DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No.

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3007

(2) Folder title/number: (11)
Forestry Extension

(3) Date: Oct. 1949 - Feb. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
614, 9614	c, e, f

(5) Item description and comment:
i) Chugoku & Some Other Regions & Prefectures
ii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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References for
" FORESTRY MANAGEMENT "

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	29 May 49	Command Channel Ltr on Conservation	NRS Summary Vol. 190, Page 10
2.	16 Oct. 49	Private Forestry Management Program for 1946-1948 Fiscal Yrs. Completed	NRS Summary Vol. 210, Page 16
3.	15 Jan. 50	National Program To Improve Cutting in Private Forests Launched	NRS Summary Vol. 223, Page 17
4.	19 Feb. 50	Recommended Reorganization of Forest Owners' Associations	NRS Summary Vol. 228, Page 31
5.	26 Feb. 50	Progress Toward Reorganization of Forest Owners' Ass'ns.	NRS Summary Vol. 229, Page 21
6.	26 Mar. 50	Natural Res. Press Statement on Fprestry Management	NRS Summary Vol. 233, Page 51
7.	30 Apr. 50	Restrictions on Disposition of Property of Forest Owners' Ass'ns	NRS Summary Vol. 238, Page 20
8.	14 May 50	Ministerial Ordinance Restricts Sales of Forest Owners' Ass'n. Property	NRS Summary Vol. 240, Page 37.
9.	2 Apr. 50	Watershed Management Article in Sat. Evg. Post	NRS Summary Vol. 234, Page 37.
10.	23 Apr. 50	NR Press Statement on Management of Japan's Hardwood Forests	NRS Summary Vol. 237 Page 10
11.	18 June 50	Program to Prepare & Revise Management Plans for Private Forests	NRS Summary Vol. 245, Page 20
12.	18 June 50	NR Press Statement on Forestry & Flood Control in Japan	NRS Summary Vol. 245, Page 21.

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FORESTRY EXTENSION

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.		Forestry (Note)	
2.	17 July 50	Forestry Extension	CCAR
3.	27 July 50	Weekly Bulletin of Forestry	Economics.Sect. CAS, GHQ, SCAP
4.	14 Aug. 1950	Report of Material Presented at the Tokushima Forestry School	SCAR
5.	28 Aug. 1950	Rinya-Shuho (Forestry Weekly Bulletin) No.83	SCAP, CAS
6.	9 Oct. 1950	Weekly Forestry Reports Nos. 86, 87 and 88, dated 6, 13 and 27 Sept, prepared by the MAF.	SCAP, CAS

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Nat. Res. Division
A-9-G

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 14.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
Economics Division
APO 500

OCT. - 9 1950

CA-EN. 42

CE

1. Forwarded for your information are Weekly Forestry Reports Nos. 86, 87 and 88, dtd 6, 13 and 27 September, prepared by the Forestry Agent, MAF.

2. The salient points of these reports are as follows:

No. 86:

a. The budget for public works for 1951 will be decided at a cabinet meeting shortly. It is expected that the budget for flood control and reforestation will be increased considerably.

b. Damages caused by typhoon "Jane" to forests amounted to 1.7 billion yen.

c. The winners of the school and prefectural tree planting contests are published.

No. 87:

a. The damages caused by typhoon Jane increased to 4.3 billion yen. A total of 3500 cho of forest land amounting to yen 1,663,000 and forest products amounting to 1,312,000,000 were lost as of 12 September. Tokushima prefecture suffered most and its damages amounted to 1.6 billion yen, followed by Wakayama prefecture with yen 55,000,000 yen.

b. A total of 68,650,000 Yen for private forests, reforetation and forestry extension works for 1951 were approved by the Finance Ministry as against the demand of 342,000,000 yen.

No. 88:

a. The Fourth National Forest Rehabilitation Meeting was held at Nikko, Tochigi prefecture on 21 September. At the meeting, Mr. Cummings, GHQ, Mr. Buchko, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, Mr. Hirokawa, Minister of MAF and Mr. Suto, Director of ESB were present. At the meeting, such problems as the proposed revision of the Forest Law, financing of the forest industry and the establishment of Forest Ministry were discussed.

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No. 6

Econ-1615

12/10

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b. The second short course training of the 316 forest extension agents who passed the examination will be held for a two week period from 2 October in Tokyo, at which the activities of the forest extension agents in America will be taught.

c. The national convention of the chiefs of regional forestry bureaus will be held in Tokyo on 27 and 28 September.

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A-9-G

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D.

AUG. 28. 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
ECONOMICS DIVISION
APO 500

WLP

28 August 1950

CA-EN. 62

1. The attached weekly bulletin prepared by the Public Information Branch of the Forestry Agency, MAF, titled: "Rinya-Shuho" (Forestry Weekly Bulletin) No. 83 issued 16 August is forwarded for your information.

2. The extracts of the bulletin are as follows:

The gist of the revision of the existing Forestry Law has been drafted by the Forestry Agency, and Forestry Agency intends to present it to the next extraordinary or ordinary session of the Diet. Although the final draft of the revision has not made yet, the salient points of the proposed revision seem to be as follows:

(a) Several areas in Japan will be designated by MAF Minister after consultation with the prefectural governors, and five year forestry program will be implemented within these designated areas. This forestry program will cover the plantation of seedling, reforestation, cutting of trees, construction of forestry roads and sand-dikes and protection of forests, etc.

(b) The present local Forestry Associations will be abolished and Central and Local Forestry Deliberative Councils will be established. This Council will function as an advisory organ to the MAF Minister or Prefectural Governors for the implementation of the above-mentioned forestry program.

(c) The owners of the forests should abide by the forestry implementation program in felling trees and in reforestation. In case they do not act in conformity with the program, such measures as to cut down the Government subsidies or discontinue the granting loans at low interest may be taken.

File No. 5

Econ 1416

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

令連合会であるが、出来ればこの際森林法全般について必要な改正を行おうとするもので、

この法律は「森林について治山治水、森林資源の保全並に森林生活力の開発増進に必要な

る基本的制度を定めもって公共の福祉と國民経済の利益の確保に資する」ことが目的とさ

れ「営林の監督」は「森林計画及び営林の監督」に改められ、森林計画は基本計画、経営

区計画、実施計画の三計画に分たれる。基本計画は五年を一期とした農林大臣の定める計

で、一、種苗 二、造林及保育、三、伐採 四、林道 五、砂防 六、保護 七、其他に分ち、経

計画は農林大臣が指示するところに従って都道府県知事が、基本計画の事項について、経

営区毎に定める五年を一期とした計画とすることが構想されている。これに経営区という

のは農林大臣が都道府県に設定される数個の経営区を云うのであって、この経営区計画に基いて毎年実施計画が定められるわけである、又現在の地方森林会を廃止中央及び地方に夫々森林審議会の設置がもくもみられている模様でこの審議会が設置されれば農林大臣又は都道府県知事は森林計画の設定実施に関してこの審議会に諮問することとなる。

一方森林所有者は造林及び保育伐採並に保護について実施計画に従うものとされ、これに不服従の場合には補助金、低利資金の融通等の面において不利な取扱いを受けるやもしれないと云う点が考慮されている模様である、他方において森林所有者が実施計画案に対する異議の申立、実施計画の変更の申請をすることを認める外、災害防止等の緊急の用に供するため実施計画によることなく伐採することも考慮され、この他臨時植伐計画、植

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CA-EN. 62

林野週報 〔第八十三号〕

毎週水曜日発行
林政課 弘報係

INFORMATION:
O.D. 14.
AUG. 28. 1950
8.16

森林計画を確立し
林業経営に万全の策
森林法改正の骨子成る

林野庁は既報の通り森林法改正につき鋭意考究をすゝめていたが此程大体の骨子が成り この骨子――要綱の肉附けも概ね完成した模様で林野庁当局としては今秋の臨時國会に提出したい意向であるが、提出が困難であれば別段焦らず十二月の國会に提出、明年三月には施行の跡取をとり決めている。此度の改正の中心は営林の監督並に森林組合及び森林組合連合会であるが、出来ればこの際森林法全般についても必要な改正を行おうとするもので、この法律は「森林について治山治水、森林資源の保全並に森林生活力の開発増進に必要な基本的制度を定めもって公共の福祉と國民経済の利益の確保に資する」ことが目的とされ、「営林の監督」は「森林計画及び営林の監督」に改められ、森林計画は基本計画・経営区計画・実施計画の三計画に分たれる。基本計画は五年を一期とした農林大臣の定め計画で、一、種苗 二、造林及保育 三、伐採 四、林道 五、砂防 六、保護 七、其他に分ち、経営区

仰命令（実施計画に従うべきことを命ずる）等が規定されるものとみられる。

辞令

八月十五日 発令

命 蟹田営林署長　農林技官　奔藤燃雄（青森相内署長）
命 相内　〃　〃　安藤末雄（〃田山〃）
命 田山　〃　農林事務官　中野定五郎（〃深浦〃）
命 深浦　〃　農林技官　常深泰彦（〃新町〃）
命 新町　〃　〃　櫻井重蔵（林野庁国有林課）
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命 前橋営林局在勤　奈良雄（前橋営林局庶務課長）

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兎 盛田営林署長事務取扱

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

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

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Natural Res. Division
File No. A-9-G

Natural Resources Division
Economics Section
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

14 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Material Presented at the Tokushima Forestry School

TO: Chief, Economic Section, SCAR

Information copy to: Chief, Economic Section, Chugoku Region

The following is a narrative summary of Japanese translations of the material presented at the Forestry School for forestry extension specialists opening 31 July and terminating 13 August 1950:

The forestry school for the training of forestry extension specialists for Chugoku and Shikoku regions was held at the Technical Dept. of Tokushima University, Tokushima City, Tokushima Ken. Fifty eight specialists attended the school. The breakdown by prefecture was as follows:

Yamaguchi	7	Kochi	7
Okayama	10	Kagawa	5
Shimane	8	Ehime	7
Hiroshima	7	Tokushima	6
Tottori	1	TOTAL	58

The average age for the specialists was 39 years 1 month, and the average experience in forestry was 16 years 6 months.

There were nine lecturers from the Forestry Agency, Forestry Economic Research Institute and the central and Kumamoto forestry experimental stations, Mr. Shulley from NRS, SCAP attended and assisted in all activities.

The opening ceremony for the school was held on 31 July at 9:00 with the attendance of Mr. Kageyama, Vice-governor of Tokushima-Ken and members of the Shikoku C A Region staff.

The lectures started at 10:00 of the same day.

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No. 4
Econ 1347

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HIGHLIGHTS OF LECTURES

Subject: On Extension Activities.

10:00 31 July. Mr. Hara, Extension Section, Forestry Agency

First, Mr. Hara explained the qualifications for prefectural extension specialists and village agents. Then, the 8 point policy on forest management was explained.

1. Keep balance of planting and cutting.

This is the basic and most important principle of forest management. The importance of it can never be over-emphasized.

2. Select proper ways in managing the forest.

3. Use selective cutting as one of the ways of forest management.

4. Put more emphasis on reforestation especially that of waste land.

5. Pay attention to protection and care of forests.

6. Rationalize the use of lumber.

If they use modern technique in processing and using lumber, 15 million koku of lumber will be saved every year in Japan.

7. 'Rationalize' the production and consumption of charcoal and firewood.

8. Consider the productivity of labor and plan to increase income.

They can increase income by good management of by-products of forests.

DUTIES OF SPECIALISTS

The main duties of specialists are as follows:

1. Carry out extension work in close connection with the Forestry Agency.

2. Get information on the research and study in the forestry experimental stations, and pass it on to the village agents through lectures and demonstrations.

3. Hold regular class for the education of village agents.

4. Encourage village agents to do demonstrations for forest owners.

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5. Disseminate through newspaper and radio the results of demonstrations on forestry.

6. Let prefectural people in general know of forestry through exhibitions, films, posters and papers.

7. Keep close contact with the government agencies concerned, especially the forest sections of Ken Government, and also agricultural extension agents for the farming forests.

Village agents:

The village agents will put into practice what is instructed by the prefectural specialists, pass the informations acquired from research and experience down to forest owners, and also put stress on reforestation by schools and youth's organizations.

Some basic investigations have to be done by the village agents; for instance, timber volume and the annual growth etc. have to be checked.

The business of the village agents has to be carried out in such a way that forest owners would follow. Also the village agents must have an attitude of liking for forests and trees and must have an interest in and feeling for the work.

Relation between village agents and the forest organization.

There are about 800 village agents this year, but they will be increased to over 2,700 next fiscal year. In that case, there will be one agent in every three or four villages. It is expected that the technicians in the forest assns will work closely with the agents and help them out.

Question: What is the relation between extension specialists and management instructors?

Answer: The extension specialists do the extension of techniques. In other words, they are teachers. The management instructors have forest owners observe the management plan and investigate to what extent the management plans are observed. In other words, they are policemen.

Question: What is the connection between the forestry extension agents and the agriculture extension agents? Their activities might overlap in the farming forests.

Answer: Some agriculture extension agents handle forest business in the farming forests. It is very difficult to draw a clear line between the farming forest and other forests. However, those forests close by the upland and paddy field will be regarded as farming forests and handled by the agriculture extension agents, and others will be taken care of by the forestry extension agents.

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Subject: Policy of Extension Work.

13:20 31 July. Mr Shulley, NRS, GHQ.

There are four levels in the extension work. Central Government, prefectural specialists, village agents and private timber owners. Informations will go from top down and sometimes from bottom to the top.

Posters and other visual aids are more impressive that plain talks. Use good posters. Mr. Shulley presented a poster which showed 'Denuded mountains mean flood and poverty, Green mountains mean good flood control and prosperity.' He explained three slogans:

1. Make water walk off the mountain, don't let it run off.

2. One seeing is better than a hundred hearings.

3. Thow a pebble into a pond, then small waves gradually expand and fill the pond.

In Japan, the damages by flood in 1948 were very large. In 1948, 4,214,768 koku of cereals was damaged. This is enough to feed the entire population of Japan for 21 days. Also, timber supply in Japan is going to be exausted. Reforestation is urgently required.

Subject: Reforestation and Seedlings.

Mr. H. Tanaka, Forestry Economic Research Institute.

The seeds are collected from the good mother trees. Good trees are usually raised in good soil and other circumstances. Therefore, we must keep in mind that those good seeds might turn out to be bad seedlings and bad trees when planted in unsuitable land and circumstances.

In raising the seedlings, shade may be necessary to prevent the strong summer sunshine, but at the same time, we must consider the effect of sunshine coming in from the side.

In planting the seedlings, we have to consider the soil and climate so that we plant suitable seedlings in suitable places. There are types in Sugi, Hinoki, and pine.

Sugi (cedar):

Two types of trees are found.

1. The first type (Kyoto type, female type): Branches project horizentally. The color of lumber is yellowish. Makes the best lumber.

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2. The second type(Koya type, or male type): Branches upwards. Grows fast but contracts diseases easily. Lumber is not as good as the first type's.

Pine Tree:

Three types.

1. The first type is discriminated by the horizontally projected branches. This tree has less resin than resin than other types and makes good lumber.

2. The second type is discriminated by upward projecting branches, making about 60-70 degrees of angle.

3. The third type also has upward projecting branches and the angle is about 45 degrees. This type does not make good lumber. Also the yield of lumber is not high.

Subject: Selective Cutting and Thinning.

9:00 1 August. Mr. H. Tanaka

Pruning helps the trees grow better, because it enables water and nourishments go up to good branches and leaves. The branches which stick into other trees and cannot get sunshine have to be cut.

Thinning is said to help trees grow better. There are four types of thinning based on the type and kind of trees to be cut.

One thing to be remembered is that elimination of dead trees and other trees might cause the land to dry and have a bad effect on the remaining trees. Therefore, dead trees and other trees standing in the way of sunchine could be cut, but those covering the land and protecting the land from drying out should not be cut.

Subject: Selective cutting.

13:30 1 August. Mr. H. Tanaka

In Switzerland clear-cutting is prohibited by the law, and only selective cutting is permitted. One of the reasons is that in Switzerland, most reforestation is done by natural regeneration, and little artificial regeneration is done. Therefore the selective cutting is done easier than other countries.

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In Japan the selective cutting has been recommended since 30 years ago. However, selective cutting did not succeed very well. One reason was that the forest owners sell the timber and have the lumber dealer cut the trees. The lumberers try to get the maximum profit and cut all trees regardless of size. Horizontal band type cutting (suihei-jotai-bassai). Recommended width of each band is 50 meters and distance between bands 50 meters. This method is easy to practise and prevents soil erosion.

By Products of Forestry
Mr. Ono, Extension Sec, Forestry Agency
0900, 2 August 1950

The seeds, fruit, bark, and juice of trees are mainly considered to be the by-products of a forest. Several years after planting, production can be harvested. Trees suitable for this kind of harvest are good to be planted near the farming villages. In early days all villages were self-supplying in structure and many trees for by-products were planted. After the Meiji Era German forestry methods were introduced and coniferous instead of broad-leaved trees were planted. This increased the timber volume of the Japanese forests but destroyed the self-supplying structure and many forest products had to be imported.

In planting trees for by-products, first it is necessary to study what type of trees are to be planted and how to sell the products. It is especially important to estimate the future demand and supply of the products. The following are this type of trees.

1. Paulownia - the lumber is used for making furniture, foot-wear, musical instruments.

2. Cork - Japan has to import a large amount of cork and has a large demand for it. The tree can grow in Chugoku and Shikoku region.

3. Abemaki (Cork Oak) - the bark of the tree can be used as substitute cork. Quality is not as good, but it is easy to grow.

4. Urushi Jap.lacquer tree - the seeds are hard to sprout they are covered with wax. To have them sprout quickly the wax must be removed. How to take off the wax? Put the seed in sulfuric acid, heat to 45 to 50° C and stir with glass rod for 20-25 minutes. Remove seeds and wash well with water. Seeds treated thus will sprout in two or three weeks.
   Another way is to place seeds in ash water. Heat to boiling temperature for 5 or 6 minutes, then remove. Cool seed, put back into boiling ash water. Repeat process several times. It is said that 3 go of Urushi seeds should be sowed in 1 tsubo of land, but that is too much; 1/10 of that amount will be enuf.

5. There are many other trees such as chestnut, walnut, Haze (Jap. wax tree, olive tree, Kozo (paper mulberry), and Mitsumata (paper bush).

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The following method is recommended to preserve large seeds, specially those of Mitsumata. Put sand in a container and place seeds on it; then cover seeds with sand and again place seeds on it. Repeat the process. Seeds stored in this way are easy to sprout. The price of Mitsumata seeds is very high - ¥ 400 or ¥ 500 per one sho. The reason for the high price is that the dealers keep unto themselves the method of preserving the seeds in order to corner the profit. If the method is made known to all people, the price of the Mitsumata seeds would drop down 1/10.

Question: It is said that if pine resin is collected from pine trees it hinders the growth of the trees. Is this true?

Answer: There are many conflicting theories on that. Some say the pine trees grow better when the resin is collected. Some say they become more susceptible to damage by pine bark beetles. There is no acknowledged theory on that point. Joint research by specialists is required on this subject.

Charcoal and Firewood
Mr. Anma, Extension Sec, Forestry Agency
1330, 2 August 1950

Firewood is very important as a source of heat in the life of the Japanese people. Percentage of calories of firewood, charcoal, etc. against the entire calories of fuel in Japan is a s follows:

Firewood	79.5 %	Briquette	3.2 %	Lignite	0.9 %
Charcoal	6.4	Electric heat	3.4		
Coal	6.8	Gas	0.8		

The data on charcoal kilns by type and by prefecture which had been mimeographed and distributed was explained.

Flood Control & Wind Protection
Mr. Iizuka, Forestry Experimental Station
0900, 3 August 1950

The relation of rain, running water, evaporation and others are given by the following expressions: N-K-V= Z

N - rain
K - water which runs on the surface of the ground.
V - Amount of water vanishing away
Z - Water going underground.

The amount of water which runs on the surface of the ground depends very much upon the condition of the ground. In forest land and the cultivated land, the amount is very small. The amount of water that vanishes away also depends much on the type of land or whether the land is covered with forest or grass, or denuded.

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The following table shows the percentage of water that vanishes away by type of land.

	Evaporation	Water stopped between Trees & Grass	Evaporation thru leaves	Total
Forest land	7 %	10 %	20 %	37 %
Cultivated land Grass field	25	3	9	37
Pasture ground	27	3	4	34
Denuded land	30	0	0	30

According to research by Dr. Koyama, the following width of protection forest is required to prevent wind erosion.

Speed of Wind	Width of Protection forest
15 m/s	114 m
10 "	100 m
5 "	77 m
3 "	60 m

Insect Damage Prevention
Mr. Hidaka, Kumamoto Forestry Experimental Station
1320, 3 August 1950

How to prevent the damages by Matsukemushi?
In old days, people shook the Matsukeimushi off the pine trees. But this method is too obsolete.
Recently, drug is used for the worm.
Recipe:

Arsenic lime	25 momme
Gazein lime	5 momme
Water	1 sho

Mix the above three and spray it on the leaves of pine trees. This method is very effective. The drug stays on the leaves for two or three months. In spraying the drug on the leaves, don't spray too much, because the drug drops to the ground. Spray it to such an extent that the drug forms dews and stays on the leaves.

Another way to prevent the damages of the Matsukemushi is to increase the enemies of the worm. One of the ways is to protect the birds and help them increase. The other way is to cultivate disease germs for the worm. This is very interesting and has proved successful.
The name of the germ is 'Okyokin'. The way to spread the germs is to gather some worms, inoculate them with the disease and let it and kill them. Then, hang the dead worms in the windward part of the forest. The wind conveys the germ to the living worms and kill them.

Fire Prevention
Mr. Iizuka, Forestry Experimental Station
1530, 3 August 1950

The forest fires are increasing every year. The largest causes for the

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forest fire are grass burning, careless fire-making in the forest, cigarette butts and burning cinders from the smoke stuck of locomotives.

The most effective way to prevent the occurence of the forest fire is to be careful in putting out fires, in the forest. After fire breaks out, the quickest possible discovery of it is imperative.

Lumber
Mr. Naito, Forestry Agency
0900, 4 August 1950

Lumber supply is still short in Japan compared with the demand. Saving of lumber is required.

Consumption of mine props has increased after the war. Reasons are: Technique in using the mine prop is worse, causing more use of lumber. Using mine props for the other purposes. Using unsuitable lumber for mine prop.

The consumption of pulp wood per one ton of pulp is showing a decrease since the end of the war. The following figures show this trend.

Consumption of pulp wood per one ton of pulp

	GP (Ground pulp)	SP (Sulphite pulp)	RP (Rayon Pulp)	KP (Kraft Pulp)	AP (Soda Pulp)
1946	10.3 koku	19.4 koku	22.8 koku	16.6 koku	14.9 koku
1947	10.0 "	19.3 "	21.5 "	18.4 "	16.9 "
1948	10.0 "	19.6 "	22.3 "	17.3 "	18.9 "
1949	9.5 "	19.2 "	20.6 "	17.3 "	17.3 "

Ground pulp was widely used immediately after the termination of war. Recently, SP production has increased.

Forestry Economy
Mr. Ota, Professor of Nippon University
1100, 4 August 1950

He briefly explained the theoretical economics of employment, money, price, income and investment.

The forestry in Japan is in the pre-capitalistic stage. In general, the forest is managed by individuals.

The forests are classified into three categories by location.

Outer forest -- forests close by residental places. Usually managed by

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family capital and labor. Its management is dependent upon the economy of farming houses.

Intermediate forest -- This is the center of the forest business in Japan. Forest management is done as enterprise.

Inner forest -- forests far from the residental places. Rough management is done. Sometimes, this type of forests are overcut. Tohoku and Chubu districts have much of these forests. Proper consideration is required from the viewpoint of protection of land.

Industry
Mr. Ogura, Forestry Experimental Station
1330, 4 August 1950

The most important thing to be kept in mind in using the lumber is that the lumber shrinks and expands, because it contains water. Water is contained both in the cells and the crevices between cells.

Weight of water
Weight of wood itself X 100(%) is called water content.

In making lumber out of log, try to get the maximum amount of lumber from log. Using thin - blade saw is the way to get the maximum yield. The following table shows the relation between thickness of saw and yield of lumber.

17 Ban Saw	64.8% (Yield)
21 Ban Saw	72.2%
23 Ban Saw	76.2%

According to the survey made on 31,995 lumber mills, the average yield was 64.4%, the best yield was 66.5% and the worst yield was 62.5%.

Drying.

Natural drying has been widely done in Japan. By this method, the water content can be reduced to about 15%. Therefore, if they want to have the water content reduced to 8%, artificial drying is required. Furthermore, the artificial drying is required to dry the lumber without causing cracks.

The drying room must have the following conditions:

heating system -- Steam, electricity, and many others are available as sources of heat.

Humidity control -- The room must have windows so that vapor can get out of the window when opened.

Air Circulation -- Air can be circulated by using windows or pipes. Sometimes fan is used.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO:

When ten koku of lumber is dried, 3 tons of water comes out, therefore, the amount of vapor is very large.

High frequency drying.

This method uses high electric frequency to dry the lumber. The use of it prevailed rapidly after the war, but it is out of vogue these days. The disadvantage of this method is the inability to treat the lumber in a mass, causing high cost.

Plywood

Process of making plywood.
rotary lathe -- wood sheet--putting on glue--pressing--drying--processing.
Usually three sheets of wood are pasted together and coniferous tree lumber is used for the core.

The size of the plywood was 3 X 3 feet of 3 X 6, but it is going to be larger, and we have 4 X 8 and 5 X 10 these days.

Laminated wood

Laminated wood is going to be used more and more. It is one of the ways to save the use of lumber.
Advantages of laminated wood, are:

1. In case the wood has knot holes, it can be laminated and pasted up in such a way that the knot hole would not overlap. By this way, the strength of the lumber can be increased.

2. The laminated wood can be made to fit best the purpose of the use. For instance, when the surface of the lumber is subjected to heavy loads for pressures, strong woods can be used for the surface and weaker woods can be used for other parts where pressure of load is not very strong.

900, 5 August 1950

Mr. Hara made a short talk on extension work in the field.
Then, the specialists published their prbrity plan of their activities by category, as follows:

Management:

1. Help to decide the area to be cut and planted based on the management plan.
2. Dissemination of information on the management plan.
3. Calculation of timber volume in forests and the price of it.
4. Improvement of management in the coppice.
5. Take good care of forest by thinning and pruning.
6. Improve the conditions in poor forest and natural forest.
7. Improvement in the way of collecting logs.
8. Many-sided management of forest.
9. Maintenance of already made forest roads.

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Reforestation:

1. Production and procurement of good seelings.
2. Push the principle that suitable specie of tree to suitable land.
3. Improvement in the forest care.
4. Encourage the thinning.
5. Encourage the planting of trees which produce by-products.

Disaster prevention:

1. Improvement in the management of forests which are going to be ruined.
Highlights of concrete measures.
   a. Prohibit the collection of fallen leaves, grass and branches.
   b. Take measures of erosion control.
   c. Prohibit clear-cutting.
2. Improve the conditions of the protection forests.
3. Arrange the forest weather forecasting network.
4. Dissemination of the thought of fire prevention.

They want the Forestry Agency to do the following.
   a. Get budget for the education of flood control technicians.
   b. Get budget for the research work of special conditions in each district in referecne to flood control.
   c. Forests owned by public bodies are especially important in reference to flood and other disaster control. Re-arrangement of these forests are required.

Protection

1. Take all possible measures to prevent the pine bark beetles.
2. Disseminate information on the chestnut ball worm (Kurinitamabachi)
3. Make nesting places or bird houses for birds in order to increase the useful birds.
4. Make efforts to prevent the forest fire.

Industry:

1. Disseminate information on making and drying lumber of broad-leaved trees, and extend the technique on it.
2. Heighten the efficiency in the lumber mill by rationalizing the placing of materials, finished goods,etc.
3. Make a model lumber mill and have people inspect the mill as a way to improve the efficiency and technique in lumber business.
4. Have lumberers inspect excellent mills in other prefectures.
5. Get quick information on forestry product markets and have forest owners prepare to get things which are most demanded quickly.
6. Unify the technics for charcoal making.
7. Encourage the use of good charcoal kilns. Have the Forestry Experimental Station study charcoal kilns and publicize information on how to make a good kilns.
8. Encourage the use of good kilns after samples have been examined by a screening committee composed of mainly extension specialists.

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9. Improve the transportation facilities for charcoal and its materials.
10. Disseminate the information on good charcoal kilns by means of distributing pamphlets, holding lecture meetings and ask the cooperation of experienced people in the village. Inspect the districts where advanced technique is used.
11. Try to improve the quality of charcoal.
12. Hold meetings of specialists to publisize and discuss the results of research and their activities.

In the afternoon of the last day, a short talk on the information activities was given by an official of the Civil Information Section, Tokushima Ken. The whole lecture program was over at 1530 5 August.

Despite hot weather, the extension specialists showed much interests in the lectures.

During the lectures, many mimeographed sheets of paper were distributed as reference.

The 6th to 12th of August were consumed in field demonstrations and studies of the methods and techniques discussed in the above out line.

R J Charbonnel
Chief Natural Resources Sec.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Pol Res. Division
File No. A-9-G

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. 14
29 JUL 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
Economics Division
APO 500

27 July 1950

MOKUZAI SHUHO
(Weekly Bulletin of Forestry)

No. 78: 12 July Issue.
Circulation: 150 copies
Publisher: F.L.O. Br. Forestry Administration Sect., Forestry Agency, NAF.

Table of Contents:

1. Training of Forestry Technical Special Extension Agents was started 10 July in all districts.

2. National Conference of the general affairs branch chiefs of Regional Forestry Bureaus will be held for three days period from 24 July at the Forestry Agency in Tokyo. At the conference, the treatment of the Forestry workers and the cultivation of Forestry will be discussed.

3. Liaison conference of the prefectural government officials in charge of the Forestry Associations will be held from 18 July to 20 July to discuss the supervision of the Association's assets and the proposed revision of the present Forestry Law.

4. Introduction of the Newly published books on forestry.

File Index
No. 春果3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

から開かれている。此の度の講習会は、林業試験場、林業の学校、営林局の指導によって行われ、講習会の講座の中には、講義と質問討議を一週間と実地指導一週間があり、種子の採取、植樹、間伐、擇伐、疎林、新炭、生長量と枝採、侵蝕、病虫害、火災、販売、経済、木材工業の諸手続、出願等について講義され実地指導される、この訓練の外に年に三回、一週間の講習会が開かれることになっている。今回の林業普及講習内容は次の通りである。

△ 七月十日～二十二日（講習地、山形縣）

出席縣　青森、岩手、宮城、秋田、山形、福島、北海道

講習生　五四名

講　師　主任　岩野研究普及課長

△ 七月十七日～二十九日（講習地　長野縣）

出席縣　新潟、富山、石川、福井、山梨、長野、岐阜、静岡

講習生　五四名

講　師　主任　内田技官

△ 七月十七日～二十九日（講習地　熊本縣）

出席縣　福岡、佐賀、長崎、熊本、大分、宮崎、鹿児島

講習生　五〇名

講　師　主任　原技官

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

CA-EN 36

INFORMATION:
D.D. 14
29 JUL 1950

林野週報（第七十八号）

毎週水曜日発行
林政課弘報係
T.12

林業専門技術普及員の訓練

七月十日から地区別に開催

林野庁は去る六月十日、十一日の林業専門技術普及員試験の結果三百十六名の資格審査合格者を発表、合格者は夫々七月一日までに都道府県から専門技術員に任命されることになつたが、これら専門技術訓練のため七月十日から八月十二日までの間に全國六ヶ所で二週間の講習会を開催することとなり、既に山形県で東北、北海道地区の講習会が七月十日から開かれている。此の度の講習会は、林業試験場、林業の学校、営林局の指導によつて行われ、講習会の講座の中には、講義と質問討議を一週間と実地指導一週間があり、種子採取、植樹、間伐、択伐、矮林、薪炭、生長量と伐採、侵蝕、病虫害、火災、販売、経営、木材工業の諸手続、出願等について講義され実地指導される、この訓練の外に年に三回の林業普及講習内容は次の通りである。

△七月十日～二十二日（講習地、山形県）

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

林野庁は七月二十四日から四日間林野庁会議室において全営林局庶務課長会議を開くが営林労務者の処遇、開拓等に関し

全営林局庶務課長会議

会議内容は、営林労務者の処遇問題、労務施設問題等で営林労務者の処遇問題については、他産業部門の労務者に比しては勿論、民有林に働く労務者に比しても待遇が悪い営林労務者の処遇につき当局の待遇向上方策につき種々意見を交換、就中、常傭労務者と日傭労務者との中間である、委節的労務者の処遇については、期間労務者として待遇向上の途が講ぜられるが、これが具体的内容について打合せがなされる。労務施設については本年度の実行予算並に昭和二十六年度予算に関し、労務施設の拡充内容が示され、これが実態調査に関する打合せがなされる。

尚二十八日は、庶務課長の他全営林局の所属替に関する測定業務の担当官の出席を求め

(一) 未墾地、牧野、農地の所属替について

(二) 開拓財産帯地及び伐替地の使用収益について

(三) 開拓不適地の返還について

(四) その他

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

△ 七月二十四日～八月五日（講習地 群馬縣）
出席縣 茨城、栃木、群馬、埼玉、千葉、東京、神奈川
講習生 四二名
講師 主任 岩野研究普及課長
△ 七月三十一日～八月十二日（講習地 滋賀縣）
出席縣 愛知、三重、滋賀、京都、大阪、兵庫、奈良、和歌山
講習生 五一名
講師 主任 仰木技官
△ 七月三十一日～八月十二日（講習地 德島縣）
出席縣 島取、島根、岡山、広島、山口、德島、香川、愛媛 高知
講習生 六五名
講師 主任 原技官

林野庁は七月二十四日から四日間林野庁会議室において全営林局庶務課長会議を開くが
会議内容は、営林労務者の処遇問題、労務施設問題等で営林労務者の処遇問題については、
他産業部門の労務者に比しては勿論、民有林に仕く労務者に比して待遇が悪い営林労務者
の処遇につき当局の待遇向上方策につき種々意見を交換、就中、常傭労務者と日傭労務者

営林労務者の処遇、開拓等に関し
全営林局庶務課長会議

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

を協議する。同会議には、事業関係課長一名も出席の筈。

森林組合担当官打合せ会

林野庁は七月十八日から三日間都道府県林務部課森林組合担当官打合せ会を開催（会場未定）、森林組合の資産監査について打合せを行うが、森林法改正についても、意見を求め、地方側の要望を聴取する。

新刊紹介

林業のシリーズ（十二）水資源と森林　理学博士　平田徳太郎著　林野庁編

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A9-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

18 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Civil Information Section

SUBJECT : Forestry Extension

Request that you release the following article to the newspapers at your earliest convenience:

In an effort to increase the forest Productivity and the forest Products income of timberland owners, ~~the Forestry is~~ FORESTRY AGENCY, MINISTRY OF AGRI~~culture and Forestry is~~ launching a forest extension program under the supervision of Mr. M Iwano, chief of the Forest Extension Section.

A total of 1,120 technical forestry men will be used to carry out the program, 316 on a prefectural level and 804 on the village level. There will be one Forest Extension specialist in charge in each Prefecture, under him will be one or more management, reforestation, and Industry specialist and if needed an erosion control or disease and insect specialist. The primary function of these specialist will be that of teaching and demonstrating to the timberland owners the latest information on forestry developments, procedures, and techniques emanating from forest experiments stations and Forestry Agency.

The Forest Extension program has adopted the following 8 points:

1. Encourage proper timber practices by private timberland owners and proper utilization by forest industries.

2. Emphasize that timber is a crop, the same as rice.

3. Maintain a permanent forest cover on forest land.

4. Adopt selective cutting as the general method of forest management.

5. Strive for a balance of forest cut and forest growth.

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6. Initiate an intensive program of reforesting denuded areas.

7. Increase Income-producing days by working in timber.

8. Improve lumbering techniques, including drying, pre-servatives, and fire proofing.

The timberland owners will benefit greatly from this program in that they will be able to learn the latest techniques and practices that will enable them to save their forest land from erosion and as future source of Income.

George K. Blackwood

George K. Blackwood, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-9-G

Forestry: note

Kyushu reports epidemics of gallfly and leafcutter.

Matsuno-kabubae - gallfly
Matsukemushi - leafcutter

Also use Insecticides
Usually never last for exten. period

Gallfly - Dues April & May -
when larvae on ground - cover with 4-8 inches of soil
turn over 2-3 inches of soil & tamp down.

Rake together & burn fallen leaves & pour gasoline on ground.

Leafcutter - collect & destroy eggs larvae & cocoons.
wrap straw or rags around the trunks of infected pine trees in oct & nov.
Larvae will hibernate in material when they descend from trees late in fall.
Collect & burn material early in spring.

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No. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MNDS NO.

FORESTRY EXTENSION

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.		Outline of Damages by Noxious Forest Insects in Hiroshima Prefecture	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 4-9-H

Outline of Damages by Noxious Forest
Insects in Hiroshima Prefecture

Damages were caused in 1942 or 1943 by pine bark beetles which appeared for the first time at Kuba-machi, Saeki-gun. By investigation the cause of the damages was found to have been done by pine bark beetles and measures were taken to prevent their spread now prevalent in 5 cities, 14 "gun", and 91 towns and villages. (The damaged conditions are as per attached map). As shown in the following table, the damages amount to 178,155 chobu in acreage, 276,347 koku in amount, and 980,084 trees in number.

Damages caused by pine bark beetles by year

Year	Acreage (Cho)	Number of pine trees	Amount (koku)
1945	15.00	3,750	2,760
1946	510.50	272,997	106,525
1947	411.10	213,005	29,452
1948	620.61	345,847	92,695
1949 (~~to the end of Oct.~~)	465.04 ~~224.34~~	339,317 ~~144,485~~	29,745 ~~44,914~~
Total	1,781.55	980,084	276,347

We, prefectural authorities, are making utmost efforts for the control of pine bark beetles under the guidance of the Forestry Board and the Civil Affairs concerned, and requested the Hiroshima College of Literature & Science for the research about the insects, which is under way successfully.

On 5 July, 1949, Hiroshima Prefectural Regulations concerning the Extermination and Prevention of Noxious Forest Insects(as per attached pamphlet) was promulgated and stipulated the fundamental matters about the control of noxious forest insects.

For the complete control of pine bark beetles, Noxious Forest Insects Control Deliverative Council composed of 20 committeemen

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was organized and 32 preventors were assigned to towns and villages suffered. On the other hand, we are making propaganda to the general public about pine bark beetles through radio and newspapers and requested the cooperation of primary and secondary school children.

Thanks to these efforts, damages by pine bark beetles are decreasing gradually and expected to decrease very much in next year.

For your reference, outline of budget concerned for this fiscal year is stated as follows:

(1)	Expenses for Measures for the Control of Noxious Forest Insects	¥ 11,680,420
	Expenses for control	10,540,820
	Travelling expenses	249,600
	Advertising "	100,000
	Various allowances	630,000
	(¥ 600,000 for 32 preventers) (¥ 30,000 for 20 committeemer.)	
	Others	160,000
(2)	Expenses for Experimenting the Control of Noxious Forest Insects, etc.	¥ 844,500
	TOTAL	¥ 12,524,920

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	5 Sept. 1950	Research Meeting and Practical Training Course for Increase of Agricultural Products and Livestock	Okayama Pref. Government
2.	6 Sept. 1950	Training Course for District Forestry Technique Extension Workers of Okayama Prefecture	Okayama Pref. Government

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 17-9-0

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Sept. 6, 1950

OPGL No.: 3744

Subject: Training Course for District Forestry Technique Extension Workers of Okayama Pref.

To : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.
(Attn: Economics Section)

Thru : Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

We intend to give the 1st training course for the District Forestry Technique Extension Workers according to the attached program starting from 9.00 a.m. on Sept. 11, 1950.

Your presence at the opening of the course would be very much appreciated.

Nozawa Tokuro

NOZAWA Tokuro
Chief,
Forestry Dept.

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No. 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No.

Annex No. 1

Program of Training Course for District Forestry Technique Extension Workers.

Date: Sept. 11 - 17, 1950

Place: Nogi Plant, Bizen Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. (Bizen Industrial Co., Ltd.), Iwai, Okayama City.

Attendants: 24 District Forestry Technique Extension Workers.

Official in charge of training course:

KUROZAWA Orishiro, Responsible official.
NAKATSUKA Hideo, Assistant official.

Subject of lecture and lecturer:

Address: By Governor, Vice-Governor or Chief of General Affairs Dept.

Subject of lecture:	Lecturer:
a. On extention works	IWANO Mikado, chief of Research and Extention Sect., Forestry Agency.
b. How Local Public Service personnel should be.	NOSE Takao, chief of Personnel Sect., Okayama Prefectural Gov't.
c. General Affairs Regulations and other laws and regulations relative to public service.	KAWASAKI Takeo, official of personnel Sect., Okayama Prefectural Government.
d. Local Autonomy Law.	TOKUDA Hideo, official of Local Affairs Sect., Okayama Pref. Government.
e. Information activities	ONO Shotaro, senior official of Information Room.
f. Forest industries in general.	NOZAWA Tokuro, chief of Forestry Dept.
g. Fundamental principles of Forestry Technique Extension Works.	KUROZAWA Orishiro, chief, Forestry Products Sect.
h. Torrent Control works in Okayama Pref.	SUNABASHIRI Masayoshi, chief, Torrent Control Sect.
i. Forest Management	KAI Shigenori, Forestry Technique Extension Worker.
j. Sylviculture	MIYAKE Atsushi, F.T.E.W.
k. Special Forestry Products	MITSUDA Shoji, F.T.E.W.
l. Disaster control.	TAKAKI Shinsaku, F.T.E.W.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

m. Utilization of forestry products.	NAKATSUKA Hideo, F.T.E.W.
n. Forest Nursery.	OHTSUKI Seijiro, F.T.E.W.
o. Charcoal production.	UETSUKI Kageo, F.T.E.W.
p. Forest preservation	do
q. Program of Extension Works for Sept. and Oct.	FUJITA Shuichi, F.T.E.W.

Training in theory: Sept. 11 - 14 (for 4 days)

Field training: Sept. 15 - 17 (for 3 days)

Schedule of training course: Given on the separate sheet

Annex No.2

Schedule of training in Theocy

	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00
1st day		Opening ceremony	Address by Governor	How Local Public Service should be. personnel		Basic principles of Extension warks.		Forest management and ballance of planting and cutting.	
2nd day	Forest industries in general.		General Affairs Regulations and other laws and regulations relatives to public service.			Sylviculture		Forest preservation	
3rd day	Torrent control warks in Okayama Pref.		Local Autnomy			13.00-14.30 Disaster prevention	14.30 - 16.00 Special forestry products.		Forest nursery
4th day	Utilization of forest products (lumber)		Forestry combined with agriculture.	Information activities		Charcoal production	14.30-15.30 Program of Extension works for Sept.	15.30-17.00 Discussion	

Schedule of Field Training.

1st day	Beforenoon:	Field training in Disaster prevention, special forestry products, etc. at Takashima Sub-Station of Forestry Experiment Station, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry at Takashima-son, Joto-gun.
	Afternoon:	To leave Takashima by truck for Tomihara-son, Maniwa-gun. On the way field training is to be given in the elimination of pine-bark beetle.
2nd day	Beforenoon:	Field training in sylviculture at Tomihara-son. Inspection of actual processes of special forestry products.
	Afternoon:	Field training in selective cutting of forests at Tomihara-son.
3rd day	Beforenoon:	Field training in copse cultivation works and charcoal production.
	Afternoon:	Inspection of the cable for transportation of lumber. Discussion upstairs the Village Office.
4th day	Beforenoon:	Closed and attendants break up.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MNDC NO:

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-9-D

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

September 5, 1950

OPGL-No. 3743

SUBJECT: Research Meeting and Practical Training Course for Increase of Agricultural Products and Livestock

TO : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

THROUGH: Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

We wish to inform you that the abovementioned meeting and course will be held as follows.

1. Date and place:

Research meeting:	At Okayama Pref. Official Residence (Yumino-cho, Okayama City)	Beginning 9:30 hrs., 12 and 13 Sept.
Lecture course:	At Nihonbara Reclaimed Land	Beginning 13:00 hrs., 14 Sept. and 9:30 hrs., 15 Sept.

2. Attendance:

(1) Men of knowledge and experience:

Okayama Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Station:	OSAKI, engineer
Stockbreeding Dept., Chugoku-Shikoku Regional Agricultural Experiment Station:	ISHIHARA, technician
Agricultural Management Dept., Chugoku Shikoku Regional Agricultural Experiment Station:	HAYASHI, chief of Dept.
Chugoku-Shikoku Regional Agricultural Experiment Station (formerly Chugoku Branch Station):	HATASAKU, head official
ditto. (former Shikoku Branch Station):	ditto.
Ehime University:	Prof. FUNABIKI
Tottori University:	Prof. HOSODA
Okayama University:	Prof. of Agric. Dept.
Okayama Pref. Agricultural Experiment Station:	Chief and Official in charge.
Sasaki Farm Implements Co., Ltd.:	President SASAKI

File Index

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No:

(2) Officers concerned:

Agricultural Management Section, Agricultural Land Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:	NODA, chief of section
ditto.	Officer in charge of production and management.
Management Dept., Okayama Regional Agricultural Land Office:	MASUMITSU, chief of dept.
Agricultural Management Dept.: Okayama Regional Agricultural Land Office	NII, chief of section
ditto.	Officials in charge.
Land Reclamation Sections of the respective prefectures in Chugoku and Shikoku Regions	Head officials in charge of agricultural management, and officials in charge of stockbreeding.
Agricultural Management Leaders:	2 persons from each prefecture.

(3) Subjects for discussion:

1. Research meeting:

a. Soil and fertilizer at reclaimed land
b. Cultivation of special crops
c. Stockbreeding
d. Fruit growing

2. Training Course:

a. Farm implements operated by cattle and horse power.
b. Rigging for farming horses and cattles and ways of handling these animals
c. Actual training and guidance.

Nisiioka Hirokichi

NISHIOKA Hirokichi,

Governor.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No:

FORESTRY EXTENSION

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
			Shimane Pref. Govt.
1.	23 May 50	Forestry Activities	"
2.	26 May 50	Set-up of Shimane's Forestry Dept.	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNDS No.

A-9

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
SHIMANE PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Nat. Res. Div. Ex-1
File No. A-9-5

Matsue
26 May 1950

SUBJECT: Setup of Shimane's Forestry Department

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

ATTENTION: M. S. Colchour,
Natural Resources, Economic Section

1. Shimane Prefectural Forestry Department of which Kiyoshi AKAKAWA is the director, has four Sections, namely Forestry Administration, Forestry Products, Forestation, and Forest Civil Engineering.

a. Forestry Administration Section

This Section which is headed by Hideo TANAKA the Chief, carries 15 routine clerks and three men in charge of guidance of forestry organizations.

b. Forestry Products Section

This Section which is headed by Takayoshi MIYASHITA the chief, carries seven lumber experts including Ohutaro OGUSA, Akira ISHIKAWA, Masaichi SAITO, and Sakae KONDO; nine fuel wood experts including Toshisada SUIZU, Hirosaburo OKAMOTO, Isamu IBARA, Katsuichi UEDA; four forest by-products experts including Teruo MATSUO; and six routine clerks.

c. Forestation Section

This Section which is headed by Shigeru FUJIOKA the chief, carries 26 experts on facilities indluding Zen-o YOKOTA, Taketoshi YAMAMOTO, Hidehiko MINAZATO, Katsuro YAMAMOTO, Yoshiki YOSHIOKA, and Hajime MORIMOTO; four forest fire insurance men including Tadaharu KATSUBE; three reforesters including Minoru ADACHI and Kichihei WADA; three nursery experts including Katsuyoshi YAMASAKI; three custodians of prefectural forests including Eijiro FUKUDA; two insect control men including Tadaharu KATSUBE(Concurrently); and four routine clerks.

d. Forest Civil Engineering Section

This Section which is headed by Tsutomu MORIYASU the chief, carries four public safety forest men including Shigeo FUKUSHIMA; 18 forest sand arrestation experts including Ko UCHIDA, Tatsuji ISUCHI, Toshiro MATSUMOTO, Masamoto EMORI, and Makoto HARUGI; 14 forest road experts including Yo SOTA, Yoshimi SHIMIZU, Yoshiki FUJIHARA, and Kazuo WADA; and six routine clerks.

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No.

2. Forestry Sections in District Offices

Ten District Offices in Shimane have each their own Forestry Section. This Section fulfils following duties and responsibilities:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

a. Inspects charcoal, firewood, and lumber and gives guidance to producers.
b. Checks up forestry economy.
c. Checks up forestry finances.
d. Handles forestry statistics.
e. Supervises and guides forestry associations.
f. Handles hunting.
g. Overseas reforestation of prefectural forests, private forests, and school forests.
h. Handles matters pertaining to protection and conservation of forests.
i. Sees that forestry facilities are systematically planned.
j. Looks after drag (dray, forest, or twitch) roads and lean forests.

3. Forestry Personnel of District Offices

District Office	Forestry Guidance and Routine	Fuelwood Inspection and Production guidance	Lumber Inspection and Production guidance
Yatsuka	8	8	4
Noki	7	6	5
Daini (Ohara-Nita)	7	8	4
Iishi	14	9	5
Hikawa	6	10	6
Nisn (Nima-Anno)	5	9	5
Ochi	14	11	5
Naka	15	10	5
Mika (Mino-Kanoashi)	22	16	7
Oki Islands	5	8	3
Total	49	103	55

4. Key Forestry Personnel of District Offices

Yatsuka

Section Chief ..... Naoshiro FUJITA
Lumber ..... Sobei HIRAI
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Bunosuke ISHIKURA

Noki

Section Chief ..... Masato KASHIMA
Lumber ..... Hikoichi SARYU
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Tetsuro SATO

Daini (Ohara-Nita)

Section Chief ..... Masao YAUCHI
Lumber ..... Toshisada ITOHARA
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Masaichi KISHI

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Iishi
Section Chief ..... Masao TAKAHASHI
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Nobuyoshi TAKAI
Lumber ..... Akitoshi HIKARI

Hikawa
Section Chief ..... Shoji MORI
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Takeo ISHIKAWA
Ditto ..... Tetsuji NODA
Lumber ..... Takemi KATAYOSE

Nisn (Nima-Annò)
Section Chief ..... Mitsuyoshi SAWAE
Lumber and Fuelwood ..... Kiyoichi MATSUMOTO

Ochi
Section Chief ..... Koji FUJISAWA
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Junjiro YOKOYAMA
Lumber ..... Jiro KATAYAMA

Naka
Section Chief ..... Eiichi UZU
Charcoal and Firewood ..... Kunihisa SAKAMOTO
Lumber ..... Tomonori YOKOTA

Mika (Mino-Kanoashi)
Section Chief ..... Iwao MIMURA
Mgr. Nichihara Branch ..... Terunoshin TANAKA
Charcoal and Firewood /.../... Nobuo TAWARA
Lumber ..... Yoshiyasu NAKAMURA

Oki Islands
Section Chief ..... Tsunetomo NAGAMI
Fuelwood and Lumber ..... Mannosuke SAKAI

KIYOSHI ARAKAWA
Director
Forestry Department, SFO

SI:yt

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

A-9-0

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
SHIMANE PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-9-5.

Matsue
23 May 1950

SUBJECT: Forestry Activities

TO : Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

1. Status of Pine and Cedar Bark Beetle Control
(As of 23 May 1950)

Non-controlled Area during 1948-49	Infested Area during 1949-50	Controled Area during 1949-50	Non-controled Area during 1948-50
456 cho	300 cho	568 cho	188 cho
46,889 koku	68,810 koku	107,270 koku	8,429 koku

Note: 1 cho equals 2.45 acres
1 koku equals 118 board feet

2. Rearing Saplings during 1950-51

With a view to planting 3,000 with saplings the SPG intends to rear 9-million saplings here in Shimane; one-third will be reared by SPG nurseries; another one-third will be reared by forestry associations' nurseries; and the rest will be reared by private nurseries.

3. Seed Gathering

Kind	Quantity
Cryptomeria japonica (Japanese cedar)	940 liters
Chamaecyparis obtuse (Japanese cypress)	255
Pinus densiflora (red pine)	34
Pinus Thumbergii (black pine)	43
Quercus acutissima carr (kunugi)	72
Abemaki	90
Aleuriles cordota steud (Tung tree)	109

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No. 1

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Kind	Quantity
Alnus firma Siebet Zuce (Himeyashabushi)	30
Alnus japonica sieb et Zuce (Hannoki)	2
Rhus verniciflua Stokes (Lacquer tree)	7
Total	1,582 1

4. Transplanting Saplings

Kind	Once	Twice
Cryptomeria Japonicas	1,800,000	113,000
Chamaecyparis obtuse	660,000	37,000
Pinus densiflora	320,000	
Pinus Thumbergii	250,000	
Acacia	100	
Aleurites cordata Stend	1,200	
Total	3,031,300	150,300

5. SPG Nursery at Nogi-mura.

Kind	Quantity
Cryptomeria japonica	15 1
Chamaecyparis obtuse	18
Pinus densiflora	4
Pinus Thumbergii	5
Alnus firma Sieb et Zuce	2
Rhus verniciflua Stokes	2
Aleurites cordata Stend	18
Quercus acutissima carr	36
Total	100 1

6. Transplanting at Nogi-mura Nursery

Kind	Once	Twice
Cryptomeria japononicus	30,000	5,500
Chamaecyparis obtuse	30,000	4,000
Pinus densiflora	40,000	
Pinus Thumbergii	20,000	
Total	120,000	9,500

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

7. Reforestation Plans for 1950-51 Fiscal Year

	Planting		Natural Sowing		Total	
	Area HA	Cost yen	Area	Cost	Area	Cost
Regular Forestation	2,665	63,300,000	4,050	24,300,000	6,630	87,600,000
Building up Watersheds	430	12,040,000			430	12,040,000
Special Forests	150	3,000,000			150	3,000,000
Foresty and Pasture Mixed	500	2,500,000			500	2,500,000
Total	3,745	80,840,000	4,050	24,300,000	7,795	105,140,000

Note: 1 hectare equals 2.4711 acres

Remarks: Of 2,665 hectares of regular forestation 200 hectares are prefectural forests; 100 hectares are school forests; 7.415 hectares are private forests.

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

A-9-T

FORESTRY EXTENSION

DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS

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

FORESTRY EXTENSION

DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SCAP INSPECTION REPORTS

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	29 Nov 49	Agri. Extension Forestry Program in the Chugoku Region	8A
2.	15 Dec 49	Field trip report of Mr Harold F. Wise	"
3.	17 May 50	Field Trip to Observe and Investigate the Extent and Causes of Erosion on Forest Lands in Headwaters of Chikogo River Watershed. Kyushu, and of Atsui. Yoshii and Shonai Rivers, Honshu.	NRS, GHQ, SCAP
4.	13 July 1950	Rice Stem Borer Research - 1950. Light Trapping of Marked Moths.	SCAP, NRS
5.	19 July 1950	Field Trip to Tohoku Region and Nagano to Investigate Agricultural Information Programs and prefectural agricultural library reference facilities	SCAP, NRS
6.	3 Aug. 1950	Workshop for Home Advisers in Shikoku Region: Visits to Outlying Villages in Kagawa Pref.	SCAP, NRS
7.	27 Apr. 1950	Commentary on Item in Japan News "Farmlands Returning to Owners" and Preliminary Report on Field Trip to Shikoku and Chugoku	SCAP, NRS
8.	20 July 1950	Field Trip to Kyoto, Shimane, Okayama, Kochi, Osaka, Nagano and Shizuoka Prefectures	SCAP, NRS
9.	23 Aug. 1950	Food for National Police Reserves	SCAP, CAS
10.	22 June 1950	Sweet Potato Fertilizer Experiment for the Chugoku Region; Fertilizer Allocation and Distribution to Farmers; Field Trip to Hyogo Prefecture	SCAP, NRS
11.	27 Oct. 1950	Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane Tottori and Okayama Prefectures 23-26 Oct.	CAR Econ.
12.	7 June 1950	Reforestation and Nursery Operations in Western Honshu	NRS, SCAP
13.	3 Aug. 1950	Workshop for Home Advisers in Chugoku; Visit to Okayama Prefectural Office	NRS, SCAP
14.	6 Feb 1951	Field Trip to Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures	NRS, SCAP
15.	19 Feb 1951	Technical Examination of Flood-Control-Water Utilization Projects in the Yoshinogawa Drainage, (Tokushima and Ehime-ken) Irrigation and Erosion Control Projects, (Kagawa-ken), and Erosion Control and Forest and Drainage Experiment Projects, Okayama ken	NRS, SCAP

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

ECONOMICS
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N.R. 2 J. M. Barratt Saw this
LABOR
FILE

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-0711-9 CHUGOKU
INFORMATION: 44
O.D. 15 CD

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

FEB. 26. 1951

HGS/RYG/ts
19 February 1951

NR 660 (19 Feb 51)MG

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Technical Examination of Flood-Control-Water Utilization Projects in the Yoshinogawa Drainage, (Tokushima and Ehime-ken) Irrigation and Erosion Control Projects, (Kagawa-ken), and Erosion Control and Forest and Drainage Experiment Projects, Okayama ken.

1. Authorization: LO 25-10, GHQ, FEC: 26 Jan 51

2. Purpose: To make a technical examination of flood-control-water utilization projects in the Yoshinogawa drainage, (Tokushima and Ehime-ken) irrigation and erosion control projects, (Kagawa-ken), and erosion control and forest and drainage experiment projects, Okayama ken. The primary objective of the trip was to permit Dr Walter C. Lowdermilk, Visiting Expert Consultant on flood control-watershed management to observe projects in the field and to become acquainted with the Japanese Government agencies working on the projects.

3. Personnel: Dr Walter C. Lowdermilk, VEC
Mr Robert Y. Grant, NR/MG
Mr Eugene C. Reichard, NR/Fo
Cpl Robert J. Dangel, 7lst Sig Sv Bn
Japanese personnel of the Construction Ministry, and the Forestry Agency and the Agricultural Land Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

4. Summary: The areas and projects listed below were observed and discussions held at key localities:

a. Akuigawa (Tributary of Yoshinogawa) Tokushima-ken; sabo projects, forest conditions and land slide areas.

b. Yoshinogawa, Tokushima-ken; estuary area water level control gates and irrigation projects.

c. Yoshinogawa below Ikeda, Tokushima ken; levee system, levee repair projects, gauging station, irrigation project, and sabo projects.

Chugoku CAR

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No. 15

MAR 1 1951

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

NR 660 (19 Feb 51)MG

d. Yoshinogawa, Tokushima-ken; Shirakawaguchi damsite, Shirakawaguchi.

e. Dozangawa, (Yoshinogawa Tributary), Ehime-ken; Dozangawa dam project.

f. Manno irrigation project, Dokigawa diversion project, Kagawa-ken.

g. Naibagawa, (Gotogawa Tributary) Kagawa ken; Naiba dam project.

h. Erosion control projects, Uno, Okayama-ken.

i. Kojima reclamation project, Okayama-ken.

j. Forest and run-off experiment station, pine bark beetle damage, Okayama, Okayama-ken.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations: Although numerous discussions were held on all phases of flood control-watershed management problems, including erosion control, and specific comments were made concerning numerous phases of the work, detailed discussion as well as final conclusions and recommendations will be made only after other scheduled staff visits to various areas are completed by Dr Lowdermilk.

ROBERT Y. GRANT
Chief, Mining and Geology Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Personnel Interviewed

Copies furnished
Shikoku CAR
Chugoku CAR
CAS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

ITINERARY

8 Feb	2015	Lv Tokyo
9 Feb	0756	Ar Sannomiya
	1130	Lv Kobe
	1630	Ar Komatsujima
	1730	Ar Tokushima
10 Feb	0800	Lv Tokushima
		Inspect Akui River
	1700	Ar Tokushima
11 Feb	0800	Lv Tokushima
		Inspect Shirakawaguchi damsite
	1700	Ar Ikeda
12 Feb	0800	Lv Ikeda
	1100	Ar Mishima
	1300	Ar Dozan damsite
	1500	Lv Dozan damsite
	1800	Ar Niihama
13 Feb	0934	Lv Niihama
	1300	Ar Manno Irrigation Project
	1700	Ar Kotohira
14 Feb	0800	Lv Kotohira
	1100	Ar Naiba damsite
	1600	Ar Takamatsu
15 Feb	0930	Lv Takamatsu
	1030	Ar Uno
		Smelter smoke damage, Kojima reclamation project.
	1700	Ar Okayama
16 Feb	0800	Lv Okayama
		Forest experiment station
	1547	Lv Okayama
17 Feb	0640	Ar Tokyo

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED

Mr Carl Larsen, Shikoku CAR
Mr Charles Barrett, Chugoku CAR
Mr W. L. Pensworth, CAS GHQ

Japanese Personnel:

Osaka City

T. Uesugi, Chief, Management Division
Osaka Regional Forest Office

A. Ogai, Chief, Erosion Control Section
Osaka Regional Forest Office

Hiroshima Prefecture

F. Kashiwabara, Chugoku-Shikoku Construction Bureau

Kochi Prefecture

T. Kondo, Chief, Kochi Regional Forest Office

Tokushima City

S. Kageyama, Vice-Governor
S. Tatsuishi, Chief, Forestry Department
H. Umehara, Chief, Erosion Control Section
T. Motooka, Chief, Sabo Section

Kagawa Prefecture

M. Kaneko, Governor
K. Kamata, Chief, Arable Land Section
R. Hagimori, Chief, Forest Affairs Section
Y. Mizuyama, Chief, Rivers Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

Ehime Prefecture

S. Aoki, Governor
M. Abe, Chief, Arable Land Section
S. Arai, Director of Engineering Department
Sumitomo Co-operative Electric Power Co Ltd

Okayama Prefecture

S. Tokuno, Chief, Irrigation Work, Kojima Bay,
Okayama City

T. Kaneko, Chief, Fujita Development and Reclamation Office
I. Sugi, Chief, Reclamation and Development Office,
Kojima Bay

T. Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Department
K. Tamaki, Chief, Okayama National Forest Office
M. Sunabashiri, Chief, Erosion Control Section
C. Mae, Chief, Arable Land Department
T. Shigemasa, Chief, Okayama Agricultural Affairs Bureau
K. Numesada, Planning Section, Civil Engineering Department

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

ECON
1 Hlck
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LABOR
FILE
Mr. Tokuno
Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-11-G
CHUGOKU INFORMATION:
O.D. 12
FEB 19 1951
CT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/TER/JCD/si
6 February 1951

NR 351 (6 Feb 51)A

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures

1. Authorization: LO 347-14, GHQ, FEC, 28 December 1950.

2. Personnel: Mr Joseph C. Dodson, Scientific Consultant, NR/A; Mr D. Sato, Interpreter, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Mission: To investigate the status of 1950 rice collection, growing condition of wheat and barley, and other agricultural production matters.

4. Rice collection

a. Tottori and Shimane had each squeezed past their quotas a day or so before the visit, apparently stimulated by advance notice of the trip. Yamaguchi officials reported that they had tried to complete the quota by the day of our arrival but had barely missed at 99.7 percent.

b. My principal emphasis was on over-quota deliveries. In Tottori, the production-quota relationship indicates that a surplus over the quota of about 20,000 koku is in the hands of farmers. The surplus in Shimane appears to be about 60,000 koku and in Yamaguchi about 125,000 koku. Although prefectural officials claimed to be encouraging further deliveries there was little concrete action apparent, and the officials forecast relatively slight over-quota amounts. Yamaguchi's surplus is sizable, resulting from early over-estimation of typhoon damage with consequent heavy quota reduction. Officials there estimated a three percent, about 15,000 koku, delivery over-quota. I suggested that with the production surplus and the favorable price even moderate efforts by officials should bring in a minimum of 50,000 koku, and that the lenient-quota policy this year was based in large part on the expectation of voluntary deliveries over-quota.

5. Wheat-barley condition. The report was similar in Shimane and Yamaguchi - rains delayed planting and, with subsequent cold, retarded growth. Wheat appears to be in better condition than the barleys.

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

File Index No. 14

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

In Tottori the planting season was more nearly normal, but later rains there also have retarded growth so that the condition is considered slightly below average. Planted area in Yamaguchi was scheduled to be 38,000 cho, officials said, but was held to only 33,000 cho chiefly by the delaying rains. To improve wheat-barley condition officials are recommending special care in cultivation as well as more frequent application of fertilizer in smaller amounts. The latter measure is considered helpful in preventing too rapid growth, and weak plants, when a warm spell occurs.

6. General

a. Fertilizer receipts in the prefectures since decontrol are below levels of the previous year. This is partially due to availability of carryover stocks. Supplies appear to be entirely adequate to meet demand. Because of higher prices for chemical fertilizers, farmers are said to be using more compost than formerly.

b. The Director of the Shimane Agricultural Experiment Station is enthusiastic about what is said to be a new scheme for draining paddy fields. Only one crop can be grown on 60 percent of the paddy land in Shimane because of inadequate drainage. The Experiment Station plan is to dig a cistern of one cubic tsubo for each two cho of paddy land and drain the water into it. A pump would be installed at each cistern and the water pumped to the nearest outlet. It was estimated that the initial cost for each two-cho block would be about 75,000 yen. Thereafter the cost would be small. If successful this scheme could be applied to about 20,000 cho of paddy land, according to the Director.

c. At least one of the experiment stations (Shimane) had made no disposition of the GARIOA books received more than one month previously. They were stored away and no provisions yet made for circulation. Another station (Yamaguchi) had filed the books in a well-kept library, and some were in circulation.

1 Incl
Itinerary and
Persons interviewed

JOSEPH C. DODSON
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

Copies furnished:
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
Civil Affairs Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

ITINERARY

21 January 1951	Left	Tokyo	1940
22 January 1951	Arrived	Tottori	1710
23 January 1951	Left	Tottori	1530
	Arrived	Matsue	1730
25 January 1951	Left	Matsue	0810
	Arrived	Yamaguchi	1730
26 January 1951	Left	Yamaguchi	2140
27 January 1951	Arrived	Tokyo	1910

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Mr Shiro Tokuno, Chugoku Civil Affairs Team

Vice-Governor T. Suzuki and other officials of Tottori Prefecture

Governor F. Hara and other officials of Shimane Prefecture

Economics Chief M. Shibuya and other officials of Yamaguchi Prefecture

Encl 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-11-9

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. 12
AUG 11 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NRS

NCS/MBW/SCS/MLC/mhk
3 August 1950

NR 325 (3 Aug 50)A

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Workshop for Home Advisers in Chugoku; Visit to Okayama Prefectural Office

1. Authorization: AG 201-AGPO-LO-139-19

2. Mission: To participate in the workshop for home advisers and to gain information relative to the problems facing advisers and the activities underway; to consult with prefectural officials, including agricultural improvement section chiefs, in reference to administrative policies suggested by NR/A to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Roster of personnel: Mary L. Collings, Scientific Consultant, NR/A; Miss Yoshiko Akimoto, Home Improvement Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Miss Margaret Groth, CIE, Chugoku Region CA: Mr Douglas O'Brien, NR, Chugoku Region, CA; Mrs Nukaga and Mr Joji, interpreters.

4. Activities:

a. In Hiroshima Prefecture

(1) The workshop was held at the hotel and the Town Hall in Miyajima, 24-26 June 1950.

(2) The program was planned at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by the prefectural officials in Hiroshima with some suggestions from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Some of these suggestions were given so late that the activities were not well planned. Committees were given little help in understanding the nature of their assignments; attention to this point should be given in the future.

(3) Due to the letter of invitation sent by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectures, representation at the conference included members of agricultural improvement committees, specialists, a farm adviser, a research worker, agricultural improvement section chiefs as well as home advisers. (See incl 1) There were 28 persons present, excluding CA and SCAP personnel.

CHUGOKU

CHUGOKU CAK

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(4) With such a small group the program could be quite informal (see Incl 2) though the specific needs of all these differing persons could not be met in so short a time. The home advisers presided at the sessions and, through committees, did some portion of the planning.

(5) Miss Groth, CA in her talk remarked on gains in confidence made by home advisers; stressed the need for more publicity as a means of teaching rural people the purpose of the program and the need for clarifying in local areas the work of all public agencies. This talk was well received. NR consultant outlined the objectives and methods of work of home advisers.

(6) Groups selected the following topics for small workshop discussions:

(a) Methods of Extension

Management of Home Improvement Clubs; establishing 4-H Clubs; activities for clubs; how to hold a meeting; most effective methods of teaching

(b) Progress in Extension Activities

(c) Problems in Housing

(d) Nutrition in the Busy Season

(e) Recreation in the villages

Though these group discussions consumed the better position of one afternoon and a morning, there was some feeling on the part of the Occupation personnel that the conclusions or decisions for possible future action on the problems were not at all clearly indicated. Some few home advisers tended to dominate the discussions, a natural result where few participants had experience in the field. These discussions indicate the need for training personnel in discussion techniques.

(7) Through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the prefectures had been asked to arrange for a method demonstration as a part of the program. Prefectures did not understand this request and no such arrangements

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had been made. The opening session of the conference allowed time for the formation of committees, among them being a committee to plan and give a method demonstration. The demonstration given was on the subject of bottling beans and tomato puree. Using rather make-shift equipment, the committee gave a demonstration that would be open to question on the basis of scientific method. This demonstration suggests the need for a review of the subject - matter being taught to evaluate its scientific accuracy.

(8) The prefectural officials depended altogether on the participants and CA and NR for personnel to speak on the program. Unlike the Tohoku workshop, there was no place on the program for other agencies of the prefecture. The program might have been much improved by having talented Japanese personnel in Social Education, Public Health, Experiment Station or university work take part, or by using Extension visual aids or those of other agencies.

(9) The meeting of the section chiefs and agricultural committeemen was led by Miss Akimoto, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. She presented to the group the policy statement of NR/A to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The section chiefs talked about the minor points of policy, but evidently prefectures other than Yamaguchi saw little possibility of appointing a home improvement specialist. Their reasons were:

(a) Lack of trained personnel for the job

(b) Contents of home economics has a wide scope; it is impossible for one person to be specialized in all phases.

(c) High prefectural officials oppose addition of specialist in Extension; they say other agencies can take care of home phases.

(10) The section chiefs expressed concern over the overlapping of the work of other agencies in the prefectures with the work of home advisers. Outstanding women (Fujin Kai) are working on programs of all

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agencies; this causes confusion. Establishment of small home improvement clubs is important as a means of getting before rural women the unique contributions of the home improvement program.

(11) Section chiefs urged MR to encourage the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to:

(a) Set up a separate budget for home improvement

(b) Increase currently the number of home advisers to 10 percent of present number of farm advisers

(c) Establish policy of extra pay to advisers in local areas for field work and over-time night work.

(d) Initiate some home economics research

(12) Home advisers emphasized the need for further work on:

(a) How to conduct rural meetings

(b) Checking efficiency of stoves recommended in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry pamphlets

(c) Recreation materials for rural areas

(d) Training for home advisers.

(13) Shimane Prefecture circulated a survey form which home advisers have been using in rural areas to give them data on the equipment, facilities, practices, and living habits of rural people. The form is one which seems to have possibilities for use in other areas.

b. In Okayama Prefecture

(1) Enroute through Okayama to the workshop at Takamatsu, the 1½ hour lay-over was utilized in a visit to the prefectural office. There was an opportunity to talk with the chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section, the senior home adviser, Miss Matsumura, and five new home advisers. The latter are all graduates of a Catholic College at Okayama; two have lived on a farm. None of them seems mature enough to begin field work now.

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(2) In answer to the question as to what sort of training these home advisers are getting, it was brought out that they are working on records, preparing some written materials and having an occasional visit to rural areas.

5. Recommendations:

a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should make arrangements for joint work of home improvement specialists and senior home advisers for the purpose of:

(1) Reviewing all subject matter materials prepared for the home improvement program with an effort to determine its:

(a) Scientific accuracy

(b) Suitability for use by rural people or extension advisers.

(2) Preparing demonstration outlines for use by home advisers. These demonstration outlines should be based on scientifically accurate research findings and should concern fundamental problems of rural homes.

(3) Giving training on techniques of

(a) Conducting meetings

(b) Leading group discussions

(4) Preparing a training plan from use in training new home advisers.

(5) Planning rural surveys and survey forms

(6) Preparing plans for coordinated work with

(a) Other agencies

(b) Commercial concerns

b. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should appoint a committee to make plans for:

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MR 325 (3 Aug 50)A

(1) A compilation of research findings applicable to rural homes in Japan.

(2) Some basic research on currently important home problems in Japan.

Mary L. Collings

MARY L. COLLINGS
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

3 Incls
1. Program
2. List of Participant
3. Itinerary

Copies furnished:
CAS
Chugoku CAR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND# NO.

SCHEDULE OF CHUGOKU WORKSHOP

22 June 1900-2100	Satsuki-so Itsukushima	Planning conference - How to Hold the Workshop. Discussion leader, Miss Akimoto, MAF
23 June 0900-0910	Conference room of Town Office in Itsukushima	Recreation
0910-0920		Address given by Mr Kato (President of Koho Committee)
0920-0930		Address given by Miss Akimoto, MAF
0930-0950		Address given by Miss Groth, CAT
0950-1035		Objectives of Home Improvement Program and methods for Reaching them - Miss Collings
1035-1100		Question and Answer period
1100-1130		Recreation
1130-1200		Elect Presider Selecting Problems for discussion
1300-1600		Workshop Discussion - small groups
1600-1630		Recreation
1630-1730		Demonstration of bottling by Miss Miyazaki of Yamaguchi Prefecture and Committee
23 June 1900-2100	Satsuki-so Itsukushima	Slides and discussion: How to Establish Result Demonstrations - by Miss Collings
24 June 0900-1000	Conference room of Town Office	Report of Discussions
1000-1020	in Itsukushima	How to evaluate the workshop comments - Miss Collings
1020-1040		Recreation
1040-1140		Lecture Miss Akimoto, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
1140-1200		Reflection

Enclosure 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

LIST OF ATTENDANTS IN CHUGOKU WORKSHOP

Miss Collings	NR, Extension and Research Branch, Agriculture Div
Miss Groth	Assistant Chief of Chugoku CIS
Mr Kato	President of Koho Hiroshima
Kyoto Prefecture	
Mr Ginji Iwaya	Member of Pref Agricultural Improvement Committee
Mr Kiichi Tanaka	Technician of Home Improvement
Miss Kazuko Kawabe	Home Adviser
Okayama Prefecture	
Mr Toshio Ocka	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Toshie Motomura	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Mr Tadayoshi Matsuda	Member of Agricultural Improvement Committee
Yamaguchi Prefecture	
Mr Mitsuo Ozaki	Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Kiyoko Miyazaki	Home Improvement Specialist
Miss Ayako Harada	Home Adviser
Miss Ayako Inada	" "
Tottori Prefecture	
Mr Tatsuo Tanaka	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Itsuko Inoue	Home Adviser
Miss Hideko Morita	" "
Shimane Prefecture	
Mr Takeo Tanaka	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Tokuko Nagata	Employee of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Yasuko Shimogaki	Research Worker of Prefectural Experiment Station
Hiroshima Prefecture	
Mr Sakae Hirota	Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section
Mr Shozo Hiroyasu	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Mr Takao Tanifuji	" " " " "
Mr Seizo Ishikawa	Member of Agricultural Improvement Committee
Miss Masae Tada	Home Adviser
Miss Yoko Fumoto	" "
Miss Harue Hamada	" "
Miss Tamako Yatsubayashi	" "
Miss Michiyo Ueno	" "
Miss Harumi Masshige	" "
Miss Mitsue Okudono	" "
Miss Yoshiko Akimoto	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Encl 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

ITINERARY 22-26 JUNE 1950 HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE

Date	Place	Activities	Persons Met in Conference
22 June 1530-1630	Kure	Conferred with CA, reference to workshop plans. Went by boat to Miyajima	Miss Groth, CA
1000-2100	Miyajima	Held informal session with home advisers to get acquainted and to plan for workshop	10 persons Agricultural Section Chief of Hiroshima, home advisers Miss Akimoto, MAF and Miss Groth, CA
23 June 0900-1230 1330-1730 1900-2000	Miyajima	Participated in workshop sessions; with home advisers in forenoon and section chiefs in afternoon	10 home advisers, 11 section chiefs, agricultural committeemen Miss Akimoto, MAF
2000-2100	Miyajima	Press conference	2 news men from local papers
24 June 0900-1230	Miyajima	Final session of home advisers' conference	14 home advisers and 11 men of prefectural staff, farm advisers and farm committeemen
		Okayama Prefecture	
26 June 1530-1650	Prefectural office	Visited prefectural office and talked with new home advisers	5 new home advisers, head of home improvement section and chief of agricultural improvement section

MAF DIVISION

Encl 3

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Division
A 12
CHUGOKU INFORMATION
O.D. 14
JUN 23 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 525 (7 Jun 50)Fo

HGS/HBD/HFW/DJH/wk
7 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Reforestation and Nursery Operations in Western Honshu

1. Authorization: LC 79-28, 30 Mar 50, GHQ, FEC.

2. Mission: To investigate technical and economical aspects of current reforestation and nursery practices for the purpose of determining required assistance to the Japanese in increasing seedling production and speeding the rehabilitation of Japan's forest area.

3. Personnel and Assignments:

Mr Donald J. Haibach, Forest Resources Specialist, Forestry Division, to investigate and report on reforestation and nursery operations.
Mr T. Matsu, Japanese National, Interpreter.
Mr T. Kanai, Japanese National, to investigate private reforestation and nursery operations.
Mr Y. Endo, Japanese National, to investigate national forest reforestation and nursery operations.

4. Summary:

a. Ten nurseries representing a cross section of such installations in this region were visited, and in all but a few respects showed great improvement. Proper use of soiling crops, growing of black locust cuttings, and the inadvisability of growing special sugi mother trees for cuttings were discussed. Prefectural nurseries in Okayama Prefecture are being particularly well developed under Mr Y. Tonai.

b. National Forest officials in Okayama were attempting to get a former army manuver area from the Finance Ministry. Discussions on sugi cuttings, seeds, and cone crop forecasting were held. All types of reforestation and one instance of poor land reclamation were observed. None of the prefectures visited completed less than 100% of their 1949 planned reforestation. The resulte of a 1500 cho fire were observed.

5. Recommendations:

a. The Forestry Agency be advised to abandon and discourage the practice of growing special sugi mother trees at the present time for the production of cuttings where a reduction or a retardation of the production of seedlings will result.

CHUGOKU CA REGION

File Index
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Econ 1196

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b. The Forestry Agency be advised to check the efficiency of producing thornless black locust from seed as compared to using extensive areas for producing trees from cuttings (assuming that the production of this species is warrented).

c. That if additional Japanese nurserymen are dispatched to the United States under the Exchange of Persons Program, that Mr Y. Tonai, supervisor of Okayama Prefectural Nurseries be considered.

d. The Forestry Agency be advised to continue to press the Finance Ministry for transfer of the lands it now administers but which are best suited for forestry purposes.

e. That additional time be spent by Resources Branch in determining if forest owners receive all of the reforestation subsidy they are entitled to or whether funds are being directed to unauthorized uses.

f. The Forestry Agency be advised to intensify fire prevention activities using fully the forestry extension system.

g. The Forestry Agency be advised to give greater attention to the recommendations already made as to watering, germination testing, closer supervision and training of nursery workers, interchange of ideas, and the protection of tree stock while out of the ground.

h. The recommendations listed in paragraph 5a, 5b, 5c, and 5d in memorandum for record 510 (17 Apr 50)Fo be followed concerning advising the Forestry Agency on cone crop forecasting, seed requirement and collection reports, technical assistance, encouraging greater prefectural financial assistance as in Hokkaido, and revising the land reclamation standards.

6. Detailed Discussion:

a. Ten nurseries were visited - 3 prefectural, 5 national forest and 2 private. Nurseries showed a great improvement this spring. All the governmental nurseries have been either newly developed (5 nurseries) or newly expanded this year. Prefectural and national forest practice is to subrent land from communities in areas where they lack suitable nursery land themselves. Communities generally rent the land from several small owners, the prefectural and national governments prefering to deal with just one party. All nurseries were well laid out, and paths were held to a minimum. Nurseries were fully stocked, and in several cases beds were wider than usual so as to reduce path percentage. Because of the shortage of bed area most nurseries were using spacings in their transplant beds that were about 1 sun 1/ or 2 cm 2/ less than the optimum spacing they would have preferred to use. Some nurseries still fail to make germination tests or else depend on tests made at experiment stations or schools. Ideas of optimum seedbed

1/ Sun = 1.2 inches.
2/ Cm = 0.4 inch.

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density varied considerably. Fertilizer and Bourdeaux are in ample supply although locally produced compost is short in most areas. With one exception seed requirements were met, although in many cases only by drawing on other areas. Most nurserymen were aware of the benefits of watering and either had irrigation facilities (4 nurseries), planned to develop the same (3 nurseries), or had ponds from which they hand carried water (3 nurseries). The latter need some type of sprinkling system becsuse hand carrying will never bring sufficient water, and the topography is not especially suitable for gravity irrigation.

b. At the newly developed Yamaguchi prefectural nursery the advantages of broadcast seeding an entire panel to a soiling crop against the disadvantages of forming seedbeds in the panel which were later row seeded were discussed. This nursery also was using seedbeds (although on poor soil) to develop flowers for soiling crop use, an arbortium, and a speciality tree area. The fallacies of these activities at the present time were pointed out. Undue emphasis seems to have been placed on the growing of rooted cuttings of thornless black locust at prefectural and national nurseries. If raising this species is warrented it was indicated that as in America, row seeding would prove much more economical and productive. Two national forest nurseries were using good nursery sites to develop sugi mother trees for cutting production. It was calculated for the Japanese foresters that on one area they would get 60,000 cuttings in twenty year whereas 200,000 one year old seedlings could be produced on the same area in one year. The other area would produce 1,100,000 cuttings in 20 years or 3,000,000 seedlings in one year. It was apparent that it had not been thought of this way before.

c. The prefectural nurseries being developed in Okayama Prefecture are worthy of particular mention. They are in startling contrast to what one might expect by reading the reports of this prefectures activities in pine bark beetle control. The two nurseries visited are being developed under the direction of Mr Y. Tonai, a fairly young and energetic individual. National forest officials at Nihonbara requested help in obtaining a part of a former Japanese army maneuver area of 1200 cho 3/ for nursery operations. This would enable them to return the rented land they now use. It was pointed out that they would have to make representation to Finance Ministry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry officials and that it would be well to keep the existing nursery fully stocked to show the need for expansion.

d. Conferences indicated that sugi trees, 12 to 20 years of age, produce the best cuttings; that trees developed from cuttings are faster growing, withstand snow damage, and in this area, will not produce cones until at least 50 years old. It was also indicated that seed should not be collected from sugi that produce cones early in life as these are the slow growing trees. It also was indicated that cone crop forecasts could be made as early as May in Okayama Prefecture. Reproduction of sugi by layering was observed but it was not impressive. The mistake of using a variety of sugi not native to the area was observed. The impressive growth made by Karamatsu in the

3/ Cho = 2.451 acres.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND/G NO. 79-0012

same vicinity was noted. One instance of the cutting of a 5 year old sugi plantation on a 100% slope for reclamation was noted. It was apparent that the local people and the officials in the party thought little of the judgement of the people who made this selection. Generally, relations of foresters and reclamation people were reported as being good although it was pointed out that most of the land in this area was even poor for forestry so that few causes for argument arose. Aid to natural reforestation on the Miyajima National Forest was observed. Artificial seeding of red pine was accomplished on scalped spots on cleared strips when seed trees were not nearby. About 5 times the normal amount of seed was sown because the germination percentage was not known.

e. Of the four prefectures in which prefectural officials were conferred with, one completed 100% of its 1949 planned reforestation and the other three exceeded their plans. All plan greater efforts in 1950. The lack of funds and low cost seedlings were expressed as the greatest reforestation obstacles. All expressed fear of the effect of the abolishment of the seedling production subsidy. Reforestation costs were reported from ¥15,000 per cho to ¥30,000. The former was reported by a company which raises its own seedlings and reforests its cutover land within a year after cutting. The latter results in low site preparation costs which amounts to a sizable part of the ¥30,000 figure. It was pointed out that with prefectural and national forest nurseries in full production, an abundance of low-cost seedlings should be available. This will reduce the cost of reforestation to both the owner and to the governments which subsidizes it. Most officials continue to think in terms of increased subsidies but fail to think of reducing costs.

f. The results of a 1500 cho fire in red pine were observed. The fire had destroyed 34 homes, 3 cows, and 400,000 koku (tree volume) of timber. Many erosion control areas were burned over and today the area presents a four-fold problem: (1) the weaken pines are susceptiable to bark beetles, (2) the dead standing trees present a greater fire hazard, (3) the area is increasingly subject to erosion, and (4) the job of reforestation is equal to the entire amount that Okayama Prefecture planted in 1949. The fire was started by a charcoal maker who always made it a practice of throwing his burning embers into the woods. Pitiful attempts were made by local people to combat the fire, but not only were they futile, but they showed a lack of fire fighting knowledge.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Scientific Consultant
Forestry Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished:
CAS
Chugoku CA Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNS NO.

ITINERARY

19 April 1950	- 1940	-	Lv Tokyo	(by train)
20 April 1950	- 0830	-	Ar Himeji, Hyogo	
	1330	-	Lv Himeji	(by auto)
	1920	-	Ar Tsuyama, Okayama	
21 April 1950	- 0900	-	Lv Tsuyama	(by auto)
	1800	-	Ar Okutsu	
22 April 1950	- 0800	-	Lv Okutsu	(by auto)
	1920	-	Ar Okayama	
23 April 1950	- 0738	-	Lv Okayama	(by train)
	1226	-	Ar Kure	
	1400	-	Lv Kure	(by auto)
	1720	-	Ar Hiroshima	
24 April 1950	- 0800	-	Lv Hiroshima	(by jeep)
	1430	-	Ar Sandankyu	
	1600	-	Lv Sandankyu	
	1830	-	Ar Hiroshima	
25 April 1950	- 0900	-	Lv Hiroshima	(by auto)
	1035	-	Ar Miyajimaguchi	
	1045	-	Lv Miyajimaguchi	(by boat)
	1100	-	Ar Miyajima	
	1445	-	Lv Miyajima	(by boat)
	1500	-	Ar Miyajimaguchi	
	1518	-	Lv Miyajimaguchi	
	1541	-	Ar Iwakuni	
26 April 1950	- 0800	-	Lv Iwakuni	(by bus)
	1600	-	Ar Iwano	
	1830	-	Lv Iwano	(by train)
	1940	-	Ar Yuda	
27 April 1950	- 0800	-	Lv Yuda	(by car)
	1545	-	Ar Ogori	
	1940	-	Lv Ogori	(by train)
28 April 1950	- 1900	-	Ar Tokyo	

PRINCIPAL PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Mr O'Brian, Natural Resources Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
Mr S. Shimamoto, Chief, Management Division, Osaka Regional Office

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO:

Mr T. Kobayashi, Chief, Himeji District National Forest Office, Nyogo.
Mr T. Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Section, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Tamaki, Chief, Okayama District National Forest Office, Okayama.
Mr K. Tomono, Chief, Tsuayama District National Forest Office, Okayama.
Mr M. Subashiri, Chief, Erosion Control Section, Okayama Pref.
Mr S. Otsuki, Chief, Reforestation Division, Okayama Pref.
Mr Y. Tonai, Chief, Prefectural Nurseries, Okayama Pref.
Mr M. Fujikai, Forester, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Kurose, Chief, Katsuta Local Office, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Okamoto, Chief, Maniwa Local Office, Okayama Pref.
Mr M. Maki, Chief, Forestry Section, Maniwa Local Office, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Shirahige, Mayor, Goyomura, Okayama Pref.
Mr J. Ogure, Mayor, Kamisaihara-mura, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Shimizu, Forest Owner, Katsuyama-machi, Okayama Pref.
Mr K. Yoshimura, Chief, Hiroshima District National Forest Office, Hiroshima.
Mr A. Okada, Chief, Forestry Department, Hiroshima Pref.
Mr S. Hidaka, Chief, Erosion Control Section, Hiroshima Pref.
Mr M. Yoshitomi, Chief, Forestry Section, Yamagata Local Office, Hiroshima Pref.
Mr T. Wada, Chief, Seed and Seedling Producers Assoc. Hiroshima Pref.
Mr I. Ikada, Forest Owner, Togochi, Hiroshima Pref.
Mr M. Okamoto, Chief, Forestry Section, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr T. Tokumoto, Chief, Yamaguchi District National Forest Office, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr S. Furukawa, Yamaguchi District National Forest Office, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr K. Koko, Forester, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr T. Aoki, Chief, Forestry Section, Koga Local Office, Yamguchi Pref.
Mr T. Suzuki, Production Section, Iwakuni City, Yamguchi Pref.
Mr M. Iwanishi, President, Nishikigawa Lumber Co, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr H. Harada, Chief, Prefectural Nurseries, Yamguchi Pref.
Mr H. Hatsuo, Mayor, Suzen-mura, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr R. Kondo, Chief, Nichihara District National Forest Office, Shimane Pref.
Mr A. Ito, Chief, Management Section, Nichihara District National Forest Office, Shimane Pref.
Mr T. Harada, Chief, Operation Section, Nichihara District National Forest Office, Shimane Pref.
Mr S. Fujioka, Chief, Reforestation Section, Shimane Pref.
Mr T. Tanaka, Chief, Forestry Section, Mika Local Office, Yamaguchi Pref.
Mr A. Shikano, Mayor, Tsuwano-machi, Shimane Pref.
Mr Buhei, Nurseryman, Okutsu, Okayama Pref.
Mr Masutoy Forest Owner. Izumi-mura, Okayama Pref.
Mr B. Tsuginoba, Forest Owner, Izumi-mura, Okayama Pref.

NARS
SS JUN 1820
DISTRICT

A-11-G

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Cwl #4

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 23 Oct. 1950 TIME 0250 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 26 Oct. 1950 TIME 2128 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yamaguchi City	23 Oct.	0900	Forestry Department Officials	Discuss Pine Bark Beetle, Forestry Management Plan Forestry Extension Programs.
b.	Yamaguchi City	23 Oct.	1330	Agricutural Improvement Section Officials	Surveillance on Home Improvement and Agricultural Improvement Programs.
c.	Ogori	23 Oct.	1430	Ogori Town Office Officials	Spot check on Agri. Extension Administration at Local Level.
d.	Yoshiki	23 Oct.	1530	Yoshiki Agricultural Extension Office	" " "
e.	Matsue	24 Oct.	0900	Agricultural Affairs Section Officials.	Discuss Fertilizer Distribution and Price Trends.
f.	Matsue	24 Oct.	1000	Forestry Department Officials.	Discuss Pine Bark Beetle, Forestry Management, Forestry Extension Programs.

REMARKS: See Attached Field Trip Reports

File Index No. //

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NND 963

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Personnel going on field trips will complete Sections (1) through (6), inclusive, of this form, in triplicate. The original will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief, 24 hours before departure.

2. Upon return from field trip, Section (7), of duplicate copy will be completed and forwarded to Deputy Chief. Section (7) should include: estimate of success of meeting, conference or inspection, any changes from original schedule and reason thereof, any further remarks person preparing report desires to include.

3. Third copy will be retained in the Section for file.

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME ______________ (2) SECTION ______________ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL ______________

(4) DEPARTURE DATE ______________ TIME ______________ (5) RETURN DATE ______________ TIME ______________

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g. X Izumo Shimane Pref.	24 Oct.	1330	Izumo Prefecture Agricultural Experimental Station	Conference on Agricultural Research.
h. X Shinji Shimane Pref.	24 Oct.	1500	Shinji Town Office Officials.	Discuss Agricultural Extension Activities.
i. X Tottori	25 Oct.	0900	Agricultural Improvement Section Officials.	Discuss Agricultural Extension Activities.
j. X Tottori	25 Oct.	1030	Agricultural Affairs Section Officials	Discuss Fertilizer Distribution and Price Trends.
k. X Tottori	25 Oct.	1330	Forestry Affairs Section Officials.	Discuss Pine Bark Beetle, Forestry Management, Forestry Extensión Programs.
l. X Okayama	26 Oct.	0900	Forestry Affairs Section Officials.	Discuss Forestry Management and Extension.

(7) REMARKS: ______________

____
Signature

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME _____ (2) SECTION _____ (3) MODE OF TRAVEL _____

(4) DEPARTURE DATE _____ TIME _____ (5) RETURN DATE _____ TIME _____

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	K. Okayama	26 Oct.	1100	Agricultural Affairs Section Officials.	Discuss Fertilizer Distribution and Price Trends.
b.	K. Okayama	26 Oct.	1330	Agricultural Improvement Section Officials.	Discuss Agricultural Extension Activities.
c.	K. Okayama	26 Oct.	1500	Livestock Section Officials.	Discuss Livestock Extension and Research Activities.
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

Mary S Coleman
Signature

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

27 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures - 23-26 October 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Page 20, NRS Weekly Summary No.245, 18 - 24 June 1950.

b. Page 7, 10 - 11, NRS, Weekly Summary No.255, 27 August - 2 September 1950.

c. Page 18, 33, NRS Weekly Summary No.257, 10 - 16 September 1950.

d. Page 12 - 13, 19 - 22, NRS Weekly Summary No.260, 1 - 7 October 1950.

e. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama - Tottori - Shimane - Yamaguchi Prefectures, 21 - 25 August, dated 25 August 1950.

f. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama - Tottori - Shimane - Yamaguchi Prefectures, 25 - 28 September 1950, dated 29 September 1950.

g. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama and Tottori Prefectures, 9 - 12 October 1950, dated 14 October 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To evaluate progress made by Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Sections in Home Improvement Activities since September 1950. (Applicable O.D. #12)

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b. To discuss livestock extension plans and policies with Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section officials. (Applicable O.D. #12)

c. To evaluate price trends and distribution problems in open sale of fertilizer in Region. (Applicable O.D. #12)

d. To evaluate progress made on Forestry Management, Insect Control and Forestry Extension with Prefectural Forestry officials concerned. (Applicable O.D. #14)

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture:

Conference held at 1315 hours on 23 October 1950 at Yamaguchi Prefectural Government. Conferees included Mr. Hamada, Livestock subject matter specialist, and Miss Miyazaki, Home Improvement subject matter specialist.

Hiring of an agricultural management subject matter specialist by the Prefectural Government agricultural Improvement Section to complete the Prefecture's quota of 6 specialists, should be completed by 1 December 1950. In the meantime, this phase of extension work is carried on by two other management technicians at the Ouchi Prefecture Experimental Station.

Mr. Hamada reported he had averaged four lectures monthly to extension agents and livestock owners, stressing scientific management principles to insure larger and healthier animals. He visits the Ouchi Experimental Station several times a month for liaison conferences with the two livestock technicians there.

Experiments on best types of feed for draft and other large animals and best utilization of animal manures for food and other crops are being conducted at the Ouchi Station but the results will not be available until next year. Technical information for livestock owners has been prepared at frequent intervals by Mr. Hamada and given wide distribution throughout the prefecture.

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He will give a series of radio lectures on animal husbandry practices over the Yamaguchi City station starting next month. Farmers generally still lack basic information on proper care and breeding of livestock. Extension agents are following-up the specialist's lectures with casual checks at livestock farms and refer all problems they cannot handle to the prefecture specialist.

Conference held at 0900 hours on 24 October 1950 with Shimane Prefectural Government Agricultural Affairs officials on Fertilizer Distribution. Shimane farmers, hoping for a sharp reduction in fertilizer prices early this fall, failed to order sufficient quantities of fertilizer until recently from cooperatives or private dealers.

Fertilizer shipments are arriving regularly in the prefecture for both cooperatives and their competitors but the deliveries are usually only 75% of orders because of shortage of freight cars and also because of the fertilizer factories' policy of using unofficial allocations to dealers to keep credit at a minimum.

Prefectural Government officials believe that the acquisition of 4,550 metric tons of all types of fertilizer from Kodan stocks in Matsue will provide sufficient supplies of fertilizer for the entire prefecture this month, providing that estimated purchases of 10,319 metric tons from factories are not curtailed too much by the latter.

The Prefecture Purchase Federation of cooperatives is getting quite an advantage apparently in fertilizer sales over private dealers, judging from shipments received in September by both organizations. The former received 1,285 tons last month from factories compared to only 777 tons purchased by private dealers.

Conference held at 1000 hours on 24 October 1950 at Shimane Prefectural Government. Conferees included Dr. Sawai, Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section, and Mr. Tanaka, Chief of Extension Sub-Section.

With only one Home Improvement adviser in the field and the subject matter specialist, Miss Nigata, working alone in Prefectural Government, Prefecture's Home Improvement program is bogging down. Legal and budgetary problems have delayed the hiring of 10 additional Home Improvement advisers who will be assigned to each of the Prefecture's 10 Guns.

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The Ken-cho chief hopes that his recommendation of placing extension supervisors in each Gun office will be approved by 1 Dec 50. At present, prefectural extension ordinances will not allow the Ken-cho to set up Gun Extension offices. The statutes are being rewritten and if approved, a total of 24 persons will be hired in December by the Ken-cho Extension section.

Besides the Home Improvement agents, three subject matter specialists are slated to be added to the staff of the Izumo Pref. Agri. Experimental Station. The others will get the Gun supervisory posts. Shimane is having difficulty to get applicants for the home adviser posts to go to Guns outside of their home area. A new examination is planned in December when it is hoped there will be candidates from each of the 10 Guns.

Conference on Home Improvement held 24 Oct at 1430 hrs at Izumo City Mayor's office with extension agents and city officials present. Little interest has been shown in Home Improvement by farm families in the Izumo area because the Ken-cho has not been able to have subject matter specialist give lecture on Better Living so far.

Men farm agents are doing the best they can on the project, utilizing girls in 4-H clubs and some community women leaders, but progress is very slow. The Hikawa Health Center in Izumo has encouraged improved nutritional standards in contacts through the city and village public health nurses.

At the same conference, livestock extension was discussed. One of the six extension agents at Izumo specializes in livestock extension and is assisted by the livestock subject matter specialist at the Ken-cho. Farmers without livestock except draft cows are encouraged to raise chickens, goats or sheep.

An increase of 20% in the sheep population in Izumo farms has been noted since last year.

Conference held at 0900 hrs. on 25 Oct 50 at Shimane Ken-cho with Agriculture Improvement officials. Mr. Wada, section chief, and Mr. Tanaka, Extension Sub-Section chief, were confereas. Ken-cho officials will seek funds from Prefectural Assembly in December to hire an additional 44 agents, eight of whom will be Home Improvement advisers, 34 will be farm advisers, and two will be subject matter specialists.

The specialists, one for Farm Products Processing, and the other for Farm Implements, will be stationed at the Kan Main Pref. Expermental Station as part of the expansion program planned there. Three of the new women agents will be assigned

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to Gun offices, completing this organization, with the balance working in districts where Home Improvement has been most successful.

If funds are obtained by the Ken-cho Improvement section, a new livestock section will be established at the Main Experimental Station, probably by 1 March 51. Mission of this section will be breeding and care of livestock, utilization of livestock as draft animals, and use of animal manures, for aiding crop production. Close liaison will be maintained with the Ken Livestock section's farm at Akasaki in Tohaku Gun.

Livestock population of the Ken which reached a fairly low level during the war, is gradually exceeding the 1939 level. In 1939, there were 47,793 draft and beef cows in the Ken. The most recent figures show there are 48,409 work and beef cows on Ken farms. A much larger increase has been noted in dairy cows. In 1939, there were only 235 in the Ken but today, farmers have acquired a total of 941 such animals.

Horses are decreasing as draft animals. 1948 statistics list 3,103 compared to only 2,893 horses still used for farming purposes a year later. Big increases have been noted in sheep and goats. Ten years ago, there were only 520 sheep in the Ken but today, there are 1,189. The goat population was 572 in 1939 compared to 1,966 ten years later. Chickens have decreased in ten years, the 1939 total being 210,320 compared to 116,727 at last report.

Conference held at 1115 hrs. on 25 Oct 50 with Agricultural Affairs section officials on Fertilizer prices and distribution. No serious shortages have appeared in dealers' or wholesalers' stocks as of 23 Oct. Tottori will be the first Ken in Region to obtain available Kodan stocks of all types of fertilizer to rationalize prices for both Co-ops and private dealers. Bids were received by the Ken Branch of the Kodan on 25 Oct and if favorable, the fertilizer was to be released very soon to the successful bidders.

Potassium especially is in short supply in the Ken. The Kodan has approximately 676 tons of this type of fertilizer in Tottori City.

The trend favoring Co-ops' over their competitors in the fertilizer distribution field is also borne out by Tottori reports. Where last month the ratio of Co-op vs Private Dealers' sales was only 2.5 to 1, the incomplete October figures show the former leading by a 5.5 to 1 margin. In Calcium Cyanide sales (Nitrogenous), Tottori Co-ops are leading by a 12 to 1 margin.

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Conference held at 0915 hrs. on 26 Oct 50 at Okayama Ken-cho Agricultural Improvement Section. Mr. Taki, Improvement section chief, Mr. Shiro, chief, Medical Affairs section, Sanitation Dept., and Miss Imada, social education section were conferees. Tentative plans were made for Home Improvement Coordination conference at Hayashino in Aida Gun on 5 or 7 Dec 50.

Village public health nurses, women's club leaders, and district sanitation, social education and extension leaders will attend. CCAR public health and civil education sections will be asked to send representatives if possible.

Mr. Taki will recommend hiring of eight additional agents at the November meeting of the Ken Assembly. One of this group will be a Home Improvement adviser, boosting the Ken's total to 25, highest in the Region.

b. Forestry:

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Conference held at 0900 hrs. on 23 Oct 50 at Ken-cho Forestry Dept. Chief's office. Mr. Sugiyama, chief of the Forestry Adm. Section, was among conferees.

Six local ass'ns. have not yet approved management plans prepared by Ken-cho officials under the 1946 quota. Twenty-one plans were formulated that year but as of 20 Oct, only 15 had been ratified and approved by the Governor. Lack of technicians and apathy are the biggest problems to overcome before this "bottle neck" can be overcome. Some of these associations are deferring action on the management plant until the proposed revision of the Forestry Associations has been considered by the Diet.

These villages include Yu-machi in Kuga Gun, Yuno and Kushi of Saba Gun, Kibe in Asa Gun and Kawatana and Kuroi in Toyoura Gun. Seven associations out of 12 have not completed their management plans in the 1947 quota, six remain incomplete from 1948 and 28 from 1949.

Twelve villages in the Ken which do not have forestry Associations will receive Cutting and Growth plans, a simplified management plan type, from the Ken-cho this year and in 1951. No action is required at local level to approve this type of forestry control program which requires mandatory compliance by village authorities and forest-owners.

Ken-cho officials believe that "teeth" should be added to the present National Forestry Law to penalize forest owners who consistently use overcutting instead of balanced management in operating forests.

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With half of the 6,174 koku of infested forests in the Ken reported eliminated as of 15 Oct, Ken-cho Insect Control technicians believe that most of the balance can be wiped off the books by 15 Nov. New Pine Bark Beetle infestation in the Ken during October is estimated at 1,600 koku with next month's incidence placed at a lower figure of 1,000 koku. The latter part of December, barring unexpected difficulties, should find Yamaguchi Ken free of the pests until new outbreaks occur next spring.

Shimane Prefecture

Conference held 24 Oct at 1000 at Ken-cho Forestry Dept. Chief's office. District Forestry officials failed to submit accurate reports on Pine Bark Beetle control during September, making the Ken's total only 1,427 koku out of 8,520 koku infested on 1 September.

Ken-cho officials assured Region's representative that enforcement of Central Government Law 53 was being followed at local level and believe that 1 Dec will find most of the infestation eliminated. No new infestation is expected in October.

Shimane appears to be making excellent progress in preparing and ratification of Management Plans at local level. All plans for 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 have been ratified by Forestry Associations and are being followed very carefully. Thirty-two plans were drawn up in 1949 but as yet, none have been approved at local level.

This year's quota is 73 new plans and revision of 11 old ones. Next year will find Shimane completing its Management Plan program when 33 new plans are formulated.

Reforestation is making excellent progress with all of the 3,000 cho in the 1950 quota already planted with seedlings. A similar amount will be reforested next year. Included in this year's reforested areas are 15 cho of sand dunes at Taisha.

Tottori Prefecture

Conference held at 1430 hrs. on 25 Oct 50 at Ken-cho Forestry Affairs Section, Mr. Kobayashi, Section chief, was present. Management plan program is making favorable progress in Ken with 1946 and 1947 quotas 100% complete. Only one forestry association has thus far approved management plan in 1948 quota, leaving 7 incomplete.

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However, Ken-cho officials admit that only one of the four plans in the 1946 quota are being carefully ~~~~ followed by association technicians and local officials. Nibu and Kanagawa lack sufficient personnel to make plan effective. Tampi may have hired a technician recently. Kanagawa is in one of the Ken areas to get a Management Guidance engineer next month. He should be able to effect prompt compliance of the existing plan by forest owners.

Insect Control is very effective. Most recent reports show that 146 koku have been cleared of beetles already this month, bringing the Ken infestation back to zero. A new investigation is planned in November.

Hiring of Management Guidance personnel is slated to start 1 November as a result of advance approval by the Ken Governor. Plans call for 23 officials to be processed, 3 of them for the Ken-cho Management Guidance Sub-Section. The 20 officials sent to the field will go to management plan zones where the most progress has been in forestry management since the war.

Okayama Prefecture

Conference held at 1400 hrs. on 26 Oct 50 at Ken-cho Forestry Dept. Chief's office. Mr. Kurozawa, chief of the Forestry Products Section, Mr. Uetsuki, chief of the Insect Control Sub-Section, and Mr. Nakamura, chief of the Forestry Adm. Section were conferees.

Progress in preparing Forestry Management Plans has been very slow. Ken-cho officials claim they have lacked trained personnel to make the necessary forest resources surveys. As a result, many of the 23 plans scheduled for preparation under the 1946 quota were not even submitted to local associations. Quite a few of the 1947 quota of management plans were also delayed as much as one year and in some cases even longer.

Most of the 10 local ass'ns. who have not yet ratified management plans for 1946 quota have been inactive. They lack technicians and because of the numerous problems facing forest owners in recent years, have failed to hold any meeting t go consider the plan. Like those in other parts of the Region, they too are waiting to see what the proposed revision of the Forestry Ass'ns. will have on the future of Forestry.

It was suggested that better liaison be maintained with the Ken Federation of Forestry Ass'ns. to stimulate the local groups. Expediting teams should be sent to all villages which have not yet ratified management plans and if necessary, extension agents should conduct information schools in these

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communities to encourage adoption of the management plans.

Hiring of Management Guidance personnel may be delayed one month or more because the Prefecture Assembly is not expected to be in session until the latter part of next month. It was suggested that Prefectural Government officials get advance approval of the budget from the General Affairs Section or the Governor. They will seek early action to expedite the assignment of these officials to the management zones as desired by SCAP and MAF.

Prefectural Government officials indicated that it may be necessary to discharge about 30 present Forestry Department employees to obtain funds for approximately 45 Guidance engineers.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture:

(1) Shimane Prefecture's Home Improvement program is lagging badly because of a lack of field advisers. The Prefectural Government subject matter specialist has no assistant as yet and there is only one adviser in the field after repeated conferences with Prefectural Government officials. Some solution may be effected by 1 December if the Assembly allocates funds for 24 new farm and Home agents.

(2) The population of small animals such as sheep and goats is showing favorable increases throughout the Region. Economic difficulties are preventing most farmers from acquiring larger types of livestock although Tottori Prefecture is making excellent progress in raising of dairy and beef cattle after a sharp slump during the war.

(3) Cooperatives are continuing to gain over their competitors, the private dealers, in the sale of all types of fertilizer under open sale. Incomplete reports of purchases and sales for October throughout the Region show that the cooperatives are maintaining at least a 3 to 1 ratio over the independents generally with the margin going up as high as 6 to 1 in Tottori Prefecture.

b. Forestry:

(1) Completion of the Management Plan programs in all prefectures by the summer of 1952 as desired by SCAP and MAF, may not be realized. Yamaguchi and Okayama still have several local association which have not

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ratified plans sent them by the Prefectural Government several years ago. Lack of technicians and fear of the future are slowing down the scheduled approval of these plans. Considerable expediting by Prefectural Government, Federation of Forestry Associations and District officials will be necessary to eliminate this "bottleneck."

(2) Tottori will be the first prefecture in the Region to hire Management Guidance officials. 23 are scheduled to start work next week as a result of advance approval from the Governor. Okayama will probably be among the last to hire these officials as the Prefecture Assembly's scheduled meeting for 15 November has been postponed. All other prefectures should have their current quota of Guidance officials working in Management Plan zones in the early part of December.

(3) Insect Control is very effective in the Region except Okayama. Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures expect to have all current infestation controlled by 15 November 1950.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

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

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O'Brien
Calhoun-NSR
HLK

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 4-11

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. 12
JUL 29 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/MBW/CNG/EVS/ss

NR 332 (22 Jun 50)Ad

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Sweet Potato Fertilizer Experiment for the Chugoku Region; Fertilizer Allocation and Distribution to Farmers; Field Trip to Hyogo Prefecture

1. Authorization: Order AG 201-AGPC, LO 106-85, date 28 April 1950.

2. Mission: To help Japanese Government officials and personnel from the Chugoku National Agricultural Experiment Station establish a fertilizer experiment. The experiment will measure statistically the response of sweet potatoes to nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizer. An additional responsibility was to investigate the allocation and distribution of fertilizer to farmers in Hyogo Prefecture.

3. Personnel making the trip: Mr E.V. Staker, Scientific Consultant, NR; Mr E. Kamatani, Agricultural Improvement Bureau. MAF; and Mr Ken Shindo, interpreter, NR.

4. Summary: This memorandum is a report of a field trip to Hyogo Prefecture. The primary purpose of the trip was to help Japanese technicians at the Chugoku National Agricultural Experiment Station establish a properly designed fertilizer experiment using sweet potatoes as the test crop. Detailed plans and instructions were supplied in advance to officials of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau, MAF, and to interested technical personnel at the Chugoku Experiment Station. Fertilizer was applied and the sweet potato cuttings planted on 25 May 50. Fertilizer allocations to farmers of Hyogo had been completed by 15 May. Distribution of fertilizer to farmers was proceeding slowly but officials of the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan expected that 90 percent of the quantities allocated for spring use would be purchased by farmers before the end of the spring period. Fertilizer was being used for rice in a questionable manner. Suggestions were given to MAF and Chugoku Experiment Station personnel on how to determine the methods of application most suitable for rice under the soil and climatic conditions characteristic of Hyogo Prefecture.

5. a. The fertilizer experiment reported in this memorandum is the third of a series being established during 1950 at various locations in Japan. It is the first of five experiments using sweet potatoes as the test crop. Other experiments with sweet potatoes will be located in Saitama, Mie, Kagawa, and Fukuoka prefectures. All are expected to be continued for several years in order to relate fertilizer response to year-to-year climatic variations. When completed the present experiment will indicate the quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium most desirable for sweet potatoes under the soil and climatic conditions characteristic of the Kinki and Chugoku Regions.

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b. Detailed plans and instructions for the experiment were sent in advance by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the experiment station at Himeji. These are recorded in incl 3. On 25 May 50 a conference was held at Himeji attended by Mr C. Shigemura, Director of the Station. Mr S. Suzuki agronemist in charge of the experiment and Mr Staker or NR. All details with respect to the experiment were thoroughly discussed. Particular attention was given to the objective of the experiment and to its limitations under the nutrient conditions found in the soil chosen for the test.

c. Planting operations were completed on 25 May 50 under ideal weather conditions. On 26 May a light rain fell during most of the day. Station officials said they expected that it would be necessary to replace very few cuttings.

6. Allocation of fertilizer to farmers had been completed before the deadline of 15 May set by the prefectural government. All allocations to farmers in Hyogo Prefecture had been recorded in pass books supplied by the MAF. In addition to the regular fertilizer allocations some farmers had requested that they be supplied extra fertilizer totalling 3,190 metric tons of ammonium sulfate equivalents, 498 metric tons of superphoephate, and 56 metric tons of potash. Prefectural government officials had received notice from the MAF that additional shipments of nitrogenous fertilizer could be obtained from the ministry upon written request. The re-shipment of relatively small tonnages of superphosphate and potash within Hyogo Prefecture was expected to provide some farmers with more than their previously allocated quantities of these fertilizers.

7. The distribution of fertilizer in Hyogo Prefecture as of 20 May 50 is summarized in the following table:

Distribution of Spring Fertilizer in Hyogo Prefecture
as of 20 May 1950 a/

Unit: Metric Ton

Fertilizer	Quantity Allocated	Received by Kodan	Received by Farmers	Percentage of Allocation Received by Farmers
Am. Sulfate Equivalents (20.6% N)	36,049	34,518	24,455	64
Superphosphate Equivalents (16% P_2O_5)	18,477	15,307	9,654	52
Potash Equivalents (40% K_2O)	5,302	3,187	1,795	23

a/ Data were supplied by Mr. S. Hirose, Chief, Business Section of Hyogo Branch, Fertilizer Ditribution Kodan.

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Kodan officials expected that by 31 Jul 50 approximately 90 percent of all fertilizer allocated would be in the possession of farmers. Farmers were not purchasing fertilizer until actually needed.

8. Shikama Gun is composed of 13 villages in which live 7,600 farmers. Mr Kajita, Economics Chief for the Gun office reported that fertilizer allocation to consumers in his area had been finished on time. Mr S. Oki, Vice Chief of Sosa-mura stated that his farmers have available for purchase 65 percent more ammonium sulfate equivalents, 56 percent more superphosphate and 70 percent more potash than a year ago. He expects that farmers will purchase all of the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer allocated but not all of the potash. Mr Oki thought the price of this fertilizer too high and that farmers in his area had not noticed much response of their crops to potash.

9. a. Among the farmers interviewed was Mr Noguchi Nagano who resides in Mikunino-mura. Mr Nagano farms seven tan of paddy rice. He was allocated for this crop 9.45 kan per tan of ammonium sulfate equivalents, 4.19 kan per tan of superphosphate and 1.3 kan per tan of potash. To date he had received approximately half of his fertilizer allocation, but had been promised the remainder in time for planting. The method of fertilizer usage practised by this farmer was decidedly different from methods which have been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Superphosphate is not applied at planting time but is used about 1 August as a final top dressing. He was of the opinion that superphosphate should be used at this time in order to harden the rice stems. Potash is also used as a final top dressing; often it is mixed with the superphosphate. If straw ashes are available these are spread on the paddy before planting. Mr Nagano reported also that all of the 440 farmers in his village use superphosphate and potash as top dressings and never as basic applications. Other farmers of the village who were questioned confirmed this statement.

b. A possible explanation of this unusual fertilizer practice was given by Mr S. Suzuki, Agronomist of the Chugoku Experiment Station. He stated that the Oinoue method, which involves timing of fertilizer application with physiological growth stages of the plant, was recommended during 1942-43 for farmer use in the Himeji area by students of Yasuske Oinoue. Many farmers accepted the method and continue to follow it although the Prefectural Experiment Station at Akashi has shown the method to be unsatisfectory. Dr. S. Mitsui of Tokyo University compared the Oinoue method with methods of fertilizer application recommended by the Nishigahara Agricultural Experiment Station. He found for the cereal grains that in the majority of cases the Oinoue method resulted in a reduction in the length of plant, a smaller number of tillers and fewer grains per head, as well as a reduction of 12 percent in the everage yield of unhulled rice and 4 percent in the yield of unhulled wheat or barley.

10. At the Chugoku Experiment Station the problem of fertilizer usage for rice was discussed at length with Mr S. Suzuki, agronomist. He was of the opinion that half of the farmers in southern Hyogo Prefecture use superphosphate and potash as top dressings. Mr Staker explained that research elsewhere in

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Japan indicates that these fertilizers should be added at planting time in order to be most effective. Mr Suzuki was strongly advised to take the following action.

First: Make a thorough review of the literature on the subject of the timing of fertilizer applications for rice including foreign as well as Japanese sources of information.

Second: Make a survey of the fertilizer practices being followed for rice by a hundred farmers chosen at random in his area.

Third; If the survey shows that a large percentage of the farmers are applying superphosphate and potash as top drossing only, greenhouse experiments should be started in order to obtain some preliminary information which will confirm or indicate the undesirebility of present farmer practice.

Fourth: Establish field experiments if these are shown to be necessary by the results obtained from greenhouse tests.

The attention of officials in the Fertilizer Section and in the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of the MAF has been called to this problem.

11. Farmers gave different answers to the question: "Will you purchase all of your fall allocation of fertilizer if the price is increased 35 percent on 1 August 1950?" Some said they would purchase their entire allocation because they could not grow satisfactory crops if they failed to do so. Other farmers said they has no other choice than to refuse to purchase part of their allocation.

3 Incls
1. Itinerary and Persons interviewed
2. Sweet potato fertilizer experiment
3. Plot layout for sweet potatoes

s/ Ernest V. Staker
t/ ERNEST V. STAKER
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

Copies furnished:
CA Section
Chugoku Agricultural Experiment Station

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

O'Brien -OB
Calhoun
Meis -RAM
Barratt -CEB

Res. Division
File No. A-11-G

-C-O-P-Y-

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIDD POWERS
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 500

430 (23 Aug. 1950) CAS-EP

23 August 1950

SUBJECT: Food for National Police Reserves

TO : Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. Reference is Operational Directive No. 9, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Civil Affairs Section, subject: "Distribution of Food and Critical Materials," dated 10 April 1950.

2. The first recruits of the National Police Reserves will report for training in late August 1950. To avoid any possible misunderstanding relative to food rationing for these reserves, the Food Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has dispatched the letters attached as inclosures 1 and 2 which provide for an initial ration of staple food, sugar and condiments.

3. It is desired that nothing interfere with this phase of the food rationing program.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

2 Incls:
1. Ltr, from Food Agency to Chiefs Food Offices (Cy)
2. Ltr, from Food Agency to Governor (Cy)

-C-O-P-Y-

File Index No. 9

ECON 1404

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO.

-C-O-P-Y-

Date: 15 August 1950

25 Shokurye No. 6794

Subject: Concerning food ration to the personnel of the National Police Reserve.

TO : Chiefs of the Food Offices.

From : Director of the Foods Agency.

The National Police Reserve Ordinance has been promulgated this time. In case where the application for the staple food ration to the personnel of the Police Reserve is submitted to you by the Chief of the Headquarters of Police Reserve in your area, ration staple foods by delivering staple food special purchase coupon A for the time being and sell the corresponding amount of staple foods to the Food Distribution Kodan after the close liaison with the Chief of the Headquarters of National Rural Police (Chief of Education Section) of your Prefecture (Do, To or Fu).

Moreover, standard ration amount per day per capita has not been decided but the standard amount will be 525 polished rice gramme (about 3.7 go) for the present, and rice and barley and wheat products will be appropriated if circumstances allow.

Incl 1.

-C-O-P-Y-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 14
JUL 25 1950

GHQ, FEC Nat. Res. Div. File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-11

NR 520 (20 Jul 50)Fo

MJS/HJS/FAI/RAC/vk
20 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kyoto, Shimane, Okayama, Kochi, Osaka, Nagano and Shizuoka Prefectures

1. Authorization: LO 167-10.

2. Mission: To investigate organization, administration and project activities of forest research stations, and to obtain information essential to advise the Japanese forest research agencies for effective participation in the program for maximizing production of basic raw materials as a requisite to economic rehabilitation of Japan.

3. Personnel and Assignments:

Lt Col Harold B. Donaldson, Chief, Forestry Division, to investigate organization and administration of forest research stations.

Mr George W. Trayer, Visiting Expert Consultant, to investigate organization and administration of forest research stations and study research projects.

Mr Robert A. Cockrell, Forestry Research Specialist, Forestry Division, to investigate organization and administration of forest research stations and study research projects.

Mr Thomas T. Sasaki, Forestry Division, Interpreter.

4. Summary of Results:

a. The experiment stations at Kyoto, Okayama, Kochi and Osaka were visited and their administrative organizations studied. Their current research programs were compared with the list of approved projects previously obtained at the main Forest Research Station at Meguro.

b. The research programs of all the stations agreed very closely with the master list provided by the Meguro office. It was ascertained that these programs were worked out by the local station personnel and then considered by the central office at Meguro for coordination of the over-all research program.

c. Although it was evident that there was some duplication of projects at the different stations, this appeared to be justified because of differences in forest conditions in the different regions.

File Index
No. 8

CHUGOKU CA REGION

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

d. The Shimane Prefecture Lumber Industry Guidance Station located at Izumo-Ichichi was visited and its activities studied. It was concerned primarily with vocational training of forest products workers and had exceptionally good programs in plywood manufacture and bamboo utilization.

e. The Wood Research Institute at Kyoto University was visited to get some idea of the nature of its program and its relation to the forest products research of the National Forest Experiment Station. It was found to have a relatively small staff and to be much more concerned with fundamental studies. Time limitations did not permit complete consideration of this organization.

f. Visits were made to the Kiso District of the Nagano National Forest and the Tenryu watershed to observe forest conditions and experimental sites on both publicly and privately owned lands in order to have a better background with which to evaluate the Forest Experiment Station programs.

g. The Nippon Musical Instruments Manufacturing Company of Hamamatsu was visited to observe the production methods and quality control procedures employed and to discover the extent to which forest products research findings were being applied. Production at this plant appeared to be very efficient. It was having difficulty getting adequate supplies of high quality birch wood.

5. Recommendations:

a. Better reference libraries should be provided at the branch forest research stations.

b. The Kochi Branch Forest Experiment Station should be reorganized and made a part of the Osaka Branch Forest Experiment Station.

c. The Shimane Prefecture Lumber Industry Guidance Station should be encouraged to continue its developmental work.

6. Discussion: Detailed discussion of the items reported in the summary will be given in Mr Trayer's report that will follow.

Robert A. Cockrell

ROBERT A. COCKRELL
Forestry Research Specialist
Forestry Division

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished:
CA Section
Kinki CA Region
Chugoku CA Region
Shikoku CA Region
Kanto CA Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS No:

Itinerary

2 July 1950	-	2100	- Leave Tokyo	
3 July 1950	-	0550	- Arrive Kyoto	University
		2200	- Leave Kyoto	
4 July 1950	-	0914	- Arrive Izumo	Pref. Guidance Station
		1910	- Leave Izumo	
		2053	- Arrive Yonago	
5 July 1950	-	0750	- Leave Yonago	Takashima Sub-branch Station
		1245	- Arrive Okayama	
6 July 1950	-	1117	- Leave Okayama	
		1325	- Arrive Takamatsu	
		1338	- Leave Takamatsu	
		1845	- Arrive Kochi	
7 July 1950	-	1244	- Leave Kochi	Branch station
		1827	- Arrive Takamatsu	
8 July 1950	-	0730	- Leave Takamatsu	
		1453	- Arrive Osaka	
9 July 1950	-	0734	- Leave Osaka	Branch station
		1130	- Arrive Nagoya	
		1400	- Leave Nagoya	
		1811	- Arrive Agematsu	
11 July 1950	-	1438	- Leave Agematsu	Kiso National Forest
		1612	- Arrive Shiojiri	
		1624	- Leave Shiojiri	
		1705	- Arrive Tatsuno	
		1716	- Leave Tatsuno	
		2121	- Arrive Tenryukyo	Tenryū Watershed
12 July 1950	-	0819	- Leave Tenryukyo	
		1002	- Arrive Sakuma	
		1300	- Leave Sakuma	by auto
		1700	- Arrive Hamamatsu	
13 July 1950	-	0155	- Leave Hamamatsu	
		0640	- Arrive Tokyo	

Persons Interviewed

Dr Kogo Masegawa, Director, Forest Experiment Station, Tokyo.
Mr Masashige Araki, Chief, Forestry Section, Kyoto Pref. Gov't.
Mr Tetsuo Izume, Chief, Kyoto District Forest Office, Kyoto.
Dr M. Horio, Professor, Kyoto University.