April and even 31 March in next year's schedule.

d. Early distribution of all types of fertilizer to farmer level has been very successful in Ken-cho. However, the Ken-cho Kodan is not receiving required amounts of all types of fertilizer as planned with Fertilizer Kodan of Central Govt. The problem of government withdrawal of subsidy for fertilizer factories may cause some uneven shipping distribution of fertilizer within the month or two. This in turn could impair the planting and trans-planting of the new rice crop.

#### 5. Recommendations:

a. NRS SCAP should send <sup>a</sup> qualified specialist to study research program carried out by Ohara Institute for Agriculture Research at Kurashiki-shi. This is an outstanding private research

establishment which has been functioning in the general field of agriculture since 1914.

Agri. Improvement officials of Ken-cho believe that Central Govt. could assign new research projects to Ohara Institute, thereby increasing its budget. Ohara officials were present at the conference on 25 April on Exper. Stations and indicated they would like to get more funds. The station apparently is well-equipped to pursue almost any type of agricultural research.

b. Ken-cho Agri. Improvement Section officials would like CCAR to hold annual technical conference probably in Kure which would enable technicians in various fields of agriculture to exchange information with similiar officials in other Prefectures of Region. GHQ could possibly provide most of the specialists for these lectures.

c. Ken-cho officials have been informed by MAF that Mr Roelofs of SCAP NRS plans to visit Okayama Ken about 15 May at 1034. Mr Take requests that Economics Section CCAR send representative to attend conference in extension work on 16 May 50.

*Morris S. Colehour*  
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

21 August 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour - Natural Resources Division  
to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 16 - 18 August 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose:

- a. To inspect the Prefecture Branch Citrus Fruit Experimental Station at Agenosho-Machi, Oshima Island.
- b. To inspect forest lands in Nagashima Island and neighboring Islands and the Iwakuni area which are damaged or are threatened with early damage by Pine Bark Beetles.
- c. To evaluate current progress in the Agricultural Extension program in the Yanai area.

2. Background:

- a. (1) Ken-cho officials reported to this officer recently that some forest areas in Nagashima Island have been heavily infested by Pine Bark Beetles and other destructive insects. This is the area of heaviest infestation at present in the Ken.
- (2) Forests in the Iwakuni area are also heavily damaged from the pests and are the second heaviest - infested timber lands in the Ken as of 1 August 1950 (Applicable O.D. #14)
- b. Applicable O.D. #12 for Agricultural Program surveillance.

3. Discussion:

a. Agricultural Fruit Production

Conference held at 1100 on 16 August 1950 at the Hirai-Mura Village Office. Those present included Mayor Hamamoto of Hirai who is chairman of the Island's Citrus fruit promotional committee, Mr. Ogawa, representing the Hirai Agricultural Cooperative, Mr. Ogasawara, chief of the Agenosho Station, Mr. Kawamoto, district chief of the Oshima Gun Office.

Citrus fruit growers on Oshima Island expect a normal crop of approximately 2,000,000 kan of tangerines and oranges this fall unless severe weather and other unexpected factors develop. If this occurs, it will equal the 1948 yield. Last year's crop was very poor because of typhoon damage.

Cultivation of citrus fruit is one of the Island's biggest industries. The acreage devoted to growing of tangerines and oranges was 1,000 cho before World War II but was reduced approximately 30 per cent during the war to provide increased staple food production.

Efforts are being made by the Island's promotional committee and the Experimental Station to again reach the mark of 1,000 cho of fruit trees. Fruit grown on Oshima Island is shipped annually to southern Honshu and Kyushu and about 10,000 kan will be exported to the west coast of the United States and Canada if marketing arrangements are completed by the Ken Federation of Sales Cooperatives.

Research at the Agenosho Station since 1948 when it was established to aid the thriving citrus fruit industry on the Island has included cultivation of superior varieties of Summer oranges, breeding through grafts of mixed citrus, and use of 2,4-D weed killer in the orchards to eliminate heavy growth of weeds and grasses.

Future experiments will include cultivation of strain of early-flowering tangerines (Unshu variety), testing tangerine seeds for drought-resistant damage, reclamation of farm or waste land for growing fruit and advantages of using Nitrogenous fertilizer in orchards.

The Agricultural Products Section of the Ken-cho is sending Mr. Kobayashi to the Island soon to investigate the Citrus industry and possibly assist them in developing new markets in Japan and abroad.

Before the war, growers of fruit on the Island exported about 10% of their annual crop (200,000kan) to the British Isles and North America. Although citrus fruit was grown on the Island as early as 1850, extensive cultivation of tangerines and oranges did not occur there until approximately 25 years ago.

Repatriates and new arrivals on the Island in recent years are taking up farming when they can find suitable land and some of them are being encouraged to cultivate fruit trees.

b. Agricultural Research:

Conference held at 1300 at Agenosho-Machi Village Office on 16 August 1950. Present were the Mayors of Hirai and Agenosho, Mr. Hoshida and Mr. Yasumoto, members of the Agenosho Extension Committee, Mr. Ogawa, chairman of the Agenosho Extension Committee, Mr. Akimoto,

chairman of the Agenosho 4-H Fruit Project club, and Vice Mayor Omato.

Citrus fruit, especially tangerines, grown on Oshima Island was awarded first prize at the 1949 Tokyo Agricultural Fair. The fruit was designated as having superior quality and excellent taste. Approximately half of the tangerines grown on the island are of this same prize-winning variety.

Marketing of the tangerines and oranges in foreign countries is again being considered after the war prevented shipments. The Island's promotional committee is working closely with the Ken Federation of Sales Cooperatives and hopes to send the choicest type of fruit in 1-kan boxes to markets in London, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, B.C.

Conference held at Agenosho Experimental Station at 1430 on 16 August 1950. Those present included most of the officials who attended the other conferences earlier the same day which were held by this officer.

The station chief explained that the station's research projects chiefly are concerned with perfecting high-quality varieties of tangerines as 90 per cent of the island's fruit crop is devoted to this type of fruit. The Washington Navel Orange and the Summer Orange are also being grown on the Island but in very small quantities.

The station received grapefruit seedlings from New Zealand and Australia and hopes to develop a strain of this fruit which will thrive in the Oshima Climate. Several more years will be required before the grapefruit tree will begin to bear a reasonable quantity of fruit.

No disease or noxious insect has damaged the grapefruit trees so far at the station.

An extensive survey of all citrus trees growing on Oshima Island was completed in 1948 by the staff of the station. It has enabled the station's horticulturists to expedite research on the superior varieties being grown there.

The station has several olive trees which will not bear fruit for few years. Olive seedlings are being cultivated in a nursery bed but generally, they are not thriving.

In a tour of the station, the station chief called the attention of this officer to the principal diseases and noxious insect damaging citrus fruit on the Island.

The arrow-point-shaped worm is the No. 1 enemy of tangerines with the Ruby Scale worm being next in damaging the fruit. Station officials believe that in some orchards on the Island, as much as 40% of the fruit trees are damaged by this pest. However, few of these trees have

more than scattered cases of infestation and if prompt control measures are taken, a considerable amount of the damaged fruit may be satisfactory at harvest time.

Very powerful insecticides such as cyanide gas and sulphuric acid are used about once a year to control the pests. Scab disease is the principal bacteria-type damaging the fruit trees. Bordeaux Mixture has greatly reduced loss from the disease.

The station has a rather compact, and light power sprayer which is carried regularly to most of the other wise in accessible orchards on the Island. It cost ¥70,000 and includes 70 feet of hose with special attachments for reaching the top of trees.

Station officials estimate that farmers should be able to spray 3 tan of fruit trees (approximately 240 trees) in a single day.

The station cultivates peanuts to check soil erosion in orchards and is conducting intensive experiments with 2-4D to eliminate weeds and grasses which are growing in heavy abundance in many of the Island's Orchards.

Some research is also conducted on sweet potatoes since they comprise one of the larger staple food crop on the Island.

The station has an annual budget of ¥896,900 of which ¥536,900 is used for operations including ¥250,000 for insect control. If funds can be obtained, the station will ask for an additional ¥400,000 next year to adjust and improve the plats where experiments are now conducted.

c. Agricultural Extension

Conference held at Yanai-Machi Mayor's Office at 0930 on 18 August 1950.

Those present included Mr. WAKISAKA, chairman of the Yanai Extension Committee, Mr. Iwamoto, Economic Chief, Yanai-Machi Mr. Kaita, Agricultural Adjustment Chief Yanai, and Mr. Yoshimura, Yanai Extension Advisor.

The outlook for the 1950 rice crop in Yanai is good. However, 32 cho of paddy fields are damaged in whole or partially by rice blast with approximately 23 cho of paddy land having varying infestations of leaf hopper.

A drouth may threaten the rice crop also. Other threats to the rice crop are "autumn fall" and black spot disease which may damage as much as 25 cho of rice plants, especially those growing at the foot of hills, near river banks and in sandy loam.

The Yanai Extension Committee and the Town Extension advisor are closely watching these threats to the rice crop. Bordeaux mixture has been used in both power and hand sprayers to counteract rice blast. BHC - 1% solution has been quite effective in controlling the leaf hoppers.

Solid fertilizer containing ammonium sulphate - Lime and potassium is being used to check the black spot disease. Yanai Extension leaders are getting experimental developments on staple crop diseases to implement their control program.

The Yanai Extension Committee which serves both Yanai and Naruto farmers receives a combined budget of ¥120,000 from these communities, all of it from taxes.

There are 1,440 farm households served by the Yanai Extension advisor.

d. Forestry - Insect Control

Conference held in Mayor Shinozue's office at Kamoseki-mura Office, Nagashima Island, at 0930 on 17 August 1950. Those present included Mr. Kurimoto, chief of the Kumage Forestry District Office, Mr. Kawano, technician in charge of Insect Control in the Ken-cho Forestry Affairs Section, and representatives of the Nagashima Island Forestry Association.

District Forestry officials showed this officer a map of Nagashima Island and neighboring islands in the Inland Sea (all in Yamaguchi Prefecture) which traced the spread of Pine Bark Beetles in the area since the pests were first discovered in 1945.

Prefectural, district and village officials are not certain how the beetles reached the island which is separated from the mainland at Muratsu by a narrow bay which is about 600 meters wide. The Imperial Government operated a military petroleum plant on Nagashima Island from 1941 until V-J day. It is possible that the pests may have been brought to the island in boats which made frequent deliveries of cargo at the wartime installation.

By 1946 when the first survey of the island's Pine stands was undertaken, 36 cho of land containing 11,370 trees were found partially or heavily damaged. A year later, the pests had spread to new areas of the island, possibly through the aid of strong winds during the typhoon season, and 155 cho of land, involving 35,195 trees were infested.

Ken-cho and District Forestry officials aided the Island Forestry association and private forest owners to check the spread of the pests once they were discovered in 1945. However, even extensive



cutting of damaged trees and strict control measures such as burning the damaged bark at the spot and transporting the infested trees to an sawmill or to locations where the beetles could not again infest the pine stands, failed to halt the voracious pests.

By 1948, 2,022 cho of forest land involving 213,174 trees of varying sizes and ages had to be cleared of the pests. The epidemic was so severe by that time that the entire island, with the aid of the Ken-cho, cooperated in greatly reducing the pine stands which were potential targets for the aggressive pests.

The excellent control program produced splendid results the following year (1949) when only 374 cho of timber including 51,645 trees were cut because of new infestations. Although the 1950 estimate of infestation on the island is not completed yet, Ken-cho officials believe that it will not be any worse than last year.

Ken-cho officials stated that no appeals had been received from forest owners on Nagashima Island since the new MAF-type of insect control reports were started several months ago. As a result, the Governor has signed orders directing all forest owners who have any infestation in pine stands to clear their forests of the pests as soon as possible.

Two adjacent islands, Sago Jima, about 600 meters north of Nagashima, and Uma Shima, approximately the same distance northwest of the principal island, have had varying infestations from beetles which have been attributed to the damaged forests on Nagashima. The pests have also infested forests in Murotsu, directly across the narrow bay from Kamoneseki. However, in Murotsu, the control program has been effective and the problem appears to have been licked.

The infestation on Sago Jima has been principally on the southwestern coast. The most recent survey showed that 693 trees were partially or heavily damaged from the pests.

The Central Government has allocated approximately ¥6,500,000 as compensation to forest owners for infested trees which they are cutting down annually. The Ken-cho Forestry Affairs Section has a budget of ¥13,000,000 for the insect control program including the MAF grant to aid forest owners. Additional funds are needed for the project but the prospects for getting more money are very slim for 1951.

A conference is scheduled for 23-24 August in Tokyo to discuss the MAF's policy on Insect Control for Forests.

Nagashima Forestry officials pointed out that because fishing is a major industry on the island, a large quantity of quickly-combustible firewood is needed throughout the year for fishermen

to process their catches, mostly sardines. Pine wood, both healthy and damaged types, have been used in the past for processing the fish. Damaged pine trees seldom are sold for pulp because of the great demand for firewood among the fishermen.

Since pine is needed principally for firewood and because it is very susceptible to the Bark Beetles, this officer suggested that future artificial plantings (seedlings) be mostly in a hardier type of timber.

Forestry officials stated that Kumage, a hardwood species of tree, is already growing in small quantities on the island and while it does not make as suitable a fire as pine does, it will serve the purpose for the fishermen. Cedar will also be stressed in the reforestation program, once the island is able to eliminate the Pine Bark Beetles.

District forestry officials reported that Chestnut trees in Onomura, Kumage Gun, were quite heavily infected by the gall fly.

Nagashima Forestry officials reported they have reforested 145 cho of timber on the island since 1946, with an average of 3,000 trees being cho. The program for 1950 calls for approximately 45 cho of trees to be planted. School children are assisting in the project.

Conference held at Iwakuni Mayor's office on 18 August 1950 at 1445. Those present included Mr. Kondo, Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Uemura of the Iwakuni Municipal Agriculture & Forestry Section; Mr. Yamazuki, Iwakuni chairman of the Agricultural Adjustment Committee; Mr. Kashimoto, a member of the Iwakuni Agricultural Improvement Committee; Mr. Okamoto, chief of the Ken Forestry Affairs Section; Mr. Ito, of the Ken Forestry Affairs Section, Mr. Yagi and Mr. Sugihara of the Kuga District Forestry office, and Mr. Kasai of the Iwakuni Liaison Office.

Municipal and District Forestry officials displayed a control map of the Iwakuni area, showing varying stages of Pine Bark Beetle damage in forests.

The pests were discovered in Iwakuni City proper in 1943 and then spread to the forest areas beyond the Municipality until today, this area is the second heaviest infestation of beetles in the Ken. The 1950 forecast of infestation in the Iwakuni area is expected to be completed very soon.

However, district forestry officials estimate that approximately 46 cho of forest lands are partially or heavily infested. If this is substantiated when the MAF report is tabulated about 1 September 1950, it will represent a decrease of nearly 66% from last fall's damage.

Control measures, slow in getting underway in the Iwakuni area because of indifference by forest owners, are now quite effective. The pests are damaging the older trees, mostly those 50 years old and older.

While the owners, most of whom are full-time farmers since their forests never comprise much more than 1 cho of timber, are cooperative in eliminating the beetles, they also are like the majority of Japanese in the Region, too busy to do extensive cutting of damaged trees until later this year.

This officer suggested that casual labor be employed to cut down the damaged trees as Mr. Blackwood had pointed out in a similar conference with Okayama Forestry officials. Ken officials said they would support this officer's plan to use high school or college students until classes are resumed but felt that the lack of skill of these youths may not prove satisfactory to forest owners.

Forest owners have been receiving approximately ¥360-400 per koku of pine, delivered to the Iwakuni saw mill. As in other prefectures, a considerable amount of the damaged timber can be sold for pulpwood and the remainder is used for firewood.

Damage by gall flies to chestnut stands, both virgin and cultivated forests, has been very heavy in the Iwakuni area. Shigeno Village which is very near to Iwakuni has 1500 chestnut trees partially or heavily damaged and in SO village, also near Iwakuni, the entire chestnut forests are heavily damaged by this voracious pest.

The gall fly was not discovered in the Iwakuni area until 1948 and within two years, it has become just as serious a menace to chestnut stands as the beetles are to pine trees. Ken-cho officials believe that 40% of the chestnut crop will be lost this year because of the pest.

The Ken-cho Forestry Affairs chief asked this officer to assist the Ken in combatting the Gall Fly. He believes that the MAF should allocate funds immediately to check the spread of the pest as the Ken has no money available for this project at present.

#### 4. Conclusions:

##### a. Agriculture

- (1) Outlook is very good for normal crop of approximately 2,000,000 kan of tangerines and oranges on Oshima Island in November, 1950.
- (2) Exporting of citrus fruit is expected to be resumed by the Yamaguchi Federation of Sales Co-Ops this year after a 10-year lapse because of the war.
- (3) Research on citrus fruit at the Agenosho Prefectural Branch Experimental Station is still too new. The establishment was not located there until October, 1949.

- (4) Chemicals are being used effectively on rice plant diseases and insects in the Yanai area.

b. Forestry - Insect Control

- (1) Forest owners on Nagashima Island in the Inland Sea (south of Murotsu) are using damaged pine trees from pine bark beetle infestations mostly for firewood.
- (2) The infestation on Nagashima Island should be brought under control by February 1951 as the Governor has issued orders as of 20 August 1950, directing affected owners that they must clear their forests of damaged trees as soon as possible.
- (3) Hereafter, seedlings of Kumage, a hardwood species of tree, will be planted on the Island and neighboring islands to provide the firewood needed for fishermen in processing fish. Natural pine stands will probably continue to grow in some of the island's areas but their chances of reaching a 25-year maturity are quite slim because of the heavy infestation of the beetles.
- (4) Iwakuni forest-owners are interested in getting prompt control of their forests from the beetles but no suitable plan has yet been devised to provide the casual labor for this project.
- (5) Chestnut trees are also heavily-infested in the Iwakuni area with the village of SO reported to have all of its trees of this type quite heavily damaged. Ken-cho officials state that the gall fly will reduce the Ken's chestnut crop this year by 40%.

5. Recommendations:

a. Agriculture

- (1) The Ken-cho Information Department should disseminate information over a fairly-wide area of the world, advertising the high-quality tangerines which are grown in the prefecture.

b. Forestry - Insect Control

- (1) Nagashima Island and Kumage Gun Forestry district officials should demand that forest owners on the island comply wholeheartedly with the Ken's order to cut damaged pine trees. They also should discourage any artificial plantings of pine seedlings on

the island as this timber is used principally for firewood. Kumage, a species of hardwood tree, now grows on the island and can be used satisfactorily for firewood to help fishermen process their catches.

- (2) Casual labor can be used to expedite the cutting of damaged pine trees in the Iwakuni area. High school or college students will be available for this project until classes are resumed. The logs will bring approximately 400 per koku, delivered to the Iwakuni lumber mill anytime during the year.
- (3) The MAF should assist, if funds are available, Yamaguchi Prefecture as well as Hiroshima and Okayama Kens, to take emergency measures in controlling the rapid spread of the chestnut gall fly. The Ken's chestnut crop will drop 40% this year because of the pest.

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

NOTE:

- Par 5 a. This headquarters takes no part in advertisement of products for the Japanese.
- Par 5 b (1) The governor has the right by law to enter private forest and exercise pine bark beetle control when forest owner fail to do so.
- Par 5 b(3) As yet there have been no control measures given for control of gall fly however we have been informed by SCAP that the Japanese are working to determine control measures.

GEORGE K BLACKWOOD, DAC  
Chief, Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

Res. Division

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

10 August 1950

*Noted  
AOK*

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Prefecture,  
7 - 8 August 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose:

a. To inspect the Oasa-mura Municipal Experimental Farm in Yamagata-Gun, and make recommendations on the establishing of a High altitude agricultural experimental station by Hiroshima Prefecture at the same site. (applic. O.D. #12)

b. To discuss agricultural extension activities of Yamagata and Asa Guns with Ken-cho, Gun and Municipal officials. (Applic O.D. #12)

2. Background:

Two years ago, SCAP and the MAF completed a study of all agricultural experimental stations in Japan. (NRS Weekly Summary No. 176, page 11)

The Kisa-mura Branch of the Prefecture Ag. Experimental Station was among establishments listed for closure. Since then, Ken-cho officials have apparently proceeded slowly in complying with the joint SCAP-MAF directive that this branch station be closed because it performed similar functions to other experimental stations in the Prefecture and the Region.

The MAF granted Ken-cho officials, at their own request, a one-year extension to close the Kisa Station about 1 March 1950. SCAP-NRS and the MAF, acting on the recommendations of the former Hiroshima MG Team, have ordered Hiroshima Ken-cho officials to establish a High Altitude Ag. Experimental Station as soon as possible because cold weather/or high altitude farming is carried on in approximately one-third of the cultivated land area in the Ken. (30,000 cho).

Ken-cho officials have made several inspections of the proposed site for the High Altitude station at Oasa-mura and have prepared a tentative budget for the new establishment which totals ¥12,009,000. Of this amount ¥2,000,000 will come from tax funds in Yamagata-gun, mostly villages and towns adjacent to the present Municipally-operated Ag. Research Farm in Oasa.

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The MAF is not expected to allocate funds for the new station.

3. Discussion:

Conference held at 1100 on 7 August 1950 in office of Mayor Ishizu at Oasa-mura. Those present included the Mayor, Mr. Kosaka, representing the Chief of Economics Section, Yamagata Gun District Ken-cho Office, Kake-Machi, and Mr. Zengo Senior Extension Advisor for Yamagara Gun, also of Kake-Machi, and Mr. Yamada, Planning Engineer, Ag. Improvement Section, Hiroshima Ken-cho.

The Mayor summarized developments on the Oasa Station as follows:

"The Municipal Ag. Experimental Farm in Oasa formerly was operated by the Ken-cho Improvement Section but was discontinued as a High Altitude Experimental Station in 1948 when the MAF informed the Ken-cho that no further grants would be made for the establishment.

Since then, the Oasa-mura Village Assembly has operated the station with an annual budget of approximately ¥300,000. The Main Prefecture Experimental Station provides casual labor and certain chemicals to assist the Village conduct research on rice and other food crops grown by farmers in the high altitude area of the Ken."

The mayor added that the present experimental farm comprises more than 2 cho of land. The paddy field area totals 1 cho-7 tan while upland amounts to 5 tan. The remainder of the farm's tract, totaling 100 tsubo, includes the farm office, residence for the staff which totals 8 persons, and storage barns.

Mr. Yoshiwara, Oasa Extension Advisor, maintains his office at the experimental farm and usually spends his mornings there to direct the planning and operations of the establishment. The remainder of the time, he is travelling among the farmers in the Oasa area, explaining the experiments which are in progress at the Oasa Experimental Farm.

Three other technically-trained persons perform experiments at the Oasa Farm, assisted by three farmers and a woman employee. The farm stresses reasearch for food and fruit crops which grow in the mountainous area of the Prefecture (approximate altitude 500-1000 meters above sea level.)

The mayor submitted a brochure to this officer, containing various reports prepared by Oasa-Mura Municipality on the Agricultural Experimental Station.

At 1330, a second conference was held at the Oasa Experimental Farm. The same personnel were present together with Mr. Nahamura, Oasa Extension Advisor. Mr. Nahamura stated that there are 700 farm households in Oasa-mura. He follows a plan of visiting approximately 20 to 30 families daily.

Experiments at the station included the growing of Irish potatoes in paddy fields along with rape plant which produces oil used by the Japanese for nutritional and industrial purposes.

Development of an improved type of rice for the mountainous area is also being carried out by the Oasa Experimental Farm.

The outlook appears good for the current rice crop which is expected to be harvested about 1 October 1950. Farmers of Yamagata Gun usually plant rice on 5,000 cho of paddy field annually. Of this amount, the forecast of damage from rice blast for the gun is 85.7 cho as of 1 August 1950.

Extension officials will closely watch the advent of the heavy rainy season in September to ascertain if any heavy loss will be suffered by rice farmers before the crop is harvested.

Stem borers are not expected to cause very heavy damage to the High Altitude area's rice crop this season, extension officials declared.

Drainage of paddy fields is one of the major problem confronting farmers in the High Altitude area. The Oasa experimental establishment is keeping in close touch with the Saijo Prefectural Station and MAF Research Station to obtain a variety of rice seed which will be able to resist damage caused by the cold water which flows into the paddy field from the nearby hills. In the past, loss from - severe shock which the cold water causes in the growing rice plants, has reduced the overall rice crop field in the mountainous area of the Ken by 30% annually.

Gun officials stated that approximately 700 koku of rice is imported annually from Shimane Prefecture to implement the retention quota allowed farmers in the Gun. This is necessary because the Central Government bases the annual rice quota for the Gun on a larger acreage than is actually cultivated. A recent land survey made by the Gun revealed that 5,300 cho of land, including paddy field and upland, is normally used for rice production.



However, Gun officials insist that rice production figures are quite variable and also pointed out that the farmers are delivering a much higher percentage of rice every year to the Government than they should. As a result, they must import other rice for sustaining their daily diet.

Apples are beginning to take their place with persimmons as another source of income for the one-crop farmers in the Yamagata area.

The mayor stated that Oasa's Village Assembly is allocating ¥63,000 annually to the Village Extension Committee for various Ag. Research Activities.

This officer made an extensive inspection of the Oasa establishment including ground to determine whether the present area is large enough for the proposed Prefectural High Altitude Station.

Gun and Municipal officials declared they had been told by Prefectural officials that the land area of the establishment was sufficient for the present to establish the new station.

Several new buildings will be erected at the site if it is selected by the Prefecture. Construction of these buildings together with practically all new facilities comprises the largest share of the proposed ¥12,000,000 budget.

Conference held at Oasa Hotel at 1630 on 7 August. Mr. S. Miyamoto, Prefectural Assembly member from Nakano-mura and Mr. Uemoto, Oasa, chairman of the Village Assembly and also head of the Extension Committee joined the others in a general discussion of the Oasa establishment. Mr. Miyamoto declared that he never had received complete information on the reasons for closing the Kisa Station and establishing a new station at Oasa.

Mr. Uemoto said that the rice quota for farmers in the Oasa area generally has been too high. Since the Oasa Co-op has frozen deposits totaling ¥8,000,000 for the present because of stringent financial conditions, many farm families are eating vegetables and other foods because they have no cash to use for their monthly rice ration.

The Ken-cho representative said that the normal budget for the Oasa Station would be approximately ¥4,600,000 annually. It is estimated that new construction at the proposed station ~~needed~~ <sup>would</sup> require three months to complete.

It may be necessary for the staff to use the Village Hall if the present Establishment's facilities prove inadequate.

Conference held at Kake District office of Ken-cho, Yamagata-Gun, at 0930 on 8 August. District Officials including District chief and Miss Nokage, new Home Improvement Advisor in Kake office.

The District chief explained that Yamagata-gun groups have been trying for three years to have a High Altitude Experimental Station established at Oasa. He said that a conference of mayors throughout the Gun which was held at Kake recently, asked Ken-cho officials to do everything possible to expedite the establishing of the proposed station.

Miss Nokage explained her orientation program, stating that she had only been working in the position about two weeks. She is visiting model municipalities in the Gun to become acquainted with problems relating to Rural Family Living.

Conference held at 1130 on 8 August at Kabe District office of Ken-cho. Those present included Mr. Yokata, chief of the Kabe Experimental Station Mr. Fumoto, chief of the Aza-Gun Extension office, and Miss. Takemoto, new Home Improvement advisor at Kabe.

Miss. Takemoto who also just assumed her duties, explained that she is beginning to work with women's groups in the Kabe area. She hopes to begin visiting farm homes sometime next month.

Mr. Fumoto explained that the Gun Farm Youth Federation was the only organization at present in which farm boys and girl are very active. The 4-H club program is expected to develop gradually from this nucleus.

Mr. Yokota related some of his recent experiment at the station. He declared that his staff had discovered that tomato plants to thrive - must be grown in fairly deep soil which has good drainage.

The station chief added that some farmers in the Ken have lost as much as 50% of the potential field from tomato plants for the past few years because of improper cultivation.

He added that the station is badly in need of additional space for a conference room for farmers and other visitors and also to conduct extensive research in vegetable and fruit cultivation. The station has sought an increase of ¥2,000,000 in the establishment's budget but has never been able to get it from the Ken-cho.

4. Conclusion:

a. The establishment of the proposed High Altitude Station at Oasa-mura, while it is quite important to the farmers of the Prefecture, is strictly a decision for the MAF and the Ken-cho Economics Department.

b. If the Kisa Branch Station is to be continued indefinitely instead of being closed as recommended, it is essential that more practical High Altitude research be accomplished to the greatest good to farmers in the Ken's High Altitude area.

5. Recommendation:

a. Home Improvement advisors generally should talk in simple language to farm wives, stressing the easy, inexpensive projects which can be carried out to improve Rural Living.

b. Further conferences should be held by personnel of Chugoku Civil Affairs Region to study the closing of the Kisa Branch of the Prefectural Experimental Station.

*Morris S. Colehour*

MORRIS. S. COLEHOUR, DAC  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

3 August 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Prefecture,  
1 - 2 August 1950

TO : Chief Economics Section

1. Purpose:

To evaluate current progress in all Agriculture and Forestry surveillance programs (O.D. #12 and 14)

2. Background:

None.

3. Discussion:

Agriculture conference held at 1100 on 1 August at Ken-cho Economic Chief's conference room. Those present were: Mr. Hirayashu and Mr. Matsuoka of the Ken-cho Extension Division and Mr. Miyake entomologist of the Saijo Pref. Exper. Station.

Fifteen home improvement agents, 13 of them recently employed, will attend a training course held by the Ken-cho Agriculture Improvement Section about 25 August.

Mr. Miyake reported that the use of BHC dust on rice stem borers at the experimental paddy field tract near Chitakamura had killed approximately 33 1/3% of the larva infecting the plants.

This was a first generation experiment. A similar test with power sprayers will be carried out by the Saijo Station in Cooperation with NRS, SCAP, on 15 August to determine what effect BHC dust has on the pests in the second breeding period.

The 4-H club training courses, being conducted on a gun level, are expected to be finished about 15 September.

Conference held at 0930 on 2 August at Hiroshima City Prefecture Federation of Co-ops' Building. Those present included:

Mr. Nakamura, Chairman of the Hiroshima-shi Co-op.  
Assn.  
Mr. Hiruta, Chief of Ken-cho Agriculture Improvement  
Section.

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No. 4

Mr. Ogawa, Chairman of the Hiroshima-shi Extension  
Committee  
Mr. Kyobashi, Senior Extension Agent in Hiroshima-shi.  
Mr. Matsuoka, Ken-cho Agriculture Improvement Section

This officer in company with Prefectural and Hiroshima City extension and co-op. officials, visited the Hiroshima City Central Market where all types of seasonal farm products (fruit and vegetables) were being processed.

Mr. Tomotani, president of the Market, operated by Hiroshima City, joined our group for a brief inspection of the area. He explained that farmers deliver products to the wholesalers who grade the vegetable and fruits and then sell them the same day to dealers in a different area at the market.

Wholesalers generally are not making more than 10 - 20% of a profit at the market.

Typical wholesale prices prevailing on 2 August 1950 were as follows:

No. 1 - Tomatoes - Approx. ¥60 per kan  
(Paid to producer)  
No. 1 - Tomatoes - ¥100 per kan (Price paid by dealer)  
No. 1 - Watermelons - Approx. ¥45 - 50 per kan  
(Paid producer)  
No. 1 - Watermelons - Approx ¥60 per kan.

The current supply of vegetables taken to the Hiroshima Market this month is about the same as a year ago, Hiroshima City Co-op and Extension officials stated. However, several items of garden products are considerably cheaper on the wholesale market than in 1949.

Co-operative shipping of egg plant and cucumbers is being carried out by the Hiroshima City Co-op to stabilize local market prices for all vegetable farmers in Hiroshima City. However, after brief discussion, Co-op officials indicated that generally the plan of exporting vegetables and fruits to Kyushu and other part of Japan, had not been too profitable for the shippers.

Egg plant delivered at Kyushu points by train is selling for ¥45 - 55 per kan, the same price quoted farmers at the Hiroshima Central Market.

Conference held at 1300 on 2 August 1950 at Hiroshima City Federation of Co-ops' Building. Mr. Takubo, Chief of the

Agriculture and Marine Division of Hiroshima City Government, joined the discussion at this time.

Hiroshima City Extension officials reviewed the history of truck gardening in the city and declared that all of the 54 greenhouses which provided outstanding varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers during the winter season before the war, were razed by the A-Bomb. The loss of these hothouses had made it necessary for Hiroshima City wholesalers to import practically all superior varieties of vegetables and fruits from other areas during the cold weather.

The Hiroshima City Extension Committee has received unofficial assurance from city officials that municipal aid will be extended to farmers and the city co-op to rehabilitate the hothouse business.

City extension leaders stated that they hope to build at least 15 greenhouses at an average cost of ¥800,000 - ¥1,000,000 - within the next three to five years.

Efforts will be made to secure long-term loans from the city government to make it easy for vegetable farmers to pay for the new greenhouses out of accumulated earnings.

Financing of the greenhouses will be requested of the city assembly by the city extension committee during the next meeting sometime this month.

Hiroshima City Extension officials also are urging City Government leaders to consider the establishment of a Municipal Gardening Guidance Station.

If approved and financed by City officials, the project will cost approximately ¥5,000,000. It will be located on a city-owned tract of approximately 6-tan of land. Seven persons, mostly specialists on growing of vegetables and fruits, will be employed.

A model, standard-size greenhouse, averaging 90 tsubo, will be included in the plan. This hothouse will serve as the pilot model for the others to be built by Hiroshima City vegetable producers.

It is hoped that the greenhouses and possibly over or more special upland plate can be used to grow superior vegetable and fruits for tourists and the occupation if allied personnel are still residing in Japan during the next few years.

The City Extension Committee has a current budget of ¥500,000. Half of this amount came from City Government tax funds and the rest was contributed by the City Co-op.

City Extension leaders stated that these funds are used for travelling expenses of the extension agents and also to finance training courses for 4-H club members.

In discussing pre-war economic conditions with those of today, prefecture and city extension leaders stated that generally - because of the A-Bomb and the war that most farm families in Hiroshima city have a lower standard of living at present.

#### Fertilizer Distribution:

At a conference on 1 August at 1430, Mr. Fuji, technician in charge of Fertilizer Distribution at the Ken-cho, reported on the status of the spring quota of commercial fertilizer.

As of 25 July, farmers in the Ken had received the following quantities of fertilizer for the January - July period:

	Nitrogenous (Metric tons)	Phosphates (Metric tons)	Potassic (Metric tons)
Prefecture quota from MAF	29,049	16,417	5,404
Farmer-level purchases	21,443	10,937	2,916
Percent of ken spring quota	74 %	66 %	50 %

Mr. Fuji stated that a spot check that morning with Co-op stores in Hiroshima City disclosed that the new price of fertilizer - which went on free sale as of 1 August was not available.

#### Control of Power Sprayer Fuels:

At a conference held at the Ken-cho on 1 August at 1530, Mr. Chisaeda, technician in charge of rationing of fuels for power sprayers in the Materials Section of the Economics Department, reported that the second quarter allocation of fuels for the sprayers was the same as reported to CCAR from ESS, SCAP.

He assured this reporter that in cooperation with the Purchase Federation of co-ops, the Ken-cho maintains very close surveillance over all Gun offices in the distribution of sprayer fuels and similar materials used by farmers.

Forestry:

A conference was held at 0930 on 1 August at Ken-cho.

Extension:

Seven subject matter specialist out of an MAF quota of 9, are attending the Forestry Guidance School for Chugoku and Shikoku Regions being held now at Tokushima in Shikoku Region.

Two other specialists will be added to the - Extension or Guidance Section before 1 September. Forty forestry Extension agents comprise the MAF quota for the Ken. They are expected to be employed about 1 September.

Mr. Amano, at present chief of the Forestry Research and Guidance Office at the Ken-cho, will be the new chief of the Combined Guidance and Extension office.

A training course for the new agents is tentatively planned by the Ken-cho to start about 24 August.

Mr. Okada the department chief reported that the budget for the forestry extension program is approximately ¥5,796,054 for 1950. of this, ¥1,978,375 will come from the MAF.

Ken-cho officials have not prepared the extension budget yet for items other than salaries. This will probably be a bigger job than they anticipated as general funds in the Department are quite limited at present.

4. Conclusion:a. Agriculture:

- (1) Some Hiroshima City vegetable producers may be adversely affected if the reported low prices of seasonal products such as egg plant, should continue.

Generally, prices of wholesale farm products are considerably lower than a year ago.

- (2) Rehabilitation of the Hiroshima City vegetable-producing area especially hothouse grown varieties of vegetables, is slowly underway after being destroyed by the A-Bomb.

- a. Prefectural and City Extension, Co-op and Municipal officials are cooperating in a plan to establish a model vegetable



guidance station at a cost of approximately ¥5,000,000 to be financed entirely by the Municipality.

- b. Reconstruction of approximately 15 greenhouses at an average cost of ¥1,000,000, is being sponsored by the Prefecture and City Extension groups in cooperation with the City Co-op and the Municipality. Loans for all or most of this amount will be sought from the Municipality to aid vegetable growers get the project started as soon as possible.

b. Forestry:

(1) Extension Organization:

The operation of the new Forestry Extension program is expected to be in full swing about 15 September.

Financial difficulties are expected in the 15 district offices where the 40 new agents will be assigned after attending a training course late this month.

Forestry Dept. officials have assured this officer that generally the program should reach the forest owner level rapidly and should greatly improve the deteriorated condition which now exists in most of the Region.

5. Recommendations:

a. Agriculture:

- (1) Construction of a model gardening guidance station for Hiroshima City farmers will be a boon to the vegetable - growing business there.

While it may duplicate minor research work now carried out at the Saijo Experimental Station, generally the program will be new and will be one of the newest guidance stations of this type in Japan.

Farmers are in favor of the plan and believe it will rehabilitate the hot-house type of gardening which made Hiroshima City the Center for southern Honshu before the A-Bomb raid.

**b. Forestry:**

- (1) Forest owners in the ken should benefit greatly once the new Forestry Extension program is in operation. The Ken-cho Forestry Dept. hopes to have a staff of 40 agents and 9 specialists aiding forest owners with general forestry problems about 15 September.

Elimination of noxious insects such as Pine Bark Beetles, and the chestnut Gall Fly, should have the top priority in the extension program to protect the rapidly dwindling forests from further heavy damages.

*Morris S. Colehour*  
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR,  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

*Note:*

*Ref Par 5 b-*

*Pine Bark Beetle Control along with  
Reforestation is considered to be  
first priority in all Forestry Sections  
of Prefectural Governments.*

*signed / George K Blackwood*

*Noted  
Hak*

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
ECONOMICS SECTION

Nat. Div. Division

File No. D-12 - Colehour

31 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, - 24-29 July 1950.

TO : Chief  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

1. Purpose of Trip: To confer with Prefectural officials on Natural Resources problems.
2. Background: Operational Directives #12 and #14.
3. Discussions:
  - a. Following officials were contacted:

Yamaguchi

Mr Shibuya, Chief Economic Department.  
Mr Kuwaki, Assistant Chief, Agricultural Affairs Section.  
Mr Okamoto, Chief, Forestry Section.  
Mr Kimura, Assistant Chief, Agricultural Development Section.

Shimane

Mr Arakawa, Chief, Forestry Section.  
Mr Matsumura, Chief Clerk, Agricultural Section.  
Mr Tanaka, Agricultural Development Section.  
Mr Tsuchiya, Co-op Section.  
Mr Sawai, Chief, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Tottori

Mr Kano, Chief, Forestry Section.  
Mr Tanaka, Agricultural Development Section.  
Mr Yasuda, Agricultural Affairs Section.

Okayama

Mr Oki, Agricultural Improvement Section.  
Mr Kano, Chief, Agricultural Affairs Section  
Mr Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Section

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No. 3

Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Tottori-Okayama, 24-29 July 1950.  
George K. Blackwood.

b. All Prefectures in Chugoku Region have asked for reduction in their quotas of wheat and barley. Each prefecture stated that they will have no trouble if their requests are honored. The following are the reduction asked:

Yamaguchi	60,000 Koku
Shimane	3,000 Koku
Tottori	2,300 Koku
Okayama	120,000 Koku

c. The current rice crop is reported better than average in all prefectures visited. However, damage from rice blast has been reported but as yet has not become serious. Rice stem borer has also been reported but as yet not serious.

d. Pine Bark Beetle Control seems to be very good in all prefectures except Okayama, which has the distinction of being at top of the list in Japan for amounts of infestation. The following areas and volumes were reported:

Yamaguchi	381 Cho	2,875 Koku
Shimane	30 Cho	ND
Tottori	11 Cho	267 Koku
Okayama	350,000 Cho	170,000 Koku

Okayama Prefecture is carrying out control measures but are not making strong enough efforts.

e. All prefectures are working in the second year of a 10 year reforestation program. Amounts to be reforested under the 10 year programs are as follows:

Yamaguchi	10,000 Cho	1 year
Shimane	3,000 Cho	1 year
Tottori	1,600 Cho	1 year
Okayama	3,000 Cho	1 year

f. Gall fly damage to chestnut trees has been reported in all prefectures.

g. The hiring of agricultural extension agents in all prefectures is progressing satisfactorily. The following numbers have been hired:

	<u>Hired</u>	<u>In process</u>	<u>Home Agents</u>
Yamaguchi	153	21	5
Shimane	128	6	1
Tottori	98	0	4
Okayama	237	0	14

Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Tottori-Okayama, 24-29 July 1950,  
George K. Blackwood.

Extension agents are giving good cooperation to farmers and 4-H clubs in all prefectures.

h. Upon investigation in Okayama Prefecture of money provided for use of agricultural agents by the villages and towns it was found that the money is to be used to, rent office space, buy stationary and supplies, operate demonstration farms, and finance fairs and exhibitions.

4. Conclusions:

a. Even though damage to wheat and barley crop occurred in this region the quotas will not be hard to meet even if reductions are not received. This is based on the fact that Japanese farmers do not like to keep wheat and barley to eat but would rather sell to the government and get money.

b. In Okayama Prefecture the Pine Bark Beetle Control is not what it should be. The forest owners are waiting until winter time to carry out control measures which should not be done.

c. Damage by gall fly is bad but I do not think it occurred all in this year. It seems incredible that so much damage could occur in such a short time.

5. Recommendations:

a. That Japanese officials disseminate information to the farmers on the best uses of DDT and BHC to control insects that are injurious to the rice crop.

b. Okayama Prefecture should accelerate their pine bark beetle control program. A program should be worked out between private owners, the forestry office, and public welfare whereby unemployed people could be used to help cut pine trees and the trees could be sold as pulp to help defray expenses.

c. Futuer investigation of money furnished to extension committees by towns and villages made before recommendations can be given.

*GKB*  
GEORGE K BLACKWOOD  
Chief, Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

*over*  
MORRIS S COLEHOUR  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

File No. *D-12-Colehour*

5 August 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report of Mr. Colehour

TO : Chief,  
Economics Section.

## 1. AGRICULTURE:

RICE CROP OUTLOOK:

All Prefectural Experimental Stations in the Region are striving hard to control rice plant diseases and other damage to the current rice crop from noxious insects.

Several of the Prefectures have made preliminary forecasts on the probable loss from diseases and insects to the 1950 crop. While these figures are subject to later revision when more accurate trends are expected, these statistics indicate that control measures are proving quite effective.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Hiroshima	Saijo Prefecture Experimental Station scientists, in cooperation with Dr. Roberts, entomologist in NRS - SCAP, are conducting two experiments at Chikata-mura at a 20-cho control tract to determine the effect of chemicals (BHC dust) on the rice stem borer larva.

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No. *2*

The first experiment held this month, disclosed that BHC will kill at least 1/3% of the insect larva on the rice plant if applied before the larva reaches the adult (moth) stage.

In similar, experiments held on a smaller scale at the Saijo station, staff scientists and technicians reported that only a 25% reduction had been obtained in the control program against stem borers.

#### Tottori

Tottori Prefectural Office Agricultural Improvement officials and the staff at the Tottori Experimental Station have 70 power sprayers ready for any outbreak of rice plant disease or damage from insects.

Preliminary estimates show that 455,8 cho of paddy fields are damaged in varying extent by rice plant diseases or rice insects during the current growing season. The caddice worm tops the list of rice plant "enemies" with 296.5 cho of land reported damaged by this small pest which reportedly attacks the roots of the rice plant.

#### Yamaguchi

Recent storms have slightly weakened the tender rice plants. Extension and Research

officials believe that chemicals will revive most of the plants infected by disease or insects.

Light traps are considered somewhat effective in combatting rice stem borer but statistics as yet are not too conclusive. The Ouchi Prefecture Experimental Station has seven extension agents stationed at strategic areas to obtain emergency information on outbreaks of the rice blast and other diseases and damage from insects to this vital food crop.

Okayama

Agriculture Research leaders are carefully watching the irrigation project in various parts of the Prefecture. A drouth has developed in most of the Ken but the Ken-cho Extension service may prevent any loss to the rice crop by a generous application of water and chemicals to the weakened plants.

Agricultural Extension Youth Program:

Rural young people, especially youths from 17 to 30, are participating in the rapidly - expanding farm extension (4-H club) program throughout the Region.

All five prefectures in the Region report that new clubs are being organized every month. Many new members are



joining the 1,365 clubs already serving the thousands of rural young people on farms throughout the Region.

Hiroshima Prefecture leads all other Kens to date in both groups formed and active members. Extension officials serve only in an advisory capacity at the extension youth gatherings, thus insuring a democratic and enthusiastic development of the 4-H mission in Japan: To teach rural youth to become more efficient, scientific farmers; more capable rural leaders and more democratic citizens.

Latest reports on extension youth club organization is as follows:

<u>Prefectural</u>	<u>Total Clubs</u>	<u>Total members</u>
Hiroshima	525	18,205
Yamaguchi	204	7,621
Shimane	284	6,687
Okayama	282	5,500
<u>Tottori</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>800</u>
Total	1,364	38,813

Few girls and young women are participating in mixed 4-H clubs. There are scattered groups of all-girl organizations in the various prefecture but few women apparently desire because of native custom and other factors to study modern farming and rural living practices, except in their restricted groups.

This condition is expected to improve gradually. More home improvement lectures and a wider social program may be

the solution.

Coordination Between Village Rural Nurses and Home Improvement Advisors - Personnel of the Economic and Public Health Section of this Headquarters are planning a series of conferences in each of the five prefectures in the Region to promote a better understanding of the role of the Rural Public Health Nurse.

The Nogi Rural Health Center at Hirose-mura in Shimane Prefecture - will be one of the first centers where a coordination conference on Home Improvement at village level will be closely studied.

Hiroshima Prefecture's Public Health Department is keenly interested in furthering the Better Rural Living program for farm families. A conference of all Chugoku Civil Affairs Region personnel interested in the expanding Home Improvement program will be held at this Headquarters at an early date to formulate definite liaison policies in keeping with directives already issued on the subject by NRS, SCAP and CA Section, SCAP.

## 2. FORESTRY:

### Extension Organization:

Private forest owners should receive long-needed technical advice and guidance on their many problems of forestry management early this fall when all prefectures in the Region will staff various field offices with qualified extension advisors.

Setting up of guidance and field extension staffs as recommended by NRS-SCAP and the Forestry Agency of the MAF is practically completed throughout the Region. Some of the Prefectures have experienced difficulty in finding qualified applicants for the subject matter specialist posts but generally, these vacancies are expected to be filled by 1 September.

Funds for the forestry extension program will be limited for the current year but are expected to be increased sharply in 1951. Generally, the field advisors will use the district or gun forestry offices in the five prefectures and will probably make only limited spot checks of noxious insect damage in the beginning except such areas as Okayama and possibly Yamaguchi where the Pine Bark Beetle and other pests have wreaked havoc with the once-dense timber stands.

Training courses are planned by all prefectures to thoroughly orient the new field advisors in the most modern methods of insect and disease control, reforestation and other vital factors in Japan's post-war Forestry program. The specialists, all of whom have had either a professional university course in forestry management or the equivalent background in practical experience, will serve as lecturers for these classes.

A summary of extension organization in the Region follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota</u>		<u>Employed on 1 August</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Spec.</u>	<u>Agents</u>	
Hiroshima	9	40	7	18	Budget for personnel only approximates ¥5,796,054. Of this amount, the MAF will allocate ¥1,978,375 to Ken-cho.
Okayama	9	24	9	14	Noxious insects such as Pine Bark Beetles and Chestnut Gall Fly have caused very heavy damage to the Ken's timber lands, especially the former. Strong control measures are needed to check the spread of these pests. The new Guidance subsection should give Insect Control the No. 1 priority to aid both private forest owners and government-owned forests.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota</u>		<u>Employed on 1 August</u>		<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Spec. Agents</u>	
Tottori	5	10	3	10	Reforestation is the biggest problem facing most forest-owners. With damage from disease and insects at a very low figure, Tottori can concentrate its extension program on the overall forestry management program.
Shimane	8	18	8	18	Forestry is Shimane's biggest business. 76% of Ken's total land area has some timber stands on it. Damage from noxious insects is decreasing. Pine Bark Beetle infestation as of 15 July was confined to only 34 cho, 30 of which are on Oki Island. Current damage to Tung trees is about 300 cho.
Yamaguchi	8	20	8	20	80% of the 56 applicants who qualified for extension agent in the Ken test recently are presently

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>MAF Quota Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Employed on 1 August. Spec. Agents</u>	<u>Comments</u>
			<p>working in Forestry activities for the Ken. Control of noxious insects in making slow progress in Yamaguchi Ken. The field advisors and Insect Control experts should concentrate on eliminating Pine Bark Beetles in the Shimonoseki, Nagashima Island and Iwakuni areas where damaged is heaviest at present. Chestnut Gall Fly damaged is also quite severe, totaling 590 cho including 53,000 trees as of 15 July 1950.</p>

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC  
Natural Resources Division.

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

20 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hiroshima Prefecture,  
17-19 July 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose of trip:

a. To evaluate current progress in Agricultural Extension and Research in the Ken.

b. To schedule conference with Hiroshima-shi Extension Agents on 2 August 50 relative to reconstructing greenhouses and marketing methods used by Hiroshima-shi vegetable farmers.

c. To discuss current damage by noxious insects to Ken forests.

d. To discuss itinerary for inspection on 18-19 July of pine trees in Jinseki-gun damaged by Bark Beetle.

2. Background:

Quite a few farmers in Hiroshima-shi area need new greenhouses to replace those damaged in the war. It may be necessary for most of them to obtain fairly-large loans to finance this project.

Generally, the farmers of Hiroshima-shi are able to dispose of their vegetable crops either at the Hiroshima Market or by shipping the surplus vegetables to Kyushu or the Osaka - Kobe area.

3. Discussions:

Agriculture Extension

Conference held with Ken-cho officials in Economic chief's office at 0930 on 17 July. Present were Mr. Hiruta, Agricultural Improvement Section chief and Mr. Matsuoka, in charge of Extension activities under Mr. Hiroyasu at Ken-cho.

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No. 1

Mr. Hiruta reported that the attempt to use insecticide through dusting on rice plants damaged by the paddy borer in the special control tract at Chikata-mura (south of Fukuyama) held on 12 July had not been very successful.

The rice plant moths had already emerged from the larval stage in many cases at the insect control tract, Mr. Hiruta stated.

The Saijo Experimental Station plans to dust the same tract (20-cho of paddy fields) in August in an attempt to destroy the second generation of the rice borer. Power machines will again be used on a suitable day to get the most effective use of DDT and BHC against the borer. The former is usually effective against the moth (full-grown) while the latter is best when the insect is still in the larval stage.

Training courses have been held recently for three representatives from each 4-H club in three guns, Hiba, Takata and Futami. Similar courses are planned for the period 22-26 July for club leaders in other parts of the Ken.

The period from 1-10 August has been set aside for Fertilizer Consultation. Mr. Hiruta announced the Fertilizer program in a radio talk at Hiroshima on 10 July. A pamphlet entitled "Methods in Using New Fertilizers" will be widely distributed to farmers by the Ken-cho late this month. Twenty-thousand copies of the pamphlet have been printed.

Another booklet on the history and distribution methods for fertilizer in the Ken will be distributed to all extension agents. Seven hundred copies of this booklet will be made available to extension offices in the Ken.

This officer asked Mr. Hiruta to explain the breakdown of the Pref. Extension Budget. He replied that the MAF provides funds for 266 agents with the balance of the 430 extension agents in the field and the Ken-cho (164) being paid for entirely by the Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Hiruta further stated that 300 of the 430 agents formerly served as Ken-cho Agriculture Adjustment field representatives in the 344 villages, towns and cities of the Ken.

He stressed the point that all of the 300 had to pass the regular extension agent's qualifying test prior to being assigned as field advisers. These 300 agents formed the nucleus of the Ken's extension service when it was established in 1948.



Service that time the Ken Assembly has had to pay approximately ¥100,000 per agent each fiscal year as the MAF has never increased the annual subsidy to the Ken to help the assembly share this heavy expense.

This amounts to ¥16,400,000 annually.

Mr. Hiruta further stated that none of this budget for the 164 agents is shared with the local municipalities. He added that the assembly objected to providing the ¥16,400,000 special allocation when the current extension budget was considered in February 1950 but they finally agreed to provide the funds.

Mr. Hiruta said the Ken-cho would try again to get increased subsidies in 1951 from the MAF and asked this headquarters to assist in the plan.

This officer asked Ken-cho officials whether any private contributions are received from farmers for the 164 agents. He assured the Region's representative that all of the money was coming from taxes.

Mr. Hiruta asked this officer to aid the Ken-cho obtain funds for the local level extension committee members. He pointed out that the cities, towns and villages are providing funds each month in addition to ¥100 per member allocated by the Ken for committee expenses.

This officer asked Ken-cho officials to advise him when the next meeting of the Ken Extension Committee is held. He indicated it would be in August or September.

Mr. Hiruta asked this officer to help the Ken-cho with a serious budget problem concerning Home Improvement advisers.

As of 1 July 1950, the Ken had a total of seven home improvement advisers in the field and the Ken-cho. Current budget funds provide for employing 10 additional women advisers.

However, the MAF has asked all Prefectures in Japan to pay on Home Improvement advisers with the usual allocation for farm extension agents.

Mr. Hiruta said he hopes to have a total of 39 Home Improvement advisers in the Ken if sufficient funds can be obtained.

Forestry: Insect Control

Conference held in Forestry Department chief's office on 17 July at 1330. Those present included Mr. Karakawa, Forestry Adm. chief and Mr. Takayama, Insect Control Specialist.

Mr. Takayama stated he would meet this officer at the Fukuyama RTO at 1100 on 18 July to accompany the Region's representative on an inspection of forests in Jinseki-gun heavily damaged by the Pine Bark Beetle.

Ken-cho officials listed the three most heavily-damaged forests in the Ken from Pine Bark Beetle as follows:

a. Jinseki-gun, comprising communities of Yuki-cho, Kurumi-mura, Nagato-mura, and Takafuta-mura, area infected - 10 cho, 5 tan, 9900 trees.

b. Sera-gun, comprising villages of Kamita-mura and Hirosada-mura and Mikawa-mura. Area infected - 3 cho, 5 tan, 4 se, 8490 trees.

c. Futami-gun. Centered in vicinity of Itaki-mura. Area infected - 3 cho. Estimate damaged trees will exceed 4000 trees.

Damage from Bark Beetle has been reduced considerably from last year. The new Ken enforcement ordinance requiring forest owners to take early control measures to check the spread of the Beetle and the aggressive program of the Ken-cho Forestry Department is largely responsible for this improved condition.

Last year, the Ken had forest lands totaling 465 cho, 5 se infected by the beetle. However, as of 15 June 1950, the total infected area had been reduced to only 18 cho, 4 tan, 6 se. There is some possibility that before the end of the 1950 calendar year, this figure may be doubled because of areas now being surveyed.

The chestnut gall fly is an even greater menace to the forests of the Ken. A survey made on June 1950 indicated that 29,334,045 chestnut trees are infected wholly or in part by the gall fly.

Damage to these forest lands from the insect is estimated at ¥1,050,000,000. Control measures against the gall fly have been ineffective due to a limited budget and the rapid spread of the disease when the fly attacks the buds on the chestnut tree branches.

Ken-cho officials stated they had warned the MAF as early as 1948 that damage from the chestnut gall fly was quite serious in the Ken.

Until a comprehensive Ken control plan is available to combat the gall fly, Ken-cho officials are urging private forest owners to burn the nests of the flies if they can be located early in the larval stage and also to spray the infected trees with BHC.

The best time to spray the chestnut trees is June and July. After that the full-grown fly emerges and the cycle of disease cannot be checked.

Gas lights have been recommended such as carbide lamps but this plan is quite dangerous unless skilled personnel are used.

Conference held at 1400 on 18 July in Takafuta Village Mayor's office. Present were Mr. Takayama of the Ken-cho Forestry Department, Mayor Takahashi and Mr. Morikami of the Yuki District Forestry Office.

Mayor Takahashi outlined the background of Pine Bark Beetle infestation in the village, stating that it was first observed about two or three years ago.

Since forestry is an important economic factor in the daily life of the community, the Takafuta Forestry Association encouraged all farmers having forests which were infected to cut down the pine trees voluntarily.

As a result, a total of 7 cho of infected timber was cut in the village during the past year. In many of these areas, clear cutting was followed instead of cutting only a single tree or two because of the widespread damage to most of the trees in these locations.

Village officials stated that another 5 cho of timber is under close surveillance as a possible new infected area from the beetle but that the insects will not be located much before September as the trees in this group only show mild damage thus far.

Jinseki-gun acquired a tract of adjoining forest and farm land last year from Ashina-gun and discovered that much of the acquired timber was badly infected by the Bark Beetle.

The Village with the cooperation of the Forest Association took prompt action to eliminate most of the beetles in the former Ashina-gun tract. Today, few trees in this area are infected by the Bark Beetle.

The Iuki District Forestry Office and Mr. Takayama deserve much credit for the excellent control measures taken against the Bark Beetle in Jinseki-gun. Mr. Takayama has made several field trips to Takafuta and other communities in the Gun to expedite the insect control program.

Mr. Okazaki, chairman of the Takafuta Forestry Association joined the conference. He reported that the association has 600 members.

The Forestry Association reported that the village had 1,185 cho of forest lands before the insects damaged the trees. Most of the heavy damage has occurred since V-J day in 1945.

There are 591 farmers in the village which has a population of approx. 3800. However, paddy and upland is quite limited with only 389 cho being available for farming (cultivation).

Most of the timber cut in Takafuta - whether because of insect damage or natural cutting - is used for firewood and generally, all of it is utilized locally.

Village officials - working with the Ken-cho - hope to develop a more stable community economic program in the future. The plan envisages the cultivation of bees by utilizing the flowers of chestnut trees to produce honey and also the cultivation of pastures for livestock grazing.

Village authorities haven't done much to combat the chestnut gall fly because of the heavy damage caused by pine bark beetles.

The mayor pointed out that two trees near the village hall - which are near to light traps - are still growing even tho some of their branches have been damaged by the gall fly.

He said that several other trees in the village are also showing growth despite the insect damage where they are getting any benefit from rice field light traps.

The Ken-cho representative and the district forestry office official indicated that light traps may have some effect in killing gall flies.

The period from 25 June to 15 July is the best time to use BHC or any other strong control measures against the larval of the gall fly.

This officer together with Village and Ken-cho officials made a thorough inspection that afternoon of forests in the former Ashina-gun tract.

Several of the areas visited were still smoldering from recent fires in which the infected bark and other parts of damaged pine trees had been burned. In others clear cutting to assure effective control of the beetle was easily recognized.

Quite a few chestnut trees were also inspected and most of them were in the secondary stage of damage from the gall fly.

Several reforested tracts were also inspected. Those having Japanese Cypress were not making very satisfactory progress, due primarily to the poor fertility of the soil.

Village officials reported that two farmers had used BHC in an attempt to kill the gall fly. Details of the experiment were not available.

4. Conclusions:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) The Ken-cho needs more MAF subsidies to equalize the present Extension Budget for 430 agents. However, no assurance is anticipated from the Central Government that such funds to the Ken will be increased in any but rather limited amounts in 1951.
- (2) So far as known, no farmers or Village Town or City in the Ken are contributing any amount to the overall extension (agent) program. (This question was raised in view of the attempt in Shimane-ken to get farmers to pay for the expenses of extension agents.)
- (3) An excellent program on proper use of all types of fertilizers has been planned in the Ken during August. This is vital in view of the threatened drop in fertilizer purchases by farmers, due to high prices of the commodity.

- (4) Approximately 30 of the Ken's extension agents formerly were co-op technicians. The number is quite small because 300 other agents formerly served as Ken agricultural adjustment field representatives.

b. Forestry - Insect Control

- (1) Damage from the Pine Bark Beetle in the Ken has been reduced considerably since last year. Present damage is estimated at 18 cho compared to 465 cho in 1949.
- (2) The biggest economic problem in forestry is the damage to chestnut trees by the gall fly. Ken-cho officials state that 352,700 cho of timber comprising 29,334,045 trees have been heavily damaged by this insect which is believed to have entered the Ken via infected trees in Okayama.

Damage from this insect to the once - thriving dried chestnut industry - is estimated at ¥1,050,000,000.

- (3) BHC, an insecticide and light traps, used primarily for killing the paddy field borer, appear to be the only control measures which may prove effective in killing or checking the gall fly.
- (4) Takafuta village in Jinseki-gun, the most heavily-damaged area in the Ken from Bark Beetle, has made excellent progress in controlling the spread of this insect.
- (5) Ken-cho Forestry officials state they will use BHC on a widespread basis next year in an attempt to take drastic measures against the spread of the chestnut gall fly. However, this plan is contingent on further research now in progress in the Ken.
- (6) Reforestation is vitally needed in many areas of the Ken. Limited budget allocations for this important project will prevent the Ken-cho from starting any but small-scale projects.
- (7) The economic stabilization plan proposed by Takafuta village can be used in other parts of the Region to aid communities which have suffered heavy forest damage from insects.

5. Recommendations:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) CA Section SCAP, should be asked to urge the MAF to increase the extension subsidy to Hiroshima Ken in view of the large budget the Ken maintains for 430 extension agents.
- (2) This officer will inspect representative farms in Hiroshima-shi on 2 August 1950 to see how many farmers are financially able to rebuild greenhouses damaged during the war.

b. Forestry - Insect Control

- (1) The Ken-cho should take drastic measures before the 1951 flowering season for chestnut trees to check the heavy damage from the gall fly to these trees. This officer plans to have a Ken-wide conference on Forest Insect Control held this fall in an attempt to alert all forest owners against further losses from the gall fly and other insects.
- (2) CA Section SCAP, should be given a telephone report of the heavy damage to chestnut trees in the Ken and be requested to obtain any technical advice from Forestry Division-NRS-SCAP, to check the spread of insects in Ken forests.

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

**Note:**

In regards to recommendations made in Par. 5a, the law for the promotion and improvement of agriculture (Law 165, 1948) provides that the prefectures shall submit plans of possible expenditures to the central government for use in making out yearly budgets.

NRS weekly summary 186 gives the amounts, in Yen, that the national government will furnish to the prefectures in the form of grants and the member of agents, subject matter specialist, and administration clerks that this amount will furnish 2/3 support of.

It is the responsibility of the prefecture to furnish the remaining 1/3 plus any additional amounts needed to hire additional agents.

In regards to 5a (2) SCAP informs us that they are aware of the damage being done to the chestnut trees. They have sent an investigator to Okayama Prefecture to investigate this matter but as yet have received no recommendations for corrective measures to be taken.

George K. Blackwood  
Natural Resources