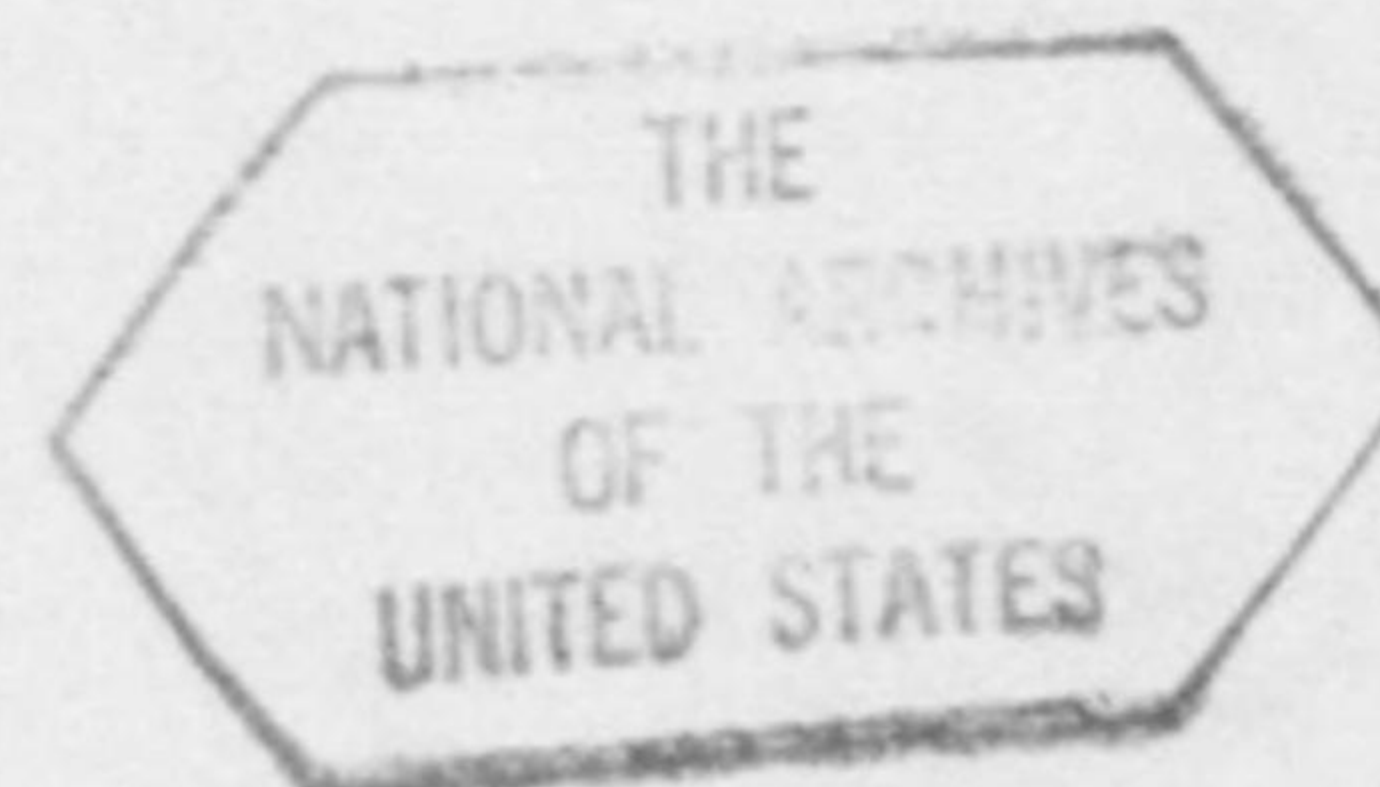


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2772
- (2) Folder title/number: (17)
 Saitama Prefecture (Take Out File)

(3) Date: Dec. 1950 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

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

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

ak

24 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Disposal of Reparations Equipment at Plant 34-10

1. A field trip was made to Saitama Prefecture to investigate unauthorized disposals at Kumagaya Koku Kogyo (34-10). On arrival at the plant information was given that Mr. Izumi, Reparations Section of MITI and Mr. Tashiro of the Ken Reparations Section were present and were continuing their investigations. A copy of a report on this affair that was forwarded to KLO was furnished the inspector. (This report was lost by KLO and not recovered until after inspector returned from Saitama). This report consists of a mild warning to the company and requests return of the machinery by 10 May. Neither of these officials have determined exactly how many machines are missing (report shows 85) as a check against inventory or evaluation sheets. No disciplinary action has been taken against guards or custodial personnel or management. No charges of SCAPIN violation have been placed against management and it appears that none are intended.

It is recommended that CPC be notified for immediate action by the Reparations Agency.

P. J. SPROW

kn

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economic Surveillance, Saitama Prefecture 17, 19 and 20 April

1. Contacts: Conferred with officials of the following departments and sections including subdivisions thereof, where applicable: Farmland Department; Agricultural Improvement Section; Foodstuff Section; Forestry Section; Fisheries Subsection; Fertilizer Division; Medium & Small Enterprises Section; Civil Engineering Section; MAF Food Office; EIB; Labor Department; Labor Relations Commission and Labor Standards Bureau.

2. Natural Resources

a. Land Reform

(1) Twenty five of the 30 villages designated for consolidation of farmlands ^{were} in the inspection stage. Three villages will have physical transfers completed in time for this years rice planting. Farmers are requesting more consolidation than the budget permits. However 40 villages will be designated in the 1951 plans.

(2) A strong rumor exists that after the peace treader land laws will be revised to permit larger landlord holding and absentee landlordship. This may be a misinterpretation of the plan now a-foot to replace the "temporary measures law" with a permanent law.

(3) There are more than enough applicants to take the some 1700 cho of reclamation land still held by the government. However due to a shortage of electricity and delayed engineering activities about two more years will be required for completion.

b. Agricultural Co-operatives

(1) During the 1950 FY 34 co-operatives were given the thorough audits and 333 were more briefly audited. In 1951 FY it is planned thoroughly audit about 2/3 of all the co-operatives. Those which appear to be in better condition will be given a brief audit. Seven new auditors have been added.

(2) Co-operation accounting has improved due to training given to co-operative employees at prefectural training schools.

(3) Of 96 nogyokai still in existence 92 are completely liquidated except for registration. Four have property distribution problems and one of these is in court. It is reported that the court disclaims instructions to expedite nogyokai cases.

Annex 1, page 1

c. Agricultural Extension

(1) During May 70 Farm Advisers will be added to the 208 presently employed. These men have passed their examinations and are now being selected. The new agents are coming mostly from agricultural teachers and nogyokai guidance technician. At the same time the number of subject matter specialists will be increased from seven to 15 and home advisers from 16 to 23.

(2) Although prefectural officials recognise that some farm advisers are superior to others they have no system for evaluating their effectiveness. However they do have a plan of rotating advisers to different districts in an effort to improve their work. With fewer home advisers it is easier to evaluate their work. Special efforts are being made to improve the work of three home advisers who are especially weak.

(3) Very few of the 135 4-H clubs have volunteer leaders. For the most part farm advisers are doing the work normally done by club leaders. Prefectural officials recognise the weakness of the situation and are giving it some thought. Club membership generally is below twenty years of age with a scattering of slightly older members.

(4) Prefectural officials complain that whereas the extension law provides for the central government and the prefecture to split the cost of farm advisers salary 50-50, actually the prefecture is paying 80% to the central government's 20% because the grant-in-aid did not provide for the recent increase in employees base pay. The prefectural assembly voted 20% of the budget asked for by the Agricultural Improvement Section.

d. Fisheries

(1) As a means of alleviating food deficiencies 50 cho of rice paddies will be planted this year with two million carp fingerlings. From five to 60 kan of fish per tan can be produced depending on whether artificial feeding is practiced and whether the fish are taken after one or two years eventually it is expected 6,000 cho will be so planted.

e. Forestry

(1) Reforestation of 10,900 cho during the past year slightly exceeded the goal. Included in this years plans are 245 cho of school forest and 140 cho of watershed protection.

(2) During May two extension specialists and one village will be appointed thus completing a qualified staff for the first time.

(3) Forty two forest plans covering 60,000 cho have been completed of which 11 plans covering 22,000 cho have been approved. Prefectural approval is being withheld pending revision of the forest law. An additional 60 plans covering 37,000 cho is contemplated.

(4) All insect control ordered by the prefecture has been completed though much of it was directed against secondary insects. Continued publicity is being given to the barking of all pine logs.

3. Distribution and Industry

a. Food distribution: The EIB has closed out 23 "private kodans" which were handling blackmarket rice. Although records are not available there are no food rejections except for mugl in producing areas. However since consumers have a choice flour is stockpiling with consumers taking other mugl products. Miso and shoyu supplies are adequate with prices leveling off.

b. Fertilizer distribution: The release of kodan stocks has materially improved the available supply. The supply is not expected to reach 100% of the demand but the shortage is not deemed critical. The principal apprehension concerns phosphate which may be delayed due to shortage of rail transportation.

c. Transportation: There is no rail freight backlog. Occasional shortages of gasoline exist.

d. Textiles: The retail price of cotton goods has decreased about one-third. Textile mills, including silk, have reduced production about one-half.

e. Medium and Small Enterprises: Medium and small enterprise co-operatives mostly are inactive due to a shortage of operating capital and because economic changes permit individuals to purchase their requirements direct as cheaply as through the association.

f. Civil Engineering: This whole program is hampered by a shortage of budget. This shortage is compounded in the road section because a shortage of gasoline allocation requires that private trucks must be hired for much of the hauling. This cost ten million yen in 1950 FY. The central government budget for loans to home builders has been cut from 15 billion yen in 1950 to 10 billion in 1951. Seven billion of this has been obligated on requests carried over from 1950 leaving on three billion for 1951 authorizations.

4. Labor

a. In the collection of unemployment insurance premiums, Saitama has jumped from 46th (last) to 42nd place among the prefectures of Japan. The main difficulty in collection has been in small cast iron plants in the Kawaguchi area. These plants are much more prosperous than a year ago.

b. TWI meetings have been conducted in 22 plants by a member of the Employment Security Section who received TWI training. The program is popular.

c. There is no move to organize a prefectural Sohyogikai.

d. LRC labor representative opined that the proposed legislation premitting LRCs to conduct collective bargaining agent elections is sound in principle, but that this is not an auspicious time to initiate this change.

5. Summary

a. Natural Resources:

Land consolidation is progressing satisfactorily.

The past year's experience and seven new auditors will permit a more thorough audit of agricultural co-operatives this year.

Progress in the completion of liquidation of the nogyokai is very slow.

Seventy farm advisers, seven home advisers and eight subject matter specialists will be added to the extension staff in May.

Top extension officials seem to be trying hard to improve the service and apparently are learning from their experiences.

The 1950 reforestation goal was slightly exceeded.

The forestry extension table of organization will be completely filled in May.

b. Distribution and Industry:

Except for a growing stockpile of flour food distribution activities are normal.

A small shortage in fertilizer supply is anticipated but it is not considered critical.

Textile prices and production are declining.

Officials of the Civil Engineering Section are plagued by a chronic shortage of funds.

c. Labor:

The collection of unemployment insurance premiums from employers shows a slight improvement.

Training-within-industry (TWI) meetings have been held in 22 plants and is a popular program.

C. F. TOM

fk

2 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.
2. On 30 March 1951 a conference was held with Saitama prefectural forestry officials.
3. Insect Control: Discussion on the control of forest insect was directed at persuading officials to "lay off" the control of secondary insects and concentrate on forest management and insect surveys. Officials persist in reporting most of infestation as being primary insects but past inspections refute this. Meetings were held at Gun offices in February to instruct control officials to see that all logs at mills were barked and dead and dying trees were cut from the forest.
4. Forest Fires: Three fires, the first this fiscal year, burned 6.5 cho and caused ¥14,000 damage.
5. Extension: Of the two extension specialist who did not previously pass the examination, one passed it this time and the other is being replaced. One local agent resigned and the vacancy has yet to be filled. A qualified staff will be completed in April.
6. Reforestation: Investigation of the area requiring reforestation has been started under the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law. Officials feel that it is desirable to have forest-land designated under this law because it will be protected from land reclamation and will be given a priority in obtaining a loan if a forestry loan law is enacted.
7. Nurseries: Copper sulphite was reported to be increasing in price and becoming difficult to obtain.
8. Summary: A conference was held with prefectural forestry officials on 30 March 1951. Attempt was made to persuade officials from trying to control secondary insect and to concentrate on forest management. The first fires (3) of the fiscal year occurred in February causing ¥14,000 damages. A qualified extension staff will be completed in April. Officials and owner feel it desirable to have land designated under the new reforestation law as a protection against land reclamation and to obtain priority for loans. Copper sulphite is becoming difficult to obtain.

Annex 1a

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

kn

30 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Saitama Prefecture, 26, 27 March 1951.

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 17, subject: "Economics", dated 1 March 1951.

2. Economics

a. Conferred with Mr. Sawada, E. B. chief and section chiefs. Reports indicate that illegal carrier controls have decreased. Principal reasons given were decrease in illegal carriers who were absorbed by industries expanding since the Korean incident and farmers busy with spring planting. Emphasis on controls have been centered on "Private Kodans" since in Washinomiya area alone 90 persons operating "private Kodans" were arrested. E. B. officials desire the revision of the Food Control Law after the abolition of the Restaurant Control Law otherwise there will be no means of stopping restaurants from serving rice. Investigation on sugar ghost population revealed 0.2% receiving rations illegally.

b. Conferred with Mr. Yokose, Food Section, Prefectural Government, Staple food ration rejections have declined considerably, apparently due to customers' favorable acceptance of the coupon system. Problems in transportation differentials, wholesaler margins and ration rejections have been settled through announcement by the MAF and are apparently satisfactory to the dealers. Preparation for the dissolution of the Kodan going smoothly. A five days advance ration distribution of rice to consumers have been completed. Wholesalers have started operation since 15 March and are stocking new retailers with food in preparation for distribution beginning 1 April.

c. No problems in charcoal. Production and imports have been satisfactory to meet prefectural demands. Prices have dropped to ¥295 per bale. Producers affected by price decreases. (Principal contact - E. B. officials).

d. Fertilizer supply short but not critical. No remarkable increase in fertilizer prices noted. Farmers desire price stabilization and supply available whenever needed. (Principal control - E. B. officials).

e. Conferred with Messrs. Iwasaki, Koyama and Shinozaki of the Civil Engineering Section, Prefectural Government. All public works projects expected to be completed as planned by end of March. No difficulty in material shortages were encountered since the prefecture had a sizable stockpile available. Construction section planning to build 72 reinforced concrete apartments during 1951 JFY as compared to 24 in 1950 JFY. Request for 1951 JFY budget has been doubled. River section officials desire an increase in bond issue and speedy approval in order to start on their projects early. The only serious difficulty expected during 1951 JFY is material shortage but officials will attempt to solve this problem by stockpiling materials as much as possible.

f. Mr. Iwasaki of the Engineering Section, Prefectural Government reported that lack of 25% of total construction funds and land were the principle factors obstructing efforts of home builders. The Finance Corporation is considering increasing loans per tsubo from the present ¥18,000 to ¥20,000 during 1951 JFY. Consideration is also being given to extend return of loans from 15 years to 18 years. The prefectural government also has plans to purchase land sufficient to build 50 homes which will be loaned to prospective home builders on easy terms.

g. Conferred with Mr. Ono, Commerce and Industry Section, Prefectural Government. Too many small and medium enterprise cooperatives ~~are~~ are hardly functioning due to lack of funds. Industrial guidance agents have been sent to Small and Medium Enterprise Bureau, MITI to attend lectures and gain information. These agents presently advising the enterprisers with some favorable results.

h. Conferred with Messrs. Murakami and Zaitso of Kanto Haiden, Urawa Branch. The electric power situation in Saitama has returned to normal. According to Mr. Murakami, Kanto Haiden allocations are made monthly. Saitama has its basic allocation but supplementary allocations are issued by the head office in Tokyo. After reviewing the general situation in each prefecture, the head office prepares the supplementary allocations according to the needs of each prefecture. The Public Utilities Commission allocates to large consumers of which there are only two in Saitama; Showa Denko and Chichibu Cement. No allocations for the 1st quarter 1951 JFY have been made.

M. MURASHIGE
Distribution & Industry Division

ak

27 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated April 1950.
2. Land Reform progress and problems were discussed with the chief of the farm land section, Saitama Ken. After considerable delay in adjusting rental rates for farmland, a new scale has been made effective and as of 25 March 1951. Written contracts have been completed for 98.2% of those concerned. Upland rates had been so low that land owners were not able to realize enough for taxes.
3. During the period January - March 1951 249 cases of direct land transfers were processed by local land commissions. Seventy five of these were because of financial pressure, the other due to inheritance, exchange, etc. During the same period 511 cases of tenure terminations were submitted and 430 approved, involving 33.1 cho of farmland.
4. Mortgaging of farmland is on the increase and prefectural officials express concern over the trend. As of 20 March 1951, farm loan cases reported by 64 communities totaled 147 for a total of ¥13,897,500. Highest loan is ¥330,000, lowest - ¥7,000. Average is ¥30,000. Mortgaged property included paddy, upland, building lots, buildings and forest. Prefectural officials favor establishment of direct government loans to farmers at low interest rates.
5. Land consolidation is proceeding satisfactorily in the 30 selected communities. Agreements by 1/2 those concerned, map making, land surveys and financial surveys are 63 to 87% completed. Agreements by 2/3 of those concerned averages 20% for all communities and public notice of consolidation was made for 13% of the area. Other percentages are also for acreage.
6. Summary: Discussed land reform problems with Saitama officials. Written contracts for land tenure have been completed for 98.2% of those concerned. 249 cases of direct land transfers were recorded with the prefecture and 511 cases of tenancy termination by land owners during the period Jan - Mar 1951. Mortgaging of farmland is on the increase. Land consolidation progress is satisfactory.

B. J. BUCHKO
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a

kn

24 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Saitama

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.
2. Program plans for 1951-52 are being jointly prepared by members of the AIS, Experiment Station, Agricultural Affairs Section and Livestock Section and will be completed by the end of the month. An outline for local extension planning uniform thruout the prefecture had been considered, but none materialized. Washington State material was provided as reference.
3. Four-day Examinations for prospective advisers were held for 142 applicants, of whom 77 will be hired sometime in April or May. Recommendation was made that plans be made now for a good induction training with follow-up in local extension offices. Here again Washington State material on induction training was provided.
4. Recent prefectural plans include appropriating ¥535,000 for estabbling demonstration plots and for conducting travelling exhibits. The need for evaluating effectiveness of these methods was emphasized. The success of demonstration plots on 2-4D last-year will result in an estimated 10,000 chobu acreage increase in use of the weed-killer this coming season. How to utilize effectively the conserved time energy is the problem anticipated by the AIS officials. Unfortunately there is no farm management specialist in Saitama.
5. During a visit to Kita-Saitama-gun extension liaison agent's office, a local extension plan was examined. Characteristic defects were noted: (1) Plans not based on problems, but in accordance with month-by-month cultivation schedule of farmers. (2) Plans were 99% on staple food crops - no plans whatsoever on livestock, fruit growing, poultry, etc. The small district system (one advisor to a local extension office) is creating serious problems in areas where farm advisors are inexperienced. The liaison agent also pointed out that in districts where the advisor and the AI committee were not in good working relationship, it was due to an apparent lack of sincerity or enthusiasm (and sometimes suspicious activities) of advisors. The writer pointed out a need for development of a philosophy of extension work-instilling into the farm advisors extension ideals and objectives. The liaison agent does not seem to be spending sufficient time for guiding advisors.
6. Conclusions: Conferences with the AIS staff officials and gun liaison agent (at Gyoda) revealed; (a) co-operative extension planning on

Annex 1a, page 1

kencho level is good (b) lack of direction by prefectural supervisors in respect to preparation of local extension plans has resulted in poor plans in areas such as Gyoda, (c) a need exist in advisors' induction training which will entail follow-up in local work, and (d) the small district system, as practised in Saitama, creates serious difficulties when advisors are inexperienced.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
Natural Resources Division

kn

21 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Saitama

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".
2. On 14 March 1951 conferred with branch agricultural co-operative federation officials in Saitama and Isoto Guns. Saitama Gun is the smallest gun in Saitama Ken. Most of the cooperatives in the gun are in reasonably good condition and expect to comply with MAF capital requirements at the end of the month. Two cooperatives have had to suspend withdrawals. One because of two fires. The other is in Honjo City where there are eight agricultural cooperatives. Recommended consolidation. Transfer of assets of one nogyokai has been delayed by conflict between old and new cooperative officers. Urged completion of transfer. Isoto Gun is perhaps the best agricultural cooperative area in Saitama Gun. There are no suspensions or limitations of withdrawals.
3. On 15 March conferred with agricultural cooperative officials in the Kencho and in Minami Saitama Gun (including branch federation), and visited Kawai agricultural cooperative. Out of a total of 312 nogyokai in Saitama registration of transfer of assets is still pending on 94 and four are unsettled. Discussed methods for completing transfer of assets. As of the end of February there were six suspensions of withdrawal of farmers saving and one near suspension. Ninety percent of the cooperatives in Saitama will meet MAF's capital requirements at the end of March. Fifty percent of the agricultural cooperatives in Minami Saitama Gun are good, thirty percent are medium, and twenty percent poor. Two or three cooperatives are in serious financial difficulties due to insufficient invested capital, loss in value of goods, poor officers, and lack of cooperation by members. Eighty percent of the cooperatives employ managers. The Kawai Cooperative lost money last year, but has made notable gains this year.
4. On 16 March visited Chichibu Gun in the western, mountainous part of Saitama Prefecture. Conferred with district officials responsible for agricultural cooperatives and shinrin kumiai, with branch federation officers, and visited the Kunikami and Higashi Arakawa Agricultural Co-operatives. Out of 32 cooperatives in the gun 13 made a profit, 18 lost money and one broke even. Losses should be less this year. Below Chichibu City farmers depend on the forests for 40 percent of their income. Above Chichibu City the forests supply most of their income. Most of the shinrin-kumiai are inactive. The Kunikami Cooperative lost part of its income when sweet potatoes and charcoal were decontrolled and members

Annex 1b, page 1

no longer sell these products through the cooperatives. The Higashi Arakawa Cooperative had difficulties when first organized, but is now especially successful in increasing farmers savings.

5. Summary:

Discussed with agricultural cooperative officials in Saitama Kencho methods for expediting completion of transfer of nogyokai assets. Registration of transfer of assets of many nogyokai has been delayed. Four nogyokai have failed to reach agreement as to disposition of assets. Ninety percent of the cooperatives in Saitama will meet MAF capital requirements at the end of March. The condition of cooperatives in areas visited is improving.

H. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

kn

27 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform Disputes - Kami-mura, Saitama-Ken

1. Reference: O. D. #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. In a 6 hour long meeting, this division attempted to bring to a satisfactory close numerous disputes which had arisen due to inconsistencies and unfair practices of Kami-mura's Agricultural Land Commission. Attending the meeting were farmers who claimed they were wronged, members of new Agricultural Land Commission, and assistant chief of Saitama Agricultural Land Section.
3. Though injustices appear to have been committed by the local ALC against many ignorant farmers, this division could find no cases of violations of the land reform laws. Small bits of land from these farmers were transferred through complicated maneuverings to influential farmers. Every loop holes in the laws have been utilized to deprive rightful tenants from purchasing maximum land. Questioning of farmers revealed that farmers were cognizant of the irregular practices of the local ALC during the years 1947 and 1948 but were afraid to recall ALC members. The prefectural assistant chief who had assisted in settlement of these disputes at the outset stated there was little likelihood that the actions of the ALC could be reversed. He stated he had recommended recall in 1948 but the villagers had failed to take any action. This division recommended that in the future the villagers maintain constant vigil over elected representative bodies and exercise their rights in protecting their newly won freedom. This division also pointed out that the people had definite responsibilities in a democratic government and that they should familiarize themselves with those responsibilities.
4. Summary: Re-examining of heatedly disputed land transactions conducted under the land reform program by Kami-mura Agricultural Land Commission during the years 1947 and 1948, revealed that though there is every indication of irregularity on the part of ALC members, there are no violations of land reform laws. It is obvious too that at the time of the transactions, the villagers knew the laws were being interpreted to benefit and favor the members and friends of the commission but did not do anything to correct the situation. This division recommended that rights and responsibilities of each individual under a democratic form of government be studied thoroughly and utilized to protect individual's newly found freedom.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1c

tn

12 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Conferred with prefectural fishery officials re programs in fisheries reform programs. Water pollution problems in Tokorozawa were investigated for possible corrective action.
3. To date four cooperatives and one local federation have been established. One more cooperative is expected within the fiscal year. Fishery association assets and fishery rights transfer programs are at a standstill. Only two out of 15 having assets were approved for transfers. None of the fishery associations having exclusive fishery rights have applied for right transfers. Officials were encouraged to expedite step for completion of the transfer program.
4. The prefectural government supplemented the national reform subsidy of ¥842,670 with ¥150,000 during the current year. For FY 1951 the prefecture will allocate ¥310,000 as the ¥817,650 from the national government will not suffice.
5. A temporary allocation of ¥3,200,000 was made for fishery rights compensation. Prefectural officials are still planning the distribution of the compensation. Officials estimate that compensations should total 17 million yen when based on actual fish catch.
6. Progressive planning on the part of fishery officials was noted in regards to consolidation of fish hatcheries. During FY 1951, six are to be closed, and one is to be remodeled etc. to carry out carp breeding programs. The cost of outlay is estimated at six million yen. Revenue expected during FY 1951 is ¥800,000. Three - four years are required to realize a balanced program. Annual operating costs of the seven hatcheries averaged two million yen, and revenues ¥1,000,000. One rainbow trout hatchery is planned for Chichibu City at a cost of 14 million. National grants are expected.

Annex 1b, page 1

7. Visited the Tokorozawa City and Toyooka Town area as a result of water pollution complaints. Investigation revealed the following:

a. Johnson Air Base dependent housing area sewage flowed into an open concrete lined irrigation canal and emptied into the Akama River and into Ara River. As the irrigation canal is not used by the Japanese presently, due to off season, the flow is very sluggish. The problem appears to be that of increasing the water flow of the sewage canal. Remedial steps were suggested to prefectural fishery officials who will work with agriculture officials in providing increase in water volume by opening gates normally used during irrigation season.

b. Two outlets from the Johnson Air Field were examined and found to contain soap, fuel, and general sewage which flowed into the Iruma River causing damage to river fish, and rendering general use of water impractical. Ken and local fishery officials requested aid if possible. They do not seem to mind general sewage, but would like some decreases in the flow of fuel and soapy water.

8. Other fishery matters discussed with prefectural officials were; improving information and education programs, encouraging paddy field carp culture, improving the catch reporting system, encouraging establishment of private hatcheries (ponds, lakes and pools), stocking of rivers with varieties of fish in addition to the carp and rainbow trout, and participation of cooperative members in fish conservation and breeding programs.

9. Summary

The fishery association assets and fishery rights transfer program is at a standstill and in need of a concerted prefectural guidance program. The fishery rights compensation program is delayed due to lack of adequate catch statistics. Sewage polluting the Iruma river has caused some damage to fisheries near Tokorozawa City.

DAVE N. HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

fk

2 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Women's Activities in Agricultural Co-operatives,
Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A conference was held with two members of the Agricultural Administration Section (Mr. Nakano, Chief; and Mr. Kimura) and two members of Agricultural Co-operative Federation (Mr. Masuda and Miss Hatori), to discuss the subject program. In the 387 co-operatives in Saitama there are an estimated 8,000 women voting members. This is about 5% of the total membership and most of the women are widows. Nothing is being done to encourage women participation in Agricultural Co-operatives in Saitama because Miss Hobson, formerly of the Education Section, KaCAR, advised the prefectural officials that the formation of Women's Divisions in Co-operatives was contrary to occupation policy. Corrective action has been taken and the prefectural and federation officials will develop a program to encourage women to become active voting members of their co-operatives. The Federation will hold its yearly meeting the end of April or the first part of May. The KaCAR representative will attend if available.
3. A field trip was made to the Misasa-mura Agricultural Co-operative to discuss the women's program with five women voting members and the Director, Mr. Mizumura. This co-operative had organized a Women's Committee to get around Miss Hobson's directive (see paragraph 2) and they had purchased three sewing machines so the women could make work uniforms during the winter months. The women play no active part in the co-operative even though they are stock holders.
4. A field trip was made to the Matsui-mura Agricultural Co-operative which had organized an Employee's Girls' Club. There are 16 women voting members in this co-operative, who are widows but have not organized any kind of a women's division to carry on programs of interest to women. The Girls Employees Club meets once a month during working hours. Each girl pays ¥300 yearly dues to pay for lecturers, cooking materials, etc. The Co-operative has purchased three sewing machines for use by members of the Girls Employees Club.

5. Conclusion:

(see text)
Saitama has not been encouraging the participation of women in Agricultural Co-operatives due to instructions previously issued by a former KaCAR member. Corrective action has been taken. Two Co-operatives were visited; one had formed a women's committee and the other an Employees Girls Club to get around the previous instructions. Women's Divisions will be encouraged by the prefectural and federation officials as soon as they set up a program. Assistance has been given by the KaCAR representative.

DOROTHY-NELL LATEAM
Natural Resources Division

ak

1 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Saitama

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

2. A conference was held with the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Nishiguchi), the Chief of Youth Clubs and Home Demonstration Division (Mr. Hashino) and one Home Advisor (Miss Matsumoto) to discuss the subject program. Eleven out of the 12 women who took the Home Advisors examination in November passed it but none have been hired due to an insufficient T/O. Miss Yamaya, the number one home advisor in Saitama is attending to home economics course in Tokyo. Stoves are being demonstrated throughout the prefecture. One farm house in each Gun that is badly in need of kitchen improvement is being presented free of charge with an improved stove (¥4,000) providing the farm family will improve the rest of the kitchen. The prefectural government is paying for the stoves. Starting 7 February, prefectural officials are holding training courses in each Gun for prospective local leaders to help the Home Advisors. About three people from each village within the Gun will attend. At the last prefectural assembly meeting, the AIS requested the use of an empty factory building in Urawa to be used by Home Advisors for experiments, demonstrations and exhibits. They also requested funds be made available so a home economics course can be included at the experimental station training farm. The monthly programs for Home Advisors are planned by the prefectural officials and approved by the prefectural assembly.

3. Summary: Saitama is beginning to show progress on the home demonstration program. More advisors will be hired when a revised T/O is received from the MAF. Stoves are being presented to one family in each Gun by the Kencho with the understanding the farm family will improve the rest of their kitchen. Training courses are being planned for local leaders. It is planned to include a home economics course at the experimental station training farm. Monthly programs for Home Advisors are being planned by Kencho officials.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a

ak

31 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Saitama

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. On 29 January 1951 conferred with Mr. Nakano, Chief of the Agricultural Administration and Co-operative Section of Saitama Ken. He reports that the preliminary prefectural audit of local co-operatives has been completed, but that 30 to 40 co-operatives, or about ten percent of the co-operatives in Saitama will have to be given a more thorough audit because of financial difficulties or poor accounting practices.
3. Also conferred with executives of the Purchase, Sales, and Guidance Federations. Consolidation of Purchase, Sales, and Sericulture Federations, and Guidance and Welfare Federations is being considered. Medical Services would be set up in a separate federation from the guidance and cultural activities. Recommended modern merchandizing methods in purchase and sales activities.
4. On 30 January 1951 conferred with district and branch federation officials in Kita Adachi-gun and visited the Katayanagi and Muneoka Agricultural Co-operatives. 32 of the 61 co-operatives in the gun still have employees who work at least part time on agricultural guidance. Only two or three work exclusively in that field. Recommended discontinuance of agricultural guidance by the co-operatives. The Katayanagi Co-operative has perhaps the most active credit department in the prefecture. Members' deposits total 10,000,000 yen of which about 40 percent has been loaned to members and the remainder deposited in the Credit Federation and elsewhere. At the end of 1950 many members wanted to withdraw their deposits, but there was not enough cash readily available so it was necessary to suspend withdrawals. This suspension has now been changed to a limitation on withdrawals. Apparently the co-operative has a deficit of about two million yen due to failure to receive fish meal and rape seed meal purchased and to failure to keep expenses within income. The deficit will be made up by the officers; collection of delinquent loans, and future profits. The Muneoka Co-operative had to suspend withdrawals from February to April last year, but was able to lift the suspension. However, the co-operative has a deficit of one million yen due to inefficient management and dealings with a dishonest merchant. The former president has assumed responsibility for repayment of 100,000 yen, but has been given three years to pay it. Plans have been developed to reduce operating expenses thirty percent.

and to increase assessments against members 25 percent. Present assessments average 585 yen per member per year.

5. On 31 January conferred with Messrs. Hoshino and Takayanagi of the Forestry Department of Saitama Ken regarding the shinrin kumiai and spoke to the graduating class of the five months agricultural co-operative training course. There ~~are~~ 123,848 cho of private forest land in Saitama Ken including prefectural and local government forest land, but land registration records show only 49,813 cho. There are 73 shinrin kumiai with 23,348 members. Only four of the kumiai have wood processing facilities. The rest assist owners in marketing timber, but do not do the actual marketing. Taxes discourage co-operative marketing since co-operative records would provide tax officials with exact records of amount of forest products marketed. By marketing individually, forest owners can hide part of their output. The present shinrin kumiai are not fully democratic and would be improved by conversion to a true co-operative basis, the officials stated. *(partly over)*

6. Summary: On 29 January 1951 conferred with the chief of the Agricultural Administration and Co-operative Section of Saitama Ken and with executives of the Purchase, Sales, and Guidance Federations. On 30 January conferred with district and branch federation officials in Kita-Adachi-gun and visited the Katayanagi and Muneoka Agricultural Co-operatives. On 31 January conferred with prefectural forestry officials regarding the shinrin kumiai in Saitama Ken and spoke to the graduating class of the five months co-operative training course.

H. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

ek

16 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Saitama

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Land reform surveillance conducted in Saitama Prefecture on 16 January included conferences with 1) members of Agricultural Land Section and 2) members of Land Reclamation Section. Surveillance also included a visit to Furuya ALC.
3. Land registrations - Although virtual completion has been achieved in the registration of agricultural and pasture lands in Saitama, homesite registration continues to lag with only 84% completion reported as of 20 December 1950. By 31 March 1951, all land registrations are scheduled for culmination.
4. Land tenure agreements - 97.17% of the land tenure agreements based on the old rents have already been drawn up. The agreements will be revised to conform with the recent rent-hike as soon as the prefectural government prepares a guide for the adjustment of high tax land and unusually low rent land.
5. Land consolidation and exchange program - Yatsumoto-mura, Osato-gun, has been added to the list of designated sites which will undertake the land consolidation program by 31 March 1951. This brings the list to 30 designated sites. The prefectural government's original schedule calling for public announcement of actual exchange plan by 1 December 1950 is not being adhered to by any of the 30 designated sites. In fact, at the present time, it appears doubtful that public announcement will be made before 31 March 1951. A check of land consolidation progress at Furuyamura disclosed that the village has not started on the drafting of a temporary exchange plan. The clerical personnel of Furuya ALC thought that public announcement was possible before 1 February 1951. However, with the amount of work still pending there, this division doubts that announcement will be made before 1 March 1951. Furuya ALC chairman stated that the greatest expense involved in the land consolidation program is the making of area survey. He said that although the work was conducted by voluntary workers (farmers to benefit from the program), he thought they should be compensated. He stated the amount of compensation should be governed by the amount of subsidies he will receive from the prefectural and local government.

Annex 1a, page 1

6. Land reclamation program - A comparative report of purchase and resale of reclamation land is as follows:

31 July 1950			31 December 1950		
Types of land	Cumulative area (cho) Acquired	Cumulative area (cho) Resold	Types of land	Cumulative area (cho) Acquired	Cumulative area (cho) Resold
Former Military Land	2,046.0723	1,250.8812	Former Military Land	2,194.0617	1,680.5602
Nat'l forest	36.5809		Nat'l forest	36.5809	
Land transferred in lieu of tax	7.0603		Land transferred in lieu of tax	7.0603	
Private land	2,569.4129		Private land	2,620.7902	1,534.8725
Total	4,659.1404	2,442.1329	Total	4,858.4001	3,215.4327

7. Summary - Saitama's land reform picture looks promising. Land registrations and land tenure agreements are almost 100% complete while land consolidation program in the 30 designated villages is rapidly being brought to a conclusion. By 31 March, most of the important remaining phases of the land reform program should be completed.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

tn

4 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Surveillance, Saitama, 26-29 December 1950

1. References: Operational Directives No. 9,10,11 and 15.
2. Enforcement: Enforcement officials report excellent inter-agency cooperation in the staple food control program. At the last conference held by the NRP, EIA, MPB, and procurators it was decided to:
 - a. Have EIA check illegal transportation and report findings to police for direct action.
 - b. Check railroad lines more than once a week besides scheduled NRP raids.
 - c. Have enforcement officials, particularly from the Omiya and Kawaguchi areas, cooperate more closely with Tokyo agencies.

As a result of the above program, rice carrier and other illegal staple food activities are reported to be declining. However, during the New Year Holiday season, officials predict increased carrier activities by students on vacation.

Arrests for violation of sugar distribution control regulations totaled 38 as of 26 December. The largest violation was one in which a company which received 4 M/T sugar allocations for authorized production, sold it to a Tokyo buyer. Both buyer and seller have been seized and will be indicted soon.

Informed enforcement agencies that beginning 1 January, KCAR would hold regular conferences only with the EIA but that reports would be submitted through the EIA as before. The police and procurator were thanked for their cooperation to date and the request was made for their continued close cooperation with the EIA and other enforcement agencies.

Staple Food Distribution: Staple food ration rejections reportedly decreased during November due to distribution of 5 days advance rice rations totaling 20 days of rice rations for the month. Total rejections were 919 tons of which the bulk consisted of wheat products.

Anticipated rejections for December were reported to be approximately 630 tons.

There are 667 ration points in Saitama but applications submitted by new dealers indicate that there will be over 1,400 rice dealers handling rations next March. Kodan people are much concerned over this news and are complaining that too many dealers will bring hardship to all and will affect the rationing program. Kodan officials further stated that these new retailers do not have experience or the equipments to handle staple food rations, however prefectural officials are confident that proper guidance will solve this situation. Local Kodan officials are planning to hold a conference in early January to discuss common problems with the new retailers and wholesale organizations and in presenting petitions to the MAF for transportation pooling system, marginal profits, etc.

Fertilizer; Very little change in fertilizer prices have been noted during November and December due to passing of demand period and very little if any purchases by farmers. Prefectural officials are concerned over the supply of next spring fertilizers due to the present shortage of freight cars which if prolonged definitely will affect local supplies, since no "marutoku" or special stocks are being considered for storage. Prefectural officials are anxious to rid the unpurchased balance of spring and "marutoku" stocks on hand which are deteriorating rapidly.

Distribution:

Charcoal - Charcoal distribution is reportedly progressing satisfactorily in view of adequate supplies from normal production and imports from other prefectures. Transportation, both by rail or by truck is reportedly satisfactory and according to officials, increased supplies are anticipated by February sufficient to cause a lowering of prices. Current retail prices range from ¥300 per bale for low grade black charcoal to ¥380 for good "white" charcoal.

Electric Power: Conferred with officials of Kanto Haiden, local office of the MITI, Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Labor Standards Office concerning the present electric power situation. Saitama prefecture is not too critically short of electric power but expect power shortage if rainfall continues to be insufficient. There is a committee composed of officials of the various agencies concerned in electric power but very little action has been taken to date. Officials were advised to get together and try to obtain the cooperation of large consumers to save power and lessen demands during the peak hours. Officials stated that the 2 large consumers in Chichibu, Showa Denko and Chichibu Cement Co. operate 24 hours including Sunday so the idea of staggering hours cannot be applied to these plants. Peak hours were

reported to be from 1700-1900 by which time most of the plants have stopped working. However, officials agreed to approach large consumers and advise them to save power by efficient utilization and elimination of unnecessary waste.

Small and Medium Enterprise: Due to the rising cost of raw materials and the present tight money situation noted throughout the region, production is said to be hampered greatly. Accordingly, prefectural officials are doing their utmost to aid cooperatives and other enterprisers to secure Government aid/or procure loans. Many orders are being received mostly as sub-contracts (particularly by foundries in the Kawaguchi area) but production is said to be hampered principally by lack of capital. PD's have not been received as yet, according to prefectural officials.

Recently five large textile plants in Honjo and vicinity were informed they were selected to manufacture many items for outfitting member of the National Police Reserve for winter dress. These companies are: Okunukai, Shinamura, Kojima, Goriki and Isami Companies.

Public Works

a. **Roads** - The 1951 schedule for the Five Year Road Program is reported to be 75% completed and in-as-much as no major difficulty are foreseen, this year's scheduled program will be completed by 31 March according to responsible authorities. One difficulty pointed out was that due to the freight car shortage the availability of sand and gravel was somewhat hampered but not to the extent that the program will not be completed by the end of the FY. The prefectural Road Program will be 85% complete by 21 December so 100% completion is expected in February.

Officials report that heavy traffic by army vehicles on roads leading to Koizumi, in Gumma Prefecture from both Toyoko and Asaka, Saitama have damaged the roads considerably. Accordingly many verbal requests are said to have been received from army posts using these roads, to have them repaired but due to lack of funds no action has yet been taken. Accordingly, the prefecture plans to request central government aid.

b. **Rivers** - Mr. Jimbo, chief, Prefectural Rivers Section reports satisfactory progress in rivers improvement, repair, and maintenance and predicts this year's scheduled work will be completed in January or February. Cement is said to be the most difficult item to obtain. The price has increased 15% since 31 November. Lumber and steel are also difficult to secure but labor is said to be easily available.

c. **Housing** - Mr. Kawana, chief of Housing Construction reports that although the 1950 FY program has been slowed at the present time, principally due to high costs and delayed receipts of lumber, concrete, steel, etc. The scheduled program for the 1950 FY will be completed by 31 March.

Finance Corporation Housing Loans: Out of 686 applicants for loans 132 disqualified due to applicants inability to return loans, secure land or the 25% initial funds. Prefectural officials reported that out of the 554 qualified applicants 50% are having difficulty due to increase in prices of land and building materials. To ease this situation the Finance Corporation raised the maximum loan per tsubo from ¥16,000 to ¥20,000 on 1 November. Some home builders have changed their original plans by decreasing tsubo space or retained their original tsubo space and used lower grade materials. To date, 423 applicants have started construction and 42 have already completed their houses.

Lend Transportation - Distribution and allocation of fuel oil is reportedly progressing smoothly for the estimated 6,217 gasoline and diesel burning vehicles in Saitama. Demand is expected to increase in that the number of vehicles is said to be increasing. Officials report that taxis, particularly at railroad station, receive gasoline allocation for emergency use only. It is the recommendation that regular allocation be made to them rather than for emergency use only.

Reperations - Inspection was made at the Aoyagi Seisakusho KK, (Code No. 34-39) in Honjo where the following observations were made:

a. Upon arrival, it was noted that the entrance gate was wide open and it was some time before a guard finally appeared after honking of the jeep horn. The guard reported that the entrance was left open to permit the Sangyo Fukko Kodan employees to haul away iron and steel bars located in the plant area.

b. At time of inspection only guards and workers were present and they were not familiar with records or other desired information. Observation showed no step had been taken to resume operations at the plant to fill army contracts as was reportedly planned in an investigation made 21 November by Mr. M. Robinson of CPC.

c. All machines authorized for use by GHQ-ESS on 17 March 1950 have now been marked with a "U" although on 21 November, thirteen had only the code numbers.

d. Machine numbered 34-39-94 and 86 (milling machine) were marked with "U" although no authorized use had been given either verbally or in writing so were erased by the guards.

e. Inspection showed poor maintenance with rust observed on many items as well as dirt, spider webs etc.

Conslusions:

a. Inter agency cooperation in economic control activities are apparently improving.

b. Although various reasons are given against turning over of staple food distribution to private dealers, it is still reasonable to believe that service to consumers will improve in view of the increased competition.

c. The freight car shortage is evidently slowing down certain public works program, fertilizer distribution but have not become a critical problem as yet.

d. The committee composed of officials of various agencies concerned with electric power in Saitama has agreed to do their utmost to save power. Two of the largest companies, however, cannot stagger their working hours in as much as they work 24 hours a day and also on Sunday.

e. Lack of capital is evidently the principal bottleneck for not only small and medium enterprise but also in other programs such as in the fertilizer distribution, etc.

f. Programs in the public works projects are satisfactory and scheduled programs for this FY will be completed within the FY if no unforeseen difficulties arise.

g. Overall custody and maintenance at the Aoyagi Seisakusho KK, (34-39) proved to be poor and action by the prefecture should be taken to correct this situation.

MURASHIGE & HASHITANI
Distribution & Industry Division

kn

2 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Visit to Toyo Precision Industry Co, Saitama Prefecture, on 18 December 1950

1. At the request of LPS Chief, and accompanied by LPS and LPO Chiefs, a visit was made to the Toyo Precision Industry in Kawaguchi, Saitama Prefecture, where approximately 200 employees are engaged in the manufacture of cast iron pipe.
2. The trade agreement between the company and the independent union expired in October 1948; since then, though negotiations have been held 20 times, management and the union have not been able to agree on the terms of a new contract. There has never been a dispute, however; all problems have been solved thru frequent meetings of the management council.
3. During a tour of the plant, safety hazards were discussed with the management representatives. The nature of the work itself is hazardous, involving pouring of molten metal, etc, but unnecessary hazards also existed. Management explained that, due to the skill of the workmen in the foundry, almost no accidents occur there. The plant averages about four man days lost per month due to accident; most of the accidents occur in the machine shop or in departments other than the one in which the pipes are cast. Since the work is hazardous, the company has a special arrangement with Keio University Hospital, and assumes full responsibility for medical care of the workers.
4. In the joint management-union conference, considerable interest was shown by both parties in such items as seniority, grievance machinery, scope of union membership, use of various committees to replace the management council, etc. LPS Chief gave considerable assistance in the discussions. Both sides have reached the point where they see the necessity of concluding a contract. It was suggested that this would be the most suitable time to put their stable union-management relationship in a written form.
5. A brief conference was held with LPS Chief. Preliminary plans were made for a LPO Chiefs Training Conference (similar to the one recently held in Chiba) sometime in late January. Saitama LPS will contact Chiba for information as to the details of the Chiba conference.

Summary: At the request of LPS Chief, a visit was made to the Toyo Precision Industry Company, where difficulty was being experienced in reaching a trade agreement. Discussed were various aspects of a sound trade agreement, and the desirability of concluding an agreement at this time, as labor-management relations are good. In addition, a brief meeting was held with Saitama LPS Chief and plans made for a LPO Conference sometime in January.

VERNON P. BROWN
Labor Relations Division

Annex 3a

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30 December 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Saitama Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Forest Conservation".

2. On 26, 27 and 29 December 1950 conferences were held with prefectural foresters, an extension training class was visited, and insect infestations were inspected.

3. Forestry Extension:

a. Saitama Prefecture is authorized five specialist including the section chief. However by letting the reforestation specialist serve as acting chief they have been able to add an assistant reforestation specialist. This latter individual did not take the examination. The management and wood utilization specialists have passed the examination. The charcoal utilization specialist failed the examination. All specialists are on the job. The only difficulty encountered is that by the wood utilization specialist who knows less than the mill and industry people he must instruct. The prefecture has appropriated sufficient travel allowances for both specialists and agents.

b. A two day school was conducted for specialists and agents at the National Forest Experiment Station at Akahama. Thinning methods were demonstrated by Dr. Tarazaki. Classes were conducted also in speciality trees. In the latter, questions were frequent although mostly by the specialists. Agents took many written notes.

4. Management Guidance:

a. Saitama has 36 management units, 3 A class, 18 B class and 15 C class. Three Ken (A class) and 12 local (4 B class and 8 C class) are authorized. The three Ken officials were engaged in management work in the prefectural office before. Of the 12 local agents four were formerly forest owners association technicians, four Gun charcoal officials and four were Gun forestry officials. All have passed the examination. An 11 day training school was held for them and an additional five day of training is given them monthly. Agents are currently covering from two to four units.

b. Of the 116,000 cho of forest area 81,720 cho is covered by management plans. The plans on the balance will be completed in 1951. Financial difficulties of the owners and a weak Forest Law preclude adequate enforcement of the plans.

Annex 1b, page 1

5. Reforestation:

a. The following five year reforestation plan is being followed:

Area in need (Apr. 1949)	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Total	
Artificial	5,899	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	10,400
Aid to Natural	655	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
Total	6,554	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,300	2,500	11,900

This includes the watershed reforestation. About 800 cho of area requiring artificial reforestation and 200 cho requiring aid to natural reforestation is added annually. The following has been accomplished to date:

	1949			1950		
	Plan	Completed	Percent	Plan	Completed	Percent
Artificial	1,800	1,384 *	76.9	2,000	2,356 **	117.8
Aid to Natural	300	78	26.0	300	200	66.7
Total	2,100	1,462	69.6	2,300	2,556	115.5

* Includes 63 cho of watershed reforestation.

** Includes 140 cho of watershed reforestation.

b. No plans have been made for the 163 cho requiring windbreaks as of April 1949. Seven cho were planted in 1949 and four cho to date in 1950.

c. Meetings explaining the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law have been held, and the governor has issued a regulation providing the following:

- (1) An official survey of the area in need of reforestation to be completed 1 January 1951.
- (2) If area is determined as not suited no further reports are required.
- (3) Changes in ownership of designated land must be reported.
- (4) Public notices of designation will be made for 10 days.

6. Pine Bark Beetles:

a. The spring survey revealed 16,790 koku of infested timber and the fall survey an additional 6,716 koku so that the prefecture feels it is now entitled to subsidy funds. Control orders were issued in December to 204 owners of 6,100 koku.

Colonial - subsidy from National Govt is available to a prefecture having over 20,000 koku infestation

b. Infestations inspected at Urawa, Omiya, Hanno-machi, and Kaneko-mura were all found to be Matsu-no-kikui-mushi. Those at Urawa and Omiya were in city areas and had extremely poor site conditions. Those at Hanno-machi and Kaneko-mura while being in truly forest conditions also suffered from poor site conditions. In despair Ken officials finally located a few primary insect in someone's backyard across the street from the Kencho. Bark beetle control activity is unwarranted in Saitama Prefecture on the basis of these observations.

7. Summary:

a. On 26, 27 and 29 December 1950 conferences were held with prefectural foresters, an extension training class was visited, and insect infestations were inspected.

b. All extension specialists and agents are on the job including one specialist who failed the examinations and one who did not take it. The prefecture has supplied both agents and specialists with sufficient travel expenses. The second day of a two day training school for agents was attended. Agents' interest seemed high.

c. Three Ken and 12 local management guidance officials are on the job. Local men currently cover from two to four management units. Management plan coverage will be completed in 1951. Forest owner financial difficulties and a weak Forest Law preclude adequate plan enforcement.

d. Reforestation plans are adequate and are being fulfilled. Windbreak afforestation plans are inadequate. Meetings explaining the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law have been held and a regulation implementing it has been issued by the governor.

e. The prefecture feels itself entitled to bark beetle control subsidy funds because its fall survey has revealed a total of 23,000 koku of infested timber. Control orders were issued in December covering 6,100 koku. Inspection reveals no need for control activities as only secondary insects are involved.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division