DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2)(3) or (4)

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3007

(2) Folder title/number: (6)
Land Reform

(3) Date: Nov. 1947 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
612, 9612	a, c, e

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

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	2 Feb 1948	Memorandum for Record:	Tottori MG Team
2.	13 Mar 1950	Land Registration Law	Internal Revenue Div. GHQ
3.	-	Japanese Copy of SCAPIN 1911	-
4.	-	Expediting the Transfer of Ordinary Property Under the Custody of Finance Ministry for Reclamation Purposes	M. F. M. A. F. M. C.
5.	23 Mar 1950	Control Associations in Agricultural Land Improvement	ESS/SCAP
6.	March 1950	Report on Registration of Purhcased and Resold Land by Local Legal Affairs Bureau in Chugoku Region as of the end of Dec. 50	CLACO
7.	14 Apr 1950	Synopsis of Consolidation Booklet for Naganuma-mura, Yamakata-ken	TCAR
8.	1 July 1950	Themes for Rural Land Reform - August	SCAP, CI & E
9.	25 July 1950	Purchase and Resale of Agricultural Lands Owned by Persons of Dual Nationality	SCAP
10.	31 July 1950	Report on Registration of Purchased and Resold Land by Local Judicial Affairs Bureaus in Chugoku Region as of end of July 1950	Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office
11.	1 Sept 1950	Application for Acceleration of the Koyama Lake Development Enterprise	Headman of Osato-son, Ketaka-gun, Tottori-ken
12.	September 50	Themes for Rural Land Reform - September	SCAP, CI & E
13.	28 Sept. 1950	Conference on Farm Land Section Personnel	CCAR Econ.
14.	5 Oct 1950	Petition re: Reduction in Land Office Personnel	CCAR Econ.
15.	16 Oct 1950	Petition for Farm Land Reform Program	CCAR Econ.
16.	24 Jan 1951	Investigation Report on Koyama Lake	AFD, Tottori Pref. Govt.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECRET

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
17.	6 Feb 1951	Agricultural Census Carried out on 1 February 1950 under FAO Advocacy	CLCO
18.	31 Mar 1951	Progress-Registration by Registration Offices Under Land Reform of Lands Purchased	Hiroshima Legal Affairs Bureau
19.	31 Mar 1951	Progress-Registration by Registration Offices Under Land Reform of Lands Sold	Hiroshima Legal Affairs Bureau
20.	17 Apr 1951	Regarding Petition for Discontinuation of Mukaigahara Reclamation	Okayama Regional Agri. Land Office
21.	23 Apr 1951	Report on Land Reform	Okayama Land Office

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-3-9

Report on Land Reform

Source: OKAYAMA LAND OFFICE.
MAF

File Index
No. 21

PROGRESS REPORT ON ACQUIRED AND SOLD AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
(農地買收及び売渡進行状況報告)

as of mar 2

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡 山 農 地 事 務 局)

1951
date: apr 23

Item / Pref. (項目) / (県)	Area to be Acquired (買收予定面積) (A)	Total Area Acquired (買收総面積) (B)	B/A	Total Area Sold (売渡総面積)	C/B
	cho	cho	%	cho	%
Tottori (鳥 取)	17,996	19,130	106.3	19,008	99.4
Shimane (島 根)	23,901	26,098	109.2	25,942	99.4
Okayama (岡 山)	30,278	33,625	111.1	33,490	99.6
Hiroshima (広 島)	20,645	24,056	116.3	23,724	98.6
Yamaguchi (山 口)	20,048	22,074	110.0	21,705	98.3
Total (計)	112,928	124,983	110.7	123,869	99.1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402, NARS NO.

PROGRESS REPORT ON ACQUIRED AND SOLD AREA OF PASTURE LAND
(牧野買收及び売渡進行状況報告)

as of mar. 2

Submitted by: OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡 山 農 地 事 務 局)

date: apr. 23 1951

Item (項目) / Pref. (県)	Area to be Acquired (取得予定面積) (A)	Total Area Acquired (取得済面積) (B)	A/B	Total Area Sold (売渡済面積) (C)	C/B
	cho	cho	%	cho	%
Tottori (鳥 取)	2.000	4.919	246.0	4.879	91.2
Shimane (島 根)	2.220	22.900	1031.5	22.827	99.7
Okayama (岡 山)	3.164	6.722	212.5	6.688	99.5
Hiroshima (広 島)	3.000	9.964	332.1	9.956	99.9
Yamaguchi (山 口)	600	514	85.7	501	97.5
Total (計)	10.984	45.019	409.9	44.851	99.6

PROGRESS REPORT ON ACQUIRED AREA OF UNCULTIVATED LAND
(未墾地取得進行状況報告)

As of : Mar. ~~31~~ 2

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡山農地事務局)

date : Apr. 23 1951

Item (項目) / Pref. (県)	Total Acquired Area by The Preceding Month (前月までの取得面積)					Acquired Area During This Month (当月中の取得面積)					Grand Total (合計)				
	Private Owned Land (民有地)	State Owned Unreclaimed Land (国有地)			Total (計)	Private Owned Land (民有地)	State Owned Unreclaimed Land (国有地)			Total (計)	Private Owned Land (民有地)	State Owned Unreclaimed Land (国有地)			Total (計)
		State Owned Forests (国有林)	Ex-Military Land (旧軍用地)	Other (その他)			State Owned Forests (国有林)	Ex-Military Land (旧軍用地)	Other (その他)			State Owned Forests (国有林)	Ex-Military Land (旧軍用地)	Other (その他)	
Tottori (鳥取)	6.481	388	761	—	7.630	197	20	123	—	340	6.678	408	884	—	7.970
Shimane (島根)	5.540	1.776	79	3	7.398	88	—	—	—	88	5.628	1.776	79	3	7.486
Okayama (岡山)	4.733	2.546	1.383	—	8.672	123	—	—	—	123	4.856	2.546	1.383	—	8.795
Hiroshima (広島)	5.729	2.319	1.231	—	9.279	136	39	—	—	175	5.865	2.358	1.231	—	9.454
Yamaguchi (山口)	5.597	714	116	—	6.428	13	—	—	—	13	5.610	714	116	—	6.441
Total (計)	28.080	7.744	3.570	3	39.407	557	59	123	—	739	28.637	7.813	3.693	3	40.146

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NWD

PROGRESS REPORT ON SOLD AREA OF UNCULTIVATED LAND.
(未墾地売渡進行状況報告)

As of Mar. 31

Submitted by: OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡山農地事務局)

date: Apr. 23 1951

Item (項目) / Pref. (県)	Area Planned to be Sold (売渡計画面積) (A)	Sold Area During this Month (当月中売渡面積)					Grand Total (総計)	
		Area Sold to be Settlers (入植者に対する売渡面積)	Area Sold to Farmers who increased Their Land (増反者に対する売渡面積)	Area Sold to Corporation (団体に対する売渡面積)	Excepted Area (除外面積)	Total (合計)	Sold Area Through This Date (現在までの売渡面積) (B)	B/A
Tottori (鳥取)	2,970	—	66	—	—	66	3,163	39.7
Shimana (島根)	7,486	—	1	—	—	1	3,148	42.1
Okayama (岡山)	8,795	4	23	3	—	31	3,163	36.0
Hirosbima (広島)	9,454	226	72	47	—	345	4,373	46.3
Yamaguchi (山口)	6,441	77	77	9	—	163	2,431	39.3
Total (計)	40,146	308	239	69	—	616	16,378	40.8

PROGRESS REGISTATION BY PREFECTURE UNDER LAND REFORM OF LAND PURCHASED
(農地改革に依る県別買收土地の登記進行狀況報告)

As Of Mar. 31

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡山農地事務局)

date : Apr. 28. 1951

Item (項目) / Pref. (県)	Agricultural Land (農地)			Pasture Land (牧野)			Residential Land (宅地)			Uncultivated Land (未墾地)		
	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%
Tottori (鳥取)	17,628	17,493	99.2	4,723	4660	98.1	1,572,087	1,551,006	98.7	6251	5,955	95.2
Shimane (島根)	20,588	20,505	99.5	17,458	16,548	94.7	1,275,923	1,265,190	99.1	5013	4820	96.2
Okayama (岡山)	28,054	27,998	99.7	5,691	5,374	94.4	1,104,519	1,099,427	99.4	4350	3489	80.2
Hiroshima (広島)	22,875	22,417	98.0	9,962	8883	91.0	995,563	897,518	92.0	6241	6,174	98.9
Yamaguchi (山口)	20,375	20,366	99.9	499	498	99.9	677,215	677,215	100	6622	4490	99.1
Total (計)	109,520	108,759	99.3	38,133	35,963	94.3	5,606,307	5,490,356	97.9	26477	24,928	94.1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065

PROGRESS REGISTRATION BY PREFECTURE UNDER LAND REFORM LAND SOLD
(農地改革に依る県別売渡土地の登記進行状況報告)

As Of Mar. 31.

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE
(提出者) (岡山農地事務局)

date: Apr. 23. 1951

Item (項目) / Pref. (県)	Agricultural Land (農地)			Pasture Land (牧野)			Residential Land (宅地)			Uncultivated Land (未墾地)		
	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%	Area to be Regist'd (登記予定面積)	Registration Document Presented Area (登記書類提出済面積)	%
Tottori (鳥取)	19009	18903	99.4	4880	4812	98.6	1.709.342	1.697.541	99.3	2.624	1.276	48.6
Shimane (島根)	21.923	21.837	99.6	22.844	22156	96.4	1.500.807	1.458.499	97.1	2840	1.990	70.1
Okayama (岡山)	33.490	33.410	99.8	6.688	6.366	95.2	1.329.990	1.321.776	99.4	2.692	1.658	61.6
Hiroshima (広島)	23.864	23.864	100	9.251	9.263	99.0	976.418	902.068	92.7	3.904	2494	63.9
Yamaguchi (山口)	21.638	21.630	99.9	1014	1012	100	677.214	677.214	100	1.798	1.580	87.9
Total (計)	123.624	123.344	99.8	44.668	43.102	96.4	6.194.382	6.060.109	97.8	13.858	8998	64.9

REPORT ON TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

(農地所有権移転に関する報告)

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year of 1950

Submitted by: Okayama Agricultural Land Office
Date: Apr. 15, 1951

Item / Pref.	Cases carried over from preceding period (繰越件数)	Received cases (受理件数)	Total (計)	Managed cases (処理件数)	Permitted cases (許可件数)	Permitted area (許可面積) Paddy-field (田)	Upland (畑)	Total (計)	Not-permitted cases (不許可件数)	Not-managed cases (未済件数)
For changing the purpose of using (使用目的変更を伴うもの) Tottori	6	45	57	32	32	4	8	12	-	19
Shimane	1	44	45	40	39	16	29	45	1	5
Okayama	22	176	198	136	136	82	24	106	-	62
Hiroshima	34	72	106	86	86	52	14	66	-	20
Yamaguchi	-	117	117	87	87	67	35	102	-	30
Total	63	454	517	381	380	221	110	331	1	136

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

REPORT ON TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

(農地所有权移転に関する報告)

During the fourth quater of fiscal year of 1950.

Submitted by: Okayama Agricultural Land Office
Date: Apr. 15, 1951

Item / Pref.		Cases carried over from preceding period (持越件数)	Recieved cases (受理件数)	Total (計)	Managed Cases (処理件数)	Permitted Cases (許可件数)	Permitted area (許可面積) Paddy-field (田)	Permitted area (許可面積) Upland (畑)	Permitted area (許可面積) Total (計)	Not-permitted Cases (不許可件数)	Not-managed Cases (未済件数)
Not for changing the purpose of using (法用石的変更を伴わない)	Tottori	7	103	110	84	84	82	16	98	-	26
	Shimane	-	140	140	122	120	160	55	215	2	18
	Okayama	270	2.678	2.948	1.633	1.633	1.512	431	1.943	-	1.315
	Hiroshima	96	283	379	306	285	260	300	560	21	73
	Yamaguchi	142	1.352	1.494	892	885	1.315	303	1.618	7	602
	Total	515	4.556	5.071	3.037	3.007	3.329	1.105	4.434	30	2.034

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12035 SECTION 3 402/NNDS NO.

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

REPORT ON ILLEGAL TRANSACTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

（農地の不法取引報告）

During the fourth of fiscal year of 1950

~~AS OF~~

Submitted by: OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

Date : Apr. 15, 1951

Item / Pref.	Number of cases (件数)			Area (面積)			Remarks (備考)
	Paddy-field (田)	Upland (畑)	Total (計)	Paddy-field (田)	Upland (畑)	Total (計)	
				tan	tan	tan	
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Okayama	6	2	8	7	2	9	
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	6	2	8	7	2	9	

REPORT ON DOCUMENTATION OF TENANT-CONTRACT

(小作契約文書化に關する報告)

AS OF mar. 31, 1951

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

Date : Apr 15, 1951

Item / Pref.	Land area to be documentated (A) (文書化すべき農地面積)	Documentated land area (B) (文書化完了農地面積)	B/A	House lot to be documentated (C) (文書化すべき宅地面積)	Documentated house lot (D) (文書化完了宅地面積)	D/C
	tan	tan	%	tsubo	tsubo	%
Tottori	36.076	34.369 025	95	40	40	100
Shimane	52.969	48.201 210	91	31.787	29.879	94
Okayama	104.744	91.127 000	87	9.343	2.600	51
Hiroshima	87.629	24.631 117	28	—	—	—
Yamaguchi	74.914	65.197 000	87	—	—	—
Total	356.332	263.525 424	74	41.170	37.519	91

PROGRESS REPORT OF CONSOLIDATION OF LAND

(交換分合進捗狀況報告)

(AS OF Mar. 31, 1951

Submitted by: OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

Date: Apr. 15, 1951

Item / Pref,	Number of operator of consolidation works (事業主体数)	Under propagating (普及宣傳中)	Art 97 (97條) The first application (第一項の申請)	Art 97 (97條) The second publication (第二項の公告)	One-half agreement (½の同意) Under requesting (取纒中)	One-half agreement (½の同意) Already (完了)	Cultivated land design (耕地圖) Under making (作成中)	Cultivated land design (耕地圖) Completed (完了)	Land survey (土地調査) Undar investigation (調査中)	Land survey (土地調査) Completed (完了)	Management investigation (經營調査) Under investigation (調査中)	Management investigation (經營調査) Completed (完了)	Draft (計画案) Under making (調査中)	Draft (計画案) Completed (完了)	Two-three agreement (⅔の同意) Uuder requesting (取纒中)	Two-three agreement (⅔の同意) Completed (完了)	Number of case of inspection (縱覽件数)	Number of case of approval (許可件数)	Remarks (備考)
Tottori	18			18		18		18		18		18		18		18	18	10	
Shimane	18	5,778 cho ~~572~~ 752 actually changed		18		18		18		18		18	1	17		17	17		
Okayama	34			34		34		34		34		26		34		34	34 ~~4~~	27	
Hiroshima	13		1	11		12		13						13		9	9		1地区は土地改良区
Yamaguchi	12			12		12		12		12		12		12		12	12		
Total	95		1	93		94		95		82		74	1	94		90	90 ~~63~~	37	

ABSOLUTE PREFECTURAL BUDGET FOR CONSOLIDATION OF LAND IN EACH PREFECTURE UNDER JURISDICTION OF THIS OFFICE

（管下各縣の農地交換分合に對する縣獨立豫算）

AS OF Mar. 31, 1951

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

Date : Apr. 15, 1951

Item / pref.	Amount already acquired (既得額)					Future amount expected to be accounted (計上豫定額)					Total (合計)		
	Amount (金額)			Date (日付)		Amount (金額)			Date (日付)				
	Direction (指導費)	Operation (事業費)	Total (計)	Governor's decision (知事の決定)	Prefectural assembly (縣會の決定)	Direction (指導費)	Operation (事業費)	Total (計)	Plan of agricultural Law section (農地課の計畫)	Negotiation with General affairs section (庶務課との交渉)	Direction (指導費)	Operation (事業費)	Total (計)
Tottori	590.888	240.000	830.888	25.12.11	25.12.15	–	–	–	–	–	590.888	240.000	830.888
Shimane	565.500	675.000	1.240.500	25.2.15	25.3.31	–	–	–	–	–	565.500	675.000	1.240.500
Okayama	337.000	786.700	1.123.700	25.11.30	25.12.10	–	–	–	–	–	337.000	786.700	1.123.700
Hiroshima	400.000	1.320.000	1.720.000	25.11.29	25.12.28	–	–	–	–	–	400.000	1.320.000	1.720.000
Yamaguchi	551.500	840.000	1.391.500	25.8.19	25.8.30	–	–	–	–	–	551.500	840.000	1.391.500
Total	2.444.888	3.861.700	6.306.588	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.444.888	3.861.700	6.306.588

REPORT REGARDING ACTUAL RESULTS OF PAYMENTS FOR THE PURCHASED CULTIVATED LAND

(既墾地買収対価支払実績報告)

As of 31 st March 1951

Submitted by : OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

date : 25 th April 1951

Item	Total NO. of Purchase Writ to be delivered and Total Amount to be Paid (支払うべき買収令書総件数及び金額) (A)				Total Amount Paid up and NO. of Purchase Writ (支払済総額及び買収令書数) (B)				A/B			
Pref.	NO. of Purchase Writ (買収令書数)	Cash (現金払) yen	Bond (証券払) yen	Total Amount (総金額) yen	NO. of Purchase Writ (買収令書数)	Cash (現金払) yen	Bond (証券払) yen	Total Amount (総金額) yen	NO. of Purchase Writ	Cash	Bond	Total Amount
Tottori	82,399	34,142,939 48	110,663,000	144,805,939 48	81,799	33,090,209 29	110,663,000	143,753,209 29	99	97	100	99
Shimane	111,149	51,951,622 68	145,231,000	197,182,622 68	108,799	49,901,519 68	145,231,000	195,132,519 68	98	96	100	99
Okayama	131,117	75,295,007 93	218,401,000	293,696,007 93	123,601	61,078,813 11	218,401,000	279,479,813 11	94	81	100	95
Hiroshima	143,649	71,640,039 89	159,966,000	231,606,039 89	138,203	66,099,985 93	159,267,000	225,366,985 93	96 ~~92~~	92	99	97
Yamaguchi	77,850	41,245,966 51	147,418,000	188,663,966 51	66,290	34,724,940 41	137,555,000	172,279,940 41	85	84	93	91
Total	546,164	274,275,576 49	781,679,000	1,055,954,576 49	518,692	244,895,468 42	771,117,000	1,016,012,468 42	95	89	99	96

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

REPORT REGARDING ACTUAL RESULTS OF PAYMENTS FOR THE PURCHASED UNCULTIVATED LAND

(未墾地買収対価支払実績報告)

As of 31st March 1951

Submitted by: OKAYAMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

date: 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Total NO. of Purchase Writ to be delivered and Total Amount to be Paid (支払うべき買収令書総件数及び金額) (A)				Total Amount Paid up and NO. of Purchase Writ (支払済総額及び買収令書数) (B)				A/B			
	NO. of Purchase Writ (買収令書数)	Cash (現金払) yen	Bond (証券払) yen	Total Amount (総金額) yen	NO. of Purchase Writ (買収令書数)	Cash (現金払) yen	Bond (証券払) yen	Total Amount (総金額) yen	NO. of Purchase Writ	Cash	Bond	Total Amount
Tottori	4534	3,290,231 95	4,734,000	8,024,231 95	4239	3,183,713 75	4,734,000	7,917,713 75	93	97	100	99
Shimane	4666	2,473,636 57	8,122,000	10,595,636 57	4424	2,387,292 95	8,122,000	10,509,292 95	95	96	100	99
Okayama	3378	3,454,742 48	16,306,000	19,760,742 48	2,953	3,347,452 12	16,306,000	19,653,452 12	87	97	100	99
Hiroshima	7773	3,519,779 96	7,065,000	10,584,779 96	7,181	2,972,530 51	7,065,000	10,037,530 51	93	84	100	95
Yamaguchi	6710	2,247,047 32	5,708,000	7,955,047 32	6690	2,145,947 32	5,708,000	7,853,947 32	99	96	100	99
Total	27062	14,985,438 28	41,935,000	56,920,438 28	~~25,493~~ 25,497	14,046,936 65	41,935,000	55,981,936 65	94	94	100	98

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR CULTIVATED LAND

(耕 作 地　対価徴収四半期報告)

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st January to 1st. April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Lump sum] date 25 th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴収決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴収済額)						B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今 期 分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B		
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金 額)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金 額)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金 額) A							
		(yen)		(yen)		(yen)		(yen)		(yen)		(yen)	
Tottori	151,703	121,354,187 37	17	4,036 47	151,686	121,350,650 90	120,581,572 56		32,369 92		120,613,942 48		99
Shimane	208,819	135,823,275 12	3,819	1,369,943 58	212,738	137,193,218 70	130,940,220 35		1,524,409 34		132,464,629 69		97
Okayama	361,027	222,958,838 43	2,228	1,782,463 40	363,255	224,741,301 83	220,850,322 14		1,887,276 22		222,837,598 36		99
Hiroshima	140,819	162,080,146 56	3,941	2,871,191 87	144,760	164,951,338 43	159,113,829 46		3,848,757 87		162,962,587 33		99
Yamaguchi		129,446,127 67		2,286,194 35		131,732,822 02	109,382,608 89		2,313,383 62		111,695,992 51		85
Total		771,663,575 15		8,315,756 73		779,979,331 88	740,868,553 40		9,706,218 97		750,574,772 37		96

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/MAC

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR CULTIVATED LAND

（既墾地対価徴收四半期報告）

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st. January to ~~March~~ 1st. April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Yearly instalment] date 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴收決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴收済額)			B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)	In this Period (今期分)	Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B	
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) A (yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	
Tottori	7,340	4,723,744 58	342	83,390 69	7,682	4,807,135 27	4,654,201 57	54,273 00	4,708,474 57	98
Shimane	47,398	20,540,074 66	4482	1,761,327 64	51,880	22,301,402 30	14,856,665 66	1,673,189 01	16,529,854 67	74
Okayama	51,228	20,916,170 97	1,847	323,103 48	53,075	21,239,274 45	19,271,997 50	1,278,989 85	20,550,987 35	97
Hiroshima	41,770	6,365,447 95	1192	490,514 04	42,962	6,855,961 99	5,806,421 35	709,636 14	6,516,057 49	95
Yamaguchi		15,280,152 24		9,235 16		15,289,387 40	6,976,285 84	1,434,390 96	8,410,676 80	55
Total		67,825,590 40		2,667,571 01		70,493,161 41	51,565,571 92	5,150,478 96	56,716,050 88	80

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR UNCULTIVATED LAND
(未墾地　対価徴收四半期報告)

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st January to ~~March~~ 1st April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Lump, Sum] date 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴收決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴收済額)			B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)	In this Period (今期分)	Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B	
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) A (yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	
Tottori	7,881	2,297,271 12	1,369	396,225 00	9250	2,694,196 12	2,198,988 12	384,204 00	2,583,192 12	95
Shimane	1,428	826,822 93	1,401	833,075 29	2829	1,659,898 22	518,138 10	292,677 40	810,815 50	49
Okayama	4750	2,150,186 90	985	405,866 00	5735	2,556,062 90	2,013,451 09	437,806 51	2,451,257 60	96
Hiroshima	3304	2,913,651 19	809	726,523 69	4113	3,640,174 88	2,018,413 43	616,888 44	2,635,301 87	72
Yamaguchi	1,005	849,952 63	471	284,373 22	1,476	1,134,325 85	727,778 36	251,872 69	979,651 05	86
Total	18,368	9,038,584 77	5,035	2,646,063 20	23,403	11,684,657 97	7,476,769 10	1,953,449 04	9,430,218 14	81

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR UNCULTIVATEI LAND

(未墾地 対価徴收四半期報告)

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st. Janhary to March 1st. April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Yearly instalment] date 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴收決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴收済額)			B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)	In this Period (今期分)	Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B	
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) A (yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	
Tottori	55	25.302 72	109	32.502 59	164	57.805 31	25.302 72	11.900 28	37.203 00	64
Shimane	197	47.584 74	36	33.179 75	233	80.764 49	35.217 76	5.369 08	40.586 84	50
Okayama	211	46.615 87	315	90.562 63	526	137.178 50	44.202 79	83.449 48	127.652 27	93
Hiroshima	411	360.222 04	149	111.548 23	560	471.770 27	172.899 27	103.245 23	276.144 50	59
Yamaguchi	—	—	92	19.998 21	92	19.998 21	—	5.610 32	5.610 32	28
Total	874	479.725 37	701	287.791 41	1575	767.516 78	277.622 54	209.574 39	487.196 93	68

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR PASTURE LAND

(牧 野 対価徴収四半期報告)

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st January to March 1st April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Lump sum] date 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴収決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴収済額)			B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)	In this Period (今期分)	Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B	
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) A (yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	
Tottori	2.653	1.266.446 03	—	—	2.653	1.266.446 03	123 6.303 P7	1.047 50	1237.351 47	P5
Shimane	14.340	7.696.999 15	522	584.288 00	14.862	8.281.287 15	5.988.071 0P	214.237 55	6.202.308 64	75
Okayama	11.565	4.371.108 02	310	245.036 00	11.875	4.616.144 02	4332.612 02	85.701 P0	4.417.631 02	P5
Hiroshima	8.673	6.4P2.78? 84	712	36P.65P 55	P.385	6.862.442 72	5.P06.867 3P	504.P88 15	6.411.845 54	P3
Yamaguchi		1.684 P7		16.P5 1 00		18.635 P7	44	14.423 04	14.428 48	77
Total		19.82P.021 01		1.215.P34 88		21.044.P55 8P	17.463.854 P1	8IP.715 24	18.283.570 15	87

QUARTERYEAR REPORT ON COLLECTION OF THE CONSIDERATION FOR PASTURE LAND

(牧野 対価徴收四半期報告)

FOR THE PERIOD: From 1st. January to ~~March~~ 1st. April

Submitted by: OKAYKMA AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

[Yearly instalment] date 25th April 1951

Item / Pref.	Amount Decided to be Collected (徴收決定済額)						Amount Collected (徴收済額)			B/A
	Total up to the Previous Period (前記迄合計)		In this Period (今期分)		Total up to this Period (今期迄合計)		Total up to the Previous Period (前期迄合計)	In this Period (今期分)	Total up to this Period (今期迄合計) B	
	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen)	No. of Cases (件数)	Amount (金額) (yen) A	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	
Tottori	5	8,596 58	—	—	5	8,596 58	5,580 24	—	5,580 24	65
Shimane	1,035	241,571 98	568	87,624 36	1603	329,196 34	128,292 05	26,312 94	154,604 99	50
Okayama	277	88,900 16	2	271 47	279	89,171 63	82,528 82	3,324 84	85,853 66	96
Hiroshima	2	361 97	30	4,999 07	32	5,361 04	—	5,189 23	5,189 23	96
Yamaguchi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,319	339,430 69	600	92,894 90	1919	432,325 59	216,401 11	34,827 01	251,228 12	58

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

Nat. Res. Division
File No. File A-3

OKAYAMA REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL LAND OFFICE

April 17 1951

Subject: Regarding Petition for Discontinuation of Mukaigahara Reclamation

To : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

Thru : Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

With reference to your memorandum dated Jan. 11, 1951 concerning the above subject matter, we sent the official in charge to the spot for the investigations into the actual condition.

As the result of the investigations, he submitted the following report to us giving the reasons which are against the discontinuation of the reclamation works in question.

Reasons given by the petitioner necessitating the discontinuation of the reclamation works and the opinions given by our investigation official refuting the reasons.

1. Reason No. 1

The reclamation will dry up the sources of irrigation water for the existing arable lands.

Opinion of our investigator

The fear of the petitioner concerning the irrigation water is rather caused by the reckless denudation of the forests and not by the attempted reclamation, though the latter may be a very small part of the cause.

On the other hand the profit obtainable from the reclamation will fully offset the resultant loss.

File Index
No. 20

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/NNS

2. Reason No. 2

The Official Promise

The improvement of the irrigation reservoirs, water channels and other irrigation facilities, should be fulfilled.

Opinion of our Investigator

This is the question which should be taken up when the reclamation affects the irrigation sources very seriously. But, as mentioned in No. 1, the irrigation sources will hardly be affected by the reclamation. The improvement of the irrigation reservoirs, etc., should, therefore, be considered separately as a "Farm-land Improvement Work".

3. Reasons No. 3 and No. 4

The reclamation will reduce the acreage of the pastures and the forests for firewood and charcoal.

Opinion of our Investigator:

The substitutes for the pastures and the forests lost by the reclamation, should be sought elsewhere. Actually there is no difficulty in furnishing the substitutes, because Mukaigahara-cho has a number of vast forests.

4. Reason No. 5

Insufficiency of settlers will render the reclamation useless.

Opinion of our investigator:

This question has little to do with the petitioner: this question should be studied by the prefectural authorities concerned and the Reclamation Corporation. Insufficiency of settlers, therefore, does not constitute the reason for discontinuing the reclamation works. The lack of cooperative efforts on the part of the petitioner is rather causing the insufficiency of settlers. (This point is admitted by the petitioner).

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

Such being the actual circumstances, we are of the opinion that the reclamation works in question should not be discontinued.

In this regard we wrote direct to Hiroshima Prefecture asking what measures the prefecture would take, and the prefecture gave us an answer as per the annex.

Accordingly we have taken steps as per the annex 2, which is attached for your information.

Shigemasa Tsunenori.

SHIGEMASA Tsunenori,
Chief,
Okayama Regional Agricultural
Land Office.

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

Annex 1. Hiroshima Prefectural Government

Kai No. 833

March 16, 1951

Subject: Petition for Discontinuation of Reclamation of Mukaigahara Area, Takata-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture
(Reply to your inquiry)

To : Chief,
Okayama Regional Agricultural Land Office

In reference to the subject matter inquired in your letter, Okanokyoku No. 468, dated February 1, 1951, we wish to inform you as follows:

1. Actual circumstances of lack of water for local farm-houses and wet-fields (including drinking water and water for fire-fighting) and counter-measures thereof.

(1) Actual circumstances

This is a long and narrow area, lying from south to north, facing west at the foot of Mt. Hiraune as shown in the annexed map, scale: 1/50,000, and 27.5 hectares of wet-fields exist closely adjoining to this area. The actual circumstances of lack of irrigation water for these wet-fields were investigated, the result of which is as follows.

The sources of irrigation water consist of more than 20 reservoirs of various sizes relying on the catchment of the slope of the abovementioned mountain including the reclamation area.

Of the above reservoirs, there are only 10 available, the outline of which is as per the annexed table No. 1. (But this table will be omitted to be attached herewith).

It is indicated in the petition that the reclamation will dry up the sources of irrigation water, resulting in the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

denudation of forests. It is considered that the lack of water in this area is not due to the reclamation. This area had suffered from the lack of irrigation water before the reclamation work was started. When transplanting rice plant, they should have waited for rainfall. And when reservoirs were dried up, stream water was used for irrigation. For this reason, the decrease in water may be caused as a result of the reclamation, but its immediate effect is so small that it is out of question. The direct cause for the lack of irrigation water is due to the absence of reservoirs having capacity for reserving water adequate for irrigation. As for drinking water and water for miscellaneous purposes, there are only such facilities as utilizing dams of small scale. We consider that this problem will be solved by improving the above facilities.

In regard to flood damage, we listened to the report on damage and inspected the scenes of damage through Typhoon Kezeah in 1950. It was deemed that such increased damage had resulted from the reckless felling of trees during the war. We noticed that such damage as washing earth and sand into reservoirs, flooding of water in cultivated land, washing away of ridges ~~b/t/w~~ between fields had been greater than usual.

(2) Counter-measures

For irrigation facilities for existing wet-fields, it is advisable to construct or enlarge reservoirs at proper places both inside and outside the area, and for drinking water and water for other various purposes, to construct Artesian wells.

As for the prevention of flood, it is appropriate to construct drains or reservoirs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLE NO.

2. Local Farmers' Shortage in Pastures and Forest for Firewood and Charcoal

(1) To readjust pastures and forests for fire-wood and charcoal for local farmers, land deemed having no great effect on the project has been excluded as practicable as possible at the time of its purchase.

There are 3 local farm-houses deemed sustaining some hindrance in their farming, when the above pastures and forests are purchased, as shown in the annexed table 2 (This table will be omitted to be attached herewith).

(2) Counter-measures

There are two plans; one is to purchase substitute land from local farmers owning more than 5 cho including forests in ownership of their family-members, and the other is to select appropriate forests in the purchased land and transfer them as substitute land.

3. Policy for Guidance of Mukaihara Settlers

(Including farmers who increased acreage of farm land)

We selected carefully settlers and farmers who increased the acreage of farmland and made them organize the Reclamation Agricultural Cooperative Association and so we urged them to expedite the reclamation by instructing the way of agricultural management. But owing to the strong opposition by old landowners, the progress of projects is now far from satisfactory and farmers who increased the acreage of farmland desire to stick to the present ~~farm~~-land conditions and have not taken up the reclamation work as yet. To settlers subsidies for housing and reclamation have been granted and supplementary ration of rice and distribution of incentive goods have been made. Besides guidance has been given to make them independent farmers as soon as possible.

4. Relation between Mukohara Area Reclamation Projedt and Acreage of Purchased Land

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/NARS No.

The land was purchased twice on July 2, and December 2, 1948.
The acreage of land purchased last time was 525 tan and the acreage
to be purchased this time was 458 tan in actual measurement.
But when the project was established, some unfavorable points were
found out. So the purchase was partially cancelled and the
acreage was decreased to about 30 cho in actual measurement.

OHARA Hiroo,
Governor.

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

Annex 2

Okayama Regional Agricultural Land Office

Subject: Petition for Discontinuation of Mukaigahara Reclamation

To : Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

With regard to the subject matter, we have received your letter, Kai No. 833, dated March 16, 1951 responding to our inquiry, Okano No. 468, dated February 1, 1951.

In this connection, it is requested that the counter-measures mentioned in Items 1 and 2 in your letter be put into practice, adequate guidance be given for the matters in Item 3 and measures be taken according to the amended project as 52.5cho of the planned reclamation area has been changed to about 30 cho as indicated in Item 4.

SHIGEMASA Tsunenori,
Chief,
Okayama Regional Agricultural
Land Office.

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

PROGRESS-REGISTRATION BY REGISTRATION UNDER LAND REFORM OF LAN

As of

PREFECTURE	AGRICULTURAL LANDs			PASTURE LANDs			RES
	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%	Area to Regist
HIROSHIMA L. A. B	24.024	24.650	100	9.958	9.678	97	976.4
YAMAGUCHI D.L.A.B	23.416	21.416	91	776	568	73	607.0
OKAYAMA D.L.A.B	55.710	30.639	55	10.448	6.187	59	1.364
TOTTORI D.L.A.B	19.009	19.079	100	4.850	5.229	100	1.709
MATSUE D.L.A.B	27.631	26.423	96	23.776	19.203	81	1.575
TOTAL	149.790	122.207	81	49.838	40.865	82	6.233

REMARKs : Unit – cho for the land tsubo for lots.

SOURCE : Hiroshima Legal Affairs Bureau.

File Index No. 9

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

N BY REGISTRATION OFFICES UNDER
R LAND REFORM OF LANDS SOLD
As of ~~30th April~~ 31 March 1951

ASTURE LANDs			RESIDENTIAL LANDs			UNCULTIVATED LANDs		
be t'd	Area Registered	%	Area to be Registered	Area Registered	%	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%
958	9.678	97	976.418	792.499	81	4.163	639	15
276	568	73	607.093	552.098	91	2.473	794	32
448	6.187	59	1.364.747	1.364.747	100	1.285	1.022	79
880	5.229	100	1.709.952	1.732.297	100	2.616	276	10
776	19.203	81	1.575.605	1.544.263	98	4.988	566	11
838	40.865	82	6.233.815	5.985.904	96	15.525	3.297	20

o for the land tsubo for lots.

Legal Affairs Bureau.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 4-3-9

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 4-3-9

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3.5, NLJ

PROGRESS-REGISTRATION BY REGISTRATION
LAND REFORM OF LANDS
As of

Chart of order

PREFECTURE	AGRICULTURAL LANDs			PASTURE LANDs			RES
	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%	Area t Regist
4 HIROSHIMA L. A. B	23.001	20.952	91	9.964	7.015	70	975.
5 YAMAGUCHI D.L.A.B	30.201	20025	66	777	564	72	615.
3 OKAYAMA D.L.A.B	38.584	25.862	68	12.410	5.040	41	1.282.
1 TOTTORI D.L.A.B	17.628	17.587	99	4.732	4.643	98	1.572.
MATSUE D.L.A.B	21.136	20.829	99	15.901	15.175	95	1.199.
TOTAL	130.550	105.255	80	43.784	32.437	74	5.645.

REMARKs : Unit – cho for the land tsubo for lots.

SOURCE : Hiroshima Legal Affairs Bureau.

File Index No. 15

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

N BY REGISTRATION OFFICES UNDER
ORM OF LANDS PURCHASED
As of ~~30th Apl~~ 31 March 1951

ASTURE LANDs			RESIDENTIAL LANDs			UNCULTIVATED LANDs		
be t'd	Area Registered	%	Area to be Registered	Area Registered	%	Area to be Regist'd	Area Registered	%
964	7.015	70	975.563	889.574	91	6.423	3.943	61
777	564	72	615.684	566.903	92	3.081	963	31
210	5.040	41	1.282.254	1.195.989	94	2.012	1.605	79
732	4.643	95	1.572.087	1.339.863	85	9.968	3.332	33
301	15.175	95	1.199.853	1.129.289	94	4.966	4.913	99
784	32.437	74	5.645.441	5.121.618	90	26.450	14.756	55

0 for the land tsubo for lots.

Legal Affairs Bureau.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 4-3-9

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

Mr. Stanley Then file

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
KURE, HONSHU

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-3-g

ECONOMICS	
CHIEF	X
D.&I.	
N.R.	& Mr. O'Brien
LABOR	
FILE	

6 February 1951

CHL No. 12 (TK)

SUBJECT: Agricultural Census Carried out on 1 Feb 1950 under FAO Advocacy.

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
(Attn: Mr. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division)

Note

Enclosed submitted herein is a resumé of data collected on subject above from five prefectures in Chugoku Region.

It is added that farm households with farming land less than 0.5 tan are not included in this survey.

Osamu Itagaki

OSAMU ITAGAKI
Director
Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office

Inclosure: as indicated above.

FEB 5 1951

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No. 17

9377

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)

1. No. of households classified according to farming area

Prefecture	less than 3 tan	3tan & over	5tan & over	1-cho & over	1.5cho & over	2cho & over	3cho & over	5cho & over	exceptional cases	Total
Hiroshima	36.3%	21.0%	32.0%	9.3%	1.2%	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	100%
	68,354	38,793	60,203	17,511	2,605	275	40	8	203	187,992
Okayama	24.8%	20.1%	38.3%	13.7%	2.6%	0.4%	-	-	0.1%	100%
	43,757	35,740	67,728	24,331	4,607	713	15	-	187	177,078
Yamaguchi	27.2%	19.2%	34.3%	14.3%	4.2%	0.8%	-	-	-	100%
	35,257	24,870	44,516	18,632	5,469	1,155	32	1	89	130,021
Shimane	27.9%	17.1%	36.1%	15.3%	3.3%	0.3%	-	-	-	100%
	29,605	18,187	38,464	16,306	3,504	424	14	2	67	106,573
Tottori	21.6%	15.0%	38.5%	20.3%	4.1%	0.5%	-	-	-	100%
	13,358	9,235	23,723	12,455	2,541	341	13	2	40	61,708

Remarks: * Households with farm land of less than 0.5 tan who are otherwise not included as farmers, are referred hereto in case their 1949 sales of agricultural products exceed ¥10,000.

2. No. of households classified according to full or partial engagement

Unit: households

Prefecture	No. of farming households which is fully engaged in agriculture	No. of farming households with side-job			Total No. of farming households
		engaged mainly in agriculture	engaged secondarily in agriculture	Total	
Hiroshima	41% 77,402	36% 68,109	23% 42,481	59% 110,590	100% 187,992
Okayama	48.7% 86,318	32.2% 57,095	19.0% 33,665	51.2% 90,760	100% 177,078
Yamaguchi	42.6% 55,475	32.2% 41,891	25.1% 32,655	57.3% 74,546	100% 130,021
Shimane	35.5% 37,907	40.8% 43,579	23.5% 25,087	64.3% 68,666	100% 106,573
Tottori	49.3% 30,472	30.6% 18,883	20.0% 12,353	50.6% 31,236	100% 61,708

3. No. of households classified according to operation.

Unit: household

Prefecture	owner farmer	owner farmer with partial tenancy	tenant with partial ownership	tenant	others	total
Hiroshima	66.0% 124,172	21.4% 40,378	6.7% 12,637	5.1% 9,642	0.6% 1,163	187,992
Okayama	61.3% 108,196	27.9% 49,439	7.0% 12,502	3.3% 5,902	0.5% 1,039	177,078
Yamaguchi	67.0% 87,158	20.6% 26,822	6.7% 8,800	5.2% 6,822	0.3% 419	130,021
Shimane	67.3% 71,749	23.1% 24,706	5.5% 5,933	3.5% 3,796	0.3% 389	106,573
Tottori	64.3% 39,763	26.3% 16,226	4.7% 2,902	3.4% 1,983	1.3% 827	61,708

Remarks:
1. Owner farmer means one who owns over 90% of his total farm land.
2. Owner farmer with partial tenancy means one who owns over 50%, but not more than 90% of his total farm land.
3. Tenant with partial ownership is one whose farm land ownership ranges from 10% to 50% of the total farming land.
4. Tenant is construed as one who leases more than 90% of his farm land.

4. Farm population

Prefecture	Farm population	No. of farm households	No. of persons per farm households
Hiroshima	1,026,110	187,992	4.9
Okayama	985,776	177,078	5.5
Yamaguchi	709,927	130,021	5.4
Shimane	608,552	106,573	5.7
Tottori	371,850	61,708	6.0

5. Area under operation(Forest area included)

Unit: cho

Prefecture	Grand total area	For agriculture					for other use	Forest
		Total	Farmland					
			Total	rice-field	upland	orchard & others		
Hiroshima	100%	40%	27%	20%	6%	1%	13%	60%
	342,111.40	137,597.16	94 824,18	68 932,27	22 086,87	3,805,04	42 772,98	204 514,34
Okayama	100%	56%	42%	32%	9%	1%	14%	44%
	258 327,04	146,964,34	109,289,32	82,156,47	23,848,58	3 284,26	36 675,02	111,362,70
Yamaguchi	100%	46%	39%	31%	7%	1%	7%	54%
	206 867,70	95,695,99	82 509,17	66,812,54	13,920,78	1,775,86	13 186,81	111,171,71
Shimane	100%	33%	22%	16%	5%	1%	11%	67%
	304,276,00	100,689,80	66,417,4	49,939,10	13,600,50	2,877,70	34,272,40	203,586,20
Tottori	100%	58%	47%	34%	10%	3%	9%	42%
	91,529,00	51,139,00	43,483,00	31,396,00	9,380,00	2,707,00	7,656,00	40,390,00

6. Area classified according to title (Forest area included)

Unit: cho

Prefecture	Total area	Owned area	Leased area	Others
Hiroshima	100%	89%	10%	1%
	137,597.11	122,256.94	14,241.28	1,098.89
Okayama	100%	86%	12%	2%
	146,964.34	127,095.73	17,656.82	2,211.79
Yamaguchi	100%	88%	11.8%	0.2%
	95,695.99	84,179.97	11,260.86	255.15
Shimane	100%	91%	8.5%	0.5%
	100,689.80	91,727.70	8,481.80	480.30
Tottori	100%	89%	9%	2%
	51,139.00	45,529.00	4,849.00	761.00

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7. Farm area classified according to use.

a. paddy-field

Unit: cho

Prefecture	total area	single crop	double crop	triple crop	cereals other than rice	lotus root	horse-radish	not in use
Hiroshima	100% 68,932.27	56% 38,612.87	42.8% 29,503.95	0.1% 55.84	0.6% 367.63	0.1% 76.76		0.4% 315.22
Okayama	100% 82,156.47	42.7% 35,151.78	56.1% 46,135.87	0.1% 44.10	0.5% 485.52	0.2% 127.86		0.4% 211.36
Yamaguchi	100% 66,812.54	42.4% 28,362.29	55.6% 37,167.09	0.1% 37.50	1.0% 639.28	0.1% 70.23		0.8% 536.15
Shimane	100% 49,939.10	71.4% 35,565.30	28.1% 14,067.90	- 0.60	- 40.90	- 23.60		0.5% 240.80
Tottori	100% 31,396.00	45.1% 14,171.00	54.5% 17,090.00	- 6	0.3% 97.00	- 3.00		0.1% 35.00

b. Area of orchard and others

Unit: cho

Prefecture	total area	orchard	tea field	mulberry field	others
Hiroshima	100% 3,805.04	80% 3,045.06	0.6% 20.93	17% 647.48	2.4% 91.57
Okayama	100% 3,284.26	53% 1,743.19	4% 125.56	32% 1,046.62	11% 365.89
Yamaguchi	100% 1,775.86	81.3% 1,444.80	0.9% 15.30	6.5% 116.32	11.3% 199.44
Shimane	100% 2,877.70	6.3% 189.90	2.0% 51.60	81.5% 2,344.80	10.2% 291.50
Tottori	100% 2,707.00	24.6% 668.00	0.1% 3.00	70.7% 1,915.00	4.6% 121.00

8. Utilization of animal labor and machinery by farming household

Unit: household

Prefecture	no use of either animal nor machinery	animal labor &/or machinery used				Total
		total	animal labor only	machinery only	both animal labor & machinery	
Hiroshima	9.4%	90.6%	5.7%	12.3%	72.6%	
	17,347	170,644	10,842	23,309	136,493	187,991
Okayama	11.3%	88.7%	23.8%	7.3%	57.6%	
	19,681	157,397	42,209	13,074	102,114	177,078
Yamaguchi	11.0%	89.0%	24.2%	2.2%	62.6%	
	14,168	115,853	31,411	2,975	81,467	130,021
Shimane	20.3%	79.7%	21.9%	11.2%	46.6%	
	21,694	84,879	23,424	11,780	49,675	106,573
Tottori	11.2%	88.8%	31.1%	6.1%	51.6%	
	6,881	54,827	19,151	3,834	31,842	61,708

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9. Livestock

Prefecture	milk-cow		cattle, draft & meat		horse	
	No. of households	No. of milk-cows	No. of households	No. of cattles	No. of households	No. of horses
Hiroshima	1,367	2,100	93,167	111,949	8,467	8,669
Okayama	1,926	2,942	92,262	110,384	4,569	4,733
Yamaguchi	1,803	2,447	68,649	80,739	7,983	8,143
Shimane	351	490	51,882	69,363	1,891	2,068
Tottori	838	1,038	35,121	49,156		

10. Milk-cow

Prefecture	No. of households which milked cows	No. of cows milked	milk produced during 1949 Koku
Hiroshima	716	984	9,736.6
Okayama	1,137	1,519	17,636.7
Yamaguchi	912	1,086	8,580
Shimane			
Tottori	405	449	3,559

11. Farm area as to major agricultural products

Prefecture	paddy rice		upland rice		wheat	
	No. of household	plantation area	No. of household	plantation area	No. of household	plantation area
		cho		cho		cho
Hiroshima	157,985	65,520.10	2,658	84.32	136,581	6,745.90
Okayama	163,921	78,501.98	4,191	230.60	147,492	25,603.34
Yamaguchi	116,081	62,675.75	847	54.70	101,821	8,798.93
Shimane	90,340	46,498.1	1,740	45.00	91,142	4,620.10
Tottori	53,636	29,837.0	5,802	313.00	46,076	3,864.00

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NARS Date

ECONOMICS
CHIEF HHK
NR 2 OB
LAB
FILE

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-3-G

NR file

TOTTORI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

24 January 1951

SUBJECT: Investigation Report on Koyama Lake.

THROUGH: Tottori Prefectural Liaison Section.

T O: Mr. Shiro Tokuno
Natural Resources Div. CCAR.

In accordance with your request we herewith submit the investigation report of Koyama Lake as attached.

Zenichi Nakahara

~~for~~ H. ~~Iriyoke~~.

Zen'ichi Nakahara
Director of Agriculture & Forestry Dept.,
Tottori Prefecture.

Encl.:

Investigation Report of Koyama Lake.

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

Investigation Report of Koyama Lake

I. Object of Investigation

This investigation was conducted in order to make clear that about 60 'chobu' of Koyama Lake, off the coast of Matsubara and Fukui, Osato village, Ketaka-gun where is the subject of present Koyama Lake Reclamation Project, is the best place for spawning, living and passing winter for fish in Koyama Lake or not.

II. Subject of Investigation

(1) (a) Water temperature

(b) Water depth

(c) Salt degree of water

(d) Nature of earth at the bottom of the lake.

(2) Condition of surface tide of the lake.

(3) Condition of pond-weed and spawning.

(4) Quantity of plankton.

(5) Nature of water (KMn D_4 Consumption quantity, Si, Cl_2, Ca)

(6) PH.

The result of investigation and analysis is shown on attached List 1 and 2.

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On the Worth of the Area (off the coast of Matsubara and Fukui) to be reclaimed, as the spawning place and living place (especially for tiny fish)

1. Spawning of Carp and Crucian.

Generally speaking, in spring when the temperature of water rises up around 15°C, the fishes begin to spawn. At their spawning season, groups of two or three male-fish and one female-fish swim about on the surface of water. In this condition, the fish spawn on suitable lake-weed in the following morning at calm weather. (The place for spawning must be calm place even when weather is stormy).

At first, female-fish swim to a spawning place and shoot spawn, and then male-fish come there and fertilize on. The fish in their spawning make great movement. Therefore it is clearly noticed from a distant place.

The spawn is round in shape, half clear and some 1 mm in diameter. The spawn sinks and has nucus, with which the spawn can adhere to other thing in water, on its face.

The shooted spawn which is not fertilized sinks to the bottom of water and dies.

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The number of the spawn is different according to the year and size of fish. The many spawns are 200,000 - 300,000 grains, and, at least, more than 100,000 grains (Example: Weight of fish 3 kg. .... 300,000 grains of spawn)

The hatch out of fertilized spawn takes about 5 days at 20°C of water temperature.

After hatch out, the fish with york sac does not swim and seek its feed, but immediately after the york sac is sucked into its body the fish swim to seek feed.

The feed is plankton. After hatch out, male-fish come to maturity in 3 years, female-fish in 4 years.

2. The temperature of Water.

In general, the temperature of water in lake and marsh are easily influenced by weather.

In summer the temperature of water is low than the temperature of air, in winter it is contrary.

The temperature of water between the surface and bottom is different in winter and summer. It is influenced especially by tide of the lake caused by wind.

The present investigation was conducted in winter, and the temperature of water is higher then the temperature of air. (because of shallow depth of water).

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The surface of the area to be subject of reclamation is higher in the temperature of water than other surface of the lake. This is due to the river-water which enters into the area of the lake. For example, the temperature of water off Fukui District was 5.7°C, and the temperature of water of the Fukui River was 10°C.

From this point of view, carp and crucian gathers and spawns in this area where temperature of water raises soon to 15°C in spring.

It is naturally supposed that pond smelt shoots spawn from its nature on lake-weed near the mouth of a river where temperature of water is warm. High temperature of water is suitable condition for carp and crucian to gather in order to pass winter. It is also supposed that the grows of plankton in early spring is considerablly earlier than other place.

3. Depth of Water.

The water-depth of the most suitable place for spawning of carp and crucian is generally considered to be 3 - 5 'shaku'. The area to be reclaimed is the most shallow part (3 - 5 'shaku') of the lake and, therefore, the most suitable place.

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The area is also the most suitable place for growing of tiny shrimp and for passing winter.

4. Geographical circumstances.

The area to be subject of reclamation problem is rounded by mountain on its three sides and is not influenced by winter-wind (S.W.wind) and N.W. wind.

In addition, lotus and other grass grow in the area, and temperature of water is comparatively warmer because of entering of river. In these respects, the area is the most suitable place to pass winter for fish.

5. Degree of salt.

Carp, crucian, pond smelt and tiny shrimp are fresh-water fish. Therefore, salty water is not suitable for spawning and living.

In spawning, salty water is more unsuitable owing to osmotic pressure.

Koyama lake is connected with Japan sea by a river, and sea-water flows into the lake many times, because the water-level of the lake is lower than that of the sea and flood-gate is uncompleted.

But the area to be reclaimed is located at the most remote place, and fresh-water of a river flows into there. Therefore, the water in that area is recognized to be fresh.

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6. Quantity of Plankton.

The quantity of plankton which is the most suitable feed for young fish are not able to be state here definitely, because the investigation was conducted in winter and plankton does not grows so many in cold water.

But, at the result of this investigation, in the area to be reclaimed more plankton growed than other place of the lake. (See attached list, St 3, 4, 10, 11)

Generally, plankton gathers at a place where water does not stream.

On the surface of water in this area, lotus and other grass grows thickly in spring, and is in good geographical conditions. From these point of view, the area is the place where plankton gathers. And in these area water-plants grows thickly, many plant-plankton grows, accordingly animal plankton which is the best feed for young fish is increased.

The depth of water in the area is shallow, therefore the amount of oxygen in the water is great by assimilation, and zoo and plankton increase greatly.

The water in the area has more nourishing salt compared with other area of the lake, because of flowing into of theFukui River. This is also the best condi-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLE

tion for the growing of many quality of plankton.

By above mentioned reasons, the area is the most suitable place for growing of young fish.

7. Growing area of water-weed.

The surface are of growing place of water-weed is considered to be about 105 chobu at the result of measuring with the eyes. Water-weed is the most suitable place where fishes in the lake to live. And about 80% of whole water-weed in the lake grows thickly in this Part which is subject of present reclamation problem.

8. PH.

Week alkaline nature is shown. This meens that there is comparatively many oxygen.

Remarks:

By the investigation conducted heretofore, it is very difficult to form a conclusion of the influence of the above reclamation works on fisheries.

Therefore, further investigation into the reclamation works is necessary to be continued hereafter.

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

Res. Division
File No. A-3-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

D/GKB/mn

CCAR 403

16 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office

SUBJECT : Petition for Farm Land Reform Program

1. Reference is inclosed petition submitted by your office, subject as above, 28 September 1950.

2. This headquarters will study the needs of the farm land section of each prefecture as to:

a. Number of personnel required.

b. Work to be completed before February 1951.

c. Anticipated work after February 1951.

3. Upon completion of the abovementioned study, recommendations will be made by this headquarters.

1 Incl:
As indicated

C. N. BAILEY
Colonel, Inf
Chief

Subject Files
GKB
Hall

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No. 15
Zen-1650

16 Oct 50

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS DATE

Office Memorandum

CHUGOKU [illegible]L AFFAIRS REGION
L[illegible]NOMICS SECTION

A-3-G

TO : Chief, CCAR
THROUGH: Chief, Economics Section
FROM : Natural Resources Division
Economics Section
SUBJECT: Petition re: Reduction in Land Office Personnel

DATE: 5 October 1950

1. Reference is Letter, Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office, CHL No 127 (NU) Subj: Petition for Farmland Reform Program, 28 Sep 50, Suspense - 6 October 1950.

2. The reference petition was submitted to solicit our support in opposition to the Central Government's plan to reduce Land Section Personnel by 90%. However, this proposed cut will not take place until next February. This is obviously a premature attempt to save a lot of jobs for Government workers. However, reduction in the quantities proposed would seriously impede the Land Reform Program. A study of the problem will be made this month and recommendations prepared for consideration by GHQ, It is virtually impossibly to submit conclusive evidence in support or non-support of this petition by the suspense date of 6 October.

GEORGE K BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division

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No. 14

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECRET NARA, Date

KU LIAISON AND COORDINATION C[illegible]

CML No. 217 (MU) 28 September 1950

SUBJECT: Retition for Farmland Reform Program.

TO : Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

1. Confirming the conversation made at your office on 26th '50 September among Mr. Blackwood, chief of Natural Resources Division, chiefs of Farmland Sections of Hiroshima, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectural Governments and our liaison officer concerning the petition for maintenance of the exsisting budget and personnel required for the proper execution of land administration program in 1951 fiscal year, we submit herewith excerpts of the petition on above subject filed by them, representing the whole prefectures of Chugoku Region.

2. "It is well-known fact that the proposed business covered by Farmland Section of Prefectural Government is the execution of farmland reform as well as the maintenance and improvement of the fruits brought about by the land reform. It is generally apt to be thinkable, though it is not correct, that the farmland reform program is limitted to merely purchase and selling of farmland. This thought is attributed to the fact that they were dazzeled by the collapse of land owner system which was one of the epock-making social reform as a result of the enforcement of Temporary Law for Establishment of Land Owner Farmers. It seems that such way of thinking is prevalent even among the legislators and that they have an impression the land reform program has come to an end by the end of 1950 by simply looking at the fact that the purchase and selling of farmland has exceeded than originally scheduled. The Legislators are trying to make a drastic cut in the number of personnel and budget of Farmland administion program for next fiscal year. It is true that this histrical event has been performed in a short time, but there still remain a considerable volume of arduous business to be adjusted relating to the administrative procedures and application of the laws and regulations. Furthermore, the projected consolidation of the farmland which is essential for attainment of the fruits resulted from the land reform and for modernization of Agricultural structures, has just started as a big task to be carried out beginning this year."

3. Attached herewith are for your reference, the lists of job and man-power requirements for administration program of Farmland Sections of Hiroshima, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectural Offices respectively. As to the data of Shimane and Tottori Prefectural Governments, we believe that

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they are expected to be furnished directly to Mr. O'Brien, official in-charge of your office who is now making business trip there.

4. It is of our opinion that the claim contained in this petition is reasonable and justified although it is deemed that some reduction in the number of personnel may be inevitable taking into account the exsisting man power of Farmland Sections of each prefecture.

It is, therefore, requested that the subject petition be taken up with your favarable consideration and your recommendation be forwarded to higher Headquarters.

OSAMU ITAGAKI
Director
Chugoku Liaison & Coordination Office.

Inclosure: as indicated above.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECRET/

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

A-3-G

28 September 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Conference on Farm Land Section Personnel

Conference with personnel listed on attached sheet was held at 1400, 26 September 1950. Petition submitted to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Inclosure 2, was given and explanation of same were made by Mr. Takahashi. All officials present agreed that a 20-30% cut could be made in personnel but not over that. Copies of proposed reductions were submitted for Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures, Inclosure 3.

The delegation was informed by the undersigned that a cut of at least 50% could be made without causing a hardship. Also that if any of their personnel should lag in their work in order to try an prove that no cut in personnel should be made, they should be fired at once and someone else hired to do their work.

It was requested that this Headquarters convey the recommendations of the delegation to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers so that a 70% cut in personnel would not be affected.

The undersigned informed the delegation that their recommendations would be included in our monthly activities report but the recommendations of this Headquarters would not be the same as theirs. This Headquarters would recommend at least a 50% cut and that the recommendation of the delegation were made purposely low in order to save the jobs of as many people as possible.

George K. Blackwood

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section, CCAR

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

A-3-G

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

19 September 1950

SUBJECT: Chugoku and Shikoku Regional Conference on Agricultural Land Program.

TO : Chief of Natural Resources Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

1. This is to inform you that the subject conference will be held at Takamatsu (Kagawa Prefectural Office) on 21 September '50, beginning at 9:00 a.m. attended by the Chiefs of Agricultural Land Sections of each Prefecture in Chugoku and Shikoku Region.

2. The agenda are as follows:

(a) Measures for proposed reduction in quorum of Agricultural Land Section in order to maintain the fruits of agricultural land reform.

(b) Enforcement of Cabinet Order (No. 288) relative to the Establishment of Land Owner Fermers newly enacted on 11 September 1950.

3. It is added that I was contacted by the chief of Agricultural Land Section of Hiroshima Prefecture to convey their desire to you that the official in-charge of your office will attend the aforesaid meeting.

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Mr. Takahashi	Chief of Agricultural Land Section, Okayama Prefecture.
Mr. Tanabe	Official in charge of Agricultural Land Section, Okayama Prefecture.
Mr. Arase	Chief of Agricultural Land Section, Yamaguchi Prefecture.
Mr. Yasutomi	Official in charge of Agricultural Land Section, Yamaguchi Prefecture.
Mr. Koyasu	Chief of Agricultural Land Section, Hiroshima Prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3, 5(B)

September 26, 1950

SUBJECT: Petition Concerning Farmland Reform

TO : Chief,
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

PETITION

On September 21, 1950, at Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, the Farmland Section Chiefs of the Chugoku and Shikoku regions held a conference and discussed on the question "Large-Scale Reduction in Expenditure and in Personnel in Respect to Farmland Adjustment for 1951". The details of this discussion is given below and at the same time we cordially present a petition in order to request for your assistance in maintaining the former expenditure and personnel.

In case of the realization of the large-scale reduction of the expenditure and the personnel - which latter will suffer 70 percent reduction - in respect to the farmland adjustment, which has been decided on at the Cabinet Meeting, each prefecture of Chugoku and Shikoku expects to meet with great difficulties in pursuing the land adjustment business for 1951. Thus all agreed to make a request for cancelling the projected reduction so the effective land adjustment may be executed.

As an example of the land reform ever executed we herewith attach the table of the results in Hiroshima Prefecture. These results have been obtained in a short time by a small number of persons with arduous tasks, and it is a matter of course that much work has been left with so few persons. It is expected that much laborious and complicated work has to be done in future in the division and merger of land as well as the land management and control in accordance with the Potsdam Regulations.

Therefore we again cordially request you to give assistance in securing the budget and personnel necessary for the execution of the land administration which forms the basis of the democratization of the rural villages.

Conference of Farmland Section
Chiefs of Chugoku and Shikoku

for Sadafumi, Koyasu

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS

COPY

Okinawa D2003

Nat. Archives Division
File No. A-3-G

SUBJECT: Themes for Rural Land Reform - September

1. In preparation for the 4th Anniversary of the Land Reform Law, which is to be observed in November, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry plans to launch in September a special information program aimed at letting the people know how well the provisions of the legislation have been carried out. It is also hoped that by a series of personal participation projects such as poster and essay contests the rural population can be induced to think about the benefits which have come to farmers under the Land Reform Law. All suitable information media should be utilized to further the Ministry's program.

2. The land exchange and consolidation program, as well as the land-substitution project, should continue to be well publicized. In popularizing these land reform movements, many prefectural information offices have found it particularly helpful to publicize areas where successful substitution, exchange, and consolidation have taken place.

3. During September the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry plans to distribute nationally a million copies of a leaflet explaining Article 14 of the Land Adjustment Law which treats of the farmer's utilization of forest land. The leaflets, to be distributed through Local Land Commissions, discuss such points as the qualifications of applicants requesting forest-usage rights, the method of application, and the manner of further appeal. Efforts should be extended to ensure that farmers concerned receive the leaflets and that they act upon the information contained therein.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is laying increased stress on the formation of new agricultural land improvement districts and the reorganization of the old land consolidation associations. Continued attention should be given to this program, particularly to the reasons for the consolidations, methods of reorganization, financial arrangements, etc.

? Didn't know it had seasons.

5. With the irrigation season drawing to a close, farmers should be encouraged to consider how rationally they have been using available water facilities with a view to improving water usage practices in the future.

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No. 12

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NARS

Nat. Arch. Division
File No. 7
A-B-4

NOTE CHANGE FILE NO

1 Sept., 1950

T O: Mr. Henry G. Keisel,
Economics Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

F R O M: FUKUI Yoshio,
Headman of Osato-son, Ketaka-gun, Tottori Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Application for Acceleration of the Koyama Lake Development Enterprise.

Reference to the above subject, the substance of which we have already submitted to you as per our petition of 15 May 1950 and with which you might be also familiar through spot investigation.

The unreasonable opposition from the leaders of the Koyama Lake Fishery Coop. Assoc. has remained unchanged and no conciliatory attitude can be seen.

With the outbreak of the Korean incident, as the final measure for the realization of the existing emergency food increase production policy, we desire to abide by the decision of law for the settlement of this problem.

Under these circumstances we and all those concerned would much appreciate advice to these big heads of the Koyama Lake Cooperative Asson. from you in whom we always place great confidence.

We herewith enclose a straightforward account necessary for reference and our draft measure for the execution of a legal settlement.

Yoshio Fukui

Yoshio Fukui
Headman of Osato-son, Ketaka-gun,
Tottori Prefecture.

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No. 11

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

I. Reference Data:

A. The Koyama Lake is surrounded by the villages, Koyama-son, Matsuho-son, Osato-son and Suetsune-son. According to the Organization of Cities, Towns and Villages enacted around 1880 the administrative power of its surface area was illegally taken possession of by the Koyama-son alone and the lake has remained in the village's power even up to the present.

B. The three big islands in the middle of the Lake is not attached to Koyama-son but comes within the jurisdiction of the three-villages, Osato, Matsuho & Suetsune.

C. As noted in para. A the Koyama-son has the administrative power of the surface area of the Lake. But the Japanese Govt. holds its proprietory rights: in spite of this, the Koyama fishermen misapprehend the meaning of the administrative district. They wrongly recognize that the Koyama Lake is the property of Koyama-son both in name and fact.

D. The Koyama Lake Fisheries Cooperative Asson. is formed by the fishermen of Koyama- Osato- Matsuho- Suetsune- sons and on this point of execution of the reclamation enterprize of the Lake the fishermen of Osato, Matsuho & Suetsune villages and a portion of fishermen of Koyama village have given their approval to the project.

E. Koyama Lake fishing has increased rapidly in volume post-war and at present the fishermen number some 300 odd. Owing to this, catch has decreased and with the lifting of controls over

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

the sea fish, the lake fish prices have shown a marked drop. The consequence is that there are practically no fishermen seen going out for catch nowadays.

II. Legal basis of settlement measures:

A. The Koyama Lake is a public owned area and its proprietary right rests with the govt. Therefore the owner, the Japanese Govt. has a right to dispose of its own property at its own will -- as to reclamation the reclamation law is applicable to all surface area.

B. But the obstacle lying in the way of immediate realization of the Koyama Lake Reclamation is the intervention of the fisheries rights. The first work on reclamation is to overcome this intervention. Without the intervention cast away the Government cannot set about the reclamation work.

C. In the event of the possessor of the fisheries rights not approving the reclamation project, the govt. according to law, can buy over his fisheries rights and begin its planned undertaking. In this case the standard for the buying-over price is as determined by law.

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

8 Sept., 1950

SUBJECT: Application for the despatch of your personnel in charge for settlement of the dispute on the Koyama Lake development.

T O: Lt. Col. Clark N. Bailey,
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

Our village Osato-son, with the object of food production increase within the country, has for these several years acquired the over-all support of the Agri. & Forestry Ministry, Okayama Farmland Bureau and the Tottori Pref. Office for reclaiming a portion (125 acres of the Koyama Lake (surface area 1,900 acres). Though our various sounding plans have been completed a peaceful settlement cannot be hoped for due to inconsiderate opposition from fishermen along a part of its coast. Based upon the purpose of the law, we have continued accurate and reasonable negotiations but as yet antagonistic opinions prevail to such an extent that at present mediation is impossible.

As there are many complications lying in the way in order to settle this problem locally, we would be much obliged if you could send one of your personnel in charge for a spot investigation and for an amicable settlement.

Yoshio Fukui

Yoshio Fukui
Head, Osato-son, Ketaka-gun,
Tottori Prefecture.

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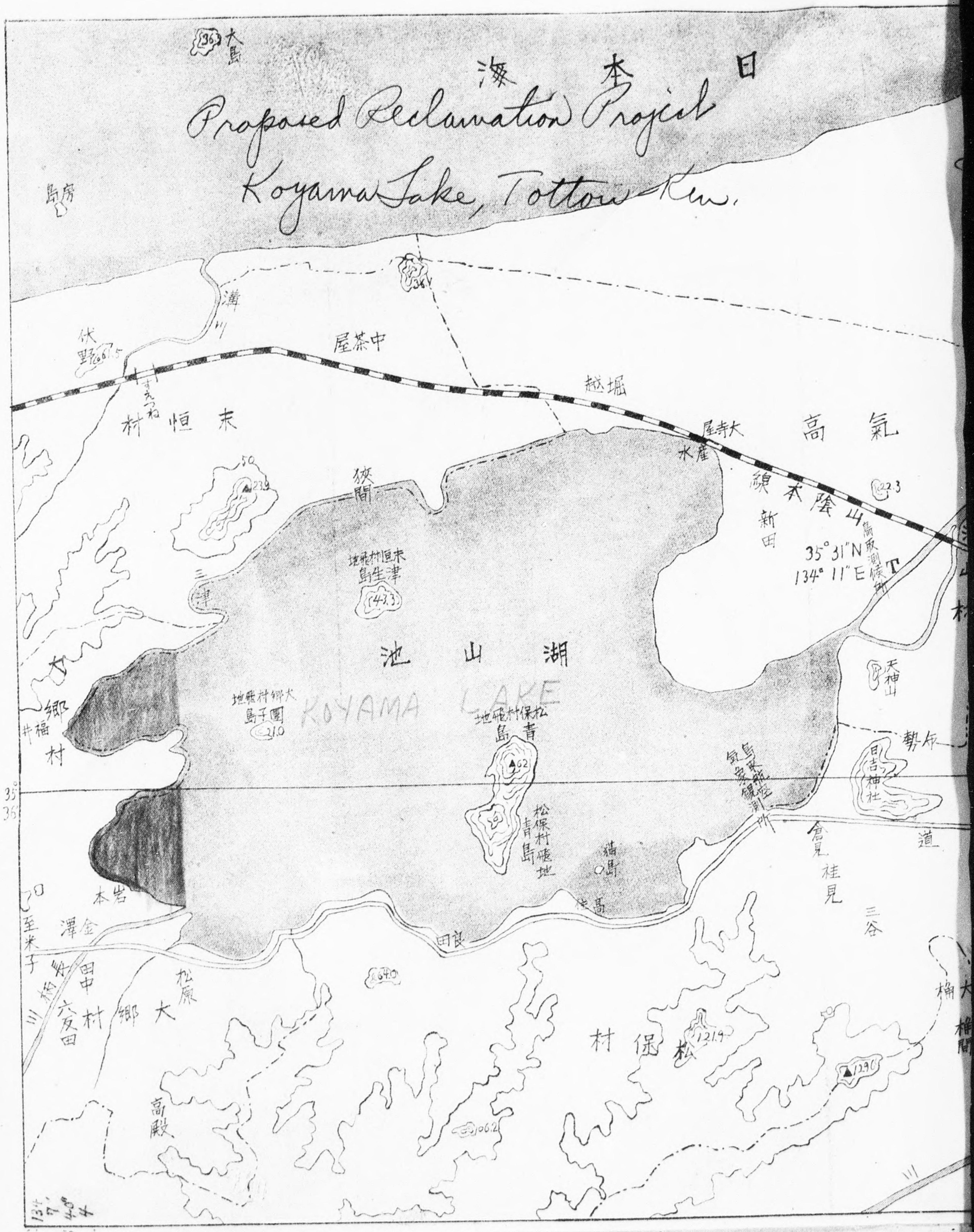

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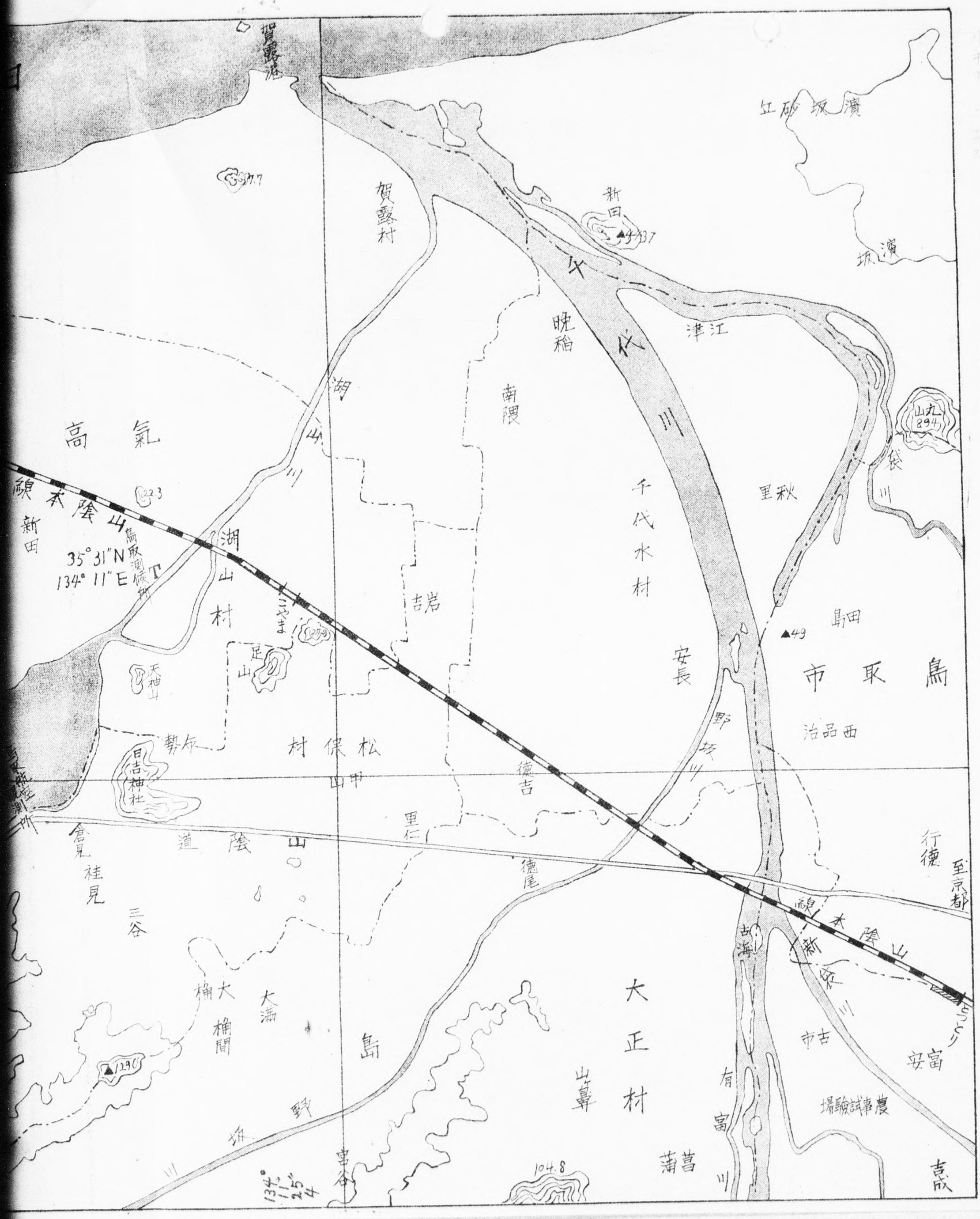

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

FILE

Report on Registration of Purchased and Resold Land by Local Judicial Affairs Bureaus in Chugoku Region as of end of July 1950.

(Unit: cho)

Prefecture	Purchased Land			Resold Land		
	Cultivated Land	Pasture	Reclaimed Land	Cultivated Land	Pasture	Reclaimed Land
Hiroshima	20,343	5,620	3,594	18,924	5,270	136
Okayama	27,109	4,241	2,628	30,646	4,733	428
Yamaguchi	18,862	263	2,601	19,841	347	262
Shimane	20,601	13,895	4,822	25,596	16,117	552 559
Tottori	17,329	4,269	2,771	18,740	4,927	99

Remarks: 1. The figures in Tottori Prefecture have not been reported yet.

2. As regards the acreage to be registered, and acreage applied for registration by the Local Agricultural Land Commissions, please refer to the Economic Activity report for the month of July.

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-3-G

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 004 (19 Jun 48)CPC/OD
SCAPIN 1911/2

25 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Purchase and Resale of Agricultural Lands Owned by Persons of Dual Nationality

1. Reference is made to memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 004 (19 Jun 48)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1911/1, 4 December 1948, subject as above, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Paragraph 3 of reference 1 above is hereby amended to permit the Japanese Government to dispose of land in cases where the owner is registered in Japan as a Japanese national and has failed to submit adequate proof that he does not possess Japanese nationality.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K B Bush

K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

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No. 229

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3(E)

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

Division A-3-G

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 July 1950

SUBJECT: Themes for Rural Land Reform - August

1. Although it was anticipated that the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Owner Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law would pass the 7th Session of the Diet, it failed to do so, being turned down by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee of the House of Councillors by a vote of 8 to 7. Opposition centered on the proposal to consolidate local agricultural land commissions and local agricultural adjustment committees, the Diet having no serious objections to other portions of the Bill. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry proposes to reintroduce the Bill during the Extraordinary Session of the Diet after revising the provisions concerning commissions to meet demands from farmer groups. In passing such a Bill, Natural Resources Section, SCAP, feels that the Government will have compromised no essential features of the land reform program. As soon as the Bill is passed, widespread publicity should be given to its provisions.

2. The program for the Exchange and Consolidation of Farmland is proceeding slowly but surely. One of the best methods for promoting the project is to acquaint farmers with the "model areas" which have been set up in the various prefectures. In this way farmers will be able to see for themselves the possibilities of exchange and the benefits of consolidation.

3. During August full use must be made of all available water. Maximum utilization will result only if farmers are impressed with the necessity of jointly adjusting water rights and are taught the methods for accomplishing such adjustments.

4. Continued attention is needed for such rural land reform activities as (a) completion of registrations; (b) model leases; (c) reclamation of land; (d) release of forest lands; (e) transfer of pasture land.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652

File No. A-3-G
HEADQUARTERS
TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION; US CT
O.D. 12
14 April 1950
JUN 1 1950

SUBJECT: Synopsis of Consolidation Booklet for Naganuma-mura, Yamagata-ken.

Looking Back Upon the Completion of Consolidation in Our Village
Prepared by Agricultural Land Commission,
Naganuma Village, Higashi-Tagawa-gun,
Yamagata Prefecture

Outline of the Consolidation
By Mr. I. Takeuchi, President of Naganuma Village
Agricultural Land Commission

a. Preface

Naganuma Village is located at the center of the so-called fertile Shonai Plain, with a distance from Tsuruoka City being approximately 7 miles and that from Sakata approximately 10 miles. Surrounded by Fujishima and Kyoden rivers, the village shapes just like an opened folding fan. Distance from southern-most to northern-most of the village is approximately two and a half miles and that from east to west approximately a mile and a half. There are seven blocks with total population amounting to 2,100, number of families 330 (farmers' families 270), paddy-lands 480 cho and up-lands 60 cho. Average farmer in this village has about 2 "cho" of agricultural land.

Arrangement of tillage took place some 35 years ago, but irrigation water was too short to water the paddy-lands in this village. Some 25 years ago, however, a pump having the capacity of 45 H.P. was installed to Fujishima river and afterwards 25 H.P. pump was installed to Kyoden river some 4 years ago.

However, as Naganuma is a small village, so proper management of agriculture was not an easy matter for this village. Since I took my post as chief of industry union of the village, I have stressed the importance of growth of healthy rice saplings for the purpose of increased production of food. Farmers here eagerly wanted development of nurseries and arrangement of irrigation and drainage water channels to be followed by arrangement of farmland.

However, it was keenly felt that they had to take place simultaneous with consolidation of agricultural land.

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Such being the case, the village Agricultural Land Commission decided to enforce the consolidation program simultaneous with improvement of farm paths, development of nurseries and arrangement of farmlands. As an auxiliary organ, the village Consolidation Promotion Committee was established and a plan of the consolidation was devised by the committee under proper guidance of Mr. M. Ito, the then chief of Prefectural Agricultural Land Section and Messrs. Shiono and Togashi, both officers of the same section, and as a result of ceaseless efforts, the Agricultural Land Commission set up the plan of consolidation and it was made public for 60 days. During this public notice, there arose no trouble whatever. It greatly owes to the farmers here who held 100% cooperation with this program.

b. Process to the Consolidation

As Naganuma Village has many kind of different conditions of agricultural lands, we acutely felt extreme difficulties to promote the consolidation, besides, the agricultural lands of this village are classified from 1st to 15th grade and some of farmers stuck to their inherited farm-lands. These factors were major causes for opposition to the consolidation.

According to the time-honored idea held by the farmers here, inherited farmlands were the best ones for the farmers no matter how inconvenient the lands were located.

In this connection, education to the farmers were particularly necessary, and in this sense, lectures by Mr. Nakano, Chief of Agricultural Land Administration Section of Sendai Agricultural Land Business Affairs Bureau and Messrs. Ito, Togashi and Shiono, all of them officers of the Prefectural Agricultural Land Section and round table conferences centering around them were very effective to the farmers here for the better understanding of this program. Thus, each block of our village began to devise its own plan.

Farmers' concern was focused, however to the following point.

> Will it be possible to exchange agricultural lands of the same value as his?

According as the farmers here were well aware of the importance of the consolidation, there left no room to oppose this program even for the most feudalistic-minded people.

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In addition to the consolidation, reformation works of farm-paths and water-channels, development of nurseries and arrangement of farm-lands were put into practice. Everybody is now very happy to have had wonderful result of the consolidation.

c. Concerning Outcome of the Consolidation:

We shall show you some fine example resulted from the consolidation in Naganuma Village as follows:

Mr. T. Itagaki is a farmer who is engaged in farming of 3 cho 4 tan of agricultural land.

However, his lands were quite scattered here and there before consolidation, being divided into 11 pieces of agricultural land, and it took 3-43/59 miles to go to his farmlands. But after consolidation, number pieces was reduced to 4, thus the distance was reduced to 1-13/59 miles.

This will necessarily prove to be of immeasurable merit for transportation of compost and crop, weeding, saving of laboring power and so forth.

This is only an example of many fine ones. Naganuma has 260 farmers' families and all of 480 cho of farmland have completed the consolidation. Accordingly, it is no denying that countless benefits will be necessarily expected through this consolidation.

The Consolidation

a. Concerning Enlightenment to Farmers.

Most farmers here eagerly wanted the consolidation, but at the first stage, they were worried about that what kind of consolidation it would be.

Therefore, education was particularly necessary to enlighted farmers not so as to let them worry about consolidation.

For this purpose, as said before, lectures and round table conferences, full cooperation being held by Mr. Mabie, Chief-Economics Section, Yamagata Civil Affairs Team, Mr. M. Ito, Chief-Agricultural Land Section, Yamagata Prefectural Government, Mr. N. Shiono, Officer, Prefectural Agricultural Land Section, Mr. T. Togashi, Officer, Tagawa District Office and Mr. L. Nakano, Chief-Agricultural Management Section, Sendai Agricultural Land Business Affairs Bureau, were very effective. Especially, it was extremely effective to visit farmers' homes one after another to let them know merits of consolidation.

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It must be noteworthy, too, we believe, that the establishment of consultation office for consolidation in the village agricultural land commission business office was effective in order to let farmers freely consult with officers about consolidation.

b. Concerning Fundamental Investigation

As regard to value of agricultural land, farmers here subjectively knew the value of their respective agricultural lands, but this cannot be said to be scientific point of view.

Therefore, judging from scientific point of view, we found there were lots of difference as to the value of agricultural lands.

Thus, fundamental investigation of agricultural lands was prerequisite to fair consolidation. We believe, consolidation plan should be set up towards the promotion of efficiency of laboring power and the promotion of capacity of management. In order to stain these purposes, investigations of actual status of laboring members of each farmer's family, equipment for farming, financial condition, farm-management and so forth, were vital.

For the preparation of consolidation, therefore, the village agricultural land commission had devoted itself to the investigations of soil value and farm-management since June 1949.

By the way, investigation questionnaires for determining delivery amount of rice were not enough to decide soil value for the purpose of consolidation. In this connection, we keenly feel that in the future more scientific (physically and chemically) soil investigation will be necessitated for fair consolidation program.

c. Concerning Executive Organizations:

Consolidation of agricultural lands in Naganuma Village was put into practice in accordance with Art. 97 of Agricultural Land Improvement Law. To do fine job and to expedite it, 10 members of the village agricultural land commission were too short, therefore an election through secret voting by farmers took place to elect 35 members of Naganuma Village consolidation promotion committee, that is, the election took place every block of the village, 5 members being elected every block. For the sake of fair consolidation, secret voting was particularly necessary to shut out bossic influence on the consolidation. By the way, the term of the consolidation was during November 1 1949 to end of February 1950.

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To know actual status of individual farmers, following items were investigated.

a. (1) Area of farm-land classified by distance.
(2) Number of pieces of farm-land.
(3) Availability condition of transportation.
(4) Utilization condition of water.

b. Condition of laboring power.

c. Raising condition of domestic animals.

d. Main job. Namely, investigation on whether he is an original farmer or not.

e. His income classified by kind of job.

f. Utilization condition of farm implements.

Outline of the Process to the Consolidation.

a. The village agricultural land commission categorically took responsibility to the consolidation. However, in order to set up consolidation plan resulted from farmers' own free will, Naganuma Village Agricultural Land Consolidation Promotion Committee was established as a result of the village Agricultural LandCommission meeting held on July 1 last year. This committee was to be a cooperative organ with the village agricultural land commission, being democratically organized.

b. At around first part of July last year, the village Agricultural Land Commission made public the outline of the consolidation to the villagers and asked more than half of the concerned farmers for their approval in accordance with Provision 2 of Art. 97 of the Agricultural Land Improvement Law. In order to expedite the consolidation smoothly, however, the consolidation promotion committee educated the farmers here to give them better understanding of the consolidation.

The Agricultural Land Consolidation Committee's Steps Taken to the Consolidation were as follows:

a. The exchange of agricultural land took place from easy ones first.

b. The agricultural lands owned by the farmers who had to go out to work for the agricultural lands in other villages and the farmers who had to enter this village from other villages, were given first priority for the consolidation.

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

14 April 1950
Subject: Synopsis of Consolidation Booklet for Naganuma-mura, Yamagata-ken. (Cont'd)

c. Value of lands was decided from consolidated point of view.

d. In such case that natural calamities were considered to increase in case of consolidation, no consolidation was decided to take place.

e. Extreme precautions were made not so as to deprive poor farmers of their benefits.

Thus, the result of the consolidation was made public for a notice for 60 days in accordance with Art. 98 of the Agricultural Land Improvement Law, and during this term no objection was raised. Therefore, the village agricultural land commission submitted an application concerning this consolidation to the prefectural agricultural land commission meeting held on March 4 for its approval.

Concerning Outcome of the Consolidation

As said before, the village shapes just like a fully opened folding fan and farmers' homes are located at the rivet of the fan. Therefore, consolidation of agricultural lands was not so an easy matter for our village as that in other villages. There are lots of areas which are supposedly exposed to dangers of floods and droughts. Consequently, number of pieces of agricultural lands resulted from consolidation was not so reduced as was expected.

In the meantime concrete outcome of the consolidation in this village is now under investigation, while we can show you the following outcome now.

1 Annex
Chart of consolidation values

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(2), NARS DATE

Nat. Res. Division
File No. Gen 9-3

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

Mar 1950

Report on Registration of Purchased & Resold Land by Local Legal Affairs Bureaus in Chugoku Region as of the end of Dec. 1950.

	Prefecture	Purchased		Resold	
		No. of lot	area(cho)	No. of lot	area(cho)
Cultivated Land	Hiroshima	376,038	20,593	391,228	23,864
	Yamaguchi	205,345	19,657	227,827	19,659
	Okayama	382,675	30,620	457,474	33,509
	Tottori	237,770	17,537	296,580	18,986
	Shimane	321,271	20,809	450,360	26,184
	Total	1,523,099	109,216	1,823,469	122,202
Pasture	Hiroshima	34,441	6,392	40,552	8,783
	Yamaguchi	3,616	377	4,373	520
	Okayama	24,228	12,410	33,736	10,440
	Tottori	18,084	4,560	25,468	5,202
	Shimane	41,051	14,714	63,991	17,408
	Total	121,420	38,453	168,120	42,353
Homestead (Unit: tsubo)	Hiroshima	13,294	875,684	13,542	769,089
	Yamaguchi	5,848	509,562	6,786	574,632
	Okayama	15,284	1,241,887	15,157	1,317,513
	Tottori	21,387	1,332,702	23,198	1,724,080
	Shimane	17,094	1,129,008	21,650	1,543,545
	Total	72,907	5,088,843	80,333	5,928,859
Reclaimed Land	Hiroshima	13,873	3,666	1,514	284
	Yamaguchi	10,321	3,250	2,167	385
	Okayama	4,284	3,311	2,533	561
	Tottori	4,058	2,985	1,181	107
	Shimane	11,930	4,749	1,539	279
	Total	44,466	17,961	8,934	1,616
Grand Total		1,761,892	5,254,473	2,080,856	6,095,030

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. file A-3-G

COPY

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Fair Trade Practices Division (ESS/AC)

ECW/HW/SSM/ld
23 March 1950

2 MAY 1950

MEMO FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: Control Associations in Agricultural Land Improvement

I. Basic Policies and Laws

1. References are:

a. C/N 2 from ESS to GS, 2 May 49, subj: Land Improvement Law.

b. The Land Improvement Law (Law No. 195 of 1949).

c. Proposed Law Concerning the Partial Amendments to the Land Improvement Law, 4 Mar 50.

d. Flood Prevention Association Law (Law No. 196 of 1949).

e. JCS 1380/15, subj: Basic Directive for Post-Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper, Nov 46, Para. 25, "Democratization of Japanese Economic Institutions."

f. The following memoranda for the Japanese Government:

(1) SCAPIN 1860, 16 Feb 48, subj: Interpretation and Implementation of Policy Concerning Elimination of Control Associations.

(2) SCAPIN 1394, 11 Dec 46, subj: Methods of Control under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act.

(3) SCAPIN 1108, 6 Aug 46, subj: Dissolution of Control Associations.

g. The Bill for the Enforcement of the Land Improvement Law (Law No. 196 of 1949).

h. Radio W 81395, 19 Dec 48, from JCOS to SCAP, subj: Principles for Japanese Farmers Organizations.

2. JCS 1380/15, reference 1e, above, provides that SCAP will dissolve the control associations and, if necessary, public functions previously performed by these associations shall be transferred to public agencies approved and supervised by SCAP.

3. In implementation of this basic JCS document several SCAPINs were issued, reference 1f, above, which ordered the Japanese Government to dissolve control associations. SCAPIN 1860 defined a control association, inter alia, as an organization consisting of entrepreneurs which was based

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upon compulsory membership and which required conformity to given rules of trade or industry.

II. The Land Improvement Law and Related Legislation.

4. The Land Improvement Law, passed by the Diet in May 1949 with the approval of ESS, reference 1a, above, aims to effect improvement, conservation and consolidation of agricultural land so as to make farm management reasonable, and, thus, to assist in enhancing the production of staple foods and other agricultural products.

5. In order to effectuate the purpose of this law, land improvement projects will be undertaken which will assist the overall development and conservation of land resources. Land improvement projects are defined, inter alia, as the new establishment, maintenance, removal or change of irrigation or drainage facilities, agricultural roads, and other facilities required for the conservation of agricultural land. It includes the adjustment of partitions of agricultural land, making paddy or upland field reclamation by dumping or drainage, restoration of damage caused to agricultural land or facilities required for its conservation.

6. This law parallels the framework of the National Health Insurance Act in that the formulation of plans for and the execution of land improvement projects can be done, at the option of promoters of such projects, either by a "Land Improvement District" or by the appropriate Local government unit having jurisdiction over the district concerned.

7. It should be emphasized that throughout this entire piece of legislation the term "Land Improvement District" refers to a local association consisting of owners of farm land or users of farm land in the area, Furthermore, the term "League of Land Improvement Districts" refers to a federation of such associations existing on a district level.

8. An examination of the methods of organization of land Improvement Districts discloses that in its internal management and functions this type of organization is a perfect prototype of a control association whose existance is contrary to SCAP policy. Thus, the law provides that 15 or more persons (land owners or users) may set in motion the organization of a Land Improvement District. The District is an area defined by the promoters. If the promoters obtain the condent of two-thirds of the persons in the locality, upon filing a petition with the governor of the prefecture, a land improvement district is to be organized (Art. 5), and all persons who are qualified for membership residing in the area must become members of the Land Improvement District (Art. 11).

9. It is to be noted that the Articles of the District, other matters, i.e., the technical assistance by the government necessary for the formula-

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tion of plans, the appointment of officers of Districts are subject to the examination of the appropriate prefectural governor. The Land Improvement District comes into existence only upon his approval of (a) the proposed land improvement plan, (b) the articles of association, and (c) the officers (Arts. 7 through 30 passim).

10. The functions of the association may be the raising of funds by the issuance of bonds in order to obtain resources for the execution of a land improvement project, assessments upon its members either to perform certain kinds of labor or pay money in lieu thereof. It may execute land improvement projects; it may designate land for temperary utilization; it may demand of any persons who own, have established or desire to charge any of their new irrigation or drainage facilities that such persons confer on the common use of such facilities, and may compel such persons to submit to the compulsory arbitration of the governor concerned (Art. 56).

11. The land improvement district must maintain and administer irrigation or drainage facilities, agricultural land, and other facilities required for the conservation or utilization of agricultural lands which would be created as a result of the execution of a land improvement project, after the completion of such project.

12. Following the general pattern of most control association legislation, this law contains explicit authority for the establishment of Federations of such land Improvement Districts, just as the Forest Law provides for the establishment of federations of forest owners associations. Both laws parallel each other in the sense that the functions of the associations are no where clearly defined; nevertheless, the Articles of Federation, designated in this statute as the Leagus of Land Improvement Districts, is subject to the prior approval of the prefectural governor concerned.

13. In addition to the typical control features of this statute, this law permits an agricultural cooperative association, or any federation of agricultural cooperation associations, to organize themselves, subject to the approval of the prefectural governor, as a Land Improvement District or a League of Land Improvement Districts. In such a situation the promoters within a cooperative association must follow a procedure which is similar to that which any other group of private promoters would have to follow as previously outlined. Upon the approval of the prefectural governor of the proposed land improvement projects submitted by the agricultural cooperative. The cooperative concerned can then function as a land improvement district. As such it because an arm of the government in the formulation and execution of the land conservation program.

III. <u>The Bill for the Enforcement of the Land Improvement Law.</u>

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14. The title of this bill is misleading; it is not a bill for the enforcement of the Land Improvement Law in the normal sense of the term. The primary object of this bill is to consolidate, amalgamate, and concentrate virtually all control functions in the field of agricultural land conservation into the Land Improvement Distriets.

15. To accomplish this objective, this law deals with three control statutes passed in the early 1900's as follows:

a. The Cultivated Field Adjustment Law (Law No. 30 of 1909).

b. The Hokkaido Land Development and Conservation Association Law (Law No. 12 of 1902).

c. The Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Association Law (Law No. 50 of 1908).

16. The Cultivated Field Adjustment Law, and the Hokkaido Land Development and Conservation Law, reference 15a and b, above, are abrogated. The Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Association Law is amended by changing its title to the "Flood Prevention Association Law." Each of these old control association statutes established control associations in their respective fields, ie., Cultivated Field Associations and Federations, Hokkaido Land Development and Conservation Associations, and Ordinary Water Project Associations, and Flood Control Associations whose names are now changed to read "Flood Prevention Associations."

17. The subject bill does not require the abolition of the associations created by the three old statutes, reference paragraph 15, above; rather the old control associations are given until May 1952 to undergo dissolution. No statutory provision is made with regard to their liquidation, and all the old control associations are permitted to undergo reorganization into Land Improvemnet Districts. This conclusively demonstrates the potential concentration of control functions of all the old associations into the new Land Improvement Districts.

18. The fact that the Japanese Government contemplates a concentration of all control funotions in the field of agricultural land conservation in Land Improvement Districts is further denoted by an additional provision in this law which provides that and Land Improvement District or League may demand a conference with a Cultivated Field Adjustment Association or federation thereof, or any ordinary water project association or federation thereof. The subject of such conferences would be a grant to the Land Improvement Districts of irrigation or drainage facilities or other necessary facilities which are possessed or maintained by the old associations or federations and which are situated within the boundaries of the new Land Improvement Districts or federations thereof. It should

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be noted that in the event that it is not possible for the negotiating associations to agree, the prefectural governor concerned may order an old association to transfer its facilities to the new Land Improvement District.

19. Only two areas in the field of agricultural land improvement remain outside the purview of the original Land Improvement Law, namely, (1) the improvement of pasture land which was controlled by the goverment through a pasture Land Law passed in 1931, which established control associations for the management of pasture lands with functions analageus to the subject Land Improvement Districts, and (2) Forest Associations under the Forest Law. However, as a result of negotiations with this Division, the Japanese Government has recently repealed the pasture Land Law and provided for the dissolution of Pasture Land Associations.

20. In order to neutralize that action, there is now proposed an amendment to the Land Improvement Law, reference 1b, above, which contains two significant proposals. Firstly, an extension of the definitions of agricultural land to include pasture land. This would permit the Land Improvement Districts to assume the functions hitherto performed by Pasture Land Associations. Secondly, a relaxation of the conditions under which a control association may be established. In previous drafts of agricultural legislation, it has been provided that where two-thirds majerity of persons in a given area consent to establishment of some kind of control association, the remaining inhabitants of the area are bound by such two-thirds majority decision. Who present draft provides that if 50% of the inhabitants of the area desire to have a Land Improvement District, the remaining 50% will be bound to join. Furthermore, where such contemplated District extends over two townships, it would be necessary to obtain only 60 people in order to establish compulsion upon the part of the remaining population in both townships to join such type of compulsion.

IV. Conclusions:

21. The following statutes establish control functions and control associations in direct violation of SCAP policy as defined in JCS 1380/15 and implementing SCAPINs, reference paragraph 1f, above.

a. The Land Improvement Law (Law No. 195 of 1949).

b. The Bill for the Enforcement of the Land Improvement Law (Law No. 196 of 1949).

c. The Flood Prevention Association Law (Law No. 50 of April 1878 as amended by Law No. 196 of 1949).

d. The proposed Law Concerning the Partial Amendments to the Land Improvement Law, dated 4 Mar 50.

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22. The Land Improvement Law constitutes an additional violation of SCAP policy on the ground that it authorizes a cooperative to participate in the administration of Japanese law contrary to basic policy, reference paragraph 1h, above.

V. Recommendations:

1. 1. It is recommended that ESS interpose vigorous objections to the control association features of the aforementioned statutes, reference pharagraph 21, above, as being in direct violation of SCAP policy regarding the elimination of control associations.

2. That ESS rescind its prior concurrence to this statute in its C/N to GS, reference 1a, above.

3. That ESS interpose vigorous objections to the proposed draft, reference 1c, above, first, on the ground that it perpetuates an existing objectionable system of control associations, and, secondly, it contemplates the extension of such control association system into the field of pasture land management.

4. That the existing statutes be revised to eliminate compulsory membership in Land Improvement Districts, and that all business and executive functions be transferred to agricultural cooperatives on a voluntary basis.

S. S. Moss

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

~~Draft~~

FA 53-G

From: Chief, Property Custodian Bureau, Ministry of Finance;
Chief, Agricultural Land Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Chief, City Bureau, Ministry of Construction.

To: Governor of To, Do, Fu r Prefecture;
Chief of Finance Office;
Chief of Agricultural and Office.

Subject: Expediting the transfer of ordinary property under the custody of Finance Ministry for reclamation purposes.

Dispatch No.: ALB No. 1320

Date: 21 December 1949.

1. To transfer the jurisdiction of national ordinary property under the custody of Finance Ministry of MAF for reclamation purposes, we have requested your utmost efforts. By this measure, we are to make the transfer more proper and prompt. We expect your most satisfactory execution.

Among the already despatched SCAPIN, memorandums, instructions etc., especialy consider the following references carefully.

a. SCAPIN 47 (Directive No.3)
General requirements of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. SCAPIN No.411 (AG 6.2-6 9 Dec. 1945) Rural Land Reform.

c. SCAPIN No.1186 (AG 1.7 6 Sept. 1946) Disposition of Government Property.

d. SCAPIN 1855 (AG 602 1 Feb. 1948) Rural Land Reform.

e. Vice-Ministers of Finance Ministry and MAF memorandum, date 13 August 1947.
"Memorandum pertaining to expedite transfer of jurisdiction of the former military area and things attached thereto under the Owner Farmer Establishment Special

File Index No. 4

Measures Law" (Hereinafter to be referred as "Memorandum")

f. Vice-Minister of MAF instruction, LDB No.1794, date 19 August 1947.
"Expediting the transfer of jurisdiction of former military area".

g. Chief of National Property Bureau instruction, NPB No.1189, date 23 August 1947.
"Expediting the transfer of jurisdiction of the farmer military area and things attached thereto for establishment of owner farmers".

h. Chief of National Property Bureau instruction, NPB No.1520, date 13 October 1947.
"Handling of land which is suitable for the purpose of establishing owner farmers, from among the former Imperial estates which are transferred as national property".

i. Chiefs of Land Development Bureau, National Property Bureau, and Taxation Bureau instruction, LDB No.1275, date 8 July 1948.
"Transfer of jurisdiction of lands and things attached thereto paid in kind for taxes in conformity with establishment of owner farmers".

j. Chiefs of Land Development Bureau and National Property Bureau memorandum, date 8 October 1947.
"Limits of attached facilities, standing trees, etc., on former military areas whose jurisdiction is to be transferred to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

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Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law".

k. Vice-Minist[illegible] Agriculture and Forestry instruction, LDB No.63, date 18 January 1949.
"Standards for selection of suitable land for reclamation".

l. Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry instruction, LDB No.991, date 19 April 1949.
"Transfer of jurisdiction of former military ground".

m. Chiefs of Land Development Bureau and National Property Bureau instruction, LDB No.869, date 11 May 1949.
"Postponement of time limit to transfer the jurisdiction of land and things attached thereto paid in kind for taxes in conformity with the establishment of owner farmers".

n. Vice-Ministers of Constructin Ministry and Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry instruction, AAB No.4078, date 9 December 1948.
"Establishment of horse race course and golf course".

2. Applicable National Ordinary Properties. 1/

a. National ordinary properties referred to in this instruction are ordinary properties which are necessary for reclamation purposes and the custody and disposal are done by the Minister of Finance as prescribed in Article 3 of National Property Law. These include:

(1) Former military land and things attached thereto.

1/ Administrative properties excluded from this instruction shall include such public properties as welfare properties, Imperial Household properties (buildings, village, etc., no in use) and government enterprise properties such as National Forests. Acquisition of National Forests for reclamation purposes is accomplished under procedures outlined in separate instructions.

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which became national property as the new constitution was enacted.

(3) Former Imperial estates, private estates, and things attached thereto which were paid in kind as taxes.

(4) Administrative properties on which the present of proposed use has been cancelled.

(5) Properties which cancelled the use as road, river, channel, harbour, dyke, or others and not transferred to any public body or individual in accordance with Article 28 of National Property Law.

(6) Ordinary properties decided not to be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Articlesl, 2 and 10 of Law Pertaining to Disposal of National Ordinary Properties Loaned to Temples, Shrines, etc., Without Charge (1947 Law No.53)

(7) National ordinary properties under the old National Property Law and under the custody of Finance Ministry.

(8) Miscellaneous properties which has become national owned by actions as follows:

(a) Purchase,
(b) Registration of land which has never been registered,
(c) Transfer of ownership to the national treasury from an individual who has lost his citizenship,
(d) Transfer of ownership to the national treasury from loss of ownership in accordance with the Civil Code.

3. Time limit to transfer jurisdiction.

a. In case transfer of jurisdiction of ordinary property is still pending from the view point of reclamation purposes, date of transfer shall be dated as of 2 December 1949 and the procedures shall be completed by 31 January 1950.

1/ Imperial Forests already transferred to the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is not classed as ordinary property but transfer of this land for reclamation purposes is to be executed according to instruction referred to in paragraph 1h above.

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In case transfer of jurisdiction cannot be finished by the above date from some reason, it shall be completed by 2 March 1950, which is the next date of transferring jurisdiction. The time limit to lands and things paid in kind for taxes shall use the date of receipt as the transfer date.

b. From now on in case the prefectural governor submits or has submitted an application for transfer of jurisdiction to the Chief of Finance Office for reclamation purposes, the procedures to transfer the jurisdiction shall be completed within a month. The procedures are prescribed in Article 12 of Regulations Concerning the Operation of Owner Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law.

4. Judgement of lands and things which are suitable for establishment of owner farmers.

a. Lands and things, whose jurisdiction is to be transferred, shall be land, standing trees and facilities necessary for reclamation purposes.

b. Lands and things attached thereto which are utilized or to be utilized in the future by the present settlers and acreage increasing farmers, and projects where fundamental construction work is executed prior to establishment of owner farmers, these shall be deemed suitable for reclamation purposes and the To-Do-Fu or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission shall make the resolution along this line.

c. The judgement on land and things attached thereto other than those mentioned in paragraph 4b above shall be made based upon the resolution of To, Do, Fu, or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission.

d. In case To, Do, Fu, or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission makes a resolution mentioned in paragraph 4c above,

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with regard t[illegible]d, it shall be based upon the judgement made by Suitable Land Survey Sub-Committee of the To, Do, Fu or Prefectural Reclamation Deliberation Council, and with regard to the limits of attached facilities, standing trees, etc., memorandum referred in paragraph 1j above shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

3. In case the Suitable Land Survey Sub-Committee of the To, Do, Fu, of Prefectural Reclamation Deliberation Council makes the judgement mentioned in paragraph 4d above, it shall be based upon the instruction referred to in paragraph 1k above. Especially, careful consideration shall be given, to paragraph 5 of the same instruction in case of city planning in accordance with the City Planning Law, etc. Where competition occurs with non-agricultural facilities, such as horse race course, bicycle race course, golf course, graveyard, 1/ etc., and the land is determined suitable for reclamation, it is to be used for that purpose.

5. Promotion of transfer of jurisdiction.

   a. To-Do-Fu or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission shall promptly prepare plans to transfer jurisdiction and the prefectural governor and the chief of Finance Office shall also give the approvals speedily.

   b. Lands and things attached thereto which the To-Do-Fu or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission has made a resolution as suitable for reclamation purposes must be approved by the prefectural governor and the chief of Finance Office.

1/ Graveyards which are already determined in accordance with the City Planning Law shall be excluded regardless of suitability.

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c. Lands and things attached thereto, which the prefectural governor approves based on the plan to transfer jurisdiction prepared by the To-Do-Fu or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commission, must be transferred promptly between the chief of Finance Office and the chief of Regional Agricultural Land Office and thus shift the custody to the Minister of MAF.

6. Transfer price.

a. All of the transfer prices shall be in comformity with the price prescribed under Article 31 of Owner Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law. (Hereinafter referred as "price by law")

b. In case of transfer of jurisdiction of lands and things has already been made in accordance with the land ledger prices or receipt prices of taxes paid in kind, the prefectural governor shall re-appraise the prices of all lands and things in accordance with the price by law. Then the prefectural governor shall apply to the Branch Office of Finance Offices, in order to revise the transfer price.

c. In case the prefectural governor sell the transferred lands and things for establishment of owner farmers, the sale price shall be the same as the price of law, namely, the transfer price.

File Index No. 17

九一七、 自作農創設特別措置法に依る日本國外居住者の所有する在日本財産の處分に對する一般許可の適用に關する覺書（SCAPIN 一九一一）

一九四八年六月一九日

1、次の各文書を參照する事。

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B 連合國最高司令部發日本政府宛の覺書

(1) 一九四五年九月二二日附「金融取引の統制」に關する件

(2) 一九四八年二月一八日附「一九四五年九月一三日附SCAPIN 26の規定條項の適用、及び一九四五年九月二〇日附大藏省令第七八號修正」に關する件

(3) 一九四六年五月六日附「連合國々民に對する日本所在財産の返還手續」に關する件

(4) 一九四八年四月二二日附「連合國々民に對する日本所在財産の返還手續」に關する件

2、日本政府が自作農創設特別措置法の規定に該當する一切の農地を買上げ處分する事を、此の覺書に依つて認可する。但し、右法律制定の日に次の各項のものの所有として登錄されて居た土地の買上については、當分の間何等の措置もとつてはならない。

A 參照文書第一項B(2)の規定該當者

B 連合國又は中立國々民であつて併せて日本國々籍を有しない者

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3、返還に該當する財産は、農地改革法實施の日に例へ他人名儀で登錄されて居たものでも連合國々民に所有されていたものと見做す。

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Nat. Res. Division File No. A-3-G

file A-3-G
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1911
JAPAN 353 SCAPIN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3.3(b)(1) NARA, Date 10/9/2003

File Index No. 17

九一七、 自作農創設特別措置法に依る日本國外居住者の所有する在日本財産の處分に對する一般許可の適用に關する覺書（SCAPIN 一九一一）

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4、日本政府が、此の覺書の日附から六〇日以内に、上記第二項の除外例に含まれる財産、所有者の氏名、保有農地の所在地及び面積一覽表を、連合國最高司令部民間財産管理官宛に提出すべき事を指令する。

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-3-G

File A-3-G
COPY OF
JAPANESE
SCAPIN 1911

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

九一七、

自作農創設特別措置法に依る日本國外居住者の所有する在日本財産の處分に對する一般許可の適用に關する覺書（SCAPIN 一九一一）

一九四八年六月一九日

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4、日本政府が、此の覺書の日附から六〇日以內に、上記第二項の除外例に含まれる財産、所有者の氏名、保有農地の所在地及び面積一覽表を、連合國最高司令部民間財産管理官宛に提出すべき事を指令する。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 ...

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九一七、 自作農創設特別措置法に依る日本國外居住者の所有する在日本財産の處分に對する一般許可の適用に關する覺書（SCAPIN一九一一）

一九四八年六月一九日

1、次の各文書を參照する事。

A 一九四七年七月一八日附終連第五六一六號「自作農創設特別措置法に依る日本國外居住者の所有する在日本財産の處分に對する一般許可の適用」に關する件

B 連合國最高司令部發日本政府宛の覺書

(1) 一九四五年九月二二日附「金融取引の統制」に關する件

(2) 一九四八年二月一八日附「一九四五年九月一三日附SCAPIN 26の規定條項の適用、及び一九四五年九月二〇日附大藏省令第七八號修正」に關する件

(3) 一九四六年五月六日附「連合國々民に對する日本所在財産の返還手續」に關する件

(4) 一九四八年四月二二日附「連合國々民に對する日本所在財産の返還手續」に關する件

2、日本政府が自作農創設特別措置法の規定に該當する一切の農地を買上げ處分する事を、此の覺書に依つて認可する。但し、右法律制定の日に次の各項のものの所有として登錄されて居た土地の買上については、當分の間何等の措置もとつてはならない。

A 參照文書第一項B(2)の規定該當者

B 連合國又は中立國々民であつて併せて日本國々籍を有しない者

C 其の他以前に日本の統治下にあつた地域の日本人以外の國民で、此の指令の日附日に日本に居住していない者

3、返還に該當する財産は、農地改革法實施の日に例へ他人名儀で登錄されて居たものでも連合國々民に所有されていたものと見做す。

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