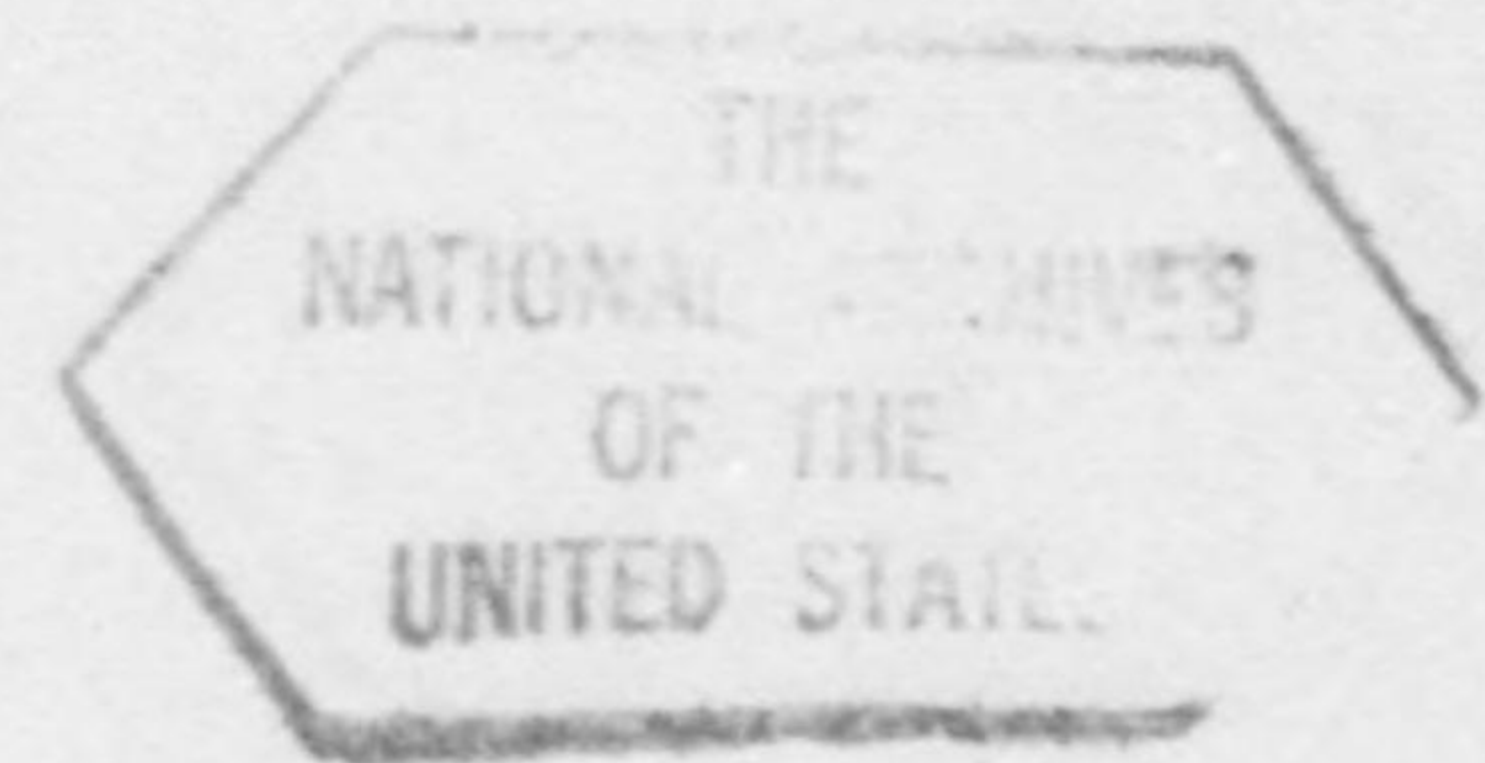


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2772
- (2) Folder title/number: (20)
Chiba Prefecture (Take Out File)

(3) Date: Jan. 1951 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

- i) Chiba
- ii) Extracts from Daily Activities Report -
Economics Section, KaCAR

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

kn

27 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip 23 - 28 April to Chiba Prefecture

1. Contacts: Agricultural Improvement Section; Farm Land Department, Farm Home Advisors, Farm Homes. Agricultural Administration Section - Foodstuff Section; Economic Department, Economic Investigation Bureau, Civil Engineering Department. Economic Department; Labor Policy Section, Employment Security Section, Unemployment Insurance Collection Section, Labor Standards Bureau, Labor Relations Commission Secretariat.

2. Natural Resources: (Reference: OD #12, 12 April 1950)

a. Land Reform - The land registration program is well on its way toward completion with more than ninety-nine percent of the agricultural holdings registered. Pasture lands and home sites are respectively about eighty percent registered. Only 748.9 cho remains unsold under land reform program, mainly because the occupants of this land are unable to make the purchase. Approximately seventy percent of the tenants in the prefecture, occupying more than seventy-five percent of tenanted land, have completed land tenure agreements. The one major controversy in the land reclamation program involves a Korean landlord who bases his refusal to comply with the law to backing by occupation personnel, a claim which is unsupported by evidence. The land consolidation program is going along effectively. Although the amount of land consolidated is only about five percent of the area involved in such projects, and falls short of the policy stipulated figure of ten percent, it is done at a cost far below the actual value of the land under consolidation. At present, the cost is below ¥8,000 per cho, although other concealed costs will usually double the amount expended from the land consolidation subsidies.

b. Extension: In many villages, the home advisor phase of the extension program is proving very popular, although, to a great degree, the popularity depends considerably upon the quality and reaction of community women leaders. Kitchen improvement, although initially meeting with opposition, has seemingly begun to mushroom, and already over a thousand new-type kitchen stoves have replaced the proverbial hibachi as a means of cooking and heating food. Visits were made to a few villages and a few farm homes to witness this phenomenon.

3. Distribution and Industry: (References: OD #9 and OD #11, 10 April 1950)

a. Economic Investigation Bureau - An attempt had been made to investigate the alleged blackmarket activities of fishermen who are

presumably smuggling blackmarket rice from Chiba to Kanagawa. Bad weather conditions interfered, and very few boats were found engaged in this illicit trade. When the weather conditions clear up, it is expected that there will be a resumption of these activities. The price of timber is still rising, with a direct affect upon rising trends in the prices of pulpwood and charcoal. This agency feels that price controls are again necessary. The demand for construction has increased, and the Shimizu Contracting Company, which, according to first estimates, had a seven billion yen contract, now has a hundred billion yen worth of contracts. The price drop in critical materials, according to the Bureau, has not been significant. These comments on prices are in direct contradiction to the statements made by agencies engaged in purchasing activities.

b. Transportation - According to the Chiba Railway Bureau and the Economic Investigation Bureau, transportation is a bottleneck, and is particularly proving so in relation to the construction of the new Kawasaki Iron Works Plant. Greatest need is new freight cars, but almost as great is the need for new engines. No constructive plans appear to have been developed to meet this problem.

c. Industry - Although exports amounted to more than 100 million yen, this amount was less than anticipated by 150 million. Iodine appeared to be the chief export, being more than ninety-five percent of the total. The rest involved canned fish, pickled vegetables, and some textiles. Although some exports went to Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia and Guam, the United States appeared the chief recipient of the products. Industrial finance appears a chief problem. Large industries appear to benefit most from banking and financing plans. However, forty million yen has been reserved to assist small and medium-sized enterprise. Velvetine is a major product in which much interest has developed, and plans are made to assist the dying industry. Since the decontrol of most materials, the differences between blackmarket and official prices has been generally narrowing down, in contrast to the remarks made by the Economic Investigation Bureau. The price drop has been most marked in textiles.

d. Electric Power - Chiba officials deem the power situation bad. It is expected that the Kawasaki Iron Works, when its plant assumes operations, will consume as much power as is now used by the entire prefecture. However, there appears little new sources of power within the prefecture for new transmitters. The prefecture is concerned in that the proposed reorganization of the Nippon Power and Generation Company may unnecessarily delay the opening of the Kawasaki Plant. It is estimated that this new plant will consume 60,000 Kilowatts per diem.

e. Public Works - The Sawara Project land problem has been resolved, and reclaimed land is to be used. The Engineering Department states that the price drop in construction materials has proven to be an unexpected convenience. It is stocking up on materials, but is a little hesitant how far it should go in this direction because of uncertainty as to whether this drop is brief and temporary downward flurry. These statements are also in contradiction to those made by the Economic Investigation Bureau which has noted no significant drops in prices.

The Chief of the Agriculture and Forestry Department is greatly concerned concerning the answer to his petition, submitted to Mr. Kamske, KaCAR, regarding the financing of loans for public works purposes.

4. Labor: (Reference: OD #8, 10 April 1950)

a. Labor Standards - The collection of accident insurance premiums was 99.7 percent complete, and placed Chiba third in this respect throughout all Japan. It is expected that, before May end, collections will be one hundred percent complete. The ratio of benefit payments to collections is sixty-five percent, and astonishing phenomenon that places this prefecture at the top through all Japan. The fact that collections so substantially exceed benefit payments is attributed to their great success in safety and sanitation work, and to the enlightened cooperation of private industry in these activities. Both accident frequencies and intensities are diminishing. The average amount of time for processing an accident claim is one week, although sometimes it takes as long as ten days, phenomenal speed for such activity. This processing takes longer only in the event the Ministry is late with its disbursement. Wage arrearments are noticeably decreasing. The number of Law violations appears stationary. In other respects, the insurance program shows strength. The number of appeals shows increase. During the 1950 fiscal year, controls on claim validity resulted in 400 cases being limited or stopped with a resultant saving of more than four and a half million yen. At the same time, Article 19 was applied thirteen times, with a savings of more than half a million yen.

b. Labor Relations Commission - Only one case is on the dockets of the Commission which originated more than a year ago. This case has been completed by outside conciliation, but has not been formally withdrawn. Otherwise, the docket is kept unusually up-to-date. Since January, 98 cases have received decisions, although postponements are keeping a half dozen or so of these still active. The postponements were made to enable involved parties to meet certain stipulated conditions. The new appointments were just recently completed, but the Commission will not officially assume operations until a new chairman has been elected.

c. Labor Relations - In general, there are very few temporary workers in Chiba plants, and where they exist, they are so few in number that they present very little problem. No known discrimination is practised against them in the stable industrial plants. The only exception to this situation is in Funabashi, where the Nippon Kentetsu Company, having been placed on PD, found it necessary to employ a large number of additional workers, all of whom are regarded as temporary, and who outnumber the regular employees. These workers have their own union, but devote all their negotiation efforts not toward contracts but toward condition details. The decreasing trend in the number of unions and union members appears to have levelled off. However, the number of contracts appears to be on the increase, a tendency which seems to have been considerably stimulated by the recent labor rallies. The detailed study on the results of the labor rallies have not been completed, but preliminary compilations of data indicates that they will have had substantial effect.

d. Employment - For the past few months, as is typically the case, benefit payments in the unemployment insurance program have been exceeding collections by about four million yen. However, payments have been decreasing, and now appear to have levelled off. Control over frauds in premium payments seems adequate. Fraudulent benefit payments is still a problem. Responsible officials feel that control on this aspect of the program is hampered by lack of sufficient personnel. Placement of new school graduates will fall short of the eighty percent placement policy figure by ten percent, but will be a considerable improvement over the results of the previous year. If it were not for the influx of new school graduates into the open labor market, the unemployment situation would show improvement. The day laborer situation appears to be good, with an average of twenty-two days of work given out through the PESOs. The Vocation Training School seems to be a typical adjunct of the public school system. The average age of the student body is sixteen and a half years, which is even lower than typical average.

5. Reparations:

Plant No. 39-119 was inspected. Everything appeared normal. No irregularities were found.

SUMMARY:

1. Natural Resources:

The land reform program, in nearly every respect, seemed to be making either adequate or more than adequate progress. One outstanding refusal to comply to land reclamation laws exists, where a Korean absentee landowner is using every subterfuge possible to avoid compliance with national policies. The extension program, in its home advisory phase, is considerably advanced, and gives evidences of increasing popularity.

2. Distribution and Industry:

Contradictory reports exist on the current price drop. NIB claims there is noticeable drop in prices, but purchasing agencies state that price decreases have been very noticeable and marked. Exports were far below the anticipated volume. As in the case throughout much of Japan, transportation has developed an alarming bottleneck, which authorities have been unable to resolve. Chiba officials feel there is, at present, insufficient power to provide the increased needs that will exist when the Kawasaki Iron Works begins to operate.

3. Labor:

Labor Standards Bureau operations in this prefecture appear to be efficient far above the average. The Labor Relations Commission keeps its dockets remarkably clear and up-to-date. Temporary workers do not present a hiyatol-rinji problem in Chiba Prefecture such as exists in Hokkaido and in the Ube Chiaso. Contract negotiation completions in the form of signed trade agreement appears to be increasing. The employment situation appears to show some improvement but is still far from good. The Central Vocational Training School in Chiba City serves mainly as an

adjunct to the public school system, and does virtually nothing to rehabilitate the unskilled unemployed worker.

WALTER P. ROMANOWSKI

fk

16 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economics Surveillance, Chiba Prefecture
(9 through 13 April 1951)

1. Reference: Operational Directive #17, subject: "Economics," dated 1 March 1951.

2. Contacts: Economic Investigation Agency, Foodstuff, Civil Engineering, Commerce and Industry, and Reparations Sections; Land Transportation Office; Agriculture and Forestry Department; Fisheries Department, Labor Policy Section, Employment Security Section, Womens and Minors Bureau, Labor Standards Bureau, Unemployment Insurance Collection Section, Labor Relations Commission and Chiba City PESO - Vocational Training Center.

3. Natural Resources: (References: OD #12, 12 April 1950)

a. Forestry: Forestry officials in Chiba are concerned over financing forestry works during the ensuing FY. By law, prefectural governments must appropriate funds in proportion to national grant-in-aid funds for reforestation, forest conservation, erosion control etc. Prefectural bond issues to meet the proportional requirements may not exceed one third of the amount of grant-in-aid funds. Because of the stringent financial condition of the prefectural government, heavier bonding is necessary if objectives of the forestry program are to be realized. This headquarters was requested to assist in revision of bonding limitation. Advised Dr. Togawa, department chief, to submit pertinent data with petition to this headquarters.

b. Fisheries: The chief of the department reported that 77 million yen had been obtained for relief of fishermen in the Katakai Firing Range Area for 1948 - 1949 - 1950 FY and requested assistance in securing funds for FY 1950 - 1951. Advised data and petition be submitted to this headquarters, a movement to consolidate the Bay and Sea Federations is underway in Chiba. Advantages are said to include reduction in operating expenses and more advantageous sale of marine products by providing much needed storage facilities. The bay fishermen, producers of large quantities of laver, are unable to provide storage facilities and are forced to dump laver on the market during harvesting season which depresses the price. Amalgamation will enable construction of necessary facilities. Officials were advised to include the full membership in amalgamation proceedings. The Prefectural Federation of Fishery Co-ops is said to be rapidly establishing itself as an institution of value to fishermen. As a gesture of good-will and confidence the prefectural government deposited its 10 million yen, 1950 - 1951 FY surplus with the federation.

c. Agricultural Improvement: Dr. Togawa, A & F department chief expressed concern over possibility that grant-in-aid funds for Research and Extension might be included in general account equalization funds for FY 1952 - 1953. He was advised that continuation of the program as at present will depend on the determination of the Japanese to retain the gains made in this field, which in turn will be reflected in proper legislative action. It was reported that there is a trend underway to discontinue Agricultural Co-operative Technical Guidance and greater acceptance of the government extension service. Officials were advised to encourage the movement.

d. Agricultural Co-operatives: Fiscal auditing of 94 co-operatives (approximately one - third) during 1950 - 1951 FY with classification of A through D as required by MAF standards in the revisions of the ALA Law. Of the 94 co-operatives 12 had increased capitalization during the year to the full 140% required for the five year capitalization increase program, 13 had increased 75%, 52 below 75% and 17 were on the verge of bankruptcy. Limitation or suspension of member deposits continues, primarily because those originally forced to these measures have not recovered financially. 12 such co-operatives continue to limit deposit withdrawals, seven have suspended entirely and three are likely to take some limitation steps.

e. Farmland (Land Reform): Two vacancies on the prefectural land commission, (members in prefectural assembly election race) will not be filled because of the forthcoming election of new agricultural committees. Gist of the new law provides for: election of local committees on 20 July 1951 and prefectural committees on 21 August 1951; committees in both cases will be comprised of 15 elective and optional appointment of five additional by the governor in the case of Ken committees or head of local autonomous government; the governor may appoint additional survey specialists; primary qualification is cultivation of at least one tan of land.

4. Distribution and Industry: (Reference: OD #9 and OD #11, 10 April 1950)

a. Commodity Distribution: The Foodstuff Section conducted frequent instructional courses for new rice retailers prior to the new distribution system. Spot checks by section officials however revealed poorly kept records although distribution to consumers continued properly. The E.I.A. reported relaxation of staple food control following completion of rice delivery in February. The current election campaign removed a considerable number of police from staple food surveillance. Recent slack operations in the fishing operations have resulted in illegal transportation of rice by boat owners, to Kanagawa Ken. Plans are to effect close surveillance of this activity in the near future. As of the end of March 1951 fertilizer receipts were 47% of requirements. Super-phosphate is currently in short supply. Fertilizer requirements are expected to be filled as needed.

b. Industry: Among the small and medium enterprise co-operatives, commercial co-operatives continue to be least active. Industrial co-operatives show improvement and continue to benefit from funds made available by the Kencho through various banks and security organizations. This active and

favorable position was said due to the sponsorship of co-operatively established new industries which would be impossible on individual basis. Commercial enterprises on the other hand are said to experience many problems with co-operative members in such matters as group purchasing.

c. Public Works: Increases in material prices during the 1950 - 1951 FY were said to be generally responsible for inability to complete projects as scheduled. Road work was complete except for repair of the Omigawa bridge in Katori Gun. Housing projects were only 60% completed and new funds will enable completion by June 1951. The only incomplete project under the River and Harbor Section is the Sawara port project. This is said due to difficulties experienced in purchasing land. With appropriations for the current FY about equal to last year, a 40% reduction in construction additions (new and repaired) is anticipated.

5. Labor: (Reference: DOD #8, 10 April 1950)

a. Unemployment Insurance Collection Section Chief reported that Chiba Prefecture has attained seventh place among the prefectures of Japan in successful insurance premium collection. This represents considerable progress; Chiba has heretofore placed fourth or fifth from the bottom of the list. Collections for the calendar year 1950 were 96.5% successful.

b. Day laborer groups in Chiba City, Ichikawa, and Noda have petitioned PESO chiefs, demanding full employment, wage increases, etc. No violence or disruption of the PESO functions accompanied the demands.

c. Two large unions in Chiba Prefecture have been pressing for wage increases. Otaki Natural Gas Workers Union demanded a 40% increase but recently settled for 20%. At Mitsubishi Chemical Works, negotiations broke down and a two week strike ensued. The strike was called off through the efforts of the CLRC, but settlement of the wage issue has not yet been reached. LPS officials feel that these two cases may set precedents. Developments are being closely watched by other unions.

d. A prefectural Sohyogikai has not been organized in Chiba, as has been in some other prefectures. Several strong unions are supporters of Sodomei, and are strongly opposed to the development of Sohyogikai. LPS Chief does not expect any change in the near future.

e. Only two cases are before the LRC at the present time. One of these, the Narita Bus Co. case (see MFR 30 January 1951) has been dragging on for some time. The first union has made efforts to improve its internal organization. It appears that the two unions may be able to adjust their differences, and that the first union may be certified, and absorb the second union. The second union would then withdraw its unfair labor practice charge.

f. The proposed labor legislation which would allow elections to be held by the LRC whereby workers in a bargaining unit would vote for one union to act as their collective bargaining agent was briefly discussed

with those commission members present. A labor representative mentioned that most of the trade union people feel that the idea is sound, but that this is not the time to make this change. He stated that there was fear that such arrangement would cause strife within the union, and that the rank and file were not yet sufficiently enlightened to enable such elections to be held. KEJR representative briefly explained the advantages of the proposed legislation. The Labor Ministry has requested the opinion of the LRCs concerning this matter.

g. The new LRC members are to be appointed on 24 April 1951. It is expected that all labor representatives will be changed.

h. Brief conferences were held with Chief of Labor Standards Bureau and field representative of Womens and Minors Bureau. Progress of "Women's Week" and general administrative organization of these agencies were discussed.

i. Facilities of Chiba City PESO were inspected and found to be operating smoothly. Approximately 790 day laborers are at present being placed through this PESO. Accompanied by PESO chief and ESS chief, visit was made to the new Chiba City Park, now under construction, a work relief project under the jurisdiction of Chiba PESO. Chiba Vocational Training Center was briefly visited. The school was not in session. 110 students will be accommodated for the spring term.

6. Reparations:

a. Releases: A number of reparations items in custody of the Nippon Kiki K.K. (04-01) were inspected pursuant to request for scrapping by that company. All items requested for scrapping were approved.

7. Summary

Economics surveillance in Chiba prefecture disclosed that forestry officials desire a change in bonding fund limitations in order to realize forestry objectives. Fisheries officials request assistance in securing relief funds for FY 1950 - 1951 for Katakai Firing Range fishermen. Amalgamation of two fishery federations is being considered. The Credit Federation of Fishery Co-ops is proving valuable to fishermen. Agricultural Improvement officials express concern over future possibility of grant-in-aid funds being included in general equalization grants. A trend is underway to discontinue agriculture extension being carried on by co-operatives. Co-operative auditing reveals some progress in the capitalization increase program and renewal of deposit withdrawal limitations. Farmland Department officials are preparing for inauguration of new agriculture committees in July. Relaxation was noted in staple food control. Small and medium enterprise co-operatives are proving successful in industry ventures but not in commercial enterprises. Difficulty in completing planned public works projects is being experienced as price increases cut into budgets. Considerable progress in unemployment insurance premium collection was achieved during the calendar year 1950; Chiba jumped from 41st place to 7th place among the prefectures of Japan. Day laborers are petitioning for higher wages, etc. Demands are not accompanied by violence or desruption of PESO functions. There is no prefectural Shogyokai in Chiba prefecture. Sodomei influence is strong.

It appears that the Narita Bus case will be settled soon through the efforts of the LRC; the second union is being absorbed in the reorganized first union. Labor representative on the LRC stated that most union people feel that the proposed TUL changes allowing for elections to select bargaining agent are sound in principle, but that this is not the proper time to make the changes. Release of reparations items for scrapping was inspected at the Nippon Kiki K.K. (04-01).

B. J. BUCHKO

kn

13 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution and Industry Surveillance; Chiba Prefecture

1. Distribution

a. Staple Foods - Prefectural officials anticipate ration refusals of wheat products under the present coupon system to be slight. Some rejections are expected especially from remote areas where access to retailers is difficult. Officials desire the continuation of controls on wheat products unless rice rations are increased. Dealer's operational funds, warehouse expenses, price increases and other relative problems will affect consumer's food situation if wheat products are decontrolled. The change-over from Kodan to private enterprisers has been achieved without any serious difficulties.

b. Fertilizer - Prefectural officials anticipate sufficient fertilizer supply for their requirements by June if receipts continue at the present rate and if there is no revival of transportation difficulties. As of the end of March, 47% of requirements were on hand. Supply of super-phosphate was reported slightly short at present. Price increases since January registered an average of 5%.

2. Economic Bureau - Staple food controls were relaxed considerably after completion of rice delivery in February due to subsequent decrease in illegal carriers and quantity carried. The present election campaign also removed a considerable number of police away from staple food surveillance. E.B. officials stated that recently there has been a noticeable slack in fishing which has turned many boat owners to carrying illegal rice. In cooperation with the Kanagawa Water Police, raids have been planned for April and if successful will be continued indefinitely. E.B. officials expressed a desire of retaining some form of regulation in restricting rice from being served freely in restaurants after the termination of the Restaurant Control Law.

3. Public Works - Increases in material prices during the 1950 JFY were reported generally responsible for certain projects not being completed by the end of March. The repair of the Omi-gawa bridge in Katori-gun precluded the 100% completion of road projects. Construction Section reported only 60% completion of planned ferro-concrete and wooden apartments. Completion is expected by the end of June. Late budget approval had some effect. Difficulty in purchasing land from individual owners was partly responsible for the delay on the Sawara port project which is

the only incomplete project under River and Harbor Section. Budget for the 1951 JFY was reported comparable with that of 1950 JFY. High material cost is expected to reduce the number of housing projects in the 1951 JFY plan.

4. Commerce and Industry - Among the small and medium enterprise co-operatives, commercial co-operatives continued to be the least active. Industrial co-operatives showed improvement and continued to benefit from funds made available by the Kencho through various banks and security organizations.

Gasoline and diesel oil allocations continued to meet only 50% of requirements. Allocations for the 1st quarter of 1951 JFY was reported to have increased 10% over the 4th quarter 1950 JFY. Officials requested further increases in diesel oil allocations especially due to heavy fish transportation in Chiba.

Inspection conducted on reparations items requested for scrapping by Nippon Kiki K.K. (04-01). All items requested were recommended for scrapping.

5. Summary:

a. Rejection of staple food rations expected to be small. Officials desire continued controls on wheat products.

b. Sufficient supply of fertilizer anticipated by June if transportation continues smoothly.

c. Staple food controls relaxed. Slack in fishing turns boat-owners to hauling illegal rice.

d. Material price increases responsible for unfinished public works projects.

e. Commercial co-operatives are the least active among small and medium enterprise co-operatives.

f. Fuel allocations continue to meet only 50% of requirements.

BASIL BUCHKO
M. MURASHIGE
Distribution and Industry Division

fk

31 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance, Chiba

1. Distribution:a. Staple Food:

A total of seven wholesalers, only one of which belongs to the Kodan group, have been licensed. Transportation costs to 31 designated receiving points in 13 Guns will be paid by MAF, while additional transport within those areas will be the responsibility of individual w/s. Some concern was expressed for possible distribution delays in remote areas. No instructions relative to surveillance over the liquidation of the Kodan have been received locally.

b. Fertilizer:

Prefectural officials attribute current shortages of calcium super-phosphate to speculative hoarding by manufacturers and dealers. The Prefectural Economic Bureau, however, is of the opinion that shortages result from coincidental demands throughout Japan. Indications point to the fact that some farmers have sufficient stocks on hand to meet immediate needs.

2. Economic Bureau:

Carrier control activity continued at low ebb during the month, accounting for the arrest of 47 violators, in possession of 4,100 kg of rice. Bureau officials consider the newly established consumer complaint office a success.

3. Commerce and Industry:

The problem of lending financial assistance to small and medium enterprisers is being solved (partially) by a prefectural appropriation of 40 million yen to the Chiba Branch, Central Bank of Commerce & Industry, in addition to a 10 million yen appropriation to the credit security association, and through the central government's credit insurance system. Construction of the Kawasaki Steel Company's plant in Chiba has ~~been~~ begun. Upon completion in 1954, this plant is expected to employ some 15,000 workers, about half of whom will be recruited locally. In addition to Kawasaki Steel and dependent industries businesses, a new harbor capable of handling ocean-going vessels up to 10,000 tons and an industrial highway from Tokyo are planned.

4. Public Works:

The principal problem effecting all phases of public works is the increasing shortage and costs of materials. Price increases for steel, cement, asphalt, and lumber averaged 20 percent since January.

Contacts:

Distribution:

MAF Food Office, Prefectural Food Section, Prefectural Fertilizer Section.

Economic Bureau

Commerce & Industry - Ken Commerce & Industry Section, Chiba Chamber Commerce.

Public Works - Ken Section - Division Chiefs.

C. F. TOM
EDWIN MARSULLO
Distribution & Industry Division

fk

29 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Annual Meeting of All Extension Workers in Chiba

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, 1950.

2. A 4-day general meeting of extension workers in Chiba was attended by the writer on the second day to deliver a one-hour address. Three important needs in the program were pointed out: (1) development in the ability to plan programs, (2) utilization of many different extension methods to effect greater impact on farm families, and (3) educating the farm populace on the present research and extension system to insure permanency of the program. Significant activities during the meeting include report on programs for the coming year by the prefectural Agricultural Affairs Section, Forestry Section, Livestock Section, and Reclamation Section -- and questions by advisors on these programs; and report on local extension by a few selected advisors.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
Natural Resources Division

fk

24 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.
2. During the period 22 - 23 March 1951 the prefectural nursery at Matsuoka-mura, Sanbu-gun and private nurseries rented to the national government at Kokyo-mura were inspected.
3. The prefecture rents seven cho of private land at Matsuoka-mura but has cleared only 2.2 cho for cultivation. Additional clearing has not been done because of increased production in other nurseries. In fact next spring the prefecture is going to discontinue two Ken nurseries of three cho and concentrate on its rented nursery. Nursery workers sublease 0.5 cho of the rented nursery for food crops. Packing and transplanting of excessively large pine was underway. Germination testing had not been conducted, and Sugi and Hinoki seedbeds were understocked as a result. Pine seedbeds were understocked in those parts not protected from birds by screening. Hinoki seedbeds that were not elevated had suffered flood damage. A water supply is being developed as recommended. Fertility of this nursery is classed as below average. Recommendations were given on germination testing, transplanting, packing, fertility improvement and flooding prevention.
4. Details of seedling production contracts of private operators with the central government were obtained at Kokyo-mura, Sosa-gun. Mr. Hayashi is one of four members of a local seedling dealers association. His contract calls for the production of nearly two million, one year old Sugi and pine seedlings for the national government for which he will receive 23 and seven sen each respectively. The contract does not involve land rental. Mr. Hayashi had to purchase seed, fertilizer and other material just as though he were producing for himself. However he received monthly installment payments from the national forest office on his contracted production. This spring he will continue to raise the seedlings for the central government. While the arrangements for raising one year old seedlings will be the same, the central government will in effect rent the area on which the transplants will be grown.
5. No fertilizer shortage is anticipated this spring. Mr. Hayashi's current stock of three years Sugi is being sold locally at ¥3 each for use in Yamanashi prefecture. Two year pine is selling for ¥1.7. Several technical recommendations were made.
6. Mr. Sato's who is one of 20 members of a local seedling producers association also at Kyoyo-mura (there are four associations in this same village), acted as agent for eight members in making a similar contract with the government. The situation is similar as that at Mr. Hayashi's except

that last year the central government sold him the seed he used to raise the seedlings for the government. His current selling price of Sugi is ¥4 each. Packing operations were underway. While the roots of Sugi were being puddled before packing, this was not deemed necessary for pine. Sugi rooted cuttings, two years old, were about three feet high because of failure to sell them last year.

7. Summary

During the period 22 - 23 March 1951 the prefectural nursery at Matsuoka was inspected and technical recommendations were given. This rented nursery is not being expanded as originally planned because of expected high production of private nurseries. In fact the only two nurseries owned by the prefecture are being discontinued this spring for this reason. Investigation of private nursery contracts to produce seedlings for the central government revealed that at Kokyo-mura, nursery area is not rented by the government as claimed but producers in effect buy their own supplies and sell the contracted number of seedlings at the end of the year to the government. However, they receive monthly installment payments on the contracted number from the government. This arrangement for one year seedling production will continue in 1951 while the area for two year transplants will be rented by the government.

D. J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

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16 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A stove making and cooking demonstration in Sakura-machi, Chiba, was attended by Mr. Tom NR/CAS and a KaCAR representative. The installation of a ¥1,500 fuel saving stove was exhibited in a farmer's home by the local home adviser to 30 local women. A cooking demonstration utilizing local products was conducted by the home adviser.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1c

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12 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Chiba

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. To determine the extent of progress made by Chiba Prefecture in the remaining land reform programs, a conference was held with members of prefectural Agricultural Land Department and visits were made to "model" land consolidation sites of Ichihara-mura and Showa-machi.
3. Chiba has one of the poorest Agricultural Land Section in Kanto Region. In the past year, it has been giving all types of excuses for its poor showing in all land reform activities. It has done nothing to improve the land registration and land tenure agreement programs in the last three months. It says it has been working earnestly on the land consolidation phase but its monthly reports and this division's on-the-spot surveillance belies that statement. To date, this division's visits to four of the 15 model sites disclose that not one of the sites are too enthusiastic or certain when the consolidation will actually take place. The prefecture says that all "model" sites have been told to make a public announcement by 31 March but it thinks that very few if any will do so by that date. Visits by this division show that April 30 is a more likely date for the announcement. The prefectural government moans about the low subsidy put out by the national government but it has failed to accomplish half the work that other prefectures have already accomplished. Though Chiba desires to effect further land consolidation in other villages next fiscal year, it is doubtful that the Agricultural Land Section will be able to handle the program.
4. Summary: Chiba's land reform program is being retarded by a very poor Agricultural Land Section. In the past several months, the status of land registrations and land tenure agreements has not improved. The land consolidation program is not meriting the attention it should receive from the prefectural government. As of today, it appears that Chiba is at least one month behind in that program.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a

tn

10 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Natural Resources, Chiba Ken

1. Reference: Operational Directives #12 and 13, "Agriculture" and Fisheries, 1950.

2. Commendations were presented to farmers in Katori and Sosa Guns for early rice delivery. At Sosa Gun a large group of farmers were in attendance and considerations were given to individuals and groups, by the Gun and Kencho officials, for outstanding effort during the rice delivery period. The occasion enabled discussion of agricultural problems in both Guns and information was solicited from farmers on land reform, fertilizer, crop conditions and co-operatives. Most concern was expressed by farmers in Katori Gun over recurring flood damage to crops and subsequent inability to meet quotas. Farmers are not enthusiastic over decontrol of Mugi crops, however, production quotas will be assigned and this satisfies them. There will be a stipulated price which will stabilize the market which is what farmers want. No concern was expressed about fertilizer availability and in fact most farmers claimed to have spring needs on hand.

3. Had a conference with boat-owner representatives of the Hedate and Chikura Fisheries Co-operatives regarding a dispute between owners and fishermen employees, recently publicized in Chiba papers. The co-operatives are located in Awa Gun and the Chikura have 295 members including 25 boat-owners, the Hedate has 316 members with 33 boat-owners. Both have exclusive fishery rights for which a 4% deduction on gross catch is paid into the co-operative. The dispute arose as a result of a proposal by boat-owners that the present division of net catch be revised in favor of boat-owners. The current 35% of net catch (gross minus 4% for co-operative and 25-30% for maintenance) which the owners receive is said to be insufficient to cover replacement costs. One owner with a 30 ton boat earned ¥1,800,000 in 1950 and the 30 operating fishermen received a total of ¥3,000,000. Replacement of boats was said to be ¥5,000,000 every eight years. Partial settlement of the dispute gave owners from 1% to 5% more on pole and line operations. On other types the negotiations continue. The matter was being properly handled and no advice or guidance was deemed necessary.

4. Summary

Presented farmers in Chiba Ken with commendations for early rice delivery and discussed agricultural problems. Flood damage in Katori Gun concerned farmers most. In Awa Gun discussed a recently publicized dispute between boat-owners and fishermen re revision of earned income. The matter was being negotiated in a democratic manner.

B. J. BUCHKO
Natural Resources Division

kn

10 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.
2. During 8-9 March 1951, the^{two}/swamp fisheries co-operatives in Inba-numa and Teganuma, Chiba prefecture were visited re fisheries activities and effects of reform programs.
3. Inba-numa FCA - This co-operative is membered by 642 an increase of 172 since establishment. All may be considered as farmers engaged in fisheries. The swamp is 12 "RI" in circumference and considered the largest in Japan. Members are included from 13 villages surrounding the swamp. Fisheries type include pole and line, long line, drag-net, throw net and various specialties as "hariami" (fised net) "sudate" (fixed net), and "nagashiami" (drift-net). As the above methods completely exhaust marine life in the swamp (deepest portion 5 feet), restocking and appearance of anadromous species of fish from the Tone River are necessary. The 1950 January to December productions were; fish 528,210 kan, shrimp 200,300 kan, dojo and eels 20,000 kan, shell-products 26,000 kan, and frogs 4,000 kan (total 778,510 kan). In addition a million kan of "Mo," a type of seaweed, was gathered for use as organce fertilizer. The 1950 production was considered 20% below the previous year. As restocking was not practised in previous years, plans are to release 40,000 carps. 400,000 eels and 1,250,000 "funa" eggs the next fiscal year. The cost will be ¥470,000, of which the prefecture will subsidize ¥230,000. It is hoped that by applying local conservation rules. Such as restricting fisheries in some areas, determination of open seasons, and enforcement of size limits, the production will approach the 1 million kan high of 1945. Officials complained that reclamation projects are to blame for decrease in fish catch as a result of excess silting of waters. It was also feared that the contemplated diversion of the Kashima river Kanzuki river and Hiroto river away from the swamp would seriously effect marine life by rendering the swamp water stale. Of 76 "sudate" rights, two are owned by the former fishery association and 74 by individuals. The control of all fisheries rights by the co-op was desired in order to prevent over-production. Assets of the fishery association have not been transferred due to the unproductive attitude of the former fishery association chairman. Chiba fishery officials will be notified. The capitalization is ¥100,000 at ¥300 per share. Co-op income is principally by fees, based on type of fisheries. Additonal income is by 7% commissions on sale of netting material to members. Whereas the current year budget is ¥334,000, the next fiscal year budget is ¥1,000,000, with ¥700,000 planned for restocking and other conservation expenses. Improvements noted were principally realized due to excellent leadership of the new chairman.

4. Teganuma FCA - Membership is 641, a decrease of 18 since establishment. All are farmers residing in 11 villages surrounding the swamp. Types of fishery methods are similar to those in Inba-numa. Unlike Inba-numa, all types of fisheries are classed under one exclusive right. Limitations as to fisheries type and numbers are controlled by the co-operative. Assets of the former fishery association were transferred. Activities of the co-op are limited to sale of netting materials to members, restocking of the swamp, and conveyance of information to members through meetings and monthly news bulletins. Revenues are realized through sale of fishery supplies, tadpoles to other co-ops, donation from neighboring villages (due to site as tourist attraction - 10,000 persons yearly) and fees from members based on type of fisheries. The FY 1950 budget is ¥950,000, of which ¥560,000 is for conservation. The FY 1951 budget will be one million yen with ¥710,000 set aside for restocking activities. Carp, eel, "wakasugi", and "gengoro-buna" are varieties planned for release next fiscal year. This represents an encouraging trend as successive increases in releases were noted since 1948. The five year average production by types was; fish 74,000 kan, frogs 7,500 kan, ebi 5,000 kan and shell-products 500 kan (total 87,000 kan). Restocking efforts in Teganuma are greater than in Inba-numa, as less fish migrate due to the smaller inlet from Tone river. Officials complained that the starch plant, Tenrai Jozo Kojo, in Fusa town, Higashi-Katsushika-gun, located adjacent to the Tone river inlet, was polluting the waters to such an extent that migratory fish were failing to enter the swamp. Petitions have been forwarded through Japanese channels.

5. Summary:

a. Activities of the Inba-numa and Tega-numa FCA's (swamp fisheries), in Chiba prefecture, although limited, were found to be as well planned and executed as can be expected. The major expenses are for restocking the swamps to maintain production. Increases in fish production in both swamps are expected with emphasis on restocking efforts and enforcement of local restrictions.

b. Problems cited were excess silting of waters due to reclamation projects and discharge of poison into the Inba swamp preventing migration of fish from the Tone river. The complaints have been made known to Ken officials.

c. Officials of the co-ops stated that the switching of fishery rights would benefit fishermen indirectly, as emphasis on conservation practices will become more evident.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

ak

26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Information - On 23 February 1951 a conference was held with Ken forestry officials regarding information to be assembled prior to visits by members of this headquarters.
3. Insect Control - Orders were issued on 31 January 1951 for the control of insects in 9,964 koku of timber owned by 671 persons. This makes 27,433 koku for which control orders have been issued to date. The bulk of this volume is infested with secondary insects.
4. Forest Fires - Two fires caused by a smoker and children playing with fire occurred during the month causing ¥2,600 damage. This totals ten fires on 1.29 cho causing ¥21,000 damage for the first 11 months of the fiscal year. A notification has been sent to gun-offices regarding forest fire prevention. This warning will be passed on to local residents.
5. Extension - Reforestation and management specialists were assigned this month completing the Ken staff. However five local agent positions remain vacant. Men are available, but their assignment awaits inter-departmental juggling of Ken vacancies within the prefectural personnel limits. Evidently the election of Mr. Shibata as governor, a man "friendly to extension" has not resulted in the rapid completion of the extension staff as was hoped. Evidence that the Japanese have "gone along" with the forestry extension program just to take care of excess personnel continues to mount. When the governmental purchasing of charcoal and firewood ceased and the extension program began, the Firewood and Charcoal Division, headed by Mr. K. Niimura, was abolished with charcoal inspecting work being transferred to the Forest Products Division. Mr. Niimura now heads the new Extension Division.
6. Nurseries - Nurseries presently contain about 85,000,000 seedlings of which 46,000,000 are one year old. About 24,000,000 of the total will be planted in Chiba Prefecture before the end of the fiscal year. About 3,500,000 will be shipped to other prefectures. About 30,000,000 will be planted during the 1951 FY.

7. Reforestation - Orders were issued on 1 December 1950 to all forest owners to report information on area in need of reforestation by 20 December 1950. This date will be used in connection with the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law.

8. Summary:-

✓ a. Orders were issued for the control of 20,000 koku of insect infested timber. It is believed that a large part of this is infested with secondary insects and therefore not warranted.

b. A notification on forest fire prevention has been sent to gun offices for public dissemination.

||| c. The forestry extension staff was completed this month with the hiring of the managements and reforestation specialists. Five village agents positions are vacant. Personnel and funds are available but the personnel chief has yet to juggle available vacancies within the prefectural personnel limit. The new governor has not come through on expediting this as expected.

d. Evidently there is another reason for the Japanese "going along" with the forestry extension program. With the halting of governmental fuelwood purchasing and the starting of the forestry extension program, the Fuelwood Division was abolished and the Chief - Mr. Niimura was appointed Chief of the Extension Division.

e. Chiba will export 3,500,000 seedlings to Aomori, Gumma and Yamanashi from January to March 1951 and plant 24,000,000 herself. 30,000,000 will be available for local use during 1951 FY. Orders for a survey on the area in need of reforestation have been issued in connection with the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

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20 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Chiba Prefecture

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

2. Conferred with Chiba fishery officials 19 February 1951 relative to Fisheries Mutual Aid, Fisheries Rights Compensation, Fishing Boat Insurance, and MAF subsidy programs.

3. The MAF fishery rights compensation for Chiba prefecture was ¥675,752,000 (¥44,470,000 - inland fisheries) or ¥278,392,000 less than Ken estimates. The amount requested for inland fisheries was granted without reductions. Additional compensations for coastal fisheries are expected.

4. The MAF compensated Katagai area fishermen to the tune of ¥77,117,000 for production losses due to the Katagai Ground to Air Firing Range. No disputes were revealed as to division of the grant.

5. The Fisheries Mutual Aid program is not progressing as planned due principally to large sums loaned to mackerel pole and line fishermen who produced less than anticipated. The 44 active groups show the following records:

Deposit goal	¥102,297,000
Deposited	¥ 17,820,171 (17.4%)
Amount Loaned	¥204,594,000
Repaid	¥ 43,790,202 (21.4%)

Fishery officials believe that two six month extensions are necessary.

6. The FA allocated 1,000 powered and 200 non-powered boats in Chiba as "insurance goals" during the current fiscal year. Records as of 25 January 1951, show that 554 powered and 1,997 non-powered boats were insured. Chiba is the only prefecture in the Region to complete assigned quotas. Quotas were topped only because one fishery co-operative undertook the insurance program as a coop activity and insured 1,000 non-powered boats at reduced rates. As boats insured under private companies are unknown, studies are being made. This work is difficult as fishermen and companies alike consider insurance a contained interest. Increase in guidance to fishermen is necessary to increase number of insurees. Total insured represents only 11% and 12% of the powered and non-powered boats, respectively, in Chiba.

Annex 1b, page 1

7. Summary:

a. The Fisheries Mutual Aid program in Chiba is in need of payment period extentions due to unavoidable decreases in fish production.

b. The Katagai Firing Range Compensation program is completed, with no local disputes revealed.

c. Additional national subsidies are expected for the Fisheries Rights Compensation program.

d. The Fishing Boat Insurance program, although seemingly successful, is in need of more guidance efforts by all concerned.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

tn

13 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Rice collection - Chiba

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

2. In connection with the early completion of the rice collection quota of Sambu-gun, Chiba, and in response to an invitation from Chiba Prefecture Food Section this KaCAR representative attended a meeting at the industrial hall of Togane-machi, Sambu-gun, Chiba.

3. This district which consistently in the past, was the last district in Chiba to complete its quota collection, has now for the first time, completed collection early enough to rank as No. 4 for the prefecture. It has the third largest quota (137,237 koku) in Chiba, and the early completion was a demonstration of the co-operation and hard effort made by the farmers to meet the quota.

4. Congratulatory speeches were given by Mr. Matsuzaki, Chief of the Prefecture Food Section and other prefecture and town officials. Certificates of commendation from the governor with cash prizes were presented to the leading farmers. This KaCAR representative gave a short talk congratulating the farmers and local officials of the community for the good collection results. The meeting was attended by about 250 persons.

5. Summary:

At the invitation of Chiba Prefecture officials this KaCAR representative attended a meeting in Togane-machi in celebration of the early completion of rice collection. This is the first time this district has not been last in Chiba to complete its Collection Quota. Speeches of congratulation were given by prefecture and local officials and this KaCAR representative for this good accomplishment, to the farmers at the meeting.

GEORGE OSSORIO
Natural Resources Division

ANNEX 1a

fk

12 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Visited Chiba Prefecture to check on progress being made by the Japanese Government in carrying out land registration and land tenure programs and land consolidation and reclamation projects. Conferred with numerous governmental officials, local officials, project chairmans and spot checked two project areas.
3. Land Registration. Progress as of 31 January, indicate Chiba prefectural land registration program to be one of the poorest recorded in Kanto Region, especially pasture land and homesites. Status as of 31 January is as follows:

Type of Land	Purchased		Resale	
	Submitted %	Registered %	Submitted %	Resale %
Agriculture	99.2	99.2	93.8	84.4
Pasture	56.3	37.9	47.7	40.6
Homesite	71.4	56.5	67.3	63.5

Concentration of efforts on agricultural land was given as reason for poor showing in pasture and homesite registration. Although immediate action against the latter was stated, completion by target date 31 March is very very unlikely.

4. Land Tenure - 148,453 contracts involving 14,439 cho of land has been completed. Revision of rental contracts total 16,805 cases, involving 11,763 tenants and 5,881 owners. Completion by 31 March 1951 is considered impossible due to a discrepancy of approximately 8,000 cho which is presently under investigation. It appears a survey taken 1 August 1947 showed approximately 11,000 of tenanted area while a survey taken February 1950 showed approximately 19,000 cho of tenanted area, a difference of 8,000 cho?

5. Land Consolidation and Exchange - Chiba Prefecture. 15 villages are designated for consolidation and exchange projects. Total areas is 6,386.9 cho consisting of 3,923.5 cho of paddy and 2,430.2 cho of upland and involves 6,969 families. As of 15 January seven villages have completed investigations and eight have completed maps. Realization of projects by 31 March is doubtful.

6. Funabashi Consolidation Project - Interviews with Funabashi land consolidation committee disclosed project progressing as scheduled. Plans are for consolidation and exchange of 203.4 cho, involving 2,652 parcels (1,310 paddy, 1,282 upland, 60 others) and 128 families. The present average holdings of 18 - 19 parcels will be reduced to five when project is complete. To date investigations and map making have been completed. Public notification is expected to be announced by 31 March 1951. No serious opposition has been encountered by the committee to date. Again sentiment was expressed favoring compensation money be given to voluntary workers for work performed.

7. Land Reclamation - Visit to Higashi Dai reclamation project disclosed said cooperative to be well established and managed. Average holding per family is 1.3 cho of land and 18 homes have been built with plans for 10 more from government subsidy. Incomes from baking and milling facilities averages ¥1,200,000 monthly. ~~Yearly gross family income for 1950 was estimated at ¥1,200,000.~~ Insufficient irrigation water problem is included in the list of prefectural projects for 1951 FY.

8. Summary of Results

Chiba land registration program continues to be one of the poorest in Kanto Region, especially pasture lands and homesites.

Completion of land tenure agreements by 31 March 1951 is held impossible due to an alleged "over sight" of approximately 8,000 cho, which is presently under investigation.

15 villages are designated for consolidation and exchange projects. As of 13 January seven villages had completed investigations and eight had completed maps. The Funabashi Consolidation Project was found progressing as planned. Public notification of exchange plans is expected to be announced by 31 March, most likely the first in Chiba prefecture.

Visit to Higashi Dai reclamation project disclosed cooperative to be well established and managed. Incomes from baking and milling facilities average ¥1,200,000 monthly. ~~Gross family income for 1950 was ¥1,200,000.~~ Insufficient irrigation water problem will be undertaken by the prefecture.

K. K. JENEYE
Natural Resources Division

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8 - 9 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Chiba Prefecture

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

2. Surveillance of land reform activities of Chiba prefecture was made on 8 and 9 February 1951. Conferences were held with 1) prefectural Agricultural Land Section, 2) prefectural Land Reclamation Section, 3) Funabashi Land Consolidation Promotion Committee, 4) Higashi-dai Reclamation Agricultural Co-operatives, and 5) Tone District Reclamation Agricultural Co-operative. Spot checks were made of reclamation sites at Higashi-dai and Tomise-mura.

3. Land registrations

As of 31 January 1951, Chiba's land registrations picture appeared as follows:

Land	Purchase		Resale	
	ALC's Sub- mission %	Registration %	ALC's Sub- mission %	Registration %
Agricultural Land	99.2	99.2	93.8	84.4
Pasture	56.3	37.9	47.7	40.6
Homesite	71.4	56.5	67.3	63.5

4. Land tenure agreements

148,453 contracts covering an area of 14,439.7 cho of tenanted land have already been drawn up. By 31 March 1951, the remaining 45,749 contracts are scheduled for completion.

5. Land consolidation and exchange program

The fifteen model sites selected for 1950 FY consolidation program are presently engaged in drafting temporary exchange plans. They have been able to economize by utilizing voluntary workers for making land and financial surveys.

A visit to Funabashi ALC disclosed that the ALC utilizing volunteers had spent 60 man-days to make a land survey and 45 man-days to make a financial survey. The visit also confirmed this headquarter's suspicion that the amount of subsidies requested by each "model site" is being padded to take care of minor land improvement costs.

6. Land reclamation

✓ Visits to two reclamation projects brought out good and bad points of land reclamation program in Chiba prefecture. On the good side is the operation of project by Higashi Dai Reclamation Agricultural Cooperative. 28 settler families own approximately 40 cho of land and are grossing over 180,000 yen per family each year. With their own initiative, these settlers have set up a flour mill and a bakery to bring in more revenue and compensate for the poor production of crops. On the bad side is the Tone River reclamation project run by East Tone District Reclamation Agricultural Cooperative. The project which covers 1,112 cho and operated by 275 settler families and 833 "acreage increase" farmers is formerly a river bottom of Tone River. Through the building of levees the river has been narrowed and the project has been made larger. However, due to poor building of dikes by the Construction Ministry, in the past four years, the project has been flooded four times destroying most of the summer crops. Last year, the reclamation cooperative estimates the total loss exceeded 70 million yen. If it wasn't for the fact that the Construction Ministry used cooperative members to work on the dikes the settlers would probably have abandoned the project a long time ago. This year, the Construction Ministry is planning to spend another 35 million yen to repair the dikes.

7. Summary:

a. Land reform activities of Chiba prefecture are nearing completion. Land registrations and land tenure agreements are two of the programs which will probably be consummated by 31 March 1951. Land consolidation program undertaken by 15 ALC's is 3/4 complete but will not be fully effected before 1 June 1951.

b. Reclamation projects at Higashi Dai and Tone River are two contrasting projects. Higashi Dai is faring excellently as a result of settlers' initiative while Tone River project is not succeeding because of Construction Ministry's poor construction work of dikes.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

tn

30 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Dispute at Narita Bus Co., Chiba Prefecture

1. The Narita Bus Co., with head office in Narita-machi, Chiba Prefecture, employs a total of 150 workers. Management of the firm is Communist dominated. The managing director of the company is Mr. Mitsuo Ogawa, a prominent Communist well known through-out the prefecture. Mr. Chu Hagiwara, regarded by many as being number one Communist in Chiba Prefecture, is a management advisor (shokutoku) in the company. (Mr. Hagiwara recently ran for governor of Chiba Prefecture on the Communist ticket.)

2. The Naruso Traffic Workers Union was organized by workers of the Narita Bus Co., in December 1945. It is a Sanbetsu affiliate. This union has not been certified by the LRC. The trade agreement between union and management was made under the old trade union law; its termination date has been extended; management and union maintain that it is still in effect. It is probable that the trade agreement would have no legal value at the present time, however. There is no union shop clause in the agreement.

3. An examination of the policies of the Communist management in dealing with the workers is illuminating. It shows what may be expected if Communist Party aims are achieved and such Friends of Labor as Mr. Ogawa and Mr. Hagiwara, for instance, are placed in positions of power.

4. Workers at Narita Bus Co. complain that wages and working conditions are generally inferior to those of similar establishments in the prefecture. Management has so thoroughly infiltrated the union that the term "company union" would be an understatement of the conditions existing within the Naruso Traffic Workers Union. The managing director of the company, Mr. Ogawa, was formerly also president of the union. Mr. Hagiwara is at present a member of the executive committee of the union. The company maintains eight regional offices; the chief of each of these offices is an influential union member. The union has never held a general meeting. It is entirely controlled by the union officers working in collusion with management. Workers are treated arbitrarily, fired and transferred against their

wishes with union concurrence, and the union agrees with management in any grievance brought up by a worker. Workers have been kept largely ignorant of their rights, but recent gross injustices finally caused the rank and file to demand that the officers of the union call a general meeting. When this was refused, the workers finally revolted, withdrew from the union, and formed a second union, on 7 December 1950. The second union has 107 members, and is now certified by the LRC. The 43 who remain in the first union are largely union officials and such union members as the chiefs of the company's branch offices.

5. The second union then demanded its right to bargain collectively with management. Management refused. The second union, after having been refused three or four times, filed an unfair labor practice charge with the Chiba LRC on 27 December 1950. Since then, they have filed an additional charge of unfair labor practice with the Commission as a result of high handed tactics of the company in dealing with individual second union members. The second union has affiliated with Sodomei, and is seeking help from Sodomei in meeting its problems. The company does not recognize the second union, and is trying to entice the workers back into the first union, claiming that they will never bargain with the representatives of the second union. Apparently they will not -- until forced to by the LRC, and the LRC has not yet acted on the complaint.

6. The above information was obtained from Chiba LPS and from Chiba and National Sodomei representatives. A visit to the plant will be made in the near future.

7. Here we have a company imposing inferior wages and working conditions on its workers, dealing arbitrarily with the grievances of the workers, refusing to bargain collectively with the union representing its employees, and guilty of the most flagrant company unionism. It is unfortunate that workers everywhere cannot observe this example of unfair labor dealings by the same people who shout loudest about "exploitation of the masses" by the "reactionary capitalists."

7. Summary

Management of the Narita Bus Co. includes the leading Communists of Chiba Prefecture. The union has been completely company dominated. On 7 December 1950 a second union was formed in opposition to high handed tactics of the company and the first union officials. Second union has 107 members; first union retains only 43. First union is uncertified; second union has been certified by LRC. Management refuses to recognize or bargain collectively with the second union. The second union has filed an unfair labor practice charge with the LRC. This case offers an interesting contradiction; the Communists, who

||| laud themselves as the champion of the working man, are here
||| guilty of the most flagrant unfair labor practices.

VERNON P. BROWN
Labor Relations Division

kn

29 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field trip to Chiba Prefecture on 18 January 1951 for:
(a) Conference with LPS Chief and Labor Education Sub-section Chief
(b) Visit to New Aquatic Products Co.

1. In a conference with LPS Chief and Labor Education Sub-section Chief, preliminary plans were made for the labor rallies to be held in Chiba Prefecture. Plans call for one day meetings; other speakers will also be included. Prefectures have now received notice of the rallies thru the Labor Ministry. In connection with material to be presented at the rallies, Japanese conception of the application of various clauses of a trade agreement was discussed. A list of Japanese plants which have included seniority provisions in their trade agreements was furnished the LPS Chief. In connection with union recognition clauses, LPS Chief noted that according to rulings by the Labor Ministry, a union recognition clause in which the union is recognized as the exclusive representative of the employees is invalid unless there is a union shop. Chiba will forward a schedule for the rallies in that prefecture within a few days.

2. The New Aquatic Products Company in Funabashi, with 100 workers, is engaged in the production of vitamins, cod liver oil, and similar products. Funabashi LPO Chief requested the assistance of this office, as trade agreement negotiations have been continuing for about a year without results. Management representatives, except a minor official, found it necessary to conduct business in Tokyo on the day of the visit. Union officials stated that they were not surprised, as this was typical of the management attitude and tactics when it came to discussing the trade agreement. Union stated that one of their main problems was getting a responsible person from the company to be present at collective bargaining sessions. It was suggested to them, in the presence of the company representative, that they should not accept management's delaying tactics, that the law states that management must bargain in good faith, and that they should file an unfair labor practice charge with the Chiba LRC if management continued such tactics. It was suggested that they should ask the management, in writing, to set a convenient date, within a specified time limit, for a collective bargaining session, and that whoever management sends as representative must have the authority to make decisions and to initial clauses agreed upon.

3. Aside from negotiating difficulties, the main items of disagreement holding up contract conclusion are scope of employees covered, wages, and personnel matters. KELR representative explained various criteria for establishing the employees to be covered in the trade agreement, wage clause reopening plans, seniority, grievance machinery, and other items of interest to both parties. Union officials showed considerable interest in everything discussed. Management's attitude was not discernible, as the official present had little to say.

Annex 3a, page 1

SUMMARY: At a conference with Chiba Labor Officials, preliminary plans were made for the Labor Rallies in that prefecture. The New Aquatic Products Industry Co. in Funabashi was visited and assistance given them in trade agreement matters.

V. BROWN
Labor Relations Division

fk

27 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 12, 1950.
2. The new chief of the AIS reported that recent development in the extension program included the following:
 - a. 72 new advisors and 10 new specialists have been tentatively approved. This increase in personnel within the overall T/O of the prefectural government (about 4,000) is significant.
 - b. Plans for improving the Farm Advisors Training Institute have been approved. New facilities include four classrooms, including a laboratory, and a dorm to house 150. The staff T/O will be filled by adding two teachers. Home improvement facilities will also be provided.
3. A visit to Onuki extension office revealed that due to local interest, a new office had been established. A motor tricycle had also been purchased for the use of advisors. A farmer visiting the office was interviewed to study the degree of influence of extension work in his farm practices. Recommended varieties and disease and insect control helped him most. The farmer is studying the problem of second crop, and he feels that the recommended variety of rape seed will yield twice as much as his present variety (which produces 2.5 go per plant).
4. Minato extension office had established village consulting offices in the co-ops. The writer feared that too much emphasis was being placed on the method of office visitation, but the advisors asserted that they did not sit in the office to wait for callers. Eleven aims have been set up for the local extension program, with at least one priority project for each. At Suki extension office, the writer had the privilege of meeting all the advisors and committeemen and witnessed a lively discussion on how extension has helped increase the farmer's income through better practices; how standards of living can be improved; how extension can be made a lasting governmental program. The participants were of the opinion that extension work should continue at all cost, that analysis of individual farm management should be stressed along with adopting recommended practices, and that local planning as practised in the U. S. needs to be given more consideration.
5. Conclusions: Conference with the new AIS chief and having his company of surveillance of local extension offices was fruitful in acquainting him with organizational and operational problems as viewed

by this headquarters. Two important needs were evident - more local planning based on local needs and analysis of farm management by individual farmers in adopting recommended practices.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
Natural Resources Division

Chiba

kn

23 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Settlement of the dispute at Kato Mfg. Co.

1. The following information concerning the settlement of the Kato case was obtained from management representatives, members of the second union, and Chiba LPS and LPO officials. See Memo for Record, 19 Oct 50, "Investigation of Dispute at Kato Mfg. Co..." and MAR for Dec 50.
2. When the Chiba District Court was informed by the Tokyo High Court that it should cease the fruitless mediation and render a decision, judge Takane, who had been handling the Kato case, approached Mr. Kusaka, Chairman of the Chiba LRC, and asked him to take over the mediation of the case, acting not in his capacity as LRC Chairman, but as an individual. Mr. Kusaka agreed. In this way the court was able to sidestep its responsibility and evade the instructions of the Tokyo High Court. The company was unaware of all this. They knew only that they were summoned on 1 Dec 50 by the LRC chairman who announced that he was continuing the mediation of their case, in place of the court. The company rejected Mr. Kusaka's offer of mediation. (They had petitioned the court numerous times to cease the mediation and render a decision.) Mr. Kusaka at that time told them that they had better accept the mediation, as the court was going to have to render a decision by 5 December 50; they assumed, from the nature of this warning, that the decision would probably be against them.
3. In the meantime, management had received some unofficial legal advice from various quarters which made them somewhat apprehensive as to the validity of their position. Sources for this "advice" included the Chief of the Sixth Civil Suit Section of the Attorney General's Office, a professor of law at Tokyo University, and a professor of law at Meiji University.
4. At this point, the first union announced, thru Mr. Kusaka, that it would accept a certain mediation plan which the company had agreed to in a previous discussion. The company, its patience already stretched to the breaking point by the months of maladroit manipulations by the Chiba District Court, decided that it would be wiser to settle rather than to continue any longer. The company notified Mr. Kusaka that they would accept this particular mediation plan.
5. On 5 December 50, the date a decision was to have been given, representatives of the company and of the first union met at Chiba District Court and signed the settlement prepared by the court. Its terms provide that the company shall pay a total of ¥4,478,000 to the 38 first union members, in three installments, and that the first union will withdraw its complaint filed with the Chiba District Court against the company. The above sum includes

an additional wage payment (the company has been paying regular wages, at the court's suggestion, all thru the dispute), a special retirement allowance, taxes, and a "special allowance for the strike". Two installments have now been paid; the third and last is to be paid shortly.

Thus the Kato case is settled. The first union members, admitted Communists, have drawn regular wages while excluded from the plant these many months, and are now, in addition, 4 million yen richer. The company, whose only fault was to sign a union shop trade agreement with a union representing an overwhelming majority of its workers, is now paying 4 million yen as a penalty for dealing in good faith with its workers. The trade union movement in Japan has suffered a setback, as doubts have been raised as to the validity of the union shop principle. But, most important, the Chiba District Court, who piled confusion upon confusion until it had to be called to task by the Tokyo High Court, has been able to sidestep the issue and save face. Thus, thru the good offices of the court, the escutcheon of the Hall of Justice is unblemished, and the dignity of the Learned Jurists is maintained.

SUMMARY: When Chiba District Court was instructed to cease mediating and render a decision, Judge Takane asked the chairman of the LRC to take over the case and continue mediation. The company at first objected to this but later, when the first union announced acceptance of a former mediation plan, decided it would be wiser to settle. The company gave consideration to three matters in making this decision: (1) They had received some unofficial legal advice from various sources including the Attorney General's Office which led them to doubt the validity of their position. (2) The LRC chairman's announcement that it would be wiser for them to negotiate a settlement before the court decision, made them believe that the decision would be against them. (3) The mediation plan the union accepted was one previously accepted by the company. The settlement, tho weakening the trade union movement, and costing the company 4 million yen, represents a victory for the Communist first union, fact has enabled the Chiba District Court to save face.

V. BROWN
Labor Relations Division

ak

22 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Fisheries," dated 13 April 1950.
2. During the period 18 - 19 January 1951, the Minami Joto FCA, Futtsu FCA and Kanaya FCA were visited in Chiba prefecture to observe co-operative organization and activities. Mr. Heineman, CAS, accompanied the inspecting officer.
3. Although assets of the old fishery associations were transferred, the greatest deterrent to a sound organization appeared to be lack of leadership. Savings or deposit programs were lacking in the co-operatives. The overstaffing of office personnel was noted in the Futtsu FCA, where one chairman, one managing director, four directors, and six clerks were receiving salaries. The Kanaya FCA had four clerks on the payroll, which accounted for 90% of operating expenses. The Kanaya co-operative realized revenues by assessing 1.5% - 3% commissions on members' fish catch. The Futtsu and Minami Joto FCAs realized incomes by assessing laver and shell grounds utilization fees. Collective sales of fish catch was practised only by the Kanaya FCA. Incomes through collective purchases of fishery supplies were negligible in all cases. The need for increases in capitalization was noted in all cases, in particular the Futtsu FCA, which borrowed approximately 50% of the co-operative income during the period 1 April - 31 December 1950.
4. Shell fishing areas were held only by the Futtsu FCA and laver grounds by the Futtsu FCA and Minami Joto FCA. Although the Kanaya FCA has priority securing one fixed net fisheries right, there is no plan to raise the necessary capital for its operation. Hoping that compensatory payments would provide the required cash represents their maximum effort. There is a great possibility that the right will be forfeited to an outside entrepreneur who is presently utilizing the right for 15,000 yen yearly. Transfer of demarcated rights to the Futtsu FCA will be of little benefit unless the present system of bidding for shell grounds is discontinued, and group collections and sales are made. The transfer of demarcated rights to the Minami Joto FCA likewise will not provide income increases for members. The co-operative will continue to receive little income from possession of laver rights by the present system of assessing flat yearly utilization fees. Due to absence of group sales, production records are not kept by the Futtsu FCA or Minami Joto FCA. All co-operatives, however, anticipate record yields the current fiscal year. Material shortages were not evidenced by our observations.

5. Summary:

Examination of three co-operatives in Chiba Prefecture revealed the need for prefectural guidance in proper management procedures and activities necessary to realize co-operatives that can be of benefit to members. Points to stress include; rationalization of office personnel; termination of salaries to non active directors; increase in capitalization; initiation of savings and credit programs; collective purchases of fishery supplies and daily necessities; and group sales of marine products.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

ak

22 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Fisheries," dated 13 April 1950.
2. The fishing village of Urayasu-machi in Chiba Prefecture was visited 17 January 1951 to ascertain progress being made by the fisheries co-operative as a result of reform programs.
3. The Urayasu-machi FCA membered by 1,439 is capitalized at ¥1,439,000. Activities of the co-operative include joint purchases of fishing materials and shell conservation projects. Savings and credit programs were not evident. Members will participate group purchases to the maximum. Whereas the co-operative is handling 20% - 30% of the total supplies utilized by members, plans are now in effect to handle 100% of the supplies. The major source of income is by fees imposed (three million yen) for use of laver and shell fishery rights. Paid officials include one chairman, four directors and three auditors; clerks number 11. Salaries for the above total ¥140,000 monthly. The hiring of four shell-bed and 12 laver-bed wardens for protection against poachers (men and ducks) accounted for greatest expenses, approximating three million yen. Accounts as of 30 November 1951, showed the income of ¥5,092,000 exceeded by ¥5,400,000 expenses.
4. The future of marine production is bright. 900,000 kan of shell spots were spread over tidelands during the current fiscal year, to exceed all previous efforts. Production increases are expected to treble, at least. Because joint sales of marine products is not practised, accurate production figures were not available. Estimates are that during 1950, 700,000 kan of shells, 7,000,000 kan of fish, and 27 million pieces of laver were produced. To effect conservation approximately 50% of the shell area of 3.5 million tsubo is utilized as restricted shell spot area. Daily production limits are set by co-operative officials to effect a balance between demand and conservation. All fishery rights owned by the fishery association are utilized directly by members. Laver rights in other areas totaling over 1,000 soku (laver units) are leased through brokers. Fishermen stated that fuel and cotton requirements were 1/3 and 1/2 fulfilled by allocations, respectively. As the majority are laver and shell fishermen, these shortages were easily purchased illegally.

5. Officials complained that duck hunting season is from 1 November to 28 February, whereas, ducks poach on shell products from 20 September to 15 May. Although fishermen have used fireworks at night, as firearms are prohibited, the scaring effect has worn off. Officials were desirous of special provisions in the Hunting Law to allow use of firearms at night and extension of the firearm season.

6. Summary: The solvency of the Urayasu FCA is dependent on; termination of salary grants to seven officials who seldom appear at the office; improvement in member participation in group purchases of fishery supplies; initiation of savings and credit program; and assessment of commission on members' marine catch.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

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13 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Expenditure of Counterpart Funds by Chiba District Forest Office for Seedling Production.

1. Reference: OD #14, subject "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April '50.
2. On 12 January 1951 a conference was held with officials of the Chiba District Forest Office regarding the expenditure of counterpart funds for seedling production.
3. Three government owned nurseries totalling four hectares and 17 rented nurseries totalling 11 hectares are being operated. Records of planned and actual expenditures are kept in satisfactory form.
4. The Chiba DFO has been allocated ¥1,104,524 of counterpart funds for the operation of the three government owned nurseries. These funds, of which ¥650,000 has been received to date, are for the production of two and three year old seedlings which will be sold to nurseries and forest owners. These nurseries will receive an additional ¥521,762 from the regular budget to raise seedlings for national forest land. ¥9,000,000 of counterpart funds has been allocated to the 17 rented nurseries for the production of seedlings to be sold to nurseries and forest owners. ¥7,086,754 has been received to date.
5. The planned expenditure of the ¥9,000,000 at the 17 rented nurseries in 1950 -51 FY is as follows:

Mother tree investigation	0
Mother tree care	0
Seed	888,000
Sawing	4,519,000
Cuttings (making & planting)	709,000
Transplanting	1,753,000
Lifting & packing	0
Soil improvement	0
Labor for fertilizer application	0
White grub control)	
Fertilizer)	1,131,000
Miscellaneous)	
Buildings	0
TOTAL	¥9,000,000

Not all items were allocated funds as this is the first year of the program. However the ¥1,104,524 of counterpart funds for the three government owned nurseries was distributed amongst all the above items.

6. Two of the 17 nurseries are large enough to warrant the local rangers, in whose districts they lie, to exercise direct supervision of their activities. Four other men from the Chiba DFO visit the other 15 nurseries two or three times a month. Each man covers from two to five nurseries. These men confer with the owners and plan the work for the coming month. A consolidated report is made at the DFO as to planned monthly work. The DFO has developed a table of unit work costs which is used in determining fund requirements for each nursery's monthly work. This data is sent to the Tokyo Regional Forest Office to substantiate the monthly request for counterpart funds. Funds are distributed to the nurseries by the middle of the month for which work was planned. Officials insure compliance with the monthly work plan in their subsequent visits to the nurseries. Records of daily work activities are kept at each nursery.

7. To date 19,100 two year black pine seedlings have been sold at ¥1.1 each from the government owned nurseries. Seedlings are still too young to be sold to forest owners and nurseries under the counterpart fund program. It is contemplated that no 1 year stock will be sold. Plans made at the beginning of 1950 indicated that seedlings produced at the government owned nurseries for the national forests would cost as follows:

Sugi	2 year	¥2.12 each
"	3 "	3.41 "
Hinoki	2 year	1.55 "
"	3 "	2.75 "
Black pine	2 year	1.10 "

8. Summary:

a. On 12 Jan 1951 a conference was held with officials of the Chiba District Forest Office regarding the expenditure of counterpart funds for seedling production.

b. The Chiba DFO owns and operates three nurseries of four hectares rents 17 nurseries of 11 hectares. The latter have been allocated ¥9,000,000 of counterpart funds and the former ¥1,104,524 of counterpart funds and ¥521,762 of regular funds. Records of planned and actual expenditures are kept in satisfactory form.

c. Direct supervision of the 17 rented nurseries is maintained by DFO personnel who plan monthly work with the land owner, estimate costs with the aid of a unit work cost table and make monthly requests for counterpart funds from the Tokyo Regional Forest Office.

d. Data on seedling production costs were obtained.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

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12 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A field trip was made to Chigusa-mura, Ichihara-gun, Chiba Prefecture, a poor class fishing village, to attend a stove improvement and cooking demonstration being given by the local Home Advisor (Miss Igarashi). The extension of the Home Demonstration Program into fishing villages is slowly taking plan in Chiba. At present, this village is planning in improving stoves and later they will improve the kitchens.
3. A field trip was made to Shirai-mura, Chiba-gun, a poor farming and forestry village, to attend a sewing demonstration by the local Home Advisor (Mrs. Ito). Cooking and sewing demonstrations are being stressed in this village because it is too poor to consider home improvements although there is much interest in it.
4. A field trip was made to Honda-mura, Chiba-gun, to attend a cooking demonstration for members of the womens' club. The local Home Advisor (Mrs. Ito) was teaching bread-making by using yeast.
5. Summary: At the suggestion of this headquarters, Chiba Prefecture is extending the Home Demonstration Program to fishing and forestry villages. Field trips were made to one fishing and one forestry village by a KaCAR representative to stimulate interest among the women. The Home Advisors are finding much interest in the kitchen improvement aspect.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

fk

11 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Women's Activities in Agricultural Co-operative Activities,
Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. The Tokai-mura Agricultural Co-operative in Ichihara-gun, and the Honda-mura Agricultural Co-operative in Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture, were visited by a KACAR representative to stimulate women membership and participation as active voting members. The only women who are presently active voting members are widows who are heads of their households. None have ever held any office and they do not participate in general meetings because of resentment by the men members.

DOROTHY LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

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4 January 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Chiba Prefecture, 26 - 30 December 1950

References: Operational Directives No. 9, 10, 11 and 15

1. Public Works:

a. Harbors - Progress of the harbor improvement projects allocated for the 1950 JFY is approximately 80% completed for the fishing ports of Choshi, Ohara, Katsuura, Kominato, Chikura and Funagata. Projects on small commercial ports of Funabashi, Chiba, Kisarazu and Sawara are 75% accomplished. Availability of cement was stated by officials as difficult due to rail transportation bottle-necks and recent price increases. Water transportation was seriously considered as an alternative due to rail transportation difficulties, but the cost of water freight is more than three times that of railway rates which makes it prohibitive. Funds for the dredging of the Port of Togawa has been submitted to the Ministry of Construction. The estimate cost of this project is nine million yen. Sand and debris had washed into the harbor during the Libby Typhoon, rendering it unusable.

b. Rivers - Storm damage rehabilitation projects was reported by officials to be approximately 70% completed for the 1950 JFY and expressed confidence that the work allocated for the current year would be accomplished by 31 March 1951. Rail Transportation bottle-necks is disrupting shipments of rock and gravel which are transported from Tochigi and Saitama Prefectures. Scarcity of cement and structural steel supply were also expressed by officials. Price increase of lumber was reported but supply was plentiful in the prefecture.

c. Housing - Relative poor progress has been made on the home construction loan program as only 300 applications had been submitted, as of 15 December. The allocation for the prefecture is 900 homes under the program. Officials stated that the deterring factors were - prospective borrowers lacked the basic 25% cash and the great amount of official red tape involved in obtaining loans.

d. City Planning - City improvement projects are in progress at Chiba City and Choshi with 40% and 37% respectively accomplished. New central railway station is planned for Chiba City. The site has been chosen which is centrally located between the present Honchiba and Nishi-chiba R.R. stations.

2. Shipbuilding - Officials of the Chiba Maritime Office reported financial improvements within small wooden shipyard circles. An average of two fishing vessels over 20 GT. and two 25 GT. barges are being

newly constructed per month. Fishing vessel repairs have increased due to improved sardine catch in recent month, thus enabling ship owners to make long postponed repairs and renovation of vessels.

3. Petroleum Distribution - Land Transportation Officials stated that no advance allocations of petroleum products has been made during the third fiscal quarter nor any such past advance allocations outstanding. The supply was reported to be plentiful and all ration tickets are being materialized.

4. Fertilizer Distribution - Price trend on chemical fertilizers were reported by officials to be going up and was anticipated that the lack of railway freight cars may cause an acute shortage next Spring. Warehouses of the wholesalers are practically empty of stock and the Kodan reserves are insignificant, prices during Spring planting season is contemplated to skyrocket out of the reach of the average farmer, who may be forced to plant without fertilizing. Prefectural Officials have approached the Ministry of AG & Forestry for a possible counter-measure on the anticipated situation which may arise from existing condition.

5. Staple Food Distribution - In spite of difficulties in obtaining sufficient number of railway freight cars, the staple food distribution program was accomplished during December without delay. Special allocation of glutinous rice (3 day ration) was distributed to consumers before 25 December to meet holiday needs. Also 600 tons and 400 tons of glutinous rice had been shipped to Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures respectively by boat. Advance rations for the 1st ten days of January were distributed which consisted of five days of rice and five days of other type staple foods. This advance allocation was authorized by the Food Board. Officials reported decrease of staple food ration refusals which was largely due to better quality commodities being distributed.

6. Electric Power - Shortage of electrical power continued to hamper the prefectural economic recovery. Through the cooperation of the major power consumers, the peak load had been reduced from 73,000 kw to 68,500 kw. Some of the major consumers are listed below:

<u>Name of Co.</u>	<u>Contract Power</u>
Kamogawa Kako K. K.	5,400 KW
Hokuetsu Seishi K. K.	1,000 KW
Nihon Keori K. K.	1,200 KW
Noda Shoyu K. K.	1,000 KW

Kanto Haiden K. K. has printed hand bills on electric power conservation and are being distributed to the public. Employees of the Chiba Electric Power Adjustments Office of Tokyo MIT&I Bureau will be recalled to the Tokyo Bureau.

7. Medium and Small Enterprise - Prefecture Government has effected a program of business guidance as an aid to the small business men. This business aid is conveyed through the media of lectures on the subjects of; business analysis, technical research information, operational efficiency, marketing, and finance. Chamber of commerce have been established in Chiba City, Funabashi, Ichikawa, Kisarazu, Choshi and Matsudo.

8. Enforcement - Number of illegal staple food carriers were reported on the decrease according to EIA. This was due to intensive enforcement by police and cooperation of railway police and employees. During the period 25 November - 24 December, a total of 2,675 kg of staple food was confiscated and 11 violators were referred to the procurator for legal disposition. EIA is also conducting investigations along the lines of camouflage shipments of staple foods. Nippon Transportation Warehouses at Yatsumata, Naruto, Yokkaichiba, and Asahi-machi were checked resulting in uncovering 18 cases of concealed shipments. Investigation of the Imorui Kodan (Potato Kodan) by EIA disclosed that the books showed a profit of 194 million yen.

9. Reparations - Routine inspections were made of Nippon Kako K. K. Okitsu Plant (04-13) Hitachi Seisakusho K. K. (04-04) and Toko Sangyo K. K. (14-10).

a. Maintenance and Custody of reparations property at Nippon Kako was found to be satisfactory.

b. Checked 131 reparations items for possible melt-down scrap. Company will submit application for scrapping of above items. All subject items were found to be within the criteria of melt-down scrap.

c. Recommend scrapping of all reparations items listed in application (KLO No. 1,901) submitted by Toko Sangyo K. K. (14-10) with the exception of one grinder and stand (item No. 14-10-186).

Letter: Koryo Ichio, to this headquarters requesting assistance in obtaining operating capital for his small business. Prefectural Government reported that the case had been thoroughly investigated. Central Loan Bank considers the Koryo a poor risk and does not qualify for the loan. Nothing further can be done Koryo according to Prefectural Officials.

LEONARD N. IDA
Distribution and Industry Division