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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tottori and Shimane Prefectures 19-22 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives Number 12 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Improvement

(1) To evaluate progress made in all phases of agriculture improvement in the Hamada City area of Shimane Prefecture.

(2) To inspect Hamada City Branch Station of Shimane Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate progress made in preparation and revision of forestry management plans in Seihaku Gun, Tottori Prefecture; Shimane Prefecture, and Naka Gun of Shimane Prefecture.

(2) To evaluate progress made in reforestation and all other phases of forest conservation in above areas.

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3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

Conference held at 0830 on 20 February 1951 at Hamada City Branch Station of Shimane Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station. Conferees included Mr. Takemura, Chief of Hamada Branch Station and Mr. Shiba, chairman of the Hamada City Agriculture Improvement Committee.

Home Improvement - Approximately one-third of all homes in the Hamada area have made or are making alterations to kitchens or are installing new stoves and other necessary equipment for better preparation of and serving of food. However, lack of Gun Home Improvement advisor has slowed progress in general.

Hothouses - Many farmers have indicated they would like to build small hothouses to grow quality vegetables for export to large urban centers in western Honshu. The Hamada Branch station also needs a protected growing area for experiments with vegetables. The Hamada City Assembly is considering plans to operate a municipal hothouse for research purposes on a consignment basis. A progressive farmer will provide the land with part of the cost borne by the city. Close coordination will be established between the Prefectural Branch station at Hamada and the city-operated research plot.

b. Forest Conservation

Conferences held at 0945 on 19 February at Seihaku Gun Chief's office, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, at 1415 on 19 February at Shimane Prefecture Forestry Department Chief's office, Matsue City, and at 1000 and 1300 on 20 February 1951 at Naka District Chief's office, Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture.

Current reforestation quotas are 60% complete as of 1 February in Seihaku Gun. Gun forestry officials claim that unfavorable prices for cutting of standing timber during 1950 fiscal year will decrease the total estimated cut of timber on private and community forests in the gun by approximately 35,000 koku from the 1949 fiscal

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year total of 90,000 koku.

Seihaku Gun officials estimate that 1,851 cho of forest land requires reforestation as of 1 February 1951. This is divided as follows:

(a)	Artificial planting	- 1,054 cho
(b)	Natural seeding	- 436 cho
(c)	Natural growth	- 361 cho

Plans to observe Green Week, start'ng 1 April, have been completed by Shimane forestry officials. The prefecture Forestry Department will spend approximately ¥300,000 of current funds to promote this project among all schools in the prefecture. An additional ¥200,000 will be sought in public contributions through the sale of green feathers at ¥10 per person.

Current reforestation is only 42% complete in Naka Gun as of 10 Februiary. No difficulty is expected to attain the balance by late March. The current goal is 469 cho of all types of natural and artificial planting. The gun's two prefectural nurseries, both located at Imafuku, will be expanded during the 1951 fiscal year to nearly double the present size of 900 tsubo.

Two villages claimed that shipment of cypress seedlings from the prefectural nursery at Iwami Masuda has been slow with a consequent deterioration of the young trees. Distribution to the forest owners has been so unsatisfactory that approximately 20% of the shipment is worthless for transplanting purposes. Gun and prefectural officials plan to investigate the matter fully. It is also hoped that the expansion of the nurseries at Imafuku will greatly improve this situation.

5. CONSLUSIONS:

a. <u>Agriculture Improvement</u>

(1) Construction of small vegetable hothouse research plot by Hamada City officials on consignment basis may benefit farmers in Naka Gun. Prefectural has thus far refused to grant funds to Hamada City Branch of Prefecture Main Experimental Station for a similar project.

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(2) Services of Gun Home Improvement advisor are needed as soon as possible in Hamada to expedite home improvement program.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Shimane Forestry officials have extensive program already completed to observe Green Week starting 1 April. Approximately ¥500,000 will be spent in encouraging reforestation and other vital forest conservation projects.

(2) Shimane prefectural officials hope to overcome any distribution proglems relative to seedlings in Naka Gun by utilizing young trees grown at Imafuku prefectural nurseries and by expediting shipment of seedlings from nurseries in the prefecture to local communities. Two villages in Naka Gun claim they have lost approximately 20% of shipments of cypress seedlings in recent years because of unsatisfactory distribution methods.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Shiro Tokuno (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 10 February 1951 TIME 1300 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 16 February 1951 TIME 1500 hrs

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Kogushi-machi, Toyoura-gun, Yamaguchi Pref.	12 Feb 51	0900	Local Officials.	Fisheries and Agriculture.
b.	Shimonoseki City	13 Feb 51	0830	Local Officials.	Fisheries and Forestry
c.	Tokuyama City	14 Feb 51	1000	Local Officials.	Agriculture and Mining.
d.	Jigozen-machi, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	15 Feb 51	0900	Local Officials.	Agriculture
e.	Furuichi, Asa-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	16 Feb 51	0930	Local Officials.	Agriculture
f.					

* Note: Furuichi was not visited but the schedule was revised in order to orient Col. Papen.

(7) REMARKS:

a. Agricultural and fisheries cooperatives visited showed good financial standing but proper action towards increasing member interest is lacking.

b. Revision of local tax legislation has effected both agriculture and forestry in that there is a trend towards increased sale of land both agriculture and forest.

c. Comments and views of the officials of the Taiyo Fishing Company are worthy in that they express to a great extent the desires of large Japanese fishing interests.

d. Control of pine bark beetle is progressing according to schedule with eradication making good progress in Shimonoseki.

S. Tokuno
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

Res. Division File No. 19-12-9

File Index No. 34

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

CCAR 319.1

20 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Hiroshima Prefectures, 10 through 16 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives Number 12, 13 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Weekly Summaries, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe progress being made in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Kogushi-machi ranks fourth in Yamaguchi Prefecture as a fishing port and roughly 40% of the population is engaged in fishing activities or related fields. Discussions with fisheries cooperative officials and fishermen disclosed that (1) the financial status of the cooperative is reasonably sound (2) loans are made to fishermen with boats as collateral (3) all seven directors of the cooperative comprise the Fishing Rights Management Committee (4) activity on the part of the fisheries cooperative to stimulate member interest is lacking and (5) the president of the cooperative is selected by the directors.

b. A sardine gill net operation off of Kogushi-machi was observed. The present run of sardines is proving profitable to the gill net fishermen but landing operations showed that no statistics are compiled while unloading.

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c. Shimonoseki City officials stated that (1) fishing grounds plans are expected to be completed by 31 March 1951 (2) a survey is to be carried out beginning 1 April 1951 to determine the effects of ammonium, carbonic acid and tin to marine life in waters surrounding the city and (3) although the Taiyo Fishing Company is the largest fishing concern in Japan with primary operations located in Shimonoseki, its landings comprise only about 20% of marine products landed in Shimonoseki.

d. Although Shimonoseki is noted for its fishing industry there are 4,230 families engaged in agriculture who cultivate 3,300 cho of land. City agricultural officials stated that (1) there is a trend towards landlords selling their land due to the increased fixed assets tax and removal of ceiling prices on agricultural land (2) progress in written contracts is 89% completed with completion expected in the near future (3) there are 14 agricultural cooperatives with a total membership of 4,500 but no acute problems are encountered at present and (4) fertilizer purchases have decreased due to encouraged use of house measures.

e. The use of 15 city officials and 2 prefectural officials to encourage control of the pine bark beetle in Shimonoseki City is expected to totally exterminate infestations by 28 February 1951. As of 31 January there were 9,370 koku infested over a total forest area of 4,000 cho or 10,000 acres within the city.

f. Mr. M. Watada, Standing Director, Taiyo Fishing Company stated that (1) fishing areas including the East China, Yellow and Japan Seas should be considered along with Pacific areas in the proposed peace treaty (2) fixed net rights when turned over to fisheries cooperatives will work undue hardship on them as they will not be able to finance their operations and loans for such operations will be risky (3) Taiyo will lose 28 fixed net rights but a few cooperatives have approached the company to propose joint use (4) continued coal strike will effect fish catches as coal burning trawlers have supplies through 20 February and (5) Taiyo is desirous of obtaining waste oil from JOSCO.

g. A discussion with Tsuno-gun forestry officials disclosed that (1) fear of forest reform following the end of the last war retarded reforestation in the gun (2) another important factor retarding reforestation has been the lack of finance this is especially noted among large private forest owners (3) the lack of interest on the part of small forest owners who are employed part-time in industries in the Tokuyama area is working a hardship on forestry guidance and extension agents (4) there has been a trend towards increased cutting of trees due to increased fixed assets tax and drawing up of management plans, and (5) a regulation is desired governing the cutting age of timber to establish management plans.

h. The visit to Jigozen-mura in Hiroshima Prefecture showed that (1) there has been no transfers of land since the outbreak of the

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Korean incident due to fear of food shortage (2) progress in the land reform program is satisfactory except the written rental contract phase but this is expected to be completed by 28 February 1951 (3) capitalization of the local agricultural cooperative is low compared to the value its fixed assets and investments but no difficulty is anticipated in meeting its goal of 1,250,000 by 1955 and (4) administration and management of the cooperative has not been carried out to conform to aims pointed out by SCAP experts.

i. Mr. Okada, Chief Forestry Department, Hiroshima Prefectural Government pointed out to Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno that (1) pine bark beetle presents no serious problem in Hiroshima (2) the chestnut gall fly inflicts an annual loss of 1,000,000,000 yen to chestnut growers in Hiroshima but preventive measures through grafting of resistance strains is proving successful and (3) revision of the Forest Association Law so that it will be definite and concrete is desirable.

j. During the aforementioned discussion period concerned section chiefs of the Land and Economics Departments stated that (1) there has been a slight increase in the sale of agricultural land (2) the registration phase of the land reform program will be completed by 31 March 1951 (3) no decision has been reached on the amalgamation of agricultural cooperative federations (4) liquidation of old nogyokai will be completed by 31 March 1951 (5) prefectural officials concerned with cooperatives are coordinating their efforts and (6) prefectural agricultural extension officials are encouraging the organization of 4-H clubs.

k. Col. Papen and Messrs Keisel and Tokuno visited canning factories of the Nippon Pure Food Products and Chugoku Canning Companies. No special discrepancies were pointed out.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agricultural and fisheries cooperatives visited showed good financial standing but proper action towards increasing member interest is lacking.

b. Revision of local tax legislation has effected both agriculture and forestry in that there is a trend towards increased sale of land both agriculture and forest.

c. Comments and views of the officials of the Taiyo Fishing Company are worthy in that they express to a great extent the desires of large Japanese fishing interests.

d. Control of pine bark beetle is progressing according to schedule with eradication making good progress in Shimonoseki.

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6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Natural resources personnel in future trips must generalize their questions with a view towards obtaining general trends and problems. Specific questions relative to methods employed to stimulate interest should be asked.

b. JOSCO should be contacted to determine disposition of waste oil. If possible a portion of the waste oil should be turned over to fisheries interests.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND 963 NO. 1

Nat. Res. Division File No. A12-9

File Index No. 33

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Mr. Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (NRD) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Jeep and train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 2 February 51 TIME 0800 hrs (5) RETURN DATE 10 February 51 TIME 0800

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Onomichi City Hiroshima Pref.	2 Feb.	1030	Gun, and local agriculture extention officials.	To discuss local-level extension problems and to discuss agri. research projects at Shigei MAF experimental station.
b.	Shobara-machi, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	5 Feb.	1300	Pref. gun and local forestry officials.	Forestry management and reforestation conference.
c.	Konan-mura, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	6 Feb.	0945	Pref. gun and local forestry officials.	Forestry management and reforestation conference.
d.	Kuchikita-mura, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	6 Feb.	1300	Pref. gun and local forestry officials.	Forestry management and reforestation conference.
e.	Yamanouchi-Higashi, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Pref.	6 Feb.	1530	Pref. gun and local forestry officials.	Forestry management and reforestation conference.

(7) REMARKS: Unknown virus caused heavy losses to "mugi" crop in Onimichi & Mihara area, Hiroshima Prefecture last yr. Farmers have asked Saijo Experimental station to suggest counter measures but as yet, no action has been taken by prefectural agricultural improvement officials. This matter should be expidted as farmers want to avoid another serious crop loss this summer.

Forest owners in Hiba gun of Hiroshima Prefecture claim they will have to cut more than the volumber of standing timber allowed annually under recently-approved forest management plans. Prefectural forestry officials will consider their requests for adjustments not to exceed 20% of the current cutting quotas.

(Instructions on reverse side)

Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3.402/NWD

INSTRUCTIONS

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402(a)(3) NND

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
f.	Okayama City	7 Feb.	1530	Pref. gun and local forestry officials.	Forestry management and reforestation conference
g.	Kozu-mura, Jodo-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	0900	Prefecture forestry officials.	Reforestation and insect control conference.
h.	Ukita-mura, Jodo-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	1000	Prefecture and gun officials.	Reforestation and insect control conference.
i.	Seto-machi, Akaiwa-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	1130	Prefecture and gun officials.	Insect control inspection.
j.	Mantoni-mura, Akaiwa-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	1330	"	"
k.	Kumayami, Wake-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	1445	"	"

(7) REMARKS: Okayama Forestry officials believe that all of the 285,000 of infested pine trees will be defested as scheduled by 31 March 51. Current insect control practices are proceeding slowly A total of 50,000 koku is expected to remain uncontrolled on 28 Feb. The MAF and the prefecture will take over direct control on 1 March and expect to speed up elimination by utilizing volunteer workers. Cooperation of owners in the most heavily-infested gums, Akaiwa, Wake, Jodo and Oku, has slowed insect control progress considerably. Many of these owners have only cut infested trees but left the burning of bark to the prefecture.

(Instructions on reverse side)

_____
Signature

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

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Fujino, Wake-gun, Okayama Pref.	8 Feb.	1545	Prefecture and gun officials.	Insect control inspection.
b.	Okayama City	9 Feb.	0930	Prefecture forestry officials.	Reforestation and insect control conference.
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

(Instructions on reverse side)

Morris S. Colehour
Signature

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

INSTRUCTIONS

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

12 February 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures, 2 and 5 - 9 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. CONFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Basic Law Establishing Agriculture Improvement Service in Japan July 1948 and pertinent amendments of said law and appropriate Ministerial and Cabinet Ordinances.

(2) Operational Directive #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

b. Forestry Conservation

(1) Basic Forestry Law.

(2) Operational Directive No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

To evaluate current progress in all phases of the agriculture improvement program in Mitsugi-gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.

b. Forestry Conservation

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

(1) To evaluate current progress in forest management and reforestation in Hiba-gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.

(2) To evaluate current progress in forest insect control measures being taken in Akaiwa, Wake and Jodo Guns of Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conference held at 1045 on 2 February 1951 at Mitsugi-gun chief's office, Onomichi City. Conferees included Mr. Mikami, chief of gun economics section and Mr. Teroaka, chief of gun agriculture improvement section. Farmers in the Onomichi - Mihara coastal area of the Inland Sea are hopeful that the Hiroshima Prefecture's Main Experimental Station at Saijo in Kamo-gun will soon recommend possible counter-measures to protect the new "mugi" crop from being damaged by an unknown virus.

Believed similar to the organisms which cause the "take-all" plant disease to wheat and barley, it reduced the yield of "mugi" in several farms of Mitsugi-gun last year by nearly 50 per cent. The damage is usually not discovered until May, shortly before the harvest, and either makes the plants impotent or reduces their yield considerably. Land with steep gradients have suffered heaviest from the disease which may be caused partly by a deficiency of nutrients in the soil. The Saijo experimental station is conducting research on the project at a small test site in Mihara.

Building craftsmen in the gun are aiding prefectural and gun extension officials reach an increasing number of rural farmers and their wives to expedite the home improvement program. After attending a demonstration on outstanding examples of improved stoves, sinks, cisterns, bathrooms and kitchen ventilation held at Onomichi by a progressive mason, they are assisting farm and home extension advisors in constructing actual-size kitchen equipment for homes in small communities.

The Mitsugi district is one of the most progressive in the prefecture on kitchen construction and remodeling. Gun officials estimate that more than 450 rural homes have taken part in the home improvement program since 1 April 1950.

b. Forestry Conservation

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Conferences held at 1400 on 5 February at Hiba-gun office, Shobara and at 1030 on 6 February at Konan High School, both in Hiroshima Prefecture. Conferees included Mr. Yoshitomi, chief of reforestation sub-section of prefecture forestry department, Mr. Sudo, gun chief, Mr. Miyazaki, gun chief of forestry section and Mr. Ikeda, chief of Miyoshi district, Forestry Agency, MAF.

Cooperation of individual forest owners to abide by the management plans in operation in their respective communities of Hiba-gun is the primary concern of prefectural and gun forestry officials.

With demand for most types of forest products increasing in the prefecture, owners are prone to ignore the cutting limitations placed on them under their local management plan. The prefectural forestry department will consider requests from forest owners to obtain a maximum of 20% over quota to partially balance supply with demand.

Gun officials plan to graft superior chestnut tree cuttings to 19,200 infested wild chestnut trees, beginning 1 April 1951, in an attempt to reduce damage by the gall fly to this tree. There are 1,500,000 trees infected in varying degrees by the pest.

Mr. Yoshitomi explained that prefectural forestry officials, working with other prefectural groups have asked the governor to establish farm village planning and coordinating committees which will strive to strengthen local forestry associations or the proposed forestry cooperatives and to awaken more community interest in forest conservation in general.

Conferences held at 1530 on 7 February and 0930 on 9 February at Okayama Prefecture forestry department chief's office and at 1030 at Katase, 1130 and 1830 at Seto, and at 1345 at Kumayama and 1615 at Fujino, all held on 8 February. Inspections of forest areas to determine effectiveness of pine bark beetle control were made at 0900 at Kozo, 0930 at Ukita, 1100 at Katase, 1300 at Mantomi and 1545 at Fujino, all on 8 February also.

Conferees included Mr. Nozawa, forestry department chief, Mr. Kurozawa, chief of forest products section, and Mr. Uetsuki, chief of insect control sub-section, also prefectural officials and Mr. Uno, supervisor of the Forestry Agency's insect control field office in Seto, Okayama Prefecture. Of 100,000 koku in 12 towns and villages requiring beetle elimination in the area designated by the prefecture for complete supervision by the Forestry Agency, MAF, only 30,425 koku had been defested at the end of January. Of this amount, 14,542 koku had been verified by on-the-spot inspections.

Mr. Uno reported that approximately 32,000 additional koku were reported cut by owners during January but the infested bark was not burned as required by Central Government Law No. 53.

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He estimated that approximately 20,000 koku would remain uncontrolled at the end of February in the MAF's jurisdiction. Most of this balance will be cleared of the pests by 20 March. There will be a few large stands of infested trees in areas difficult to reach which will not be entirely eliminated until late March.

Prefectural officials believe that of 285,000 koku requiring elimination in January, (including the MAF-controlled area) all but approximately 50,000 koku will be defested at the end of February. The prefecture will take over direct control of beetle elimination on private and public forest lands early in March and expects to eradicate all current infestation by the end of March. However, a large number of infested trees in isolated areas totaling 3,000 koku, will require expediting to insure complete elimination by the end of March.

On-the-spot inspections revealed that generally, owners whether individual or communities, have tried to reduce infestation in their localities. However, many owners in the Kozu and Ukita Areas cut a large number of trees but failed to burn the bark. Village and buraku officials in these communities were asked to appeal to the owners concerned and have the bark of the felled trees burned now to check the spread of the pests.

Eight persons from the prefecture forestry department have been sent to expedite insect control work in 11 towns and villages where progress has been slower than expected. No additional personnel can be dispatched to the field to expedite beetle control because of the heavy work load in the department.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Farmers in the Onomichi - Mihara area are hopeful that research being conducted at the Saijo Experimental station in Hiroshima Prefecture will lead to counter-measures which will protect "mugi" from an unknown virus disease. Last year, damage was extensive in that area from the disease.

b. Forestry Conservation

(1) Some forest owners are expected to cut more than the stipulated volume of standing timber in the 1951 fiscal year in Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, despite approval of the suggested local management plan by a majority of owners last year. Prefectural forestry officials expect that the prefecture's cutting goal for 1951 fiscal year will have to be adjusted soon to provide the maximum of 20% excess which the Forestry Agency of the MAF will allow them to approve.

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(2) Cutting from superior types of chestnut trees will be used starting 1 April 1951, by Hiba-gun forestry officials to check the spread of damage to wild chestnut trees from the gall fly. A total of 19,200 infested trees will be included in the counter-measure against the pest which has already damaged 1,500,000 trees in the gun.

(3) Okayama forestry officials expect that most pine bark beetle infestation in the prefecture will be exterminated by the end of March 1951. Of 285,000 koku reported infested in January, all but 50,000 koku is expected to be defested by 1 March.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

The Saijo experimental station and the Hiroshima Prefecture agriculture improvement section should give more consideration to possible counter-measures which can be taken against the "mugi" virus in the Onomichi - Mihara area.

b. Forestry Conservation

(1) The Hiroshima prefectural information section should assist the prefectural forestry department to stress importance in protecting and not exploiting the forest resources.

(2) More use should be made by Okayama prefectural forest officials of the prefecture's information media to expedite prompt elimination of pine bark beetle damage in forest areas.

George M. Kunkel
for MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

S. Tokuno
SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section
5

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Mr. Shiro Tokuno (2) SECTION Economics/NR (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 22 January 1951 TIME 0800 hours (5) RETURN DATE 26 January 1951 TIME 1600 hours

File Index No. 32

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tottori City	23 Jan.	0830	Prefectural Officials.	Agriculture Conditions.
b.	Matsue City, Shimane Pref.	24 Jan.	0830	Prefectural Officials.	Agriculture Conditions.
c.	Yamaguchi City	26 Jan.	0830	Prefectural Officials.	Agriculture Conditions.
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

a. Rice collection presents no problem but farmers are not expected to deliver large amounts in excess of revised quotas. However, reliable statistics show that considerable amounts over and above revised quotas can be delivered. The laissez Faire policy followed by Civil Affairs has not effected collections.

b. Prefectural officials state that sufficient supplies of mugi fertilizer were received and anticipate no problem.

c. All concerned officials are endeavoring to maximize mugi production but anticipate difficulty in bringing the crop up to normal.

d. Statistics and Research Offices of the MAF located in each prefecture are carrying out surveys which are

S. Tokuno
Signature

(over)

(Instructions on reverse side)

Nat. Res. Div. File No. A-12-5

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

(7) REMARKS: Continued.

thorough and which serve as a basis for central government action.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402(b)(3)

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 22 through 26 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

a. Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To discuss crop conditions; research being carried out in experiment stations; availability of fertilizer; functions of MAF Statistics and Research Offices; and to observe the progress being made in the rice collection program.

b. To accompany Mr. Joseph Dodson, NRS, GHQ, SCAP on his visit to the region.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Crop conditions - All three prefectures report that (1) the mugi crop is retarded this year due to excessive rainfall during the normal planting season; (2) present estimates of mugi crop conditions range in the neighborhood of 90% compared to the 1949 - 1950 crop but proper care through insect and disease control and timely application of fertilizer may result in a normal crop; and (3) all concerned are taking measures to insure maximized production of mugi.

b. Rice collection - Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi prefectural officials stated that (1) though 100% rice collection has been or is

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nearly attained, there is little prospect of farmers turning in excess over quota deliveries even though statistics show that farmers have the rice; (2) the vice governor of Tottori feels that decontrol of rice is too early as there is a large food deficit in Japan and she must still import 20,000,000 koku of foodstuffs annually; (3) due to the increased rice price farmers are consuming mugi or a reversion to pre-war practises is noted; and (4) Yamaguchi officials stated that the price of over quota deliveries should be 200% of the base price or over quotas prices be based on amounts turned in in excess of the revised quota.

c. Increased production - The primary limiting factors in increased food production are (1) land improvement including improved drainage; (2) insect and disease; and (3) the price of the product. Experiment station officials report that the application of lime to acid soils and new mugi strains will undoubtedly be beneficial towards a greater given area yield.

d. Fertilizer availability - Although statistics from fertilizer dealers indicate that there has been a short supply of fertilizer prefectural officials state that there has been no actual shortage of spring fertilizer. This fact is attributed to (1) carry overs or stocks on hand and (2) increased use of self-supplied fertilizer including compost and green manure. Shimane officials stated the Kodan stocks were auctioned but farmers did not meet the minimum price quoted by auctioneers. There has been no appreciable decline in the quality of fertilizer distributed but prefectural governments are encouraging the use of mixed fertilizers wherever applicable. Shimane prefectural officials are collecting statistics from farmers to study 1951 rice fertilizer requirements.

e. Visits to the Tottori and Shimane Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Stations showed that (1) no activity is being carried out on field experiments but technical personnel are engaged in disseminating proper preventative methods of disease and insect injury to farmers; (2) technical staff members are familiar with up to date experimental procedures including the use of randomized as well as plot tests; and (3) technical U.S. literature is not being utilized by experiment station personnel, this was noted in Shimane.

b. Statistics and Research Offices of the MAF are (1) carrying out similar functions; (2) their previous functions were primarily crop reporting but at present are divided among (a) statistical surveys including marine production (b) crop condition surveys (c) area surveys and (d) agricultural economic research studies; and (3) carrying out functions as a central government agency which are much more accurate and which serve as a basis for central government action.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

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a. Rice collection presents no problem but farmers are not expected to deliver large amounts in excess of revised quotas. However, reliable statistics show that considerable amounts over and above revised quotas can be delivered. The Laissez Faire policy followed by Civil Affairs has not effected collections.

b. Prefectural officials state that sufficient supplies of mugi fertilizer were received and anticipate no problem.

c. All concerned officials are endeavoring to maximize mugi production but anticipate difficulty in bringing the crop up to normal.

d. Statistics and Research Offices of the MAF located in each prefecture are carrying out surveys which are thorough and which serve as a basis for central government action.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Whenever possible concerned Civil Affairs personnel visit Statistics and Research Offices to verify figures.

b. Civil Affairs personnel including Civil Education and Information Sections check the use of U.S. technical literature distributed to prefectural government.

S. Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-12-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 December 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Shimonoseki, Hamada, Izumo and Miyoshi, 18 - 21 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Memorandum for Record, Subject: Increased Food Production, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was to conduct routine surveillance of Agriculture and Forestry programs at city level with special emphasis on written rental contracts, Capital Investment in Cooperative Federations, Increased Food Production and Forest Management.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Except for deviations mentioned below, the same work was accomplished and the same schedule followed in each of the places visited. Therefore, for purposes of presentation, findings and recommendations made are grouped under the respective program and not by locals.

a. Land Reform

Meetings were held with Land Commissions to encourage completion of written rental contracts for all land still under tenancy. Apparently the information program directed at dispeling fears and wariness toward written agreements has been successful. Land commissions in areas visited are no longer experiencing difficulty in bringing both tenants and landlords to agreement on a written contract. The amount of tenant land covered by contract ranges from 80% in Izumo to 95% in Shimonoseki.

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b. Cooperatives

Representatives of all unit cooperatives in the areas visited met with the undersigned to discuss the matter of further capital investment in Federations. The Civil Affairs representative urged the unit cooperatives to exercise there perogative of voicing their opinions in Federation affairs. They were especially encouraged to make any further investment in Federations conditional. That is, before putting more money into the Federations they should lay down some very specific conditions which they insist upon being met before coming across with the cash. These conditions should include a full-time director with no outside interests which require his attention elsewhere. In the case of the purchase federation they should insist on management personnel with proven business ability not somebody who thinks they can do it but someone whose record clearly indicates he can. There is no question that unit cooperatives know and feel these things. Their difficulty seems to be in raising their voices. However, there have been definite indications that apathy and passive acceptance of Federation policy is giving way to active concern among unit cooperatives for what is going on.

c. Increased Food Production

Conferences with Improvement Committee members and extension workers were held in each city to push the Increased Food Production campaign. Earlier in the month conferences on this subject were held at prefectural level and were marked with enthusiasm. Unfortunately this enthusiasm has not permeated down to local level. The prefectures have great plans and big ideas but the four cities visited on this trip were obviously cool toward the subject. At least not much action has been taken to date. The plan outline in reference Memorandum for Record was presented at each conference for consideration. The extension workers are the only people who show any signs of inspiration. More work at local level on this program is definitely indicated.

d. Forestry Management

Three forestry associations were visited, two of which are inactive and exist in name only. The inactive Associations are relying heavily on the prefecture to provide them with a Forestry Management plan. In fact, in Hiroshima it appears as though the prefectural government is doing the whole job. The original trip schedule was altered in order to provide the undersigned with an opportunity to confer with Mr. Furniss, NRS, GHQ, SCAP, in Yonago city on his findings in Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, and Shimane prefectures. Summarily the findings are these:

(1) Tottori and Shimane are spending money on Pine Bark Beetle control which is not necessary.

(2) The gall fly epidemic, reported to be serious, is nothing to worry about. There is no justification for

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further subsidies for control.

(3) There is a new outbreak of the beetle in the Iwakuni area, which if not checked very soon, will grow to be a serious problem.

(4) Moriyama Island is so infested with beetles that it should be clear cut in order to check the spread to the mainland.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The program to get all tenant land covered by written rental contract is nearing completion in the cities visited.

b. Interest in the increased food production program at local level is low. More work on this program at this level will be necessary.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Douglas G. O'Brien

DOUGLAS G. O'BRIEN, DAC
Chief, Agriculture & Forestry Branch
Natural Resources Division

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. 8-12-9

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

25 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 16 - 19 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was to:

a. Estimate decrease in mugi production resulting from late planting.

b. Determine progress in the Land Consolidation Program.

c. Discuss increased capitalization of agricultural cooperatives.

d. Ascertain to what extent cooperatives are actively participating in the tax collection program.

e. Expedite registration of the liquidation of Nogyo Kai assets.

f. Determine progress of prefectures in auditing cooperative books as required by law.

3. BACKGROUND:

a. A cabinet order was recently issued which requires all agricultural cooperatives and federation to increase their capital stock to 140% of their fixed assets and/or investments in other echelons of cooperative organizations.

b. Each prefecture has received a subsidy to carry out a de-

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signated number of land consolidation projects.

c. This branch was requested by HRFO, IRD, E33, GHQ to investigate activities of cooperatives in the collection of individual farmers taxes. According to the above agency cooperatives are not supposed to act as agents for the tax office.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

An examination of meteorological records in all prefectures shows this last fall to have been the wettest in 50 years in Chugoku Region. As a result about 10% less land was planted in mugi than was originally planned for this year. Moreover, planting was delayed in all areas beyond the point where normal growth could be expected. However, abnormally favorable weather since the mugi was planted has compensated to a large extend for the late planting. When all factors are considered a rough estimate of the crop decrease is between 15% and 20% below a normal year. Continued warm weather will make this figure as low as 10%.

Progress in land consolidation projects varies extensively among the prefectures. In Okayama not one of the 34 projects planned has completed final plans and maps whereas in Tottori on 4 of its 12 projects the land has already been exchanged and consolidated. The following table shows progress to date in this program.

	Yamaguchi	Shimane	Tottori	Okayama
Number of authorized projects	12	18	12	34
Number receiving approval of 50% of farmers to begin planning	12	18	12	34
Number receiving 2/3 approval of final plan	9	0	8	0
Number of projects where land has actually been exchanged	0	0	4	0

All prefectures express their intention to accelerate the program so that all land can be exchanged after the harvest of the current wheat and barley crop and the next rice crop can be planted on the new land. An indication of the growing interest in this program can be had from the fact that each prefecture had 50% more applications from villages for designation as a land consolidation experiment than money was available to carry out. Moreover, there has been no incidence of organized resistance to any project in the region. In Yamaguchi when the initial 50% approval was being solicited the average affirmative vote on all projects was 97%.

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Agricultural Cooperatives in general have responded favorably to the cabinet order regulating their financial operations and have intensified their campaign to increase capital stock in all prefectures. Although this campaign has been in progress for over a year, little or no progress was made until the issuance of the cabinet order. It will be difficult for most cooperatives to comply with the requirements of the order but they all recognize the need for greater capitalization and are grateful for the legal backing the ordinance gives them. Shimane prefectural officials estimate that 30,000 over quota rice could be delivered if farmers will turn in a portion of their retention. At the over quota price this would be a net return to farmers of 201,000,000 which is exactly the extent to which total capitalization of cooperatives must be increased in Shimane. The prefecture is sponsoring a drive to encourage the delivery of extra rice in order to provide the money for further investment.

At the present rate of progress, no prefecture in the region will be able to comply with cabinet order on cooperatives which requires the prefecture to audit the books of all cooperatives each year. Present status of the program as revealed by this trip is as follows.

Prefecture	Total Number of cooperatives requiring audit	Date Auditing was begun	Number of personnel assigned	Number cooperatives completed to date
Yamaguchi	247	Sept. 1950	7	30
Shimane	311	April 1950	25	206 *
Tottori	183	April 1950	8	48
Okayama	405	August 1950	3	29

*This includes 85 "mail order" jobs. The cooperative mailed the books to the Prefectural Government where they were audited and returned - a most inadequate and unsatisfactory system because something needed is invariably missing.

It takes 2 auditors 3 to 4 days to audit the books of an average size cooperative. Travel and other expenses average 10,000 per cooperative which averages about ¥3,000,000 for each prefecture. In no prefecture have funds been appropriated for this work.

The degree to which agricultural cooperatives are engaging in the tax collection program varies among the prefectures. In Yamaguchi and Shimane, cooperatives are acting as agents for the tax office. Farmers transfer money on the books for tax payment, the unit cooperative notifies the credit federation and the federation pays the tax office. In Tottori and Hiroshima the cooperatives have nothing to do

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with the tax collection. In Okayama a plan was drawn up for cooperatives to act as agents for the tax office but the plan was voted down by the prefectural assembly, presumably because of the pressure brought to bear by the Chugoku and Hypothec banks in that prefecture. Acting as agent for the tax office holds some very distinct advantages for unit cooperatives. First, when funds are transferred through the cooperative, the credit department has use of the money for 2 or 3 days longer than if the individual withdrew it and paid the tax office himself. With operating capital so critically short, even this brief period of retention measurably assists the cooperative in its operation. Secondly, the prestige gained by the cooperative through being recognized by the tax office as a responsible financial institution does much to build local confidence in the cooperative.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

The wettest planting season in 50 years resulted in 10% less land being planted in wheat and barley than was scheduled. Although many areas were planted too late to expect normal growth, unusually favorable weather since planting has compensated to some degree for this loss. Present estimate is about 15% less wheat and barley production than last year.

Prefectural Land Departments in all prefectures except Tottori are going to have to step up the pace on their land consolidation projects if the land is to be ready for exchange between the time the present crop is harvested and the new crop planted.

Agricultural cooperatives would never have increased their capital stock to what it should be if a Cabinet Order had not been issued directing it. Activity in the drive to increase capital stock has increased ten-fold since the issuance of the Cabinet Ordinance. Although meeting the requirements of the Cabinet Ordinance will put cooperatives on a sound financial basis, [redacted] the fact that they had to be ordered to do it does not speak very well for the cooperative spirit in Japan.

Unless budgetary provisions are made for increase in personnel prefectural governments will be unable to comply with laws requiring the prefecture to audit all cooperative's accounts annually. This is not the same old cry of "we can't do the job without more money"; statistics prove this to be true. It is a physical impossibility for three people - as is the case in Okayama - to audit the books of 405 cooperatives.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

DOUGLAS G. O'BRIEN, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Good report - Facts and figures presented effectively.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

Mr. O'Brien 25 Jan 57 (16-19 Jan)

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics(NR Div) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 15 Jan 51 TIME 0800 (5) RETURN DATE 18 Jan 51 TIME 0200

File Index No. 29

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	~~City~~ Okayama	15 Jan	1300	Pref Forestry Dept officials.	Forest Conservation, Pine Bark Beetle Control.
b.	~~Yazu-gun~~ Kamo-mura Tottori Pref	16 Jan	0800	Yazu Central District Ag Extension Committee, Extension Agents.	Discuss all phases of Ag Extension Program.
c.	~~Yazu-gun~~ Tampi-mura Tottori Pref	16 Jan	1300	Yazu West District Ag Extension Committee, Extension Agents.	"
d.	~~town, Iwami~~ Uradome- gun, Tottori Pref	17 Jan	0900	Iwami Gun Ag Extension Committee, Extension Agents.	"
e.	~~City~~ Tottori	17 Jan	1300	Pref Ag Improvement Section	"
f.					

(7) REMARKS: ~~Unusually heavy fall rains may cause loss of 20% of new "mugi" crop in seacoast areas of Tottori Prefecture Cranefly which thrives in moist soil, is expected to attack many young plants late in February. Cumbersome measures include DDT and better drainage but the latter will require prefecture or NAF subsidies. Losses from leaf rust and leaf smild should be much lower this year due to very effective information program carried out by extension agents and experimental station.~~

File No. A-12-4 Nat. Res. Division

File Index No.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND 963

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

19 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Tottori Prefectures, 15 - 18 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Central Government Law No. 163 establishing Agriculture Extension program 2 July 1948.

(2) Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Imperial Government Forestry Law No. 43, April 1907, and all pertinent amendments thereto.

(2) O.D. No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) To determine if current "mugi" crop is being cultivated by farmers of Tottori Prefecture in complete accordance with the Increased Production program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and NRS, GHQ, SCAP.

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(2) To evaluate emergency preparations available throughout Tottori Prefecture for coordinated control of any noxious insect or plant disease which threatens to reduce production of current "mugi" crop.

(3) To evaluate progress made by Yazu Central and Yazu West and Iwami East districts of Tottori Prefecture in developing effective Home Improvement and 4-H club programs.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate current progress made by Okayama Prefecture Forest Department in combatting pine bark beetles.

3. BACKGROUND:

Routine.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture Extension:

Conferences were held 16 January 1951 at 0845 at Kamo-mura, and at 1345 at Tampi-mura, both in Yazu Gun, and 17 January at 0845 at Uradome-mura in Iwami Gun, and at 1330 at Tottori Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station, Tottori City.

Conferees included Mr. Tanaka, Extension sub-section chief of Tottori Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section, Mr. Noda, chief of the Experimental Station, and District Extension Committee officials and Extension Agents.

Following highlights were observed concerning present "mugi" crop:

(1) Planting of mugi in three districts inspected was delayed about 15 days because of heavy fall and winter rains. Most communities have been able to plant 85% of available acreage for second crop. Quite a few villages succeeded in getting 100% of their available acreage planted after several delays and considerable work by farmers to protect the germinating seeds.

(2) Recommended counter-measures against insects and plant diseases have been repeatedly demonstrated by extension agents at village and in some cases buraku level to insure a normal "mugi" harvest this summer and possibly attain a slight production increase.

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(3) Insecticides and other chemicals needed in the MAF's subsidized insect and plant disease control program are generally available at village level. Farmers are not expected, to obtain these chemicals through local cooperatives until the earliest plant disease and insect damage is noticed in their respective fields. If any of these diseases or insects should reach epidemic proportions, local cooperatives can obtain any quantity of such chemicals on 48 hours' request from Prefecture Mutual Relief Cooperative Federations.

(4) Indications point to a light snowfall this winter along the Japan Sea coast and areas adjacent to the seacoast. Snow blight therefore is not expected to be a serious problem except in a few mountainous areas.

(5) The cranefly, leaf rust and leaf scald are expected to cause nominal damage to "mugi" along the seacoast and adjacent areas of Tottori Prefecture this season.

The crane fly has been a perennial source of trouble to "mugi" farmers. In the past, some owners have reported as much as 50% intensity of damage from this pest which attacks the roots of the young plant. Unusually heavy rainfall and poor drainage make it easy for the fly to breed in large numbers in the exceptionally damp earth. DDT has already been used in several villages of Iwami East district and is expected to reduce the intensity to 25% or less.

(6) Some farmers in Wakasa-mura, Yazu Gun have "mugi" plants which have yellowish spots on the young shoots, indicating that the wrong type of fertilizer was used before planting "mugi". These farmers claim they prefer Potassic fertilizer to the Nitrogenous type because it makes the plant more resistant to snow blight and other "mugi" diseases.

(7) Waste chemicals from a copper mine in Oda, Iwami Gun, are occasionally polluting "mugi" crops in Oda, Oiwa and Honjo. Prompt application of lime which is furnished as a damage subsidy by the mine usually protects the growing plants. Exceptionally heavy rains as experienced this winter in these communities aggravates the danger considerably.

Comparative statistics submitted by extension agents in the three districts visited indicate that the MAF and prefecture extension

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information program will greatly reduce anticipated losses to the current "mugi" crop. Following reports show progress made in reducing plant disease and insect damage compared to last year:

Year	District	Disease	Area Infested	Intensity of Damage	Reduction in Yield
1949	Yazu Central	Leaf Rust	342 cho	22.8%	68.5 koku
1950	" "	" "	200 cho	13.2%	24.7 koku (est)
1949	Yazu East	Leaf Scald	101 cho, 5 tan	11.1%	108.5 koku
1950	" "	" "	48 cho, 5 tan	8.9%	40.8 koku (est)
1949	Iwami East	Leaf Rust	56 cho, 3 tan	9.4%	10 koku
1950	" "	" "	45 cho	10%	5 koku (est)

Breeding of all types of livestock is increasing in the districts inspected. Ample quantities of feed for these animals are available labor with some farmers being able to utilize pastures to reduce feed costs.

The Home Improvement program needs considerable stimulus in all three areas. Yazu Central recently was assigned a woman Improvement adviser who occasionally will visit homes in the border area of Yazu East district. Iwami East district, one of the lowest economic level areas in Tottori Prefecture, is interested in making simple kitchen and other home improvements but farmers generally lack sufficient capital to undertake any but very minor repairs.

Further training of 4-H club officers, extension agents who are serving as advisers to these clubs and volunteer adult leaders is needed in all three districts. Individual projects are undertaken only occasionally with a profit as the objective. Too much emphasis has been placed on research. All clubs need younger members as well as additional boys and girls to stabilize future activities.

This officer emphasized that the objective of the 4-H program is to teach young farm boys and girls the farming skills, both in the field and the rural home, which they will need as adults when they have families. Additional information should be sent by the prefecture on the broader objectives of the 4-H movement with more attention paid to obtaining girl members.

b. Forest Conservation

Conference held at 0945 on 15 January 1951 at Okayama Prefecture Forest Department. The Akaiwa Gun Pine Bark Beetle report was

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the only one available thus far for the period ending 31 December 1950. A complete report of the prefecture's bark beetle control program in December will be forwarded to Chugoku Civil Affairs Region later.

Akaiwa reported 112,900 koku of trees still infested at the end of December. No elimination was reportedly undertaken throughout the Gun in view of the busy "mugi" planting season for farmers and also the pending drive to eliminate all of the forest pests during January and February 1951.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Unusually heavy rains during past three months in Tottori Prefecture may cause heavy outbreak of cranefly to young "mugi" plants, especially along seacoast and adjacent lowlands. However, extension agents are checking closely to make sure farmers use DDT and other insecticides to keep potential losses at lowest possible figure.

(2) Home Improvement activities in three districts of Tottori Prefecture visited are ineffective. However, Yazu Central district has recently-appointed Improvement adviser who will also aid some families in adjacent border area of Yazu West District. The Prefecture's Home Improvement Supervisor is attending training course in Tokyo with no acting woman supervisor on duty in prefecture. Men extension agents need further orientation by a woman adviser to get farm families interested in such improvements.

(3) 4-H club activities have stressed too much research, not enough practical projects to aid boys and girls earn money. Additional training is necessary for club officers, agents and volunteer leaders.

b. Forest Conservation

Reports of December elimination measures against Pine Bark Beetle in Okayama Prefecture are incomplete. Akaiwa Gun, one of the heaviest-infested areas for several previous months, failed to complete a single koku of elimination, claiming it would launch all-out campaign against pests in January and complete present infestation before 31 March 1951.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NWS

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-9-12-4

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Mr. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Blyth #2

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 8 Jan 1951 TIME 0222 (5) RETURN DATE 12 Jan 1951 TIME 0207

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama City	8 Jan 51	0900	Pref. officials	Ag. Extension surveillance
b.	Okayama City	8 Jan 51	1300	" "	Forestry Conservation surveillance
c.	Tottori City	9 Jan 51	0900	" "	Ag. Extension surveillance
d.	Tottori City	9 Jan 51	1300	" "	Forestry Conservation surveillance
e.	Suetsune-mura, Tottori-ken	9 Jan 51	1430	Pref. officials & Gun forestry officials	Inspect Coastal soil erosion project
f.	Matsue City	10 Jan 51	0900	Pref. officials	Ag. Extension surveillance

(7) REMARKS: See attached report

MORRIS. S. COLEHOUR
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

File Index No. 28

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Mr. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Blyth #2

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 8 Jan 51 TIME 0222 (5) RETURN DATE 12 Jan 51 TIME 0207

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	~~d.~~ Matsue City	10 Jan 51	1300	Pref. officials	Forestry Conservation surveillance
h.	~~e.~~ Yamaguchi City	11 Jan 51	0900	" "	Ag. Extension surveillance
i.	~~f.~~ Yamaguchi City	11 Jan 51	1300	" "	Forestry Conservation surveillance
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/fhk

12 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures 8-11 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Central Government Law No. 163, 2 July 1948.

(2) C.D. #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Imperial Japanese Government Forest Law No. 43, April 1907, and all pertinent amendments thereto.

(2) C.D. #14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) To evaluate current progress made by Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Sections in carrying out provisions of appropriate

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

Central Government laws and cabinet ordinances pertaining to agriculture extension at prefectural level.

(2) To advise and guide prefecture authorities concerned on proposed plans and policies for agriculture extension during 1951 fiscal year.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate current progress at prefectural level in all phases of forest restoration program of MAF and SCAP.

(2) To expedite increased seedling production program in all prefectures concerned except Tottori.

(3) To expedite use of appropriate control measures to check furthur spread of chestnut gall fly in prefectures concerned except Shimane.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conferences were held on 8 January in Okayama Ken-cho, 9 January in Tottori Ken-cho, 10 January in Shimane Ken-cho and 11 January in Yamaguchi Ken-cho with officials of Agriculture Improvement Sections.

Current and future personnel and operational plans, pending national legislation affecting extension, Home Improvement, agriculture research and 4-H activities were discussed at each conference.

A surplus of qualified applicants for future farm extension and home improvement adviser openings is available in most of the above prefectures. Tottori, the lone exception, is feeling the effect of the Assembly's policy that no new employes will be added to the Prefecture Government's large payroll because of the unfavorable economic outlook. As a result, the Agricultural Improvement section there

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has screened 22 qualified prefecture employees and found only three who are willing to take positions as farm advisers.

The MAF has allocated 28 new farm agents to Tottori for the 1951 fiscal year, exclusive of 7 additional subject matter specialists. Extension officials are quite concerned over the slim prospects of obtaining only a handful of new agents from the few prefecture employees who can qualify for this position.

It may again become necessary to seek approval from the assembly to hire new advisers from an applicants' pool if an insufficient number of present employees of the prefecture qualified for this position, refuse to change jobs.

Tottori now has 96 farm advisers, the full MAF quota for the current year. The additional specialists' posts are expected to be filled about 1 April 1951 by recruiting qualified persons among prefecture employees.

Okayama tops the Region with 350 applicants for the 50 new farm adviser vacancies in 1951. Shimane which does not plan to hire any new men agents in the next fiscal period, has a backlog of 150 persons seeking such employment. Yamaguchi also has more than an ample number of qualified applicants for the 15 vacancies it will fill at an early date.

Applicants for home improvement adviser are plentiful in the prefectures visited. Okayama reports 65 seeking the six vacancies for 1951, Tottori has 33 women from which to select 8 additional advisers, and Yamaguchi has 27 applicants from a previous test and expects quite a few others from a new test in February. Yamaguchi hopes to increase its home improvement staff in the field by 19 if sufficient funds are granted by the Assembly next month.

Shimane which has received approval from the Assembly to hire 10 additional women agents, actually has only one qualified applicant at present. However, a new test will be held this month with a sufficient number expected to be available to fill the new quota.

Shimane to Revise Financing Plan ---- sh

Extension officials in Shimane are making plans to take over the 50% share of financing the salaries of 79 new extension agents now provided by local extension committees.

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The change will be effective at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

This plan, described in previous field trip reports by this officer, was only a "stop-gap" arrangement to obtain additional men agents during the current year. The 79, all former Agriculture Co-op technicians, were employed under a plan whereby the local extension committees, relying mainly on allocations from village tax funds, agreed to assume half of the cost of the salaries of this group for the 1950 fiscal year.

The prefecture's new MAF quota will enable it to take over all of the cost of the 79 agents' salaries. However, it will have to pay the entire cost of salary for 13 agents and will receive central government subsidies to help pay for the balance.

b. Forestry Conservation:

Elimination of pine bark beetles in Okayama and Yamaguchi prefectures proceeded slowly in December. Incomplete reports indicate that the former had nearly 220,000 koku needing elimination on 1 January. An intensive information program will be carried out from the period 10 January - 10 March 51 by the prefecture and the Forestry Agency, MAF, in an effort to completely wipe out all of the forest pests at the end of the current fiscal year.

A field office of the Forestry Agency, MAF, has been established at Seto-mura in Akaiwa Gun with six technicians assigned to expedite control of the beetles. Twelve towns and villages in Akaiwa, Wake and Jodo guns will be supervised by the MAF's special insect control office. Infested trees in these areas totaling 100,000 koku will be felled by owners or volunteer workers before 1 February.

Infested trees not out down as planned in the three-gun area supervised by the MAF are to be eliminated as soon as possible in a coordinated drive by the MAF, prefectural and local officials concerned. The Central Government has allocated ¥9,400,000 for the project which is one of the major insect control programs in Japan this year.

New orders have been sent to all other owners in Okayama by the prefecture to attain complete elimination of the beetles by 15 March. Communities which are lax in complying with the elimination program will be asked by the prefecture to obtain sufficient volunteer laborers early in February to insure attainment of the current goal before the new fiscal

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year begins. Expediting committees have been organized in all guns as well as local communities to wage "all out" war against the beetles during the next three months.

Yamaguchi officials are faced with a serious control problem in Kumage Gun which reports 26,816 koku of trees still infested at the end of December 1950. Most of the Gun's infestation is confined to Nagashima Island in the Inland Sea. It has long been a "bottleneck" in insect control because the forest owners are mainly occupied with fishing, their primary source of income.

The Kumage area has the largest part of Yamaguchi's remaining infestation. The latest prefecture total is 40,530 koku. If owners in Kumage will show more interest in eliminating the infested trees, the prefecture should be able to wipe out all existing infestation by the end of the 1950 fiscal year. Both prefecture and gun officials will make strenous efforts to expedite beetle elimination in the heavily-damaged area throughout January.

Shimonoseki City with 6,249 koku of incompleted control is the largest local area requiring more effective beetle elimination. This officer has previously visited both the Kumage and the Shimonoseki areas, and stressed prompt beetle control continuously.

Toyoura Gun Forestry officials expect most of Shimonoseki's infestation to be eliminated sometime in March. Owners are cooperative and in those cases where vigilance will be required, the prefecture and the gun are prepared to utilize volunteer workers to accomplish the current year's goal on time.

Reforestation quotas will very likely be met on time throughout the four prefectures visited. Inclement weather may delay planting of seedlings in remote communities but otherwise, prefecture and gun forestry officials are constantly appealing to forest owners and local associations to plant every young tree possible during the current year.

After a slow start following the war, the long-neglected forest conservation program appears to be moving in high gear now throughout the Region. Every effort is made to get maximum use of nursery beds with the average planting being about 250,000 seeds during the first year. Some of the prefectures need to get greater utilization of available nursery land to increase seedling production but generally, the artificial reforestation program is quite effective.

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Okayama reported an average increase of 2 tan in expanded area for its 12 prefectural and 280 private nurseries. Yamaguchi has one of the outstanding expansion nursery programs for 1951 which will materially reduce its annual seedling shortage. If favorable growing conditions prevail next year, Yamaguchi expects to ship 16,500,000 seedlings to projects, cutting the estimated shortage to 2,000,000.

Yamaguchi officials will urge 30 of the largest private nursery operators to operate prefecture-financed nurseries on their present acreage as part of the step-up in seedling production during the new fiscal year. They also plan to give a 20% subsidy to all private nursery operators who will increase their normal yearly outputs by importing 1-year-old trees from other prefectures and transplanting them in their expanded nursery beds.

Shimane will obtain 500,000 seedlings from Forestry Agency nurseries in the same prefecture and hopes to get the balance of the 5,254,400 trees needed to complete its current reforestation program in Regional nurseries or in other parts of Japan. Tottori which is the only prefecture in the Region to report a surplus of seedlings yearly, plans to open a new prefecture nursery area in Hino Gun early during the new fiscal year. It will comprise 3 cho of private crop land and should greatly expand the prefecture's annual seedling supply.

In Tottori, two large sand dune control projects were visited on 9 January 1951 in company with Mr. Kobayashi, chief of the prefecture forestry section's reforestation and conservation subsections, and Mr. Takabashi, representing the Tottori City agriculture & forestry section. The Fukube and Tottori City erosion prevention programs totaling 950 cho may require many years to complete.

Vast sandy areas, barren probably for several hundred years, are slowly being reforested. Pine and acacia seedlings are used in fenced-off sections of the seacoast and adjacent land. At Fukube, it is hoped to soon arrest the filling up of a large nearby lake which is urgently needed for irrigation purposes. The Tottori City dunes are not creating any serious obstacle but could cause considerable damage to crops and nearby homes if left intact too long.

The MAF is providing 60% of the funds for the sand dune control program in Tottori prefecture and the prefecture supplies all of the balance. Most of the dunes involve private land and eventually will be designated as

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protection forests. Loss of young seedlings because of poor germination and other difficulties is about 20% annually.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Most prefectures have ample numbers of qualified applicants for farm and home improvement adviser to fill the 1951 quotas. Tottori, because of administrative difficulties, may have to recruit all of its new men advisers from available qualified prefecture employees who are now doing other types of work. However, no serious threat is seen to the operation of the prefecture's extension program as most local areas have at least one agent at present.

(2) All prefectures visited are giving the hiring of improvement advisers top priority in next year's personnel planning. More contacts with farm women and girl 4-H members are in prospect after 1 April 1951.

(3) Shimane extension officials will discontinue the temporary financing of 79 farm extension agents on a 50-50 arrangement with local extension committees after 1 April 1951. An increased MAF grant will permit the prefecture to take over the cost of salaries for 66 agents. The others will be paid entirely from prefecture funds.

b. Forest Conservation:

(1) Okayama Forestry officials expect to eliminate most of the nearly 300,000 koku of infested pine trees by mid-March. An intensive information campaign has been launched this month to make certain that all of the bark beetles are burned throughout the prefecture by the end of the current fiscal year.

(2) A field office of the Forestry Agency, MAF, has been opened in Seto-mura, Akaiwa Gun, under supervision of the prefecture to expedite beetle control in 12 towns and villages. The Central Government will provide all of the ¥9,400,000 necessary to eliminate the 100,000 koku of trees in these communities.

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(3) Reforestation is proceeding at a favorable rate throughout the Region. Most prefectures have expanded present prefecture or private nurseries. Some hope to open new nurseries next year to further reduce the large shortages of seedlings available for forest conservation in their respective areas.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

Marie S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

A bove report covers the field thoroughly but is too long and detailed. Future reports will be made more concise.

Shiro Tokuno
SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (N. R. Div.) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train - Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 3 Jan. 1951 TIME 1424 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 6 Jan. 1951 TIME 1800 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Fukuwa Machi Otsu Gun Yamaguchi Pref.	4 Jan.	0830	Fukuwa Machi 4-H club Members, Extension Agents	Discuss 4-H club programs.
b.	Hagi City Yamaguchi Pref.	4 Jan.	1300	Hagi City Extension Agents, Women's Group Representative	Discuss Home Improvement
c.	Masuda-machi Mino Gun Shimane Pref.	5 Jan.	0830	Mino District Office Officials	Discuss Forestry Problems in Gun.
d.	"	5 Jan.	1300	Mino Gun Forestry Association Officials.	Forestry Management Conference
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: See attached report.

Nat. Res. Division 4-12-A File No.

File Index No. 27

(Instructions on reverse side)

Morris S Colehour
Signature

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

9 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Shimane Prefectures, 3 - 6 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Central Government Law Number 163, 2 July 1948.

(2) Paragraph 5 of Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, publications.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Imperial Government Law No. 43 (Basic Japanese Forestry Regulations) April 1907 and subsequent pertinent amendments thereto.

(2) Paragraphs 3 and 4 of O.D. No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, publications.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) To hold 4-community conference on individual project accomplishments of 4-H clubs at Fukawa-machi, Otsu Gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

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

(2) To evaluate overall progress in all phases of Extension by towns and villages in Abu Gun.

(3) To inspect 1951 summer orange crop in Hagi-shi and to determine if production will be seriously affected by plant disease, noxious insects, weather and other factors.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate local-level coordination of all phases of Forest Conservation in Mino and Kanoshi Guns of Shimane Prefecture, especially nursery seedling production and yearly reforestation programs of local forestry associations in above guns.

(2) To expedite approval of forestry management plan for Ogawa-mura of Kanoshi Gun, Shimane Prefecture.

(3) To evaluate progress being made on Insect Control and Reforestation by Yamaguchi Prefecture Forestry Department.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conference held at 0930 on 4 January 1951 at Fukawa-machi Town Office. Conferees included Mr. Fukada, representing chief of Yamaguchi Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section, Otsu Gun Extension officials, and extension advisers and 4-H club leaders from Fukawa, Hiyoki, Misuni, Mikatsuka and Shiraki.

This officer emphasized following objectives of 4-H program:

(1) Undertake individual projects to teach members the simple farming techniques which they must know to become practicing farmers.

(2) Recruit younger members between the ages of 10 and 21 years of age.

(3) Sponsor projects which will encourage more girls to join local 4-H clubs.

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(4) Stabilize local clubs by adding new members frequently and sponsoring interesting programs.

(5) More volunteer leaders are needed to give members better understanding of club's future and to help them conduct projects which will ultimately produce a profit.

Extension advisers and 4-H leaders reported following trends in club activities:

(1) Agricultural Research clubs are gradually developing into 4-H groups and eventually will lower age range of members down to boys and girls of 16 to 23 years of age.

(2) Few volunteer leaders have been trained to date in Otsu Gun. Area extension committeemen are assisting extention advisers in guiding local 4-H clubs as to individual projects and conducting of regular meetings.

(3) As in rest of prefectures, girls are far in minority in membership at local level.

(4) Individual projects are very popular. However, few members are undertaking those which will either show a profit within a short period of time or which will require several years to complete.

(5) Area extension committees in some cases are encouraging 4-H projects by granting small subsidies to individuals for studies of crops grown locally. Actually, the extension adviser allows the club member to assist him in simple farming techniques at demonstration farms. Cost of keeping the project records and minor expenses such as travel involved to obtain chemicals or special tools for the demonstration farms are examples of how the subsidy is spent.

(6) Keeping of complete farm operation books is popular with the future farmers. Some have faithfully recorded all transactions at their respective families' farms for several years and claim they realize the need for continuous farm account projects.

(7) Local clubs are self-sustaining through nominal dues. However, the membership charge has been so low, generally ¥30 to ¥50 per year, that clubs in Otsu Gun plan to increase this amount to approximately ¥100 per member annually in the near future.

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Conference held at 1330 on 4 January 1951 at Hagi City Public Hall. Conferees included Mr. Fukada, extension advisers and officials of Abu Gun and municipal officials of Hagi, Oi, Nago, Sanmi and Akiaigi.

Abu Gun officials reported that barring unexpected setbacks, the 1951 summer orange crop of the Gun will likely total 5,000,000 kan, a "bumper" year. If this figure is realized, it will equal the 1949 crop. Hagi City produces 60% of the Gun's citrus fruit annually with farmers receiving nearly ¥100,000,000 for above-normal yields.

Like Oshima Island in Yamaguchi Prefecture, farmers in the Hagi area derive 40% of their total farm income from citrus fruit. After gun officials reported production was gradually decreasing because the orange trees are more than 40 years old, it was suggested that they undertake an extensive program this year to plant superior seedlings.

This officer pointed out that since the citrus industry has grown rapidly in the past 25 years in the Hagi area, no time should be lost in replacing the mature trees with the best seedlings obtainable in Japan. Competition in the summer orange trade is already very brisk. Farmers in Shikoku Island and Shizuoka Prefecture are giving Hagi growers such increasing sales competition that unless strong counter-measures are taken by Abu Gun and prefectural authorities, lucrative markets now dominated by Yamaguchi fruit growers may slowly be lost.

Home improvement projects were stressed despite the lack of a Gun Improvement adviser. The woman who held this post resigned last month and no successor is expected to fill the vacancy until March or April. Meanwhile, volunteer "expediters" are expected to stimulate some interest in burakus among women's groups and farm organizations.

Conferences held at 0900 on 5 January 1951 with Mika District Forestry Section officials, Iwami-Masuda, and at 1315 on 5 January 1951 with representatives of local forestry associations in Mino and Kanoashi Guns of Shimane Prefecture, also in Iwami-Masuda.

Conferees included Mr. Okada of the Prefecture Forestry Administration Section, Mr. Morimoto of the Prefecture Forestry Reforestation Section, Mr. Iwata, Mika District Chief, Mr. Mimura, chief of the district Forestry Section, and Mr. Katayama, chief of the Mika Branch of the Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations.

Mika District Forestry officials hope to obtain a site in Hikimikame-mura in Mino Gun to establish a new prefectural seedling nursery during the 1951 fiscal year. The project has been undertaken to replace approximately 1 tan of nursery beds at the 1-cho Masuda Prefecture nursery completely washed away by the typhoon "Kezia" last fall. Approximately 28,000 seedlings were lost in the "wash-out",

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including 15,000 of cypress, 12,400 of black pine and 600 of red pine.

Several farmers in Hikimikame have informed district officials they will be willing to convert crop upland which has produced mediocre yields of rice in recent years into a 3-tan forest nursery. Cuttings of mature cedar trees will be cultivated at the new site if the Prefecture Reforestation Section receives sufficient funds to open the nursery in the next fiscal year.

The additional nursery in Mika district is expected to boost seedling production there by 10,000 to 15,000. Current plantings at the seven private and one prefecture nurseries in the two guns are estimated at 903,488 seedlings.

The Masuda Prefecture nursery needs a dike to protect it from further washouts during excessive rainy periods. However, prefecture officials indicated that economic difficulties confronting the Prefecture Assembly, make it highly improbable that funds will be allocated for this urgent project.

Ten of the 11 Forestry Associations in Kanoashi Gun have approved management plans. Ogawa-mura with a decadent association is the only community in the Gun which has not completed approval of its management plan. Ten of the 19 associations in Mino Gun have approved their respective management plans to date.

Following trends in forest conservation were noted at district conference with representatives of forestry associations:

(1) Many associations have practically ceased operations to prepare for the proposed change to two local-level forestry trade groups as outlined in pending Central Government legislation.

(2) Reforestation quotas generally will be attained by most towns and villages in Mino and Kanoashi Guns during the current fiscal year.

(3) Forest owners want distribution of reforestation subsidies by the Prefecture Forestry Department expedited.

(4) Several communities in the Mika district are in urgent need of additional forest roads to cheapen transportation costs for hauling logs to the nearest railroad or lumber mill.

(5) Agricultural Cooperatives with effective organizational leadership generally have almost eclipsed forest conservation groups by making farming the predominant rural

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

enterprise.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

(1) Profit-making projects for individual 4-H club members in Otsu Gun of Yamaguchi Prefecture are quite successful. Several boy members reported they have earned as much as ¥1,500 on raising poultry, and sheep and from growing staple food crops.

(2) More volunteer leaders are needed for the 4-H program not only in Otsu Gun but throughout Yamaguchi Prefecture as well.

(3) Citrus fruit growers in Abu Gun of Yamaguchi Prefecture expect to harvest a bumper crop of approximately 5,000,000 kan of summer oranges in May 1951, barring unforeseen losses from the weather or plant diseases.

(4) Since most summer orange trees in Abu Gun are nearly 45 years old, average yield of these trees has gradually decreased. Prompt action is necessary by Gun and prefectural extension leaders to stabilize the citrus industry by planting superior seedlings this fall.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Mika district forestry officials of Shimane Prefecture have a 3-tan site available as a new prefectural nursery in Mino Gun to increase the district's seedling output. Such a nursery is needed in the district because 1 tan of nursery bed at the Masuda Prefectural Nursery was washed away during last fall's "Kezia" typhoon.

(2) Most towns and villages in the 2-gun district will fill their annual reforestation quotas by the end of the current fiscal year.

(3) The Central Government's proposal to introduce legislation at an early session of the Diet to stabilize local forestry associations has resulted in a large number of such associations practically ceasing operations.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME O'Brien, D. G. (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Blyth #3

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 18 December 50 TIME 0252 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 21 December 50 TIME 2321 hrs.

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimonoseki Yamaguchi Pref.	18 Dec.	0900	Chief, Land Commission Clerk, Land Commission	Rental Agreements
b.	"	"	1030	Local Cooperative	Fertilizer Distribution
c.	"	"	1330	Extension Office	Extension Service
d.	"	"	1530	City Forestry Section	Forest Management
e.	Hameda Shizuoka Pref.	19 Dec.	0900	Chief, Land Commission Clerk, Land Commission	Rental Agreements
f.	"	"	1030	Local Cooperative	Fertilizer Distribution

(7) REMARKS: See attached field trip report.

Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-127

File Index No. 26

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

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	// Hamada Shimane Pref.	19 Dec.	1330	Extension Office	Extension Service
h.	//	"	1530	City Forestry Section	Forest Management
i.	// Izumo Shimane Pref.	20 Dec.	0900	Chief, Land Commission Clerk, Land Commission	Rental Agreements
j.	//	"	1030	Local Cooperative	Fertilizer Distribution
k.	//	"	1330	Extension Office	Extension Service
l.	//	"	1530	City Forestry Section	Forest Management

(7) REMARKS: _____

_____

_____

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

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

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Tokaichi Hiroshima Pref.	21 Dec.	1130	Mayor, Tokaichi	Reclamation
b.	Miyoshi Hiroshima Pref.	"	1400	Local Cooperative	Finances
c.	"	"	1530	Forestry Association	Forest Management
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

D. O'Brien
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS

INSTRUCTIONS

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

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DGO/mn

8 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Shimonoseki, Hamada, Izumo and Miyoshi, 18 - 21 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

Memorandum for Record, Subject: Increased Food Production, dated 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was to conduct routine surveillance of Agriculture and Forestry programs at city level with special emphasis on written rental contracts, Capital Investment in Cooperative Federations, Increased Food Production and Forest Management.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Except for deviations mentioned below, the same work was accomplished and the same schedule followed in each of the places visited. Therefore, for purposes of presentation, findings and recommendations made are grouped under the respective program and not by locale.

a. Land Reform

Meetings were held with Land Commissions to encourage completion of written rental contracts for all land still under tenancy. Apparently the information program directed at dispeling fears and wariness toward written agreements has been successful. Land commissions in areas visited are no longer experiencing difficulty in bringing both tenants and landlords to agreement on a written contract. The amount of tenant land covered by contract ranges from 80% in Izumo to 95% in Shimonoseki.

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b. Cooperatives

Representatives of all unit cooperatives in the areas visited met with the undersigned to discuss the matter of further capital investment in Federations. The Civil Affairs representative urged the unit cooperatives to exercise there perogative of voicing their opinions in Federation affairs. They were especially encouraged to make any further investment in Federations conditional. That is, before putting more money into the Federations they should lay down some very specific conditions which they insist upon being met before coming across with the cahs. These conditions should include a full-time director with no outside interests which require his attention elsewhere. In the case of the purchase federation they should insist on management personnel with proven business ability not somebody who thinks they can do it but someone whose record clearly indicates he can. There is no question that unit cooperatives know and feel these things. Their difficulty seems to be in raising their voices. However, there have been definite indications that apathy and passive acceptance of Federation policy is giving way to active concern among unit cooperatives for what is going on.

c. Increased Food Production

Conferences with Improvement Committee members and extension workers were held in each city to push the Increased Food Production campaign. Earlier in the month conferences on this subject were held at prefectural level and were marked with enthusiasm. Unfortunately this enthusiasm has not permeated down to local level. The prefectures have great plans and big ideas but the four cities visited on this trip were obviously cool toward the subject. At least not much action has been taken to date. The plan outline in reference Memorandum for Record was presented at each conference for consideration. The extension workers are the only people who show any signs of inspiration. More work at local level on this program is definitely indicated.

d. Forestry Management

Three forestry associations were visited, two of which are inactive and exist in name only. The inactive Associations are relying heavily on the prefecture to provide them with a Forest Management plan. In fact, in Hiroshima it appears as though the prefectural government is doing the whole job. The original trip schedule was altered in order to provide the undersigned with an opportunity to confer with Mr. Furniss, NRS, GHQ, SCAP, in Yonago city on his findings in Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, and Shimane prefectures. Summarily the findings are these:

(1) Tottori and Shimane are spending money on Pine Bark Beetle control which is not necessary.

(2) The gall fly epidemic, reported to be serious, is nothing to worry about. There is no justification for

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further subsidies for control.

(3) There is a new outbreak of the beetle in the Iwakuni area, which if not checked very soon, will grow to be a serious problem.

(4) Moriyama Island is so infested with beetles that it should be clear cut in order to check the spread to the mainland.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The program to get all tenant land covered by written rental contract is nearing completion in the cities visited.

b. Interest in the increased food production program at local level is low. More work on this program at this level will be necessary.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

DGOB

DOUGLAS G. O'BRIEN, DAC
Chief, Agriculture & Forestry Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Shiro Tokuno (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Owl # 4

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 26 December 50 TIME 0252 hrs. (5) RETURN DATE 30 December 50 TIME 0237

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yamaguchi City	26 Dec.	0830	Prefectural Officials	Natural Resources
b.	Matsue City Shimane Pref.	27 Dec.	0830	Prefectural Officials	Natural Resources
c.	Tottori City	28 Dec.	0830	Prefectural Officials	Natural Resources
d.	Okayama City	29 Dec.	1000	Prefectural Officials	Natural Resources
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS:

Nat. Res. Division File No. 7-12-9

File Index No. 7-1

Shiro Tokuno
Signature

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB No.

INSTRUCTIONS

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/ST/mn

8 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 26 through 29 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Shiro Tokuno, Natural Resources Division

1. CONFERENCES:

a. Operational Directives 12, 13, 14 and 15, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950 which pertain to Agriculture, Fisheries, Forest Conservation and Mining.

b. Applicable Natural Resources Weekly Summaries.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To become oriented with the prefectures in Chugoku Region.

b. To discuss in general problems faced by prefectural governments in the field covered by Natural Resources Division.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture

(1) Land Reform - Progress in the purchase and sale, payment and collections, and registration of lands has been carried out as scheduled in each of the four prefectures visited. However, land consolidation is retarded in Yamaguchi, Shimane and Okayama prefectures with completion of written rental contracts behind expectations in all prefectures. No definite trends are noted in the transfer of lands but Tottori officials

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stated that there has been an increase in applications for change in use of agricultural lands.

(2) Fertilizer Availability - All four prefectures have received sufficient fall fertilizer and are not faced with any immediate problems. However, Tottori officials are worried over the availability of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers for the coming rice planting season.

(3) Agricultural Cooperatives - Prefectural officials state that farmers and agricultural cooperatives have improved financially due to income derived from the sale of rice. The number of cooperatives suspending and restricting deposits has decreased. Tottori prefecture has shown good progress in the liquidation of the old agricultural association but the allotment of 900,000 yen and entrustment of 200,000 yen to the Agricultural Cooperative Countermeasures Council and Education Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives respectively is contrary to SCAP and the Japanese Central Governments policy. It was suggested to the Chief Land Department that such grants are not advisable as control over cooperatives through monetary assistance is in violation of the spirit of cooperative legislation.

(4) Agriculture Extension - As usual all prefectures state there exists shortage in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry subsidy; however, there is lack of support by prefectures and municipalities to alleviate the situation through allocation of their own funds. Tottori officials state that the extension program is receiving more respect from farmers and others concerned with extension. Yamaguchi prefecture is faced with the problem of optimum size of extension districts, at present its districts are small with agents covering the district in all fields. It is questionable whether large districts should be established with specialists in given fields or to continue the present system. Yamaguchi continues to stress the importance of qualified agents with periodic training courses for these agents.

(5) Rice Collections - Collections are progressing according to expectations with no problems faced in any of the four prefectures visited. Officials state that collections will be completed as scheduled.

b. <u>Fisheries</u>

(1) Supplies - All prefectures desire additional fuel and

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cotton twine which according to them is always in short supply. However, the shortage is not as acute as described by the officials.

(2) Cooperatives - Fisheries cooperatives are desirous of long term low interest loans to enable them to be placed on a sound financial basis. In view of experiences by the agriculture cooperative section responsible department chiefs are coordinating action between the fisheries and agricultural cooperative sections.

(3) Illegal Use of Dynamite - Yamaguchi prefectural fisheries officials are greatly concerned over the illegal use of dynamite in catching fish in the Inland Sea off of Yamaguchi and Hiroshima prefectures. It was stated that the Maritime Safety Commission is not fully cooperating to eliminate this malpractise. Coordination was requested.

(4) Gunnery Ranges - Further clarification of coordination regarding use of the Yonago gunnery range in Tottori prefecture is necessary as information regarding use is received by the fisheries representative from various sources. The problem involving the Himeko-jima gunnery range off of Iwakuni City Yamaguchi prefecture was mentioned by Yamaguchi officials, this matter is presently under consideration by interested parties. The gunnery range off of Shimane presents no problem as it has not been used since July 1950.

(5) Pollution of Fishing Grounds - Yamaguchi officials reported that factory wastes allowed to flow into the Inland Sea has polluted the Yamaguchi coastal waters and reulted in heavy losses to the fishing industry. Remedial action is desired. Amicable solution is expected to be reached through negotiations carried out by the prefectural government.

(6) Fishery Rights in Koyama Lake - Local and prefectural officials in Tottori prefecture are concerned over demands by fishermen in Osato-mura in objection to the partial reclamation of Koyama lake. Civil Affairs advise regarding the problem was requested and detailed facts will be presented Civil Affairs after a thorough study is carried out by the prefectural government.

c. <u>Forestry</u>

(1) Pine Bark Beetle - Okayama the most seriously infected

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prefecture has 200,000 - 300,000 koku presently infested. However, officials state that all present infestations will be controlled by 31 March 1951. The beetle is insignificant in other prefectures but action is being taken for complete eradication.

(2) Other Injurious Insects - The gall fly has infested pine forests on the peninsula north of Matsue city in Shimane prefecture and has caused considerable concern among all concerned. However, discussions with prefectural officials indicate that no control measures are known at present but government subsidy is desired to eradicate further spread of the disease and loss to valuable pine forests. The gall fly which has seriously effected pine forests on Oki island in Shimane prefecture is also very serious on Tsushima in Nagasaki prefecture. Thus, governors of both prefectures are considering an application to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for assistance.

(3) Reforestation - Yamaguchi officials state that the most serious problems at present are reforestation and erosion control which must be considered together. The farmers financial status has been one of the reasons for over-cutting of private forests of which about 99% are owned by farmers. Thus long term low interest loans to forest owners would alleviate the situation. Tottori officials are also greatly concerned over possible overcutting as the Nippon Pulp Company is going to set up a pulp factory in Yonago city capable of processing 400,00 koku of logs per year.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In general, discussions with prefectural officials indicated that their is a close correlation between the progress shown in programs and the efficiency concerned prefectural officials.

b. Progress in Natural Resources programs initiated by SCAP and implemented by the Japanese Government are satisfactory with near completion in the land reform program.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Changes should be made in the prefectural reporting system to include only information which is absolutely necessary by Civil Affairs. Long lengthy narrative reports should not be received as such information should be obtained while visiting a given prefecture.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NND No.

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Train & Jeep

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 4 Dec 50 TIME 0222 (5) RETURN DATE 6 Dec 50 TIME 2115

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Wake-machi Wake-gun Okayama-ken	4 Dec 50	0930	Gun Forestry Assn. representatives extension agents. Dist. Office officials	Pine Bark Beetle Control. management plans.
b.	Saidaiji-machi Jodo-gun Okayama-ken	"	1200	"	"
c.	Katsumada-machi Katsuta-gun Okayama-ken	5 Dec	1000	"	"
d.	Emi-machi Aita-gun Okayama-ken	5 Dec 50	1300	"	"
e.	Hayashino-machi, Aita-gun Okayama-ken	6 Dec 50	1000	Gun Pulic Health Nurse. Gun Home Improvement Agents Womens Group Representatives.	Home Improvement Coordination Conference.
f.					

(7) REMARKS: See attached report.

File Index No. 24

Nat. Res. Division File No. 4-12-0

Morris S Colehour
Signature

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

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

15 December 1950

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, 4 - 7 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

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

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension:

(1) Article 5 of Central Government Law No. 163, "Agriculture Improvement Service Establishment Law," 5 July 1948.

(2) Paragraph 5 of O.D. #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

(3) Appropriate NRS Weekly Summaries.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

(1) Central Government Insect Control Law No. 53, 31 March 1950.

(2) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 35, 1 April 1950.

(3) Paragraph 3c, O.D. #14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension:

(1) To attend coordination conference on Home Improvement Activities of Katsuta and Aida Guns in Okayama Prefecture.

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(2) To attend conference on Extension and 4-H Club programs held by Mr. Rose, Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ at Hiroshima Prefectural Government Economic Chief's office.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

(1) To expedite elimination of Pine Bark Beetles in Wake, Oku-Jodo, Katsuta and Aida Guns of Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension:

(1) Coordination conference on Home Improvement held at Hayashino Health Center, Aida Gun, Okayama Prefecture, at 1030 hours on 6 December 1950. Those present included Prefectural Government officials of the Sanitation Department, Agriculture Improvement Section, and the Social Education Division of the Board of Education, Home Improvement advisers from Katsuta and Aida Guns, farm extension advisers in the same areas, Public Health Nurses from most of the 12 towns and villages in Katsuta and Aida Guns served by the Health Center, representatives of the Economic and Education Sections of the Aida Gun prefectural office and women's club representatives in both guns.

The need for simple improvements in villages homes was explained by the Regional representative after which Mr. Oka, chief of the Prefectural Government Extension sub-section, outlined the Agriculture Improvement Section's aims on better living for rural families.

A very practical training aid, "A Bright Home," was shown to the audience of approximately 50 persons by Miss Motomura, Prefectural Government supervisor of Home Improvement activities. This Civil Information and Education movie, all in Japanese script with excellent sound, made a favorable impression on those present as the comments were most enthusiastic.

Prefectural Government extension leaders plan to use this 20-minute sound film at Women's club and 4-H club programs to implement other Home Improvement education

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and propaganda already being carried on in other guns of the prefecture. Representatives of women's clubs declared that most farmers are not aware of the need for even modest improvements in their respective farm homes. Prefectural government officials assured them that movies such as "A Bright Home" and other practical approaches to enlarging the Home Improvement program would be used in future meetings of Agricultural Cooperatives and at any other program held for farmers only.

(2) Conference held at Hiroshima Prefectural government Economic Chief's office at 0930 on 7 December 1950. Those present included Mr. Rose, NRS, SCAP, GHQ, who arranged the meeting as part of an inspection tour of western Japan; Mr. Nomura, 4-H club technician of the MAF; Prefectural Government Economic and Agriculture Improvement officials.

Considerable emphasis was placed by Mr. Rose on the need for including several additional Home Improvement advisers in the Prefectural Government Extension's budget estimates for 1951. Prefectural government officials while realizing that the prefecture lacks sufficient advisers for the Home Improvement program, declared that it had been planned to employ about 10 to 15 more farm advisers before any attention would be given to increasing the staff of women advisers.

Mr. Rose advised the Prefectural government officials that if they fail to add women advisers to next year's budget request, there is very little likelihood of getting MAF "grants-in-aid" after 1951. Reports submitted by Prefectural Government Extension officials showed that there are 378 farm advisers already available in the prefecture. While there is a shortage of agents who are qualified to give livestock guidance in quite a few of the 16 Guns, Mr. Rose suggested that the livestock guidance project be deferred in favor of making extension more of a family program.

After prefectural government officials explained how 19 villages and towns have been designated as model extension communities, Mr. Rose suggested that better use could be made of the extension subsidies to these areas. Instead of aiding communities which may have only limited interest in Home Improvement, Mr. Rose advocated the awarding of incentive subsidies to all villages and towns in the prefecture which accomplish the greatest gains in this program.

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The conference was adjourned for lunch and resumed at 1330. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the 4-H club program. Mr. Rose emphasized the desirability of obtaining boys and girls between 10 and 21 years of age as club members. He pointed out that this was the standard age groupings for 4-H clubs in America with some states even accepting boys and girls as young as 8 or 9 as members.

The NRS specialist declared that the mission of the 4-H club is to stimulate interest in farming among the younger generation. He added that parents in America always became enthusiastic for any project which their children took up and expressed the hope that Japanese parents would quickly follow their counterparts in America in boosting the farm youth program.

Mr. Rose also urged the selection of profit-making activities for individual members and declared that while some good may come from a Gun Federation of 4-H clubs, emphasis should be placed mainly on the local clubs.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

Conferences on Gun level were held at Wake-Machi, Saidaiji-Machi, Katsumada-Machi and Emi-Cho in Okayama Prefecture on 4 - 5 December 1950. Village mayors, Forestry Association officials and Prefectural Government Insect Control technicians were present at these four conferences.

After warning each group that Okayama Prefecture is showing extreme indifference to Forest Conservation, especially control of Pine Bark Beetles, the Region's representative called for the most recent reports on elimination of the forest pests.

Progress in controlling the beetles during November has been only fair as expected. The fall survey will shed further light on "bottle-necks" in each of the guns visited. However, with few exceptions, village and town officials and even district forestry staffs are doing little to spur forest owners into reducing the heavy infestations in three of the guns. Aida Gun appears to be doing a splendid job of control, reporting that all of the trees totaling 7,000 koku which were ordered cut because of beetle damage, have been eliminated as planned.

Aida Gun also came very close to balancing infestations with control measures during November. At the start of the month, it had 3,416 koku of uncontrolled trees. There was a rather heavy outbreak of 6,500 koku during the month but this was practically offset by the elimination of 6,216 koku, leaving a balance of 3,700 koku on 1 December 1950.

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Make Gun, long one of the heaviest-infested areas in Okayama Prefecture, eliminated only 4,336 koku during November. This low figure left Make with 41,053 koku of uncontrolled trees on 1 December compared to 34,069 at the start of the previous month. An estimated new outbreak of 11,320 koku during November makes the need for clear cutting, as undesirable as this practice is, all the more necessary.

Oku started November with 21,943 koku of uncontrolled trees but only had new infestations totaling 3,598 koku. Controlled trees totaled 6,739 koku, reducing the Gun's total to 18,802 at month's end.

Katsuta Gun completed a fall Insect Control survey during the month and found there were 15,565 koku of trees still infested. In a previous report to Regional Economic personnel, Gun officials had estimated that the uncontrolled forest areas totaled 51,888 koku. The discrepancy is the figures was due largely to faulty reporting by both village and Gun officials who used rough estimates of infestation between spring and fall surveys.

While apathy is the basic cause of the prefecture's disappointing Insect Control program, it is also true that forest owners in some cases have repeatedly delayed cutting infested trees because of numerous reasons. Overemphasis of farming chores with a complication of late planting of "mugi" because of heavy rains is as much of a stumbling block to the prefecture's control program as some other factors.

This officer reiterated the warnings of serious floods made a short time earlier to Gun and prefectural government officials by Mr. Furness, visiting Forestry Insect Control specialist from America with NRS, SCAP, and Mr. O'Brien during an inspection of several other heavily-infested areas in the prefecture. Lulled into complacency by the prefecture's ineffective beetle control program, owners naturally have postponed time and time again the regular elimination of infested trees.

Education of owners on the need for controlling the forest pest has been ineffective on the part of the prefectural government Forestry Department. While prefectural government officials may claim that lack of personnel and budget limitations has prevented them from visiting owners on Insect Control measures more than once or twice a year, it is certain that none of the field technicians try too hard to push the elimination program.

This officer warned both district officials and owners that continued apathy in the control of beetles would bring disastrous results not only to forests but to farm crops as well. Once the infested trees are finally eliminated, most of the hilly areas in the prefecture will be stripped of all foliage, and any continuous period of rain will wreak havoc with communities lacking flood control on steep slopes.

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

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension :

(1) Hiroshima Prefectural Government Extension officials favor employment of 10 to 15 additional farm advisers next year instead of increasing the prefecture's total of 18 Home Improvement advisers.

(2) 4-H club activities in Hiroshima Prefecture have not placed necessary emphasis on younger members between 10 to 21 years of age, and the importance of the local club.

(3) More profit-making projects for individual members are needed in the prefecture's 4-H program of the future.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

(1) Three of the four Guns visited in Okayama Prefecture, Wake, Oku and Katsuta, need more effective information and education programs for forest owners on the urgent need for Insect Control.

(2) Apathy at all levels from the Prefectural Government Forestry Department down to the Gun Insect Control technicians, has slowed the Insect Control program to the point where new infestations are creating greater "bottlenecks" than ever before.

(3) Owners claim that they cannot devote much time to eliminating the forest pests except in their slack farming season - January through March of each year. This alibi exists because the Prefectural Government Insect Control measures are never aggressive and very seldom are followed up.

(4) Village officials who are progressive are doing much to encourage forest owners in their respective communities to do selective cutting when eliminating the beetles. The other extreme results in the infestations piling up monthly until the prefectural government or the owner is forced to undertake clear cutting to protect what few pine trees that have not been damaged by the pests.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

1. Inconsequential and irrelevant points should not be included in the report as the text becomes too lengthy.

2. No recommendations are given but in reviewing the conclusions there are many points in which recommendations can be given. Such recommendations are accepted in the advice and guidance program which is a requisite of Civil Affairs.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 4(b)(1)(3)

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME O'Brien, D. G. (2) SECTION Economics (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Blyth

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 4 December 50 TIME 0227 (5) RETURN DATE 7 December 50 TIME 1127

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Okayama	4 Dec.	0900	Forestry Officials	Forest Management
b.	Okayama	4 Dec.	1030	Purchase Federation	Finances
c.	Okayama	4 Dec.	1330	Land Improvement Section, Food Section, Agri. Impr. Section, Agri. Affairs Section	Food Production
d.	Tottori	5 Dec.	0900	Purchase Federation	Finances
e.	Tottori	5 Dec.	1330	Land Impr. Section, Agri. Affairs Section, Agri. Impr. Section, Food Section	Food Production
f.	Shimane	6 Dec.	0900	Land Section, Agri. Impr. Section, Agri. Affairs Section, Food Section	Food Production

(7) REMARKS: See attached report

(2)

Signature

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Records Administration Division FILE NO. A-12-9

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INSTRUCTIONS

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Shimane	6 Dec.	1300	Purchase Federation	Finances
b.	Yamaguchi	7 Dec.	0900	Land Section, Agri. Impr. Section, Agri. Affairs Section, Food Section	Food Production
c.	Ogori Yamaguchi Pref.	7 Dec.	1330	Purchase Federation	Finances
d.					
e.					
f.					

(7) REMARKS: _____

Douglas T. O'Brien
Signature

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

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INSTRUCTIONS

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/DCO/mn

12 December 1950

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori, Matsue and Yamaguchi Cities, 4 - 8 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Douglas G. O'Brien, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

None.

2. PURPOSE:

Purpose of trip was two-fold:

a. To determine what prefectures were doing in the Increased Food Production Program and to make specific recommendations for expediting the program.

b. To make a study of Agricultural Cooperative purchase federation's finances.

3. BACKGROUND:

In order to put Japan at least on the road toward self sufficiency, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with encouragement and assistance of Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has launched a full scale drive to increase food production as much as possible.

Agricultural Cooperative Purchase Federations, all of which have been operating on a deficit basis, keep going further and further in debt and accelerating as they go down hill.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

On the subject of increased food production a slightly different approach was tried which may have good results. Instead of working out

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a plan for increased production with prefectural officials, a definite and concrete plan of operations was worked out by the undersigned and submitted intact for their use within the administrative machinery which is all ready established in every prefecture except Yamaguchi. Briefly the plan is this:

I. Food production is determined by eight factors. The increase in food production will be directly proportionate to the increase and/or improvement in seven of there eight controlling factors. (Nobody can do anything about the eighth factor, weather)

These factors are:

1. Amount of land
2. Condition of land
3. Seed
4. Fertilizer
5. Knowledge
6. Labor
7. Tools
8. Weather

II. Within the committee already established to expedite production increase, primary responsibility for each of these seven factors should be assigned to one or two individuals, preferably persons with knowledge and experience in that particular field. If persons without experience in one or more of these fields are not on the committee, they should be recruited.

III. Once primary responsibility for each production control factor has been established those responsible should proceed as follows:

A. Make a study of the present situation to learn exactly where you are.

B. Determine where improvements are most needed or can be make.

C. Concentrate your entire effort on making those improvement by any and all means available.

Suggestions for improvement in each of the separate fields were also made but are too detailed to report here. (The entire plan is contained in Memorandum for Record dated 12 April 1950)

Generally, the proposed plan was well received in all prefectures. The old budget bogie was presented as reasons for inability to carry out certain recommendations but by and large the plan can be executed within the limitations of existing appropriations. The following agencies were represented at the meetings held at each Prefectural Government to discuss the plan: Agriculture Affairs Section, Land Improvement Section, Agriculture Improvement Section.

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One half day in Shimane, Tottori and Yamaguchi prefectures was spent with Purchase Federation officials on the subject of exessive indebtedness and deficit operations. The following table quite graphically shows the trend of business in the federation as well as their present and future precarious position. These figures show only operating loss and in no way indicate total indebtedness of the federations which is hundreds of millions:

Prefectural Purchase Federation	Operating Deficit as of 31 March 1950	Further loss since 31 March	Total operating deficit to date	Anticipated deficit 31 March 1951
Tottori	¥25,270,000	¥23,702,000	¥48,972,000	¥ 71,000,000
Shimane	¥38,910,000	¥23,000,000	¥61,910,000	¥100,000,000
Yamaguchi	¥42,600,000	¥15,470,000	¥59,070,000	¥ 62,000,000

The chief causes for this present situation are the large stocks of consumer goods purchased from the Nogyo Kai at about 4 times their present value and fabulous interest charges accruing on money borrowed at the beginning to get started. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the value of the consumer goods mentioned above decreases daily. Moreover, the Purchase Federation cannot pay interest on its loans (not to mention payments on the principal) if it is not earning money. This in turn builds up to where the federation has to pay interest on the interest due and the whole thing has become a gigantic snowball and is still rolling down hill.

These are tangible and direct economic reasons for the federations' present difficulties. However, other indirect but contributing causes become obvious when discussing the problem with Federation officials. Every Federation chief and deputy chief divide their time between the federation and multiple other jobs. For example, in Tottori (which is typical, not exceptional) the chief of the federation is also a member of the Diet which requires at least nine months of the year in Tokyo and chief of the Wakasa Village cooperative which requires some time in Wakasa. This extended absence naturally causes the burden of management to fall on the second in charge who also happens to be chairman of the prefectural land commission, chief of the Sunoe Village cooperative and chairman of the Tottori Farmers Union. These other responsibilities frequently require his attention elsewhere and the management tasks fall to the senior clerk who often does not care whether school keeps or not.

It is actually difficult to establish responsibility for certain errors in judgement when so many different people are making decisions. It should be remenbered, too, that none of these people are

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commercial giants to begin with. In fact, few have had any real business experience on a scale the size of a cooperative federation.

The financial condition of the Purchase Federation in Shimane Prefecture has reached such a state of hopelessness that they have ceased all operations. The closest they have come to a reconstruction plan is to propose to the credit federation that interest charges be reduced from ¥10,000,000 to 3,000,000 which they think they can pay. As far as paying back the principal is concerned, they see no possible solution. The other prefectures, however, have faced reality and begun work on rehabilitation plans although this is an encouraging sign, certain procedures they have proposed are very questionable in terms of over all cooperative financing. In Tottori and Shimane the prefecture has made special deposits with the Credit Federation for loan to the Purchase Federation at little or no interest. There seems to be no danger in this phase of the plan except that the prefecture may find itself about ¥50,000,000 short if the plan does not work. The real danger lies in the proposal that the Unit Cooperatives increase their capital investment in the federation and at the same time make special deposits at low interest with the Credit Federation for use by the purchase federation. At a time when unit cooperatives are just keeping their heads above water it seems unsound to invest money in or loan money to a very sick business enterprise. It is doubtful that the unit cooperatives have the moral fortitude to refuse to be sucked into this catastrophic plunge and will go along as "requested".

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Increased food production will depend to a large degree on the efforts expended by government personnel at all echelons on the program. They have already adequate administrative machinery established and if they work to increase and/or improve the factors which control production they will accomplish the desired end.

b. The financial plight of the Agricultural Cooperative Purchase Federations is serious. The advisability of allowing Unit cooperatives to invest further in Purchase Federation is questionable.

6. RECOMMANDATIONS:

None.

Douglas G. O'Brien

DOUGLAS G. O'BRIEN, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section, CCAR

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

It is known that local agricultural cooperatives and federations of these cooperatives at present are financially unsound. Thus, every action must be encouraged to improve this situation. One approach is through deposits by prefectural governments with Credit federations as stated above. Such action should be encouraged.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division,
Economics Section, CCAR

FIELD TRIP REPORT

(1) NAME Morris S. Colehour (2) SECTION Economics (N. R. Div.) (3) MODE OF TRAVEL Elyth #5

(4) DEPARTURE DATE 27 November TIME 0252 (5) RETURN DATE 30 November TIME 2138

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
a.	Yamaguchi City	27 Nov.	0900	Prefectural Forestry Department & Pref. Forestry Federation Officials.	Coordinating Conference on Stabilizing Local Forestry Association.
b.	Yamaguchi City	27 November	1315	Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station Staff.	Discuss Plan to increase production of Hugi.
c.	"	27 November	1500	Prefectural Civil Engineering Department Officials.	Confer on Soil Erosion, Reforestation Projects at Upstreams.
d.	Matsue City Shimane Pref.	28 Nov.	0900	Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section Officials.	Discuss Home Improvement and Extension Budget.
e.	"	28 Nov.	1030	Prefectural Forestry Department Officials.	Insect Control, Management Plan, Erosion Control.
f.	Hongo-machi, Iwatsuka-gun	28 Nov.	1315	Town and Forestry Association Officials.	Forestry Conference.

(7) REMARKS: See attached report.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-12-9

File Index No. 22

Morris S. Colehour
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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FIELD TRIP REPORT

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

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

(6) CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, INSPECTIONS:

	Location	Date	Time	Participants	Purpose
g.	// Tottori City	29 Nov.	0900	Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section Officials.	Extension Administration Policies.
h.	// Tottori City	29 Nov.	1000	Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station Officials.	Discuss Plan to increase Mugi Production.
i.	// Tottori City	29 Nov.	1315	Prefectural Forestry Administration Section Officials.	Management Plan, Soil Erosion.
j.	// Okayama City	30 Nov.	0900	Prefectural Forestry Department Officials.	Insect Control, Management Plan.
k.	// Okayama City	30 Nov.	1315	Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section Officials.	Discuss Agricultural Extention Activities.
l.	// Okayama City	30 Nov.	1430	Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station Staff.	Increase Mugi Production.

(7) REMARKS: _____

Marvin S. Colehour
Signature

(Instructions on reverse side)

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